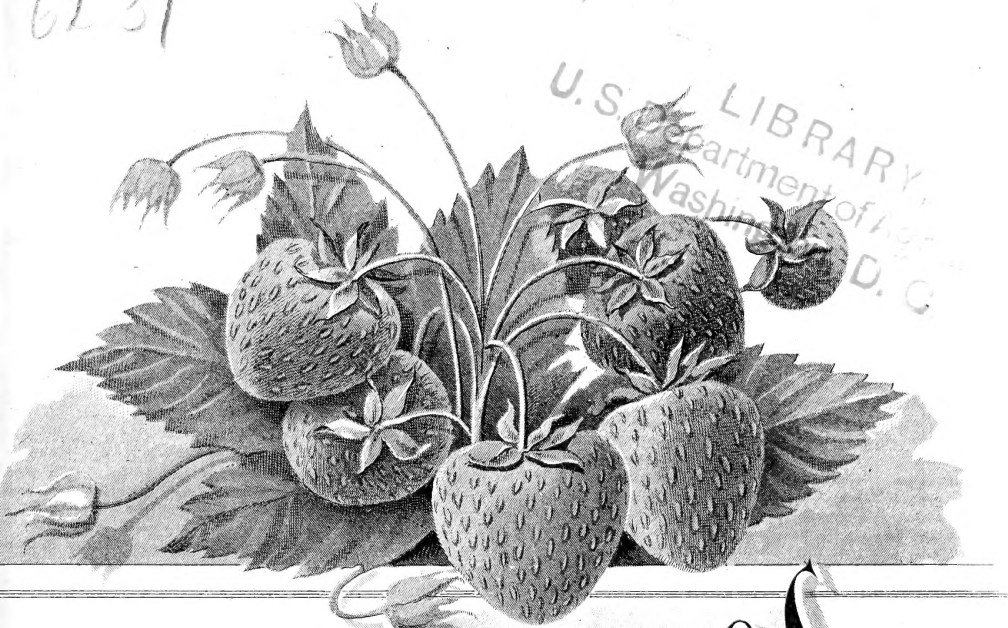


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J. H. Harrison & Sons

NURSERIES

SPRING 1904

REFERENCES :
EXCHANGE & SAVINGS BANK,
BERLIN, MD.
THE SELBYVILLE NATIONAL BANK,
SELBYVILLE, DEL.
AND R. G. DUN & CO.

*BERLIN,
MARYLAND.*

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

57 57 57

In this, our seventeenth annual greeting to our patrons and friends, we think it right and proper to state that we are still looking after our trade interests as carefully and faithfully as in the beginning. We have been expanding more and more each season, as our grade of stock has found favor in different sections, until we were compelled to enlarge our accommodations greatly.

We do not look for the wonders in growing nursery stock, but we are bending our energies to grow the old time winners that have proven successful in a commercial way, that are past the age of experimentation, in a general way, where tested.

We try to visit the best orchards in the country to see their methods and different varieties of fruit in season, and in this way we can better please our customers in varieties suited to different localities.

Our trees are grown on the very best method known to produce a tree, well ripened wood that will come in bearing at an early age, and we think that there has been considerable improvement on that line. First, we select our land. We have twelve different farms with a variety of soil suited for growing Peach, Apple and Pear Trees, Strawberry Plants and Asparagus Roots. These we grow in quantities.

Our facilities are the best in the State—larger packing house, more trenching ground and more acres under cultivation. Over two hundred acres in Peach, both budded and seedlings, and over two hundred acres in Apple. We have used this season in preparing this land over one hundred ton of fertilizer, a large amount of horse manure, and a quantity of crimson clover seed and peas as cover crop, to keep the land in good condition, free from filth.

Our Peach are grown on land that has never been in Peach, from natural Peach Seedlings, and in our soil makes a good fibrous root.

Our Apple are grown on a heavier soil, red clay subsoil, which gives a good root and a vigorous growth. No better Apple grown in America.

Pear, on the heaviest soil, with a deeper subsoil.

Strawberry Plants on light, sandy land, that gives long roots and a good crown.

Asparagus, on a light, sandy soil, that they may be taken out with all branched roots.

Each customer, and all prospective buyers, are invited to come and see our stock as grown and handled. We are easily reached, 124 miles from Baltimore via B., C. & A. R. R., and 152 miles from Philadelphia via P., W. & B. R. R. branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Notwithstanding the very marked increase in the cost of lumber for boxes, and increase in wages for the past year, you will see we are standing by our old prices.

Trusting that we may continue to be favored with your patronage, which will receive our prompt attention, and that you may call to see us in person, we remain,

Yours very respectfully,

J. G. Harrison Sons

Berlin, Maryland.



HOW AND WHY GROW STRAWBERRIES.

First of the small fruits in the Spring comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing strawberry.

No one owning a home, or for that matter having one rented for a term of years, can put a little money to better use than to buy three or four hundred plants of the standard varieties of strawberry. Give them the proper care and a good sized family will hardly use all the fruit they will produce the next season after planting. Nothing will bring quicker and greater satisfaction to the planter, more keen delight to his children, or lessen the burdens of his good wife in providing for the table, than a well kept strawberry bed.

DIRECTIONS FOR BEGINNERS.

Plant the strawberry in the Spring, while the soil is moist and cool, when there is less evaporation and more favorable weather generally, and when the plant is fully grown, matured and dormant.

SELECT GOOD SOIL.—New ground is best. A clover soil is excellent, if in good heart, or a field that has been cultivated in hoed crops. A strong, sandy or clay loam in all cases would be our first choice; but large crops of fine fruit are grown on all kinds of soil, from light sand to heavy clay, and even on muck. It depends on its treatment and the varieties. A sunny exposure will hasten the ripening, as a northern exposure will delay it. Don't plow when the ground is wet and soggy—wait until the soil will crumble in the hand. Roll and drag immediately and alternately until thoroughly fined and firmed, as too little time is spent in preparing the strawberry bed.

Mark into rows four feet apart if you want to grow broad matted rows, or three feet apart for narrow rows, setting the plants 18 inches apart in the row.

If the roots are too long, trim them with a knife—see Fig. 500—as the extra long roots are not of any special value, but a strong crown and stout roots are the life of the plant. Use a trowel for the setting of the plants and see that the dirt is firmly packed around them, and there will be but little loss. It costs just the same to cultivate a poor stand as it does a good one. The accompanying cut shows a plant properly set. See Fig. 499.

If these instructions are properly carried out there will be less complaint to nurserymen.

The blossoms of all varieties are bi-sexual or perfect. Those marked imperfect are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate or imperfect, as are shown in figure. Imperfect varieties should have a row of perfect flowered sorts planted every third or fourth row at least to pollinize their blossoms. When the imperfect bloomers are properly fertilized they are the most prolific, and there



FIG. 500.

is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure on getting fine, healthy plants, strictly pure and true to name. This we know our plants to be.

Keep all blossoms picked off in the new setting. Cultivate and hoe often to destroy the weeds as soon as they appear, and to put and keep the ground in good condition for the young plants. We use the hoe among them as long as we can, cultivating between the rows until late in the Fall.

MULCHING.—As soon as the ground begins to freeze in the Fall, cover the vines with pine needles, straw, corn stalks or coarse manure, and allow to remain there until early Spring, then rake the mulch off the vines, leaving it between the rows, which will conserve moisture during a dry spell.

MULCHING TO KEEP THE FRUIT CLEAN.—Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground around the plants with short hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawn, or anything of that sort. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying or baking, and thus lengthen the fruit season.

GRADING FRUIT.—It is a good plan to assort and grade all fruit as it comes from the pickers, and take no risk, especially with new hands in the height of harvest. Have each crate exactly as represented throughout. Whatever a man's reputation in the market, it is soon at a discount or a premium, and seldom fails of being rated at its true value.

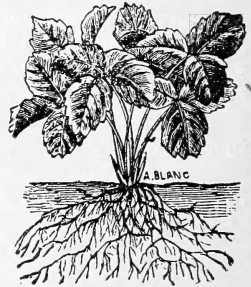
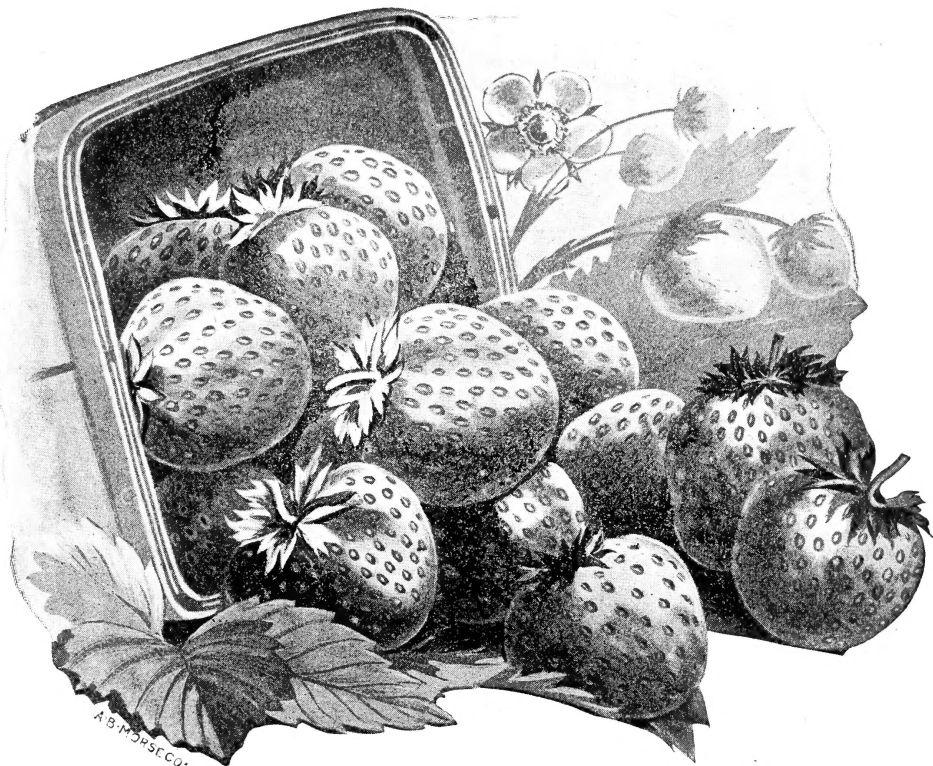


FIG. 499.

Description of Varieties.



EARLY HATHAWAY.

Early Hathaway—This variety has not fruited with us, but judging from the healthy plant, a perfect blossom, a seedling of the Wilson crossed with Hoffman combines many good qualities both early, hardy and productive. The plants are perfect beauties with us, and we shall plant heavily of this variety.

Originator describes it as being larger and finer in every way than Gandy, firm, of excellent quality, beautiful red color. Plant a good grower, dark leaf. Season of ripening with Mitchell's Early.

Louis Hubach—Imperfect Blossom. The most attractive variety on our grounds. The plants have completely covered the ground, the greatest plant producers we have yet seen; long rooted plants that will stand the drouth, and we predict a bright prospect for this variety as shown by the growth on our land.

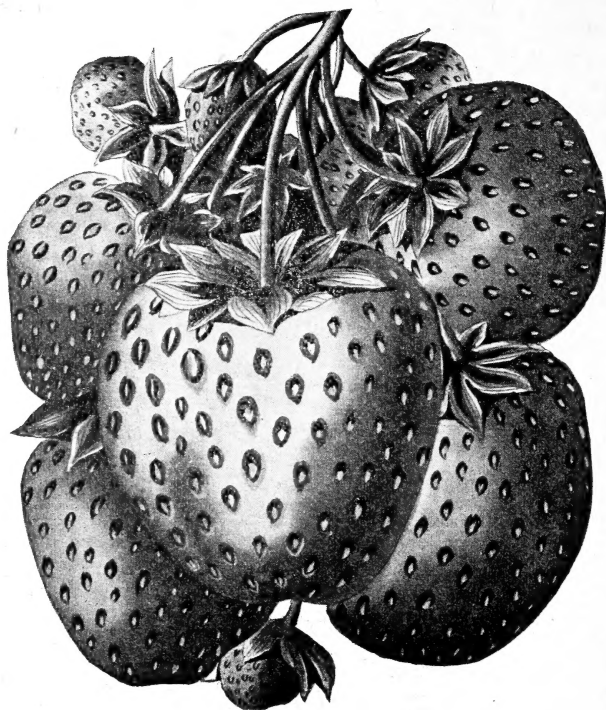
The originator says it is a seedling of Warfield crossed with Lady Thompson, large size, somewhat round, very firm, and will ship as far as any strawberry. Immensely productive, claiming to produce three times as many berries as Lady Thompson on the same soil. A business berry, dark red in color and will not disappoint those who plant it. Four days later than Early Hathaway. I know of no better yielder. Originated in Arkansas.

Auto—This new berry originated in Delaware; and by those who have grown it, is claimed to be of large size and fine quality, very productive, bearing fine crops in very dry weather, when other sorts are apt to be short. The plant is of unusual vigor, and carries fruit well up from the ground. Special claims are made for its unusual high quality, and it is remarkable as a productive, perfect flowering variety.

Aroma—(Per.) Plant shows no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality, and produces in abundance. We could not supply the demand for this variety last year, but this year we have a large stock of them.

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

Bush Cluster—Bush Cluster has this high growth with strong fruit stems that do not sprawl on the ground, and so keeps perfectly clean, free of sand, grit and dirt. The flowers are pistillate, and the yield excels the well known Crescent, a berry that has a record of 10,000 quarts per acre. Fruit borne, as the name indicates, in great clusters of large size. Color rather dark, good quality, firm, a good shipper, with the great feature of keeping free from sand, dirt and grit; a great fault with all others in wet weather, if they are not mulched.



GLADSTONE.

Beder Wood—A perfect bloomer and is a favorite in the Western States. For two seasons it has done well here, subject to rust some seasons. Give them a show and they will give you a crop of highly colored berries. Early and productive. The plant is a good healthy grower and sends out a number of runners.

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

Clyde—(Per.) At the first few pickings last year this variety was all one could ask for; the berries were large and abundant, hanging in such clusters that every one wanted to pick the Clyde. Following this was a few days of rains and hot suns, and they wilted very fast compared with other varieties. The only objection there seemed to be was the lack of foliage to cover the fruit, and for this reason the fruit was hurt severely by the hot suns. It will have to have extra cultivation and fertilizer to enable the plant to make foliage enough to cover the fruit in a dry season.

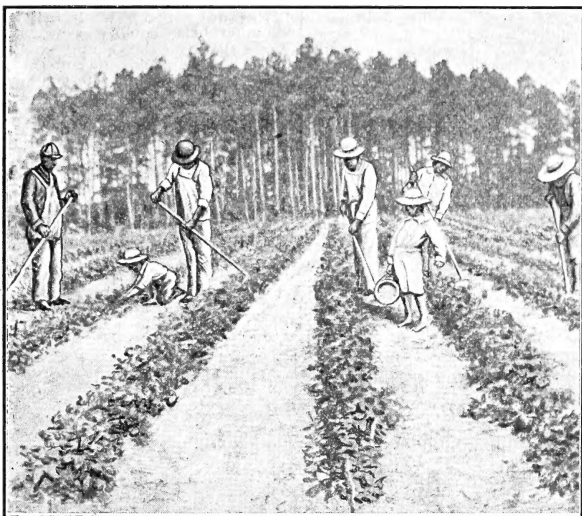
Crescent—(Imp.) The poor lazy man's variety. Will produce more fruit under careless cultivation than any other variety. Very productive, bright red, medium size, known everywhere and needs no description.

Dayton—(Per.) Early, very productive, high quality, and is above medium size for the early sorts. Plant a strong grower and is quite valuable for such an early berry. Large size.

Gladstone—It is unusual to find a berry as large as Gladstone yielding such large crops of berries. Add to this its general adaptability to all locations and we have a variety of exceptional value. It comes from the same source as Sharpless, which it resembles in large size of berry and plant, etc., but is decidedly better than that noble plant in its palmiest days, being larger, more productive and firmer, without the disposition to scald as does the Sharpless. It is a superb variety, and one destined to become exceedingly popular. The berries are uniformly very large, rich crimson in color, firm, and of excellent quality. Plant is large, exceedingly vigorous and robust, and on good soil an immense bearer and the berries bring the highest prices in market. Early to midseason.

Gandy—(Per.) One of the latest if not the latest in cultivation. This variety requires a special soil adapted to it. It is particularly adapted to the Northern States, as in the Southern States it seems too dry. We say, on our soil it is a good plant maker, producing a beautiful plant of medium size. The fruit, what we get, is of good size, but it is too shy a bearer here to be of any profit. This variety is well known over the country, and where it succeeds well it is one of the best paying sorts. We always grow a good stock of these to supply our customers and our stock is genuine.

Glen Mary—(Per.) Shows up better than last season, and makes some very large berries, but the plant rusts very badly, and by rusting as it does, it does not seem to have sufficient foliage to cover the fruit from the hot sun, therefore, we consider we have better varieties in cultivation than this.



Hoeing Strawberry plants in August, planted in new Pine land.

Kansas—(Imp.) This popular new variety was originated in the State from which it takes its name. The plant is extremely vigorous grower, and as free from disease or rust of any kind as any ever grown. Its drought-resisting qualities are superb, blossoms pistillate. Its fruit is brilliant crimson, not only on the surface, but through and through. This feature, together with its very strong strawberry flavor, will make it, when it becomes better known, perhaps the most popular strawberry for canning ever yet produced. Time of ripening late. It is very productive of fine medium to large berries that make a very handsome showing in the package, and always attract the best buyers. The berry is firm enough to make a good commercial variety, and as soon as it becomes known, and the price within the reach of the average grower, we shall expect to see it rank high among the standard market berries.

Lester Lovett—Lester Lovett possesses all the valuable properties of the Gandy, with added lateness, is wonderfully prolific and of superior quality. It is a veritable giant in every particular, and is as far superior to the Gandy as is that popular variety to the best late varieties which preceded it.

Its season is ten days later than Gandy and all other varieties in cultivation, and continues to yield large, fine fruit for two weeks after the last berries of the Gandy have ripened. The berries are globular or slightly conical, uniformly very large and perfect in shape, continuing large to the close of the season; color brilliant, which they hold better and longer after picked than any other variety I know; exceedingly firm and of high, rich, sweet flavor, with a delightful and decided aroma.—*Introducer's description.*

Livingston—(Per.) Is a seedling of the Warfield, pollenized by Jessie. It is a vigorous, healthy plant, with very thick, leathery, dark green leaves that never damp off under mulch. It forms splendid crowns and roots very deep. The berries are a beautiful scarlet, and possess a luster that I never saw on any other berry that gives a well-filled crate the appearance of being constantly swept by flames. Its quality is the very best. The shape is similar to Warfield, but more full at the point. In size it equals the best specimens of the Jessie, and with the exceptions of its quality and appearance, its greatest value lies in the fact that its size increases as the season advances.—*Introducer.*

Michels Early—(Per.) One among the very earliest, medium size. Berries rather sour, scarlet in color. A healthy and abundant plant maker. Must be thinned to get best results. An old standard variety and needs no description.

McKinley—(Per.) From Rochester, N. Y. The plant is a fine grower, of good size, a fair runner, clean, thrifty and productive. The fruit is large, firm, bright red, red clear through, roundish conical in form, very attractive, and of high quality. We consider it a safe and desirable berry to plant for any purpose. The season is medium to late.

Marshall—(Per.) Its home is Massachusetts and there it continues to be a favorite. The plant is very large and makes runners only sparingly. It really produces more bushels than one would give it credit for in looking at the plants, for it does not set many berries, but nearly every one is large and many are very large. They are of regular form, dark glossy red and very beautiful. The blossom is more tender to frost than some and the plant sometimes rusts. This is not a variety for a careless grower to plant, but every grower of fine berries either for home use or market ought to give it a trial at least.

Marie—Is one of a lot of seedlings grown in 1892 from seed of Crescent, fertilized with Cumberland. When you can get a berry that will make as many bushels as the old Crescent, and as large as Cumberland, with good solid color, then you are approaching the ideal in the strawberry.

Originator's description.—Marie, grown from seed of Crescent, fertilized with Cumberland, in 1892. As a seedling it showed great promise. We planted for field culture as soon as sufficient number of plants were obtained, and as yet have failed to detect any weak points in either fruit or plant of this grand variety. The plants are good growers, making plenty of runners for a good crop, and show no signs of disease. The blossom is imperfect; season same as Bubach and Haverland. Equally as large as Bubach, Glen Mary, or Brandywine, and yielding with any variety; besides it is the most attractive in appearance when picked and ready for market of any in our entire collection. The berries are round as a ball, dark crimson in color; flesh dark and quality first-class, holding up in size to the very last pickings.

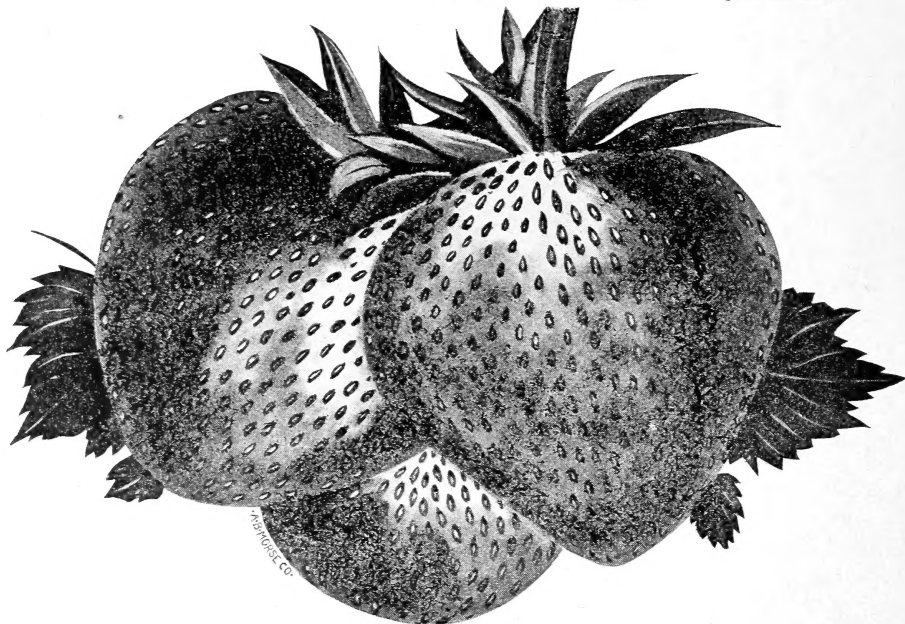
After fruiting the Marie last season we were well pleased with same and think them worthy of the above description.

Nick Ohmer—(Per.) This variety is no longer an experiment. We fruited about half an acre this season, and in our field of more than 60 acres it was one of the very best in size, color and firmness. The plant is faultless, a strong grower and makes fruit stems very large that hold the fruit well up from the ground; it therefore does not need mulching. When perfectly ripe it is of a beautiful carmine color and when packed

in crates it is very attractive. An excellent shipper and will surely suit the fancy trade. Berries run in size from large to the very largest and will always demand a high price when fancy stock is desired. The flavor is delicious. Ripens about May 20th and continues for about three weeks.

Parker Earle—(Per.) This is an improvement indeed on old Parker Earle. With us the plants grow much better and make twice the quantity of plants, the fruit is of much larger size when planted on low, rich soil, it is a heavy yielder and hard to beat. Fruit solid, one of the best shippers, do not plant on poor soil. For the fancy fruit grower do not leave this out of your selection.

Parsons—(Per.) We have in the Parsons a perfect bloomer, berry equally as large and very much of the same shape as the Tennessee Prolific, firmer and a little darker in color and equally as productive, as they have been thoroughly tested in our vicinity the past season in a piece of land near us, side by side, and the Parsons gave more fruit and sold for more money than the Tennessee Prolific by far. In growing berries for a commercial purpose you should include this variety in every selection. We shall plant it for the fruit and shall expect to be well repaid for the fruit and the plant is a large, strong grower, resembling the Bubach in some respects, having a large broad leaf with a strong root. Being a strong perfect bloomer it is a desirable variety to plant with pistillate sorts.



PARSONS.

Rough Rider—(Per.) Imagine a strawberry with the size and shape of the Bubach, the color and firmness of the Gandy, the productiveness of the Sample and you have a pretty good idea of the Rough Rider. The individual berries are rather irregular at first pickings like the Bubach, but tone down and are regular shape during most of the season. No berry packs together better in the crates and baskets. If this berry has a fault it is dark color, but every strawberry grower knows that the markets now demand a dark colored berry. Pick the Rough Rider when not too ripe and you have a perfect market color. In firmness, it is phenomenal. No berry we have ever grown will surpass the Rough Rider in firmness. It has been shipped to Boston in the hot weather of July, 350 miles, in an ordinary express car, without ice, and sold for twelve cents per quart. The plants are very rugged in growth, with thick, leathery foliage. This foliage stands up twelve to fifteen inches high on the originator's grounds and protects the berries from the sun.

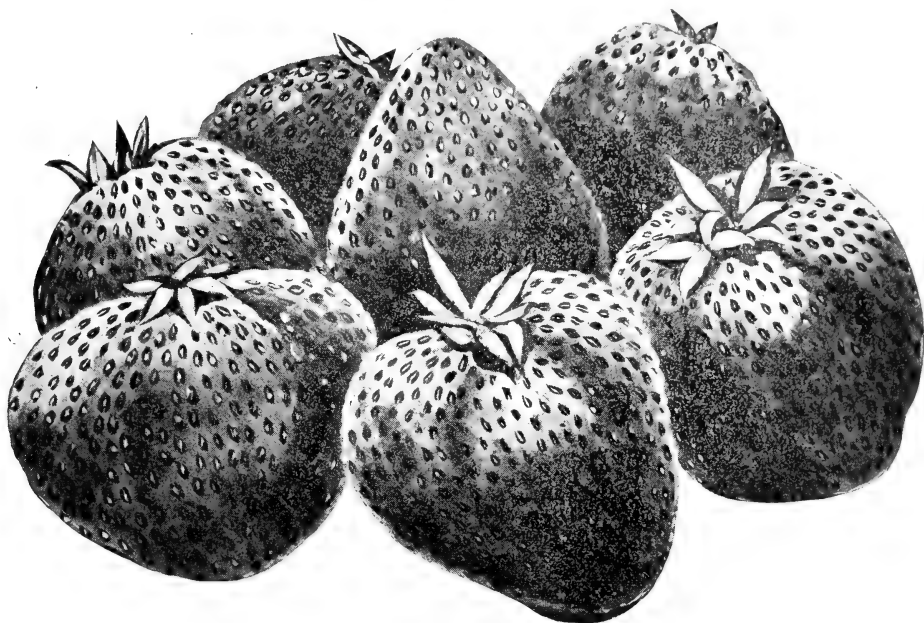
Rio—(S.) It is a good, early kind, large for an early berry. Strong, healthy foliage, perfect blossom. Though not as early as Michel's Early, follows close after it. The fruit is large size, evenly colored and firm enough for an excellent shipper. This is fast becoming a favorite where firm, early berries are wanted for shipping purposes.

Superior—Superior has not fruited here; it has many admirers, however, some going so far as to claim it to be the best they have grown. Fruit medium large, season early to late.

Johnson's Early—(S) An early large strawberry is now the most desirable acquisition among berry plants. It is evidently a seedling of Hoffman as can be seen by its foliage. Ripens with the first, but on account of its larger size and better appearance in market sells "at about double the price of any other berry of same season."

The Johnson's Early is a clean, healthy grower and a most rampant runner. In size this berry is much larger than Hoffman, deep red in color, glossy, firm, sweet and of excellent flavor. The plant resembles Hoffman; makes runners freely.

Smith—The best and most profitable early strawberry thus far thoroughly tested, and one that is particularly valuable for planting on light land and for growers who are inclined to careless culture. It will succeed where even the "old reliable" Crescent fails, and is even more prolific than that variety, famous for productiveness and endurance. The berries are slightly conical (almost round), bright scarlet color, very uniform, but not of large size. In firmness it has few equals, excelling its parent, (Wilson) the established standard of excellence as a shipper. Its quality is, however, quite inferior, being like its parent in this respect, also, and is too acid to please most palates. It originated in Wisconsin; is a rapid grower and extremely hardy and strong. It has never been known to rust or blight, even in localities where all other varieties suffer from this disease, which gives it great and special value for some growers.



SHARPLESS.

Eleanor—(Per.) Retaining its size well to the end of the season: in productiveness surpassing the famous Crescent, in firmness equal to the Wilson. It is of bright scarlet color and has few equals in quality. Among other valuable properties of the Eleanor may be mentioned its uniform size, color and shape, never coxcombed, and coloring evenly all over with no green tips, a strong staminate or perfect blossom, and especially vigorous, a field of it after picking season being as green as a field of clover, when all other varieties are sere and brown.

With us it is one of the very best for extra early, a fine grower of Crescent shape, foliage healthy without a trace of rust for the two years we have fruited it, medium size, good color, firm, and from the manner in which it is grown here it is sure to succeed. It is the one to depend on for earliness, size and quantity of fruit, and we want all our customers to include this in the main field varieties.

Excelsior—(Per.) We are proud to be able to offer to our patrons this extra early, large, firm, high colored, well shaped berry. It is immensely productive and will take the place of Michel's Early wherever tried. It was originated in the State of Arkansas. We strongly urge all our patrons to get a start of them, for they are great early berries for profit. It is a seedling of Wilson crossed with Hoffman. Wilson shaped and Wilson colored. Plant resembles Hoffman, but larger and more robust.

The earliest variety grown with us the past season, fully one week earlier than Michel's Early, which it resembles very much, still it is a distinct variety, and also is very much firmer than Michel's. We have had numerous reports of this variety and everyone, where earliness is desired, speaks of it as a most favorable variety. There has been a desire for years for a good variety that will ripen with Hoffman and as productive as Michel's. This is as early as Hoffman and will grow three quarts of berries to the Hoffman's one per acre in the same sod. We recommend this wherever earliness is desired, to be the best early berry now grown. The first ripe berries with us were found May 10th.

Sharpless—(Per.) An old standard variety, one of the very largest, when planted on strong, rich, moist soil, one would be surprised at the fine specimens it will produce, but this variety will do fairly well in lighter soils, but not as well as a variety like Tennessee Prolific on poor soils. The berry, when not fully ripe, is a little white at the tip. There have been numerous varieties of this type put on in the past few years with the claim that it ripens all over, and for this reason only they were superior to Sharpless, but I fear that they have missed it, as we find, when we come down to actual facts, that there are but a few of this type that will surpass it.

Haverland—This variety has been before the public for several years. The plant is perfect, makes a good supply of plants and holds the fruit well up from the ground. The berry is from medium to large size, bright red, long and pointed. Fair in quality, and as a shipper it should be well pollinized with perfect bloomers, and in this way you can improve the firmness. It is one of the most productive varieties grown. The season of ripening begins here about May 25.

Hero—(Per.) Fruit large, well formed, of dark color. It is of most excellent flavor. Originated in Arkansas. We purchased the entire stock of originator. Ripens May 25th. We would like each of our customers to try this berry.

Jessie—(S.) This berry does not seem to be adapted to all kinds of soil, is after the Sharpless type, being a seedling of that berry. It is a splendid fertilizer, good quality and good color, does extra well in some sections. Very early and is one of the largest berries on the market. An old variety and needs no description.

Lovett—(Per.) The past season it gave a good crop of fruit and is recognized by growers as being one of the standard sorts. Plants are perfect beauties, healthy, no rust, sends out plants profusely if allowed, of Crescent parentage. No person need hesitate to plant this variety for home use or market as it succeeds generally in any soil or locality. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties that never disappoint the grower. It has a perfect blossom and bears heavily. The fruit is firm, medium to large size, conical, and of good color and quality. Season medium.

Star—(Per.) The largest berries we had last season were the Star. Were we to tell you that ten filled a quart you might say that Worcester county will not grow berries of that size, but we grew the Star this large in a low, moist soil, in a favored spot in the garden, and similar soils to this must be had to grow the finest specimen of any of the large berries. When you are looking for something for the fancy market you cannot strike one better than this. The plant is strong, very vigorous and with no sign of rust, makes plants quite freely for such a large berry as it is. In fact it will make twice as many as the Sharpless, which it resembles, although it is superior to this variety with us. The berry is as near perfect in shape as can be possible, bright, glossy red, and of excellent flavor. Its season of ripening is late.

Sample—(Imp.) The introducer says: "This new berry is large size and fine quality, quite firm, continues a long time in fruit. The berries are large to the last. For the marketman it is the best strawberry ever grown. Yields as many berries as the Haverland, and averages as large as the Bubach. Late."

Tennessee Prolific—(Per.) A fine one to grow, very desirable to plant with most pistillate varieties in a general way. Comes up to all former and surpassed all past records when given a chance with other good varieties. The only objection to them is they are a little inclined to be soft, if left too thick in the bed, but if they are properly cared for and not allowed to ripen too thoroughly in the patch there will be no complaint on this account.

Uncle Jim—New variety introduced by J. F. Dornau, of Michigan. Berry is very large and uniform in size, of a bright, beautiful red color, of high quality, and is a variety that is very productive. The

plan' is large and healthy, with abundant foliage, forming a row just right for fruiting. The berries are large, heart-shaped and very uniform—all are handsome and very attractive—an excellent shipper, unsurpassed for canning, and very productive. Season, medium to late. It has a perfect blossom, with plenty of pollen.

Warfield—(Imp.) To get the best fruit of this variety it must be thinned at least one-half of the runners that are made in order to give it sufficient room and sunlight. If neglected and left too thick the berries are sure to be small, but in productiveness it is almost unsurpassed. The berry is dark red color, firm and of medium size.

Wm. Belt—(Per.) This variety has done extremely well the past season. In fact it is improving each season, showing but little rust, of large size, with some of the largest specimens, a little flattened or cock-combed, very attractive when picked. It is of good quality and will sell well in a fancy market. In our opinion it is one of the very best for the amateur fruit grower. It is more nearly perfect in shape, far better in quality, and a better grower than the Bubach. Its color is perfect.

Yant—A most promising variety which originated in Stark County, Ohio. The disseminator says: "It has been grown for five years and has never failed to produce a good crop of large, fine berries, which attracted the attention of everybody. Plant is a very strong grower and sets just the right amount of plants to make a nice matted row. Its foliage stays green until frost kills it; is free from rust, and plants set as much fruit as the Glen Mary, and the berries continue large to the end of the season. Berries, deep red; blossoms, perfect."



View of strawberry plant pickers, taken by Prof. Johnson, Ex-State Etomologist of Maryland, and H. W. Collingwood, of the *Rural New Yorker*, who visited the strawberry plant field during the shipping season.

Harrison & Sons.

The asparagus roots received in good condition and am well pleased. They got here in just four days and one half. They were mailed October 27th and got here October 31st.

R. H. Landis.

Florida, October 28th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Dear Sirs:—I received the plants and they were perfectly satisfactory and in good shape. They are doing fine.

Respectfully yours,

Jos. Dassey.

Pennsylvania, October 29th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison,

Dear Sir:—The roots and plants arrived to-day at eleven, apparently in good condition.

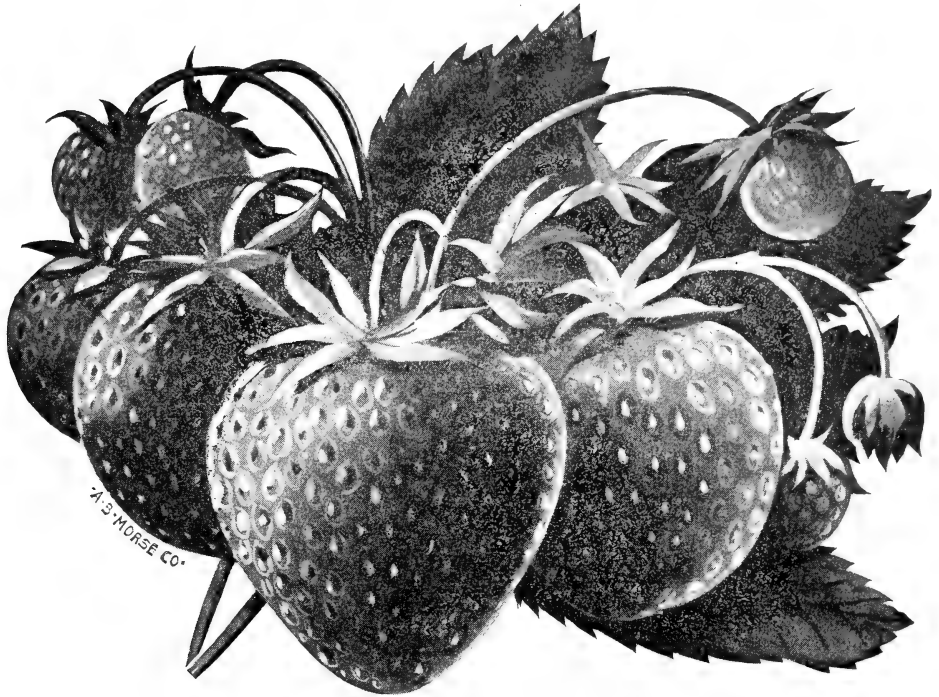
Yours truly,
D. Lippincott.

Maryland, November 3rd, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons.

Gentlemen:—The trees arrived O. K. and am well pleased with them.

Yours very truly,
H. M. Smith.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

EARLY ORDERS FOR STRAWBERRIES.

As it is a great saving in expense to many purchasers to have their strawberry plants shipped by freight instead of express, we would advise *ordering early*, and if the ground is not in condition to plant when they arrive—too wet or not prepared—a very easy method can be used to keep them, which will be of great benefit to the plants, as follows: Take each variety, a bunch at a time, cut string and spread roots very thinly along the side of a shallow furrow, then cover roots with dirt not higher than the crown of the plants. Give partial shade and if the ground is dry water *roots* only. In a few days they will have taken hold, or rather sent out little fibrous roots, and will be in better condition for transplanting than at first. This method is sometimes recommended for strawberries even when the ground is in condition or could be ready to plant when they arrive. So do not wait till late in the season when the strawberries have started to grow, and have them shipped by freight, as after they have started to grow it is not safe to ship them by freight.

Price List.

Half dozen at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates and 500 at thousand rates.

	12 by mail post paid.	100 Ex. not pd.	1000 Ex. not pd.		12 by mail post paid.	100 Ex. not pd.	1000 Ex. not pd.
Auto.....	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$5.00	Marie.....	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$2.50
Aroma.....	.25	.40	2.50	McKinley.....	.25	.40	2.50
Bush Cluster.....	.25	.50	3.00	Marshall.....	.25	.40	2.50
Bubach.....	.25	.40	2.50	Nichell's Early.....	.20	.30	2.00
Bismarck.....	.25	.40	2.50	Nick Ohmer.....	.25	.40	2.50
Beder Wood.....	.25	.40	2.50	Parker Earle.....	.25	.50	3.50
Clyde.....	.25	.40	2.50	Parsons.....	.20	.30	2.00
Crescent.....	.20	.40	2.00	Rough Rider.....	.20	.30	2.00
Dayton.....	.25	.40	2.50	Rio.....	.25	.40	2.50
Early Hathaway.....	.40	.75	5.00	Star.....	.20	.30	2.00
Excelsior.....	.25	.40	2.50	Sharpless.....	.20	.30	2.00
Eleanor.....	.20	.30	2.00	Sample.....	.20	.30	2.00
Gandy.....	.25	.40	2.50	Smith.....	.20	.30	2.00
Gladstone.....	.25	.40	2.50	Superior.....	.30	.40	2.50
Glen Mary.....	.25	.40	2.50	Tennessee.....	.20	.30	2.00
Haverland.....	.20	.30	2.00	Thompson's Early.....	.25	.40	2.50
Hero.....	.50	.75	5.00	Uncle Jim.....	.40	.75	5.00
Johnson's Early.....	.20	.30	2.00	Warfield.....	.20	.30	2.00
Jessie.....	.25	.40	2.50	Wm. Belt.....	.25	.40	2.50
Kansas.....	.20	.30	2.00	Yant.....	.30	.60	4.00
Louis Huboch.....	.40	.75	5.00				
Lovetts.....	.25	.40	2.50				
Livingston.....	.25	.40	2.50				
Lester Lovett.....	.25	.40	2.50				
Mark Hanna.....	.40	.75	5.00				

CASH ORDERS.

All orders accompanied by cash amounting to 5,000 plants, 5 per cent. off.
 Amounting to 10,000 plants, 10 per cent. off.
 Amounting to 20,000 plants, 15 per cent. off.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

As the life and well-being of a tree depends very much upon the care and treatment it receives after it leaves the hands of the Nurseryman, and as a large proportion of the trees are lost for the want of proper treatment, we desire to offer a few hints upon the subject of transplanting, pruning, etc.

Transplanting.

The proper season for transplanting fruit trees is during the months of October, November and December, in the autumn; and February, March and April, in the spring; or at any time after the cessation of growth in autumn until they commence budding in the spring. The autumn is preferred, as giving the ground an opportunity to become firmly settled around the roots during the winter, so that the trees will be ready to

grow off without interruption at the first impulse of nature in the spring. The ground should be well prepared by at least two good ploughings. Let sub-soil plow follow in the furrow of the other, loosening up the earth to the depth of twelve to eighteen inches. We consider this much better than the usual mode of digging deep holes, which in tenacious clay will hold water like a basin, to the injury of the

It is a waste of material to plant out an orchard unless the ground is well prepared.

tree. If the ground is not in good condition it should be made so. Most soils would be benefitted by the application of a good coat of lime or wood ashes, which should be well mixed with the soil. When the ground is prepared, dig the holes sufficiently large to admit the roots, giving them their natural position as near as practicable. Use the surface soil for filling in, having it first well pulverized. If it is not rich, add good mould to make it so: that found immediately under the leaves in the woods is very good for the purpose. Avoid deep planting, for it is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive, may cause its death, or a weak and feeble growth. Plant no deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Preparing the Roots.

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

Shortening-in the Branches.

However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain, the demand will be so great upon the roots that in many cases it will prove fatal to the tree. To obviate this, then it becomes necessary to shorten-in the branches, which should be done at the time of planting, and in a manner to correspond with the loss of roots. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening-in the branches will be necessary: if only a small portion of the roots has been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient. Particular attention to this matter will save many trees that otherwise would perish.

Mulching.

This is another very important matter, particularly in this climate, where we frequently experience severe midsummer drouths. It consists in covering the ground about the tree with coarse litter, straw, leaves, shavings or anything that will shade the ground and prevent evaporation. It should be done early in the spring, and will in most cases obviate the necessity of watering the root. We cannot too earnestly insist upon the momentous importance of mulching. We have known orchards planted where more than half the number died when mulching was neglected; while, on the other hand, we have witnessed trees set out under the same circumstances and in like manner and treated similarly, save only that they were well mulched, and not a single one was lost; they not only all grew, but made four times the growth of the others.

Instead of staking, let the earth be banked up around the tree so as to keep it erect until it gets sufficiently rooted to stand without support.

Pruning.

We recommend the greatest care and moderation in this operation, believing, as we do, that upon the whole there is more injury done by the use of pruning instruments in unskillful hands than would result from its entire neglect. Some of the objects sought are to diminish the thick growth, to increase the vigor

of the branches, to admit light and air, and to form a well-shaped top. We are opposed to the too common practice of trimming up trees as high as a man's head, leaving a long, naked stem exposed to the ravages of insects and the deleterious effects of sun and wind, as well as other sudden and extreme changes of the atmosphere. If a tree be allowed to branch near the ground, its danger from these ills will be lessened, and it will grow much stronger and faster, bear more fruit, which will be more easily gathered, less liable to be blown down, and we may add, better in every way. If watched closely when young and growing, it will never become necessary to take off large limbs. Occasional pinching or cropping off of the ends of the branches to give the tree the proper shape, and removing those that

"From labor cometh rest." Nothing worth the having is to be had for nothing. It may not seem worth work to keep up a good orchard, but it will bring its own reward.

Prune fruit trees, as too large and too thick heads are to be avoided.

cross or crowd each other, will be all that will be needed by most trees. Peach trees would be greatly benefitted by an annual shortening-in of the branches, say one-half of the previous year's growth; this may be done at any time after the fall of the leaf until the buds commence swelling in the spring. Dwarf pears also need careful attention annually, to keep straggling shoots; they should be pruned down instead of up, never allowing them to grow high, or the top will become too heavy for the roots, and increase the danger of blowing down.

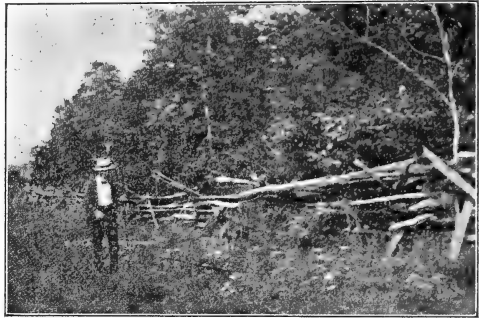
Cultivating.

When the transplanting is finished, many persons are under the impression that their work is done, and they can do nothing more for the tree. But this is a very mistaken idea. It is a very important matter

to have them well planted, but doubly important to have them well cultivated afterwards. Enveloped in weeds and grass, what plant can flourish? What farmer would think for an instant of raising a crop of Indian corn in the thick and tall grass of a meadow? Such an idea he would at once say, would be preposterous. We will say that is not more impossible than the idea of raising a thrifty orchard under the same treatment. It is indispensably necessary that the ground

Never plant a tree unless you are willing to take care of it.

should be well cultivated to obtain fine fruit. From the neglect of this arises so much of the dissatisfaction of tree planters. Give to your trees for a few years a clean, mellow and fertile soil, and they will bend under copious loads of fine fruit, and yield to the cultivator his reward. One experiment only is enough to convince any one of the advantage of good culture. Dwarf pears, more than any trees, require a deep, rich soil, and clean cultivation. In cultivating, great care should be taken not to injure the trees by rubbing the bark off. The best crops for an orchard are those requiring summer culture—such as potatoes, beans, etc. Winter crops are little better than no culture. Rye is decidedly injurious if left to seed.



The work of Angora Goats shown on this side of the fence; the need of them on the other.
This is where the Tonoloway Orchard Co. have planted several thousand trees in Washington Co., Maryland, 1100 feet above sea level.

Treatment of Trees Coming to Hand out of Season.

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

Trim and clean up the orchard, gather up the brush and burn it. Pick up the faulty fruit and burn or feed to swine.

Distance for Planting.

Standard apples	.....	30 feet each way.
Standard pears and strong growing cherries	.....	20 " " "
Standard plums, apricots, peaches, nectarines	.....	14 to 18 " " "
Dwarf pears	.....	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes	.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows.
Raspberries and blackberries	.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field culture	.....	18 to 24 inches by 3 to 3½ feet apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture	.....	1 to 2 feet apart.

Number of Trees to an Acre.

30 feet apart each way	..... 50	10 feet apart each way	..... 435
25 " " "	..... 70	" " "	..... 684
20 " " "	..... 110	" " "	..... 1,210
18 " " "	..... 135	" " "	..... 1,742
15 " " "	..... 205	" " "	..... 2,723
11 " " "	..... 300	" " "	..... 4,840

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

A Word to the Farmers.

Those farmers who have not had orchards of the leading kinds of fruit trees certainly are behind the times, and are every year losing chances of making farming not only a profitable, but also a pleasant occupation. Every farmer has experienced the feeling that he is doing the same thing day after day, year in and year out. He has to wait until winter before he receives pay for his labor. The farmers need to revolutionize this. They must attend more to fruit culture. It has many things to commend it. It breaks the monotony of humdrum farm life; if properly managed, it makes an income for the farmer the year round.

Make Friends

Of your trees. Live in your orchard. Watch, love and nurse your trees. Then they will smile on you, and even blush when you look at them, and bow down to you and say: "Come and lift from us this burden of fruit; it is all yours—yours for the kind treatment you have given us."

West Virginia.
Gentlemen:—I received the apple trees all right and in good condition. I am well pleased. Wishing you much success.
Very respectfully,
Harry Washington.

Delaware, November 23rd, 1903.
Mr. Harrison,
Dear Sir:—I received the trees all right and they are fine.
Yours truly,
I. H. Rider.

THE PEACH.



Budding Peach in August.

Starting with such land, I would proceed by first plowing and pulverizing, then dig holes large enough to accommodate the roots. Use the soil to cover the roots and tread firmly with the foot. Leave three or four inches of the hole to be filled with well rotted manure or compost (if it contains wood ashes all the better), then cover with any soil. This will be enough fertilizer for the first year. Good cultivation must follow or failure will result.

For two or three years the land can be cultivated with other crops, adding fertilizer to make them. After the first year broadcast and cultivate in plenty of good wood ashes, or muriate of potash and phosphoric acid.

Seed with crimson clover the third year in seventh month, turn under the next fifth month and cultivate. Repeat this for several years and note the result. If growth of wood and foliage get too strong, stop fertilizing and cultivate only.

On rich land that will produce 50 to 75 bushels of corn, I would use no manure around the tree, but some potash, perhaps. If cropping between the trees would use fertilizer to make the crop, but would watch the trees closely, and if I found them hungry, would feed with phosphoric acid and potash in the shape of muriate, or kainit, or wood ashes.

Always bear in mind that over stimulated peach trees will be sensitive to low temperature, fruit will be poor in color and more subject to fungus diseases. *Avoid cold, wet, low land.*

Whether planted in Fall or Spring, prune about the time the tree start growth. Prune to a switch, leaving no laterals as the tree will make all it needs.

Much might be said about the fruit and marketing, but this would require a volume. The most important point is not to allow a tree to overbear. *Never prop a limb to prevent breaking, but thin the fruit. This will make better fruit and longer lived trees.*

Fruit should be graded and culls utilized without sending to market, unless when very scarce. **Plant good trees in good land and success is only a matter of time.**

June Budded Peach Trees.

They are grown from natural Tennessee peach seed and on land that has never grown peach trees, and they are clean and healthy.

A June budded tree is one that is budded in June, the same season that it is sprouted from the seed. After being budded it is cut back and makes a growth from July 1st to frost, the roots only being one year's growth and the bud about 90 days' growth, this gives us a well developed tree with lots of fibrous roots. When taken up, the fibers all come up and you get the entire roots and tap root not cut. It is of great importance to have the tap root. There are orchards we sold four years ago, June budded trees that bore a heavy crop the past season. The customers will not plant anything but June buds again.

Pennsylvania, November 5th, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find check in payment of bill of trees of October 27th. They are in good shape and a finer lot of trees I never saw. Will want more in the Spring and will do you some good here among our people. Many thanks.

Yours very truly,
Orton Hough.

Pennsylvania, November 14th, 1903.

Mr. Harrison,
Dear Sir:—Received the trees all O. K. and am very much pleased with them. Thanks for the extra Ben Davis. Will remember you in the future.

Yours respectfully,
Geo. P. Smith.

Maryland, November 12th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Dear Sirs:—My trees have arrived O. K., am very much pleased with them. When shall I expect my berry plants. Hoping to receive them soon, I remain,

Respectfully,
Ephram S. Schafer.

Maryland, November 11th, 1903.

Mr. Harrison,
Dear Sir:—The trees have arrived and are all right. I thank you for being so prompt; think they are fine trees. Enclosed you will find check for same.

Yours respectfully,
Wm. Keese.

New and Special Varieties.

Niagara Peach—A new variety, but fully tested by extensive orchard planting near Rochester, N. Y. It may be called the New Elberta, since in appearance it is just like Elberta. It seems to have all the desirable qualities of Elberta with none of its defects. One defect of Elberta is that the foliage is liable to be affected with the fungus that causes leaf curl, while the foliage of Niagara peach cannot be surpassed in healthfulness and vigor, and for its ability to resist fungus, being almost of the character of leather. Another reason is that while Elberta is of good fair quality, Niagara is superb in quality and far superior to Elberta, Niagara ripens one week earlier than Elberta, ripening here September 1st. It is remarkably free from yellows and leaf curl.

Price of Niagara Peach trees is as follows:—First-class orchard planting trees, largest size, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100. Medium sized trees, 20c. each; \$2.25 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100. June buds 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Gordon—This is the finest late peach in existence. It is of medium size, beautiful yellow color, firm texture and delicious flavor. It ripens the latter part of September and will keep a month. It is unexcelled as a shipper, and could easily be shipped to Europe. Its many good qualities make it the best of all late peaches for market or home use. To those growing peaches for market we commend this variety especially. It seems to be proof against rot. The fruit is unusually handsome, being a beautiful yellow of unusual richness. It colors up fully before ripening, and will keep for several weeks. It comes when all other marketable peaches are gone, and hence has a clear field. It can be depended on to bring a big price—a fancy price. It is the peach to plant now to make money. Plant a few hundred or a few thousand trees, and it will be like a gold mine to you in years to come. Originator's description. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

Gold Mine—Originated in Michigan. Tree hardy and productive. The fruit is round or nearly so, having no point or bunch at centre. It is large yellow with good rich coloring, resembles Late Crawford and ripens at same season. Originator's description. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

Frances—In this new variety we believe we have one which is equal to the old standard Elberta in every respect and ripens after it. This new peach is destined to become as popular as Elberta, which it follows closely after ripening. By the time the latter is done the Frances is ready for shipment. It thus prevents the occurrence of a break in the succession and reaches market at a time when peaches command highest price, because the beautiful Elberta has created the demand. It is one of the handsomest peaches ever grown, being of a beautiful shade of yellow, covered almost entirely with brilliant red. In size it is about the equal of Elberta, average specimens measuring nine inches in circumference. It is very productive; the originator cut a branch nine inches long on which were growing nine full sized peaches. It is a true freestone, with particularly solid flesh, and as a "shipper" is absolutely without a rival. Originator's description. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

Slappy—New. A new peach that is creating a great sensation among Georgia growers; originated by Mr. Rumph, who has this to say of it. "The earliest and handsomest yellow freestone peach; ripens at a season when the market is bare of good peaches; a very thrifty grower, very hardy, excellent flavor,

splendid keeping qualities, free of excessive rot, no better shipper yet originated. Ripens thoroughly to the seed; sweet, yellow flesh. Color a clear golden yellow with dark shades; a beauty. June 15, in Georgia." 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Early Tillotson—Medium size, skin yellowish white and nearly covered with red, darkening on the sunny side, very juicy and of excellent flavor. A good market variety. Ripens first part of July. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

Mamie Ross—This peach originated in Dallas, Texas. Ripens in June, just after Early Rivers; unsurpassed in size and quality and brings higher prices than any peach grown in this locality.

A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it much resembles. Fruit almost as large as the Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality. A regular and very prolific bearer. June 15. Popular throughout a wide region in Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

Admiral Dewey—"Admiral Dewey" marks as great an advance in early peaches as did the Triumph, and while that variety is proving even better than ever claimed for it, Admiral Dewey possesses many important points of superiority. It is a perfect freestone; ripens with the Triumph; flesh is yellow, of uniform texture and color to pit. Has better form and brighter color on the surface; is equally hardy and productive. The tree is a strong symmetrical grower, and as near perfection as we can obtain in a single variety. Originator's description. Price—One year, No. 1, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

Hobson—Comparatively new variety introduced by Smith & Bros., and they speak of it as being a very large yellow, freestone, ripening ten to fifteen days before Elberta and a very valuable market variety. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

Stinson's—We have observed the want of a late peach for the Southern markets, and have been for some years trying to secure a variety that would fill this want, as we have always noticed that about the time our crop of peaches is exhausted everybody in the South is wanting peaches. We have secured the Stinson's October, a variety which originated near Meridian, Mississippi, and think it fills the bill. It is a clingstone peach of large size, white with red cheek. Out of a package of that fruit sent us about the middle of September we kept specimens four weeks in good condition. It would ship any distance and is of good flavor. We think it a very desirable variety. Originator's description. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

Everbearing—A decided novelty. New; produces a successive crop of fruit, ripening all along from July till September. Fruit creamy, with mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins. Oblong in shape and tapering toward the apex; flesh, white juicy and of excellent flavor. Freestone. It is claimed that it will produce fruit for three months in succession and blossoms at different periods. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds half price.

Victor—One of the earliest varieties known, of medium size, ripening before Sneed. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, crossed with Spanish blood. Ripens in Southern Texas from May 8th to 16th. For an extra early variety plant the Victor. Price 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100. June buds at half price.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Rhode Island, November 21st, 1903.
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—I opened the boxes yesterday morning and was more than pleased with the stock. It is the best lot of nursery stock I have ever had sent to me yet from any nursery.

E. B. Parmeter.

Maryland, November 23rd, 1903.

Gentlemen:—The trees have safely arrived and are in good order. I wish herein to express my appreciation of your catalogue, as it is one of the best nursery catalogues I have ever examined.

Yours sincerely,

C. B. Cox.

Washington, October 31st, 1903.

Mr. Harrison,
Dear Sir:—I received my plants O. K. and they were in good order and think them all right, and am much obliged for attending to them at once. I shall want more nursery stock in the future and I will remember you. I remain,

A. D. Cook.

Kentucky, November 7th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison,
Berlin, Md.
Sir:—I received Kieffer pear trees in excellent condition yesterday

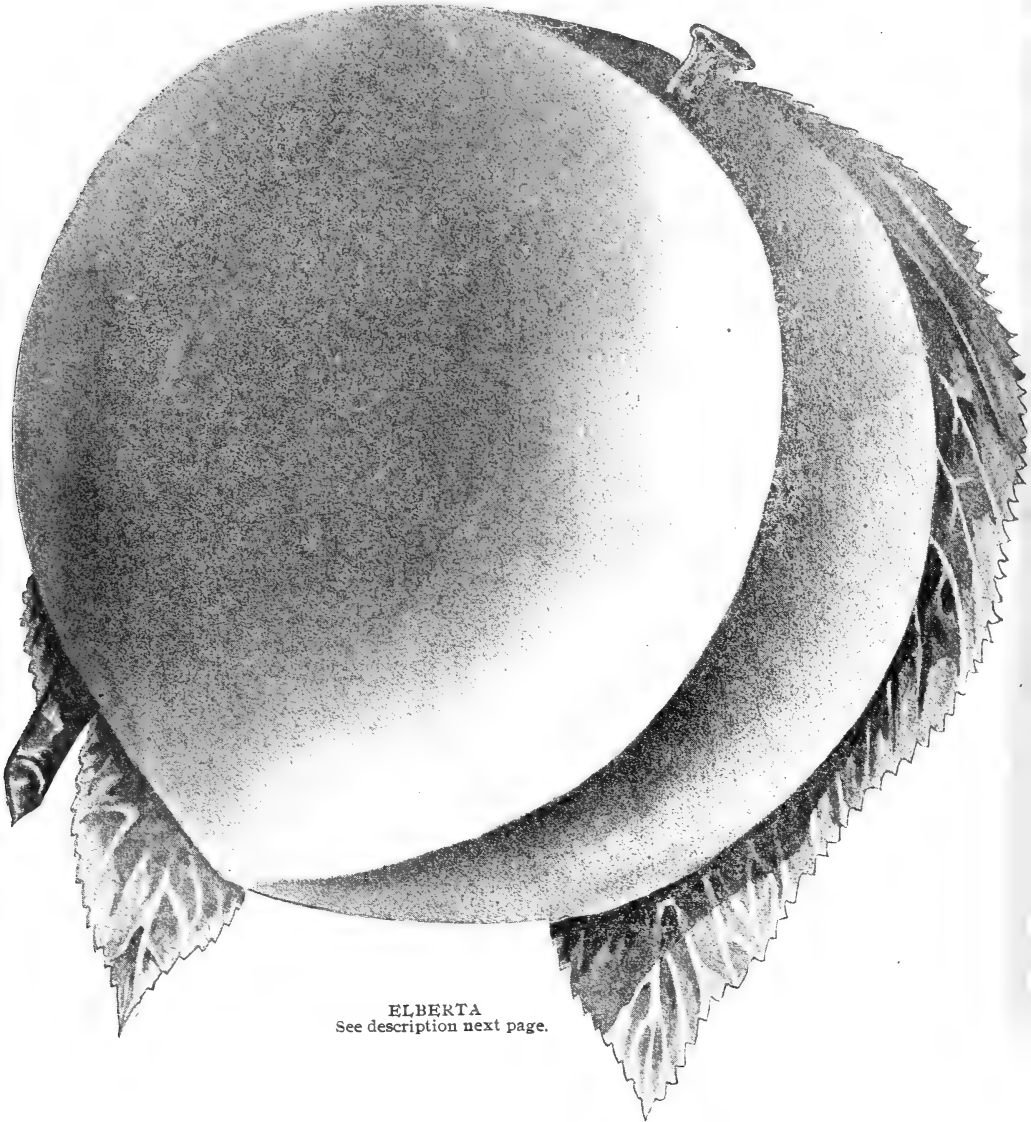
Yours respectfully,

W. J. Hough.

Price of Peach Trees Except where Noted.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
First Class XXX, 6 to 7 feet	\$ 20	\$2 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
First Class XX, 5 to 7 feet	15	1 75	8 00	70 00
First Class, 5 to 6 feet	15	1 50	7 00	60 00
First Class medium, 4 to 5 feet	12	1 25	6 00	55 00
First Class light, 3 to 4 feet	10	1 00	5 50	50 00
First Class branched, 2½ to 3 feet	8	75	4 50	40 00
First Class whips, light, 1½ to 2½ feet	7	75	4 00	35 00
First Class June buds, 1½ to 2 feet	6	70	3 50	30 00
Second Class June buds, 12 to 18 inches	6	60	3 00	25 00

If June buds are to go by mail add \$1.00 per hundred; if per dozen add 15 cents. We can send 1 to 2 feet one year trees by mail as well.



ELBERTA
See description next page.

TWELVE WINNERS.

TESTED VARIETIES THAT BRING THE ROCKS.

Elberta—Very large, skin golden yellow; where exposed to the sun faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance and a more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone and one of the most successful market varieties.

This is truly a fine peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance. Ripens early in August.

Mt. Rose—A variety of very great value, very profitable for market and is steadily growing in favor. Fruit large, roundish; skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy and sweet. Separates freely from the stone. Ripens just after the Troth's Early, but is much larger than that variety, and should be in every collection.

Champion—Originated in Illinois. Fruit large, beautiful in appearance, flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek, freestone and a good shipper; ripening about the 10th of August.

Chairs—Originated in Anne Arundel County, Md. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.

Old Mixon Free—This is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety, skin yellowish white, with a red cheek, flesh white, but red at the stone; tender, rich and excellent. August.

Stephens—Large, white, shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous, of high quality, hardy, a heavy and regular bearer. One of the finest late white

peaches, and every large planter should include this in his orchard as a profitable sort.

Belle of Georgia—Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor: fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and productive; very prolific; free. August 1st to 15th.

Reeves—Fruit large, roundish, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor, excellent. One of the largest and handsomest peaches, and should be in every orchard. Tree is hardy and productive. A good freestone.

Stump—Very large, roundish: skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored, freestone. Very productive and one of the best market varieties.

Fox Seedling—A very valuable peach ripening at a time that makes it desirable, being in September. Large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh melting, sweet and good. A desirable sort for canning or marketing, freestone and a reliable bearer.

Crawford Late—A superb fruit of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a rich and excellent vinous flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, freestone. Middle of August.

Carman—The originator says it is either a seedling of or a sister to Elberta; tree of same habit of growth, only has larger and darker colored foliage. Tree hardy and productive and fruit practically rot proof, as original tree, standing in low, wet ground, has perfected its fruit two seasons, while other varieties all about have rotted entirely. Carman is described as large, broad, oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white dotted and flushed red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged red, of a sprightly vinous flavor.

GENERAL LIST OF VARIETIES.

FIRST RIPENING.

Sneed—Fruit medium to large, inclining to oval, rich creamy white, with bright crimson blush, flesh firm, sweet, fine quality; ripens evenly to the pit, and does not rot.

Greensboro—Originated in Greensboro, N. C., ripening earlier than Alexander, and nearly double its size; yellowish white, beautifully colored with crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality; skin thin and rubs off easily.

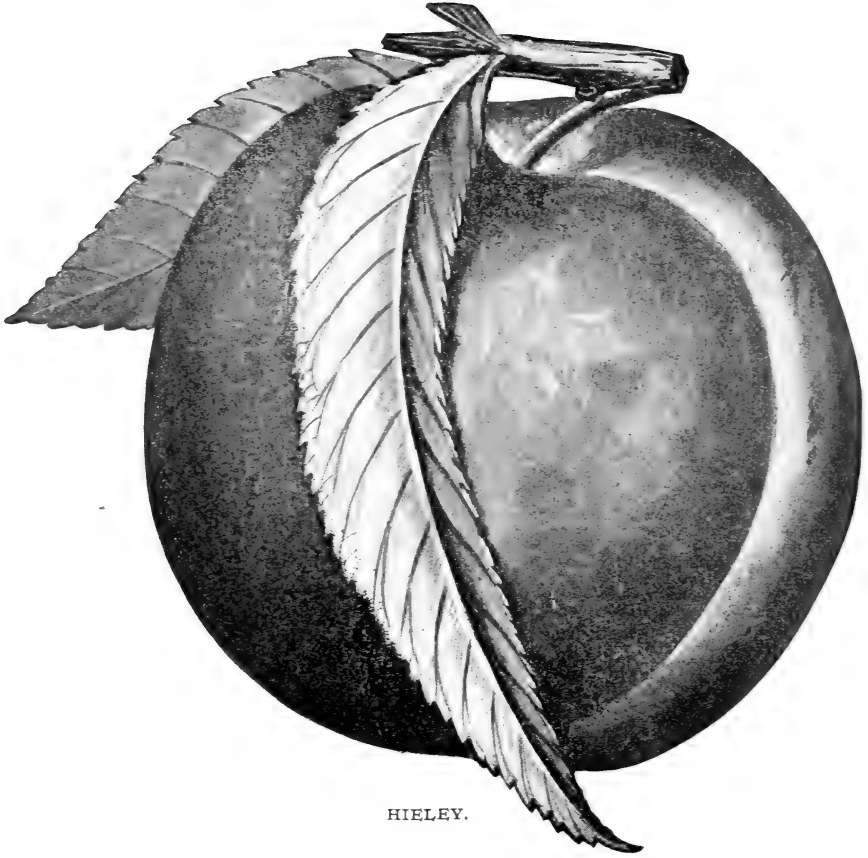
Alexander—Of large size, nearly round, with a shallow suture; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, turning to almost purple in the sun, flesh firm, white, juicy and sweet, adhering slightly to the stone, which is small.

Beauty's Blush—Fruit uniformly large, highly colored, melting and delicious. Ripe from 20th of June to 10th of July. A perfect freestone.

Amsden June—Very much like Alexander. Fruit full, medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with light and dark red, almost purple in the sun.



View of our men and boys budding Peach, who successfully budded over a million trees in 30 days.



HIELEY.

Hieley (EARLY BELL)—This seedling of Bell of Georgia, one of the best of all peaches of North China type, the kind that are among our most hardy, is much like its parent in size, color and beauty, having the same vigor of tree and hardness of fruit buds, but ripens its fruit nearly a month earlier, thus giving us a large, rich, creamy white peach, with rich blush on sunny side, at a season when in former years we had only small semi-cling varieties of poor quality. Early Bell is as large as Stump, as beautiful as Old Mixon, of fine quality and a good shipper. July 15th.

Triumph—Very early yellow freestone peach, ripening with Alexander. Blooms late, has large flowers, is a sure and abundant bearer and makes a very strong growth. The fruit is small with a very small pit, and is indeed beautiful. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe and of excellent flavor.

Schumacher—A very early peach, similar to Alexander in many ways, but is more highly colored and more showy, very good qualities. June.

Waterloo—Medium to large; flesh greenish white, with abundance of sweet vinous juice. Semi-cling, ripens with Amsden June.

Connett's Southern Early—A seedling of the old Chinese Cling, which originated in Guilford County, North Carolina. It has extra large fruit of a cream white shade; having a beautiful blush next to the sun.

Eureka—Early semi-cling; seedling of Chinese cling. Medium size, oblong, cream white with red blush; tender and juicy when fully ripe, clear seed, delicious flavor. Ripens at place of origin, in Louisiana, June 15th.

Arkansas Traveler—Seedling of the Amsden June and ripens earlier; medium to large; color red, flesh white with a delicious flavor.

J. G. Harrison Bros.,
Berlin, Md.

Trees arrived in splendid condition. I am delighted to say to myself, how can that man send me trees like these and so carefully boxed, for the money he received from me; but you know your business best, and hereafter I know where to get my peach trees that are a pleasure to handle, and with pride can recommend such stock to my friends and neighbors.

Truly yours,
H. G. Pentz.

Pennsylvania, November 13th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen.—The trees arrived in good order and I have them set out in fine shape. I am very much obliged to you for your nice stock that you have sent me. I enclose you check for the amount of the bill. I trust I may be able to send you many orders for trees in the future.

With best regards, I am

Delaware, November 14th, 1903.

Very truly yours,
Geo. W. Tebo.

SECOND RIPENING.

Early Rivers—A large peach of a pale straw color, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh with a delicate pink tint. Middle of July.

Hale's Early—An excellent peach when it succeeds, but unfortunately it is so liable to rot before and at time of ripening that it is not advisable to plant in some places on that account. It does, however, succeed well in some places, and mostly in elevated lands towards and among the mountains, and it should have a place in the orchards. July.

Lodge—Originated in the famous peach belt of Delaware (Kent county). A heavy and regular bearer, white flesh, red blush, juicy and sweet. Excellent shipper and is a money maker in the locality in which it originated. Tree extremely hardy and vigorous grower.

Delaware—A seedling of Mountain Rose, but much earlier. Of large size and fine appearance, with a delicately flushed skin, shaded with red. Flesh is white, and of a rich flavor and juicy; a perfect freestone and very productive. A better shipper than Mountain Rose, handling quite as well as Troth, than which, however, it is much larger and of more attractive coloring, as well as earlier. It comes in just when a good shipping peach is needed, when Hale's Early is about over and Troth beginning to ripen.

Hynes' Surprise—True freestone when ripe; resembles rot better than Hale's Early, which it resembles.

Barnard's Early—Medium to large. Cheek purplish red; flesh yellow, red at the stone; juicy, sweet and rich. One of the best early, yellow fleshed freestone peaches. July 15th.

Davidson—Ripens right after Alexander, medium size, white with red cheek; very delicious; very hardy. Bears a heavy crop the third year after planting. First of August.

Waddell—Another new early peach, originating in Georgia and commended especially by Mr. Hale, who has planted it largely. It is of medium to large size, oblong in shape; creamy white, with bright blush; flesh firm, white and very sweet and rich when ripe; freestone. One notable thing is the long keeping quality of Waddell, and also its exceptional capacity for shipping. There is no doubt as to the value of this new peach.

THIRD RIPENING.

Yellow St. John—One of the most beautiful and profitable yellow freestones. Large; flesh yellow. Equal in flavor to Crawford. Very juicy and sweet.

Early Michigan—One of the earliest freestone, white flesh varieties. A profitable market sort, much like Lewis. Has given great satisfaction in the western section of the country. Hardy and prolific.

Lewis—Vigorous grower, medium size, white with crimson cheek. One of the earliest freestones.

Champion—See description in Winner's list.

Miss Lolo—A perfect freestone, fine quality, blush, white flesh, very prolific.

FOURTH RIPENING.

Foster—Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy with sub-acid flavor. Resembles Crawford Early, but larger and probably a little heavier bearer. A very handsome freestone.

Mary's Choice—Large to very large; yellow, flushed with red; free. A very fine peach, for either family or market orchard.

Large Early York—Large; white with red cheek; fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and productive. August.

Connecticut—A grand New England peach of exceptional hardness of fruit bud and so valuable otherwise as to place it in the foremost rank of hardy peaches. Large, and handsome; golden yellow with red cheek, rich and fine in quality, with a superior high flavor, and to all yet more to its great value it ripens early—before Crawford Early.

Chinese Cling—Fruit large, roundish, oval, skin transparent, cream color, with marbling of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting, with a rich, agreeable flavor. Last of July.

Holderbaum—The originator describes it as follows: The size of the matured fruit is immense, many specimens measuring from 12 to 14 inches in circumference. In color it is of a light cream yellow, with a beautiful red cheek on the sunny side. In texture it is very firm, of fine quality and a perfect freestone. The pit is very small and the flesh is light yellow, streaked with red from the surface to the center and the most exquisite flavor. Ripens August 1st.

Mrs. Brett—Large, white, red cheek, vigorous and productive. Similar to Old Mixon. Free, but about a week earlier; sure and prolific.

Everbearing—See description, page 13.

FIFTH RIPENING.

Bokara No. 3—Remarkable for its extreme hardiness, having endured a temperature of 28° below zero without injury. It ripens about the middle of August. The fruit is large, specimens having measured seven inches in circumference; yellow rich cheek, tough skin; flesh firm and of fine quality. A perfect freestone and a good keeper.

Crawford Early—This beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, excellent; tree exceedingly vigorous and productive. One of the old standard varieties, but not planted as extensively as years ago.

Red Cheek Melocoton—A famous old, well-known and popular variety, extensively cultivated as a market fruit; fruit large, skin yellow, with deep red cheek, flesh red at the stone, juicy, with a good rich, vinous flavor; productive, freestone. Middle of August.

Old Mixon Cling—Large; yellowish white, dotted with red on a red cheek; flesh pale white; very melting and juicy, with an exceedingly rich, luscious flavor. One of the most desirable clingstone peaches. Middle of August.

Snow's Orange—Large; yellow; very hardy and productive; valuable for market; freestone. September.

Old Mixon Free—See description in Winner's list.

Stump—See description in Winner's list.

Smock Cling—A large, juicy, yellow, productive peach, chiefly valuable for canning and preserving. September.

Moore's Favorite—A handsome large peach, white with blush to the sun, similar to Old Mixon, but a few days later, flesh white, tender and juicy, very desirable. Freestone. August and September.

Switzerland—A Michigan seedling, said by some of the large growers to be the best and most prolific white flesh peach on earth. Fruit uniformly large, nearly all making first grade; white with handsome red cheek, resembling Old Mixon and Stephens and ripening between the two.

Elberta—See description in Winner's list.

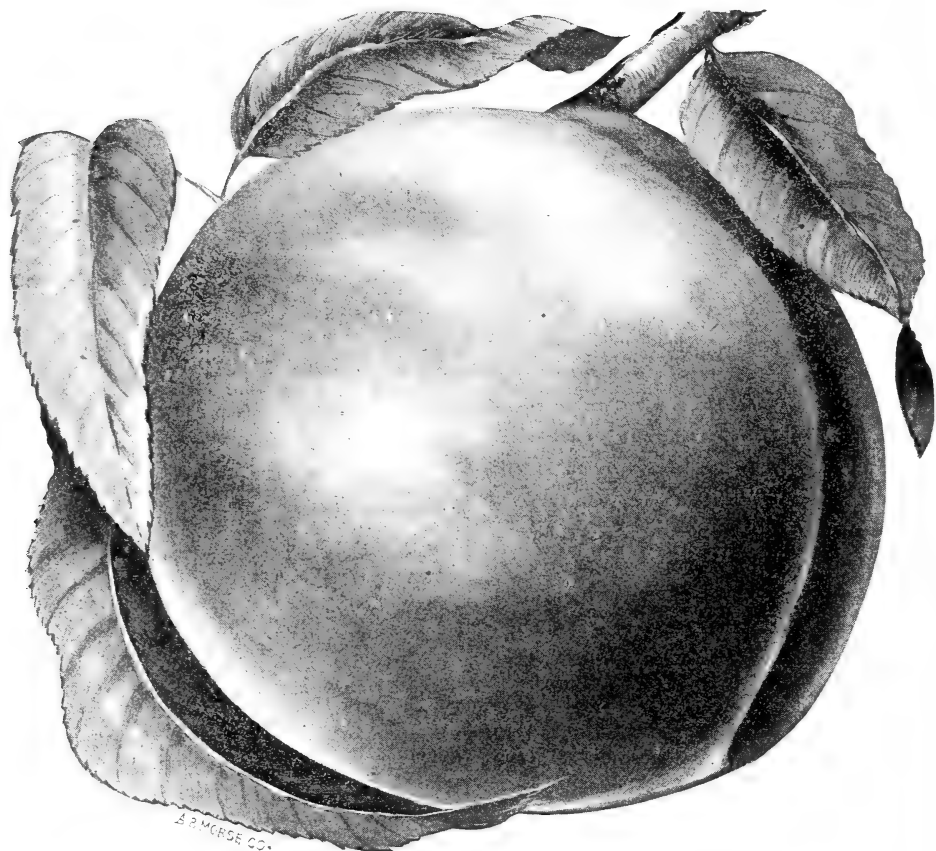
Reeves—See description in Winner's list.

Captain Ede—The introducer says of it: "The Captain Ede was originated in southern Illinois. Among the leading fruit growers it is considered the best of chard peach, being a beautiful, very large, yellow freestone, covered slightly with a delicate carmine on one side. It ripens about with Crawford's Early, one week before the Elberta. The tree is fine, upright grower, bearing bountiful crops; is should be thinned in order to get the best specimens. It is very hardy, both in bud and bloom. It is remarkable for its freedom from rot and its good shipping qualities.

Yellow Rareripe—Large, deep yellow, melting and good, with a rich flavor. Last of August.

Ward's Late—A fine variety, ripening last of August; vigorous and productive; fruit rather large; skin white with a large crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, melting and excellent. Valuable for canning and market purposes.

Christiana—A new, very large, fine-looking yellow peach, ripening between Crawford Late and Smock. Its large size, handsome appearance and time of ripening combine to make it a very valuable peach.



KALAMAZOO.

Kalamazoo—Large, golden yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh thick, yellow; superb quality, small pit. Strong grower, early bearer; hardy and productive. Between Early and Late Crawford.

Matthews—It is a cross between Elberta and Smock, showing a parentage of both. The fruit is of large size, above medium; shaped similar to Elberta, but a little longer.

In the section where it originated, a noted fruit man says it is the most valuable succession to Elberta so far introduced. In comparison it is a size larger and far superior in quality while its bearing and shipping qualities are just as good. Its season of ripening is three weeks later than Elberta, which still adds to its value. Skin golden yellow, streaked with red, flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality. Perfect freestone.

Newington Cling—Large to very large. Red, juicy and rich. Last of August.

Gold Mine—See description, page 13.

Perry's Red Cling—Fruit large to the largest, flesh white, skin red next to the sun, high flavor. For canning purposes it is simply superb. Tree vigorous and heavy grower. Last of August.

Bequet Free—Large to very large; skin greenish white shaded with red. Freestone, a heavy and sure bearer.

Frances—See description, page 13.

Emma—Described by the originator as being very large, yellow with light crimson cheek, flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy; quality among the best, a freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after

Elberta. Where this peach has been shipped to the market it has always commanded an extra price over the other varieties. It is better in quality than Elberta. As this valuable variety comes from the home of the Elberta, fruit growers should not hesitate to make a thorough trial of this at once.

SIXTH RIPENING.

Coolidge Favorite—Large; white with crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August and first of September.

Burke—From Louisiana. Seedling of Chinese cling and very large. It is described as roundish, oblong, pale creamy white, slightly shaded with red, flesh white, juicy, of excellent flavor, clingstone. August.

Fox Seedling—See description Winner's list.

New Prolific—Fruit large, golden yellow with rich red cheek, flavor unsurpassed. Tree very hardy and exceedingly productive.

Jennie Worthien—Yellow, large, of fine quality, ripening about with Fox Seedling.

Wheatland—An improvement upon Crawford Late, and ripens just in advance of it; extra large, beautiful golden yellow with a crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet and of fine quality; tree vigorous, very productive. August.

Gold Drop—Large, good quality, hardy, profitable market sort; follows Crawford Late.

Globe—Originated in Pennsylvania. Fruit large, golden yellow, with red blush; flesh yellow, sweet, firm and delicious uniformly large, freestone. Last of September.

Fitzgerald—The best posted growers in Michigan say it is as large or larger than Crawford Early, with the smallest pit I ever saw and the most brilliant color, grows similar to Crawford and ripens between Early and late Crawford; flesh rich, deep golden yellow, with high character; certainly a very fine peach; stands the winter better than any yet offered.

Walker—A fine white peach, ripening after Smock, with a beautiful red side; flesh white, rich and sweet. One of the very best of its season, ripening in September. A most excellent variety for canners.

Magnum Bonum—Large yellow peach, freestone.

Brandywine—Large to very large; skin greenish yellow, shaded more or less with dull red, free.

Stevens—See description Winner's list.

Chairs—See description Winner's list.

Denton—The fruit resembles that of Elberta, but is a full week to ten days later in season. So far it has proven remarkably certain as a bearer, bearing when all other kinds fail. Is equally as large as Elberta, and even more reliably productive.

Shipley's Late Red—Large, handsome peach of very good quality. Follows Smock. Creamy white, with beautiful red cheek; white flesh.

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

SEVENTH RIPENING.

Engle's Mammoth—Large, round, oval; suture slight; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow; stone small, free; sweet, rich, juicy. Early September. A good market sort.

Jacques—Very large; deep yellow; has a high reputation. September.

Picquet's Late—Very large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Early September.

Geary's Hold On—Rare, yellow freestone; similar to the Smock, though some days later in ripening.

Early Heath—Similar to White Heath, but larger and several days earlier.

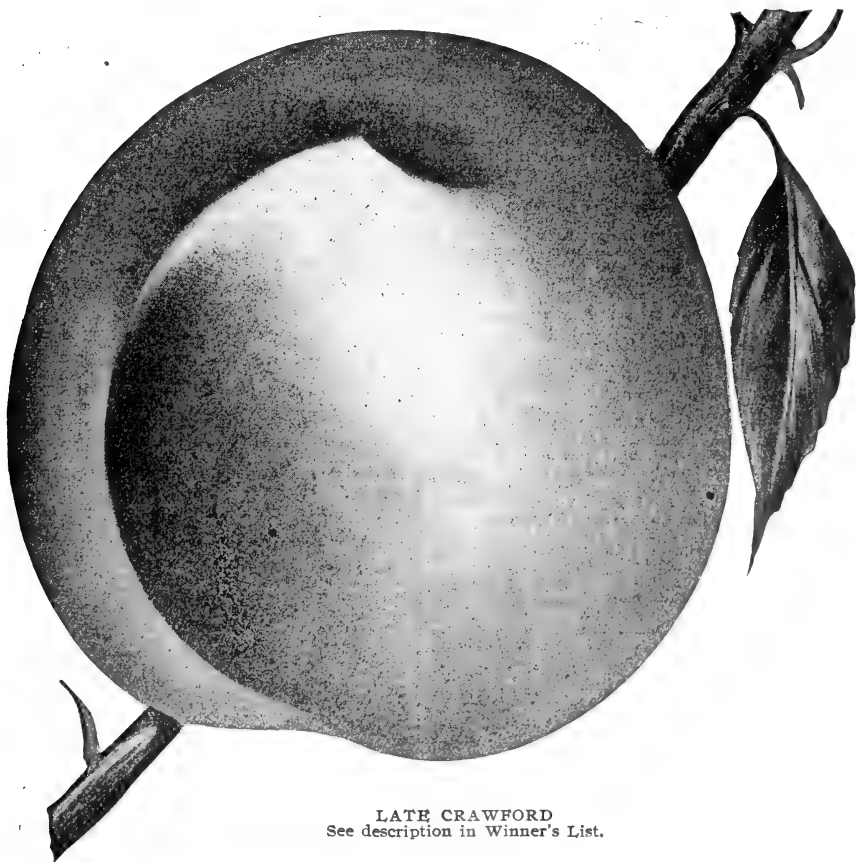
Smock—Fruit medium to large; skin light orange yellow, mottled with red; some specimens dry, others moderately juicy, but all rich. Excellent as a late market sort.

Oscar—Fruit large, juicy and rich. Color very dark, almost black. Clingstone. Tree a thrifty grower. September.

Barber—Medium to large; deep yellow nearly covered with red. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy and sweet. All that could be asked for. September.

Bronson—Large; yellow, with handsome red cheek; flesh sweet, rich, fine flavor; tree hardy and a good bearer. Middle of September.

Conklin—A profitable market sort. Large, round, golden yellow with crimson cheek; high flavor. Early September.



LATE CRAWFORD
See description in Winner's List.



Just Finished Budding Peach.

Ford's Late—Fruit large, productive, white and beautiful; flesh quite free; season after Smock.

Bray's Rareripe—(Dillon's Rareripe)—Large; creamy white, well flushed with crimson; flesh white, rich, juicy, good. A regular and abundant bearer, very profitable in many sections.

Lorentz—A seedling discovered in Marshall County, W. Va., and has never been known to fail a crop, even in most unfavorable seasons. It bears crops when others fail entirely. It is unusually large, of superior flavor, freestone, yellow flesh and handsome appearance. Has been a surprise to all who have seen it. Season of ripening after Smock.

Crosby—Medium size, bright orange yellow, streaked with carmine. On account of its beautiful color and fine quality, it commands ready sale in competition with best standard market sorts. Claimed to be the hardest of all peaches. Good for both home and market. September.

Wonderful—Large to very large; uniform in shape and size; color rich golden yellow, over-spread with carmine and crimson; flesh yellow, highly flavored and firm, bright red at the pit, which is small, and parts freely from the flesh. October and a good keeper.

Cobler—Large; yellow; ripening with Smock, or good quality; splendid keeper; very prolific; better colored and larger than Smock.

Nicholson's Shock—A good late peach with bright yellow flesh; handsome and large, perfectly free and heavy and a regular bearer.

Pierce's Yellow—Fruit large; golden yellow; excellent flavor; yellow flesh. Its heavy bearing, hardness of tree, large size, excellent qualities of fruit and good shipping qualities should prompt every fruit grower to have some of this valuable variety in his orchard. First to middle of September.

Silver Medal—A beautiful large, white, freestone; white all the way to the stone; free; very hardy and prolific. Ripens with Smock.

Wager—Medium to large; yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality. Tree hardy, healthy, long lived and productive. Early September.

Stinson—See description, page 13.

Gordon—See description, page 13.

Scott's Nonpareil—A fine, large, yellow peach from New Jersey. A good market variety. September.

William's Favorite—Large, handsome, hardy, very productive. Excellent shipper. One of the most profitable clingstones, Middle of September.

Garfield—Originated in Cayuga County, New York. Medium size; freestone; flesh rich, yellow and juicy, skin orange red.

EIGHTH RIPENING.

Hill's Chili—A great favorite for market in the cold northwest, on account of its extreme hardness and heavy bearing. Fruit medium size, oblong; skin yellow, shaded with dark red, flesh yellow, very rich and sweet; freestone. October 1st.

Steadley—Fruit medium, roundish; skin creamy white, flesh white, juicy, melting sweet, slightly vinous, white at the stone. October 1st.

Bustin's October—Large, pure white; a very good late variety.

White Heath Cling—Fruit very large; skin a pale yellowish white with a faint blush or tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich high and luscious flavor; tree hardy and vigorous. Middle of September, and sometimes keeps a month after being taken from the tree.

Levy's Late—(Henrietta) Fruit large; roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, rather firm, juicy, half melting, sweet, very good and a valuable variety; clingstone. First to last of October.

Van Meteor's Late October—Originated by Mr. Van Meteor, who claims that it is still later than Bilyeu. Give it a trial.

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

Salway—A large, late, yellow freestone, of English origin, handsomely mottled with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich, very productive; a variety growing more and more in favor with orchardists. Ripens after Smock. Free.

Wilkin's Cling—A seedling of Heath, but larger, sometimes called Ringgold Mammoth. Its originator thinks it the most valuable peach in cultivation. Ripens in October.

Marshall—Late; large deep yellow; productive; ripening midway between Smock and Salway, filling an important gap. October.

Klondike—Have long wanted a peach as beautiful as Mountain Rose, with quality equal to Old Mixon, ripening with Smock. Now we have it in the one and only peach—Klondike—the largest of all white freestone peaches. Originated in York County, Pa. Large size, white skin with brilliant red over cover; white flesh, sweet, juicy, delicious flavor, free from bitterness; perfectly free, bright red at stone and free from fibre. Time of ripening, October 10th, when no other late peach can compete with it in size, quality or appearance.

NINTH RIPENING.

Bilyeu's Late October—Almost the last peach in the market, ripening after Smock and Salway. Fruit of large size; color white, with beautiful bluish cheek; flesh white, freestone and an excellent shipper. Does well in Western Maryland and West Virginia. Be sure to plant this if you live among the mountains. Cannot be beat as a money maker.

THE APPLE.



Cultivating one year old Apple and sprinkling with lime while the dew is on.

Thinning Apples.

It pays to thin apples, says a writer in the *American Gardening*. This season I tried the experiment on a large scale to settle the above assertion as a fact. I thinned them when over half grown, so that no two apples would touch each other, and the result was about double the large sized apples the present season over what they were last season. If one has some money to invest and is willing to wait a few years, provided he has proper soil and location, an apple orchard will be a good investment, providing it is cared for as well as corn and potatoes generally are.

VARIETIES—Some persons commit a great fault by attempting to grasp all the varieties that are offered; it is far better for him who is about to plant an orchard, either large or small, to determine which varieties are best adapted for his purpose. For the small planter who is providing for the wants of the family a number of varieties that ripen in quick succession will be the best, and the sorts should be selected with regard to their qualities for household use.

Our descriptive list embraces the most popular varieties. Although it is not as long as some, it is selected with special care.

New Varieties.

Stayman Winesap—Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red with medium numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap, originated in Kansas; is much larger, more beautiful in color and better in quality and equal or better keeper. This apple is gaining popularity very rapidly. The tree is vigorous and strictly Winesap in habit, readily adapting itself to the different soils and situations. Bears young and abundantly. Price 4 to 5 feet 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred, 3 to 4 feet 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

Winter Banana—New, excellent. The name is most appropriate, as it has a delightful banana perfume. Fruit large size, perfect in form, golden yellow, and beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson red. Flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor, and of the highest quality. A good keeper. Tree a remarkably strong grower, and on account of its great hardiness, will thrive in

any climate. Its early bearing is something simply wonderful; generally producing a fine crop of fruit the second year. Foliage large and free from blight or mildew. A valuable market variety. November to May. Price, 4 to 5 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 doz.; \$15.00 per hundred; 3 to 4 feet 20c. each; \$2.00 doz.; \$10.00 per hundred.

Bismarck—Originated in New Zealand; tree short, stocky growth, with thick, healthy foliage, hardy and productive; is doing well in nearly all places. Fruit large, handsome, yellow shaded and covered with red; tender, sub-acid, quality not best, good for both dessert and cooking. Its most remarkable characteristic is its early fruiting habit; one year grafts have produced several fine specimens and two-year trees seldom fail to produce fruit. Trees on dwarf stocks grown in pots or tubs make beautiful decorative specimens. Two-year-old single-stem trees about 18 inches high produce fine specimens. Late fall and early winter. Originator's description. 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15.00 per hundred, 4 to 5 feet trees.

West Virginia, November 12th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—The trees landed all right, for which please accept my thanks. Enclosed you will find check for same.

Yours,

Chas. E. Bailey.

Maryland, November 23rd, 1903.

Mr. Harrison,

Dear Sir:—The trees have come and are all that I can expect. They are very fine trees. I am very much pleased with them. Enclosed you will find check for same.

Yours respectfully,

Wm. Reese.

Price of Trees (except where noted).

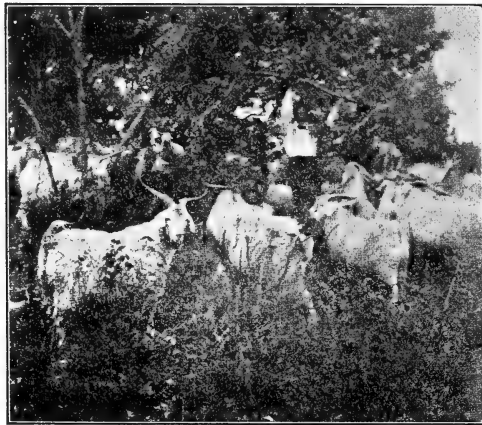
TWO YEARS ON WHOLE ROOTS.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
Extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$140.00
Extra, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
First-class medium, 4 to 6 feet.....	.15	1.50	10.00	90.00
First-class second size, 3½ to 5 feet.....	.12	1.25	9.00	80.00
Light grade, 3 to 4 feet.....	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00
Light grade, 2 to 3 feet.....	.08	.75	6.00	60.00

Boxed and baled free at catalogue prices.

DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL LIST.

SUMMER APPLES.



The above cut represents the origin of the fruit industry on Tonoloway Ridge, by E. P. Cohill, Hancock, Md., by the introduction of the Angora Goats to clear new land of undergrowth now planted in Apple Trees.

with a thick bloom; flesh juicy, rich and acid; from its earliness, handsome appearance, its excellent culinary qualities and the vigor of the tree, it is worthy of general cultivation. One of the best early apples to plant for profit, ripening with Early Harvest. Above the medium size, skin pale yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy and of excellent quality, tree is a vigorous and upright grower, gives general satisfaction, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest. June.

Golden Sweet—Large to very large; pale greenish yellow; flesh fine, white, very sweet and good, strong grower and good bearer. August.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, sweet, rich flavored; valuable as a market variety. Tree a moderate, compact grower and an abundant bearer. July to August.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium, streaked, tender, juicy, fine; productive; desirable; free. September.

Alexander—A very large and showy Russian variety. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Fruit very large and regularly formed and of a fine appearance. Color of a greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red in the shade, but orange and marked with bright red in the sun. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender and juicy. Pleasant flavor, October to December.

Bailey's Sweet—Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor; slow. September.

Duchess (Oldenberg)—A Russian variety of remarkable beauty, and one of the most hardy productive varieties under cultivation. Does especially well in sections that are too cold for ordinary varieties. Tree is a vigorous grower and it requires little or no pruning, producing an abundance of fruit very even in size. Smooth skin, finely washed and streaked with red on a golden ground. Flesh juicy and sub-

Chenango Strawberries—(Sherwood's Favorite). Fruit medium size, oblong, indistinctly ribbed; skin whitish, splashed and mottled with light and dark crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. A pleasant fruit, esteemed for the table, and so handsome as to make it a quick-selling market variety. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. August and September.

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

Yellow Transparent—Above medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin clear white, changing to a pale yellow when fully matured; a remarkably early bearer; very prolific, does well everywhere and ripens among the earliest. July.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting and bears every year. Hardy as a crab. Fruit good size, nearly round, yellow and beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid aromatic. July.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, roundish; bright straw color; flesh nearly white, tender, juicy, crisp, with rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Taking all its qualities into consideration this has no superior among early apples. June to July.

Red Astrachan—Rather large, approaching conical, covered with deep crimson, overspread with red on the sunny side; sprightly, sub-acid, good; tree vigorous, hardy and profitable for market.

Sweet June, or High Top Sweet—An excellent early sweet apple; pale greenish yellow, medium size, round; fine for table and cooking, perfectly tender. 25th of June to middle of July.

Summer Rambo—Medium to large; green striped with red on the sunny side; sprightly, sub-acid, good; tree vigorous, hardy and profitable for market.

acid. September.

Fameuse—Medium; crimson, sometimes striped north; flesh snowy white, very tender, fine, juicy, mild, sub-acid; dessert and cooking. Very hardy and productive; popular. October to December.

Fallawater (Talpehocken)—A large roundish, slightly ovate conical, very regular and smooth, skin yellowish green with dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, fine grained, with a mild, slightly sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower and good bearer; fruit uniformly fair, highly deserving extensive cultivation. Fall.

Flora's Bell Flower—(Flory, Sheep, Sire). Origin, Montgomery County, Ohio; tree upright grower; fruit medium, roundish, conical; rich golden yellow, with small patches of russet and minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; good; vigorous. September and October.

Gravenstein—Large, striped red and yellow, flesh tender, juicy, very rich, high flavor, very productive and a popular variety. September.

Haas—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good; bears early and abundantly; vigorous. September and October.

Lowell—Large, roundish, slightly conical; green, becoming rich yellow; surface oily; flesh yellowish white, sub-acid, excellent; good bearer; free. September.

Maiden Blush—Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine evenly regular red cheek or blush on a clear pale yellow ground, flesh white, tender and sprightly with a pleasant sub acid flavor. This variety forms a handsome rapid growing tree with a fine spreading head and bears large crops. Valuable for market, also for drying. September to November.

Rambo—Medium, yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good; productive and vigorous. September to November.

Red Bietigheimer—A rare German variety recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of Apples, and promises to be extensively cultivated. September and October.

Smokehouse—Fruit large, oblate, striped with red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, firm, juicy, crisp and rich, with a fine, aromatic, sub-acid flavor; unsurpassed for culinary purposes; productive; should have a place in every orchard. September to December.

Utter's Red—Large, round, whitish and striped, very beautiful and excellent, sub-acid; tree vigorous, hardy, productive, requires dry soil; of great value north. September and October.

Wagner—Medium to large, deep red in the sun, flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent, very productive, bears very young. October to December.

WINTER APPLES.



Budding Ben Davis Apple Trees.

York Imperial—The best of all the List—Medium size, oval, angular, skin greenish, yellow, nearly covered with bright red, flesh crisp, tender and juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer and hangs well on the tree; it is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. We cannot say too much in favor of this apple. All things considered, it is scarcely second to any now grown as a profitable orchard variety. Be sure to include this in every collection. December to April.

American Golden Russet—(Bullock's Pippin or Sheep Nose). Small, roundish, ovate; skin dull yellow, with a very thin russet; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, with a mild, rich, spicy flavor; very productive. October to January.

Baldwin—One of the best and most popular apples in cultivation on account of its flavor and good shipping qualities. Fruit is large, roundish, narrowing a little to the eye, the skin deep red, while the flesh is white, rich, crisp, juicy, highly flavored but somewhat sub-acid, and is a handsome fruit. Tree is a vigorous grower and bears abundantly. Succeeds well in western Maryland and the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit a little too early in and near the tide-water section. October to February.

Bellflower—Large, yellow, with pale blush, very tender and juicy. An old favorite which has always been popular, good keeper. November to April.

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

Cooper's Market—Medium size, conical; shaded and striped with red on yellow ground; flesh white, firm, tender, rather acid. Valuable for marketing. November to March.

Dominic—Large size, flat, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, firm, mild, sub-acid, sprightly; pleasant flavor, keeps till midwinter; a rapid grower and prodigious bearer. This variety is well deserving of extensive cultivation.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large size, rich golden yellow, flesh same color, juicy, crisp, tender and of highest quality. Best of yellow winter apples and a good seller. Should be gathered before turning yellow and put in a cool place, and will often keep until February. For canning purposes it nearly equals the pear. Tree is hardy and vigorous, and an early and abundant bearer. December to February.

Gano—A seedling of the Ben Davis, but is much superior to that variety, having all of its good qualities to a high degree. It is more brilliantly colored, more

regular in size and a very long keeper; tree having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. Fruit large, finely colored, even in size and good quality. February to May.

Hubbardston Nonesuch—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

Indian—Originated in Southern Indiana on an old camp ground. The fruit is as large as the largest Ben Davis, resembling it in shape, a little duller in color, and has a richer yellow meat, making it pleasant either for eating or culinary use. Is a good keeper, comes into bearing early, and is a very prolific annual bearer.

Jonathan—Perfectly hardy and is productive in all soils, which makes it one of the most desirable apples. Fruit of medium size, very regularly formed. Skin thin and smooth; yellow ground almost covered with lively red stripes deepening into dark red in the sun.

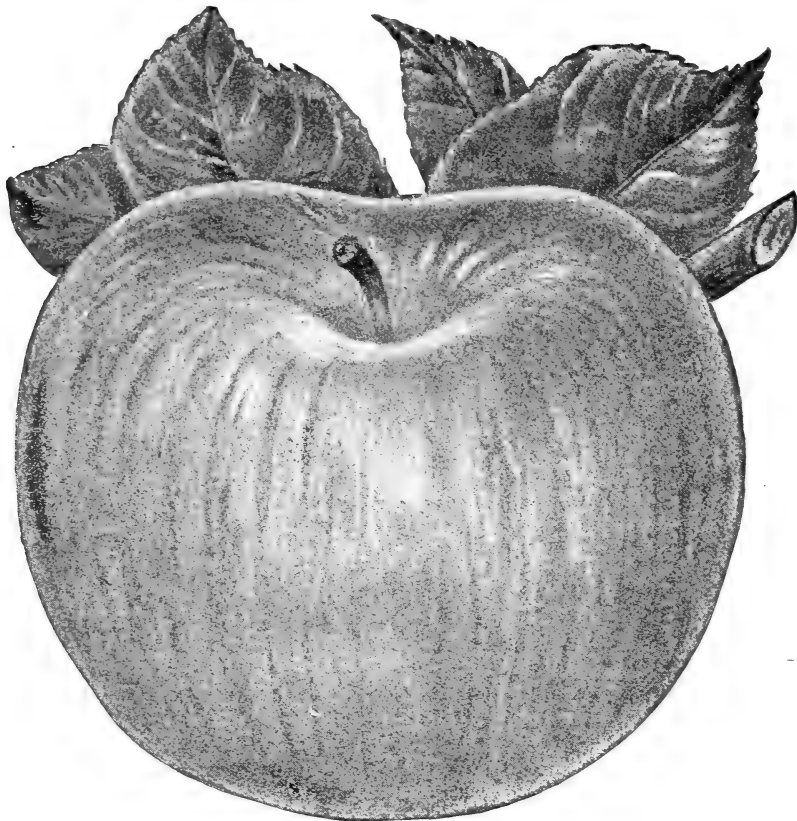
Flesh white, very tender and juicy, with a vinous flavor. Very valuable for home use or market. October to January.

King—Large, handsome; striped red and yellow; productive. November to March.

Little Romanite—(Gilpin Carthouse). Tree very hardy and productive; fruit of medium size, roundish, oblong, skin very smooth and handsome, streaked with deep red and yellow; flesh yellow, firm, rich, becoming tender in spring; good, vig. February to June.

Limbertwig—Medium, dull rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid, very good. Tree thrifty but open grower. Keeps well.

Lankford Seedling—Medium to large, yellow, red striped; good keeper; excellent quality, juicy. December to February.



BEN DAVIS.

Ben Davis—Fruit medium to large; roundish, skin yellowish, splashed and striped and almost covered with red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid, of good quality; a popular kind and a good keeping variety and should be in every orchard. The tree is very hardy, a free grower, comes into bearing early, and very productive. It blooms late in the spring, thereby often escaping the late spring frosts. Very popular in the west and southwest. Mid-winter.

Longfield—One of the best new Russian varieties. Tree is a very strong, upright grower, and has proven

itself to be an early, annual and abundant bearer. Highly valuable for cold climates and exposed sections. The fruit is white, tender, fine and juicy, sprightly sub-acid, and keeps from December to April. Something new, and a valuable addition to our American orchards.

Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong, bright red with darker red stripes; very handsome, fair quality, a good grower and an early and immense bearer, valuable for market. December to April.

New York, April 6th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons:—The trees I wrote you about have arrived in good shape.

S. B. Wygant.

Massachusetts, April 7th, 1903.

Gentlemen:—The Nursery Stock came to hand all right.

Yours truly,

Henry Ortman.



Two-Year-Old Apple Trees.

Minkler—Fruit medium, roundish, oblate, slightly conical, pale greenish yellow, striped and splashed with two shades of red, flesh yellowish, compact, moderately juicy, mild, pleasant sub-acid; tree irregular grower; vig. January to April.

McIntosh Red—An exceedingly valuable, hardy Canada sort; medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but is larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.

Mammoth Black Twig—Originated in Arkansas. Seedling of the Winesap which it resembles, but it is superior in many ways. Large, deep red, sub-acid, early and abundant bearer and a good keeper. Tree is a strong grower and roots well. This valuable winter apple has but few equals.

Northwestern Greening—A Wisconsin seedling of great value; has stood the most trying tests, and found to be equal to Wealthy in point of hardiness, but superior in fruit and keeping qualities; fruit large, smooth, greenish yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, firm, good quality, thoroughly tested, January to April.

Mann—An upright grower, forming a round head, fruit medium to large, roundish oblate, skin deep yellow when fully ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed, flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid, good to very good; vigorous, April and May.

Northern Spy—Large, striped, flesh white, mild and tender and slightly sub-acid, with a rich delicious flavor. Tree is a good grower, but we cannot advise its planting south of Pennsylvania, except in mountainous regions. November to February.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Large, regularly formed, roundish; skin fair and smooth, dull green when picked, with a brownish blush; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and good; productive; an excellent apple and well worthy a place in the orchard. November to February.

Pewaukee—Medium to large, roundish, somewhat flattened, bright yellow, streaked and spotted with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid; a seedling from Duchess and it inherits its quality of extreme hardiness, which makes it a most reliable kind in cold climates. December and January.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—I received the trees to-day, they are entirely satisfactory. Please find enclosed check for the amount.

Yours respectfully,

James A. Shawen.

Maryland, November 14th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

My Dear Sirs:—I received the trees in good shape, and am very much obliged to you for your careful attention in the matter.

Very truly yours,

Z. C. Draper.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—I received the pear and apple trees in good order and good size and full height. I don't expect to need any more nursery stock this Fall.

Wishing you success and prosperity,

Yours truly,

J. H. Butler.

Maryland, November 17th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Gentlemen:—The trees were received last week in good condition and will send check for same in a few days.

Yours truly,

W. W. Hurlock.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow, striped and mixed with light red. Flesh yellow, juicy, crisp and sub-acid. Valuable for market on account of its productive-ness, size and beauty, as well as for its certain bearing. November to January.

Ribston Pippin—Fruit medium size, roundish; greenish yellow, clouded with dull red on sunny side; flesh deep yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich aromatic flavor; very good. November to April.

Rolle—Originated in Maine. By many called core-less on account of its small core, usually having but one seed each. The tree is hardy, a vigorous grower and said to be an annual bearer. The handsome appearance of this fruit makes it a valuable market sort. In quality we should rank it as first class. The flesh is slightly yellow, crisp, juicy, slightly sub-acid; splendid for cooking and good for eating. Season, November to February.

Red Romanite or Carthouse—One of the best winter apples for planting south. On good soil the fruit is fair and of good size, and has the good property of holding on to the trees until late in the season. One of the best keepers.

Roxbury Russet—Rather above medium size, roundish, greenish or yellow russet. Flesh greenish white, rather granular, with a good sub-acid flavor, productive and very popular on account of its long keeping. November to February.

Rawle's Janet—(Never fail). Medium, roundish, ovate, greenish yellow, striped with red, crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the south and southwest. January to May.

Roman Stem—Fruit medium; whitish yellow, splashed with russet; flesh tender, juicy, rich, musky flavor; fine dessert apple. November and December.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, roundish, oblate, skin green, becoming a greenish yellow when ripe. Flesh yellow, finely grained, tender, juicy and rich acid flavor. Succeeds well in the north, but not valuable here, dropping its fruit too early. October to December.

Scott's Winter—From Vermont. One of the best, long keeping, very hardy varieties. Vigorous grower, hardy as Wealthy, color bright red, flesh white with some stains of red; crisp, spicy, and of a brisk acidity. A long keeper, being at its best in April or May.

Smith's Cider—Rather large, greenish white, striped with red; flesh tender, juicy with a mild sub-acid flavor; a prodigious bearer and a profitable market variety. December to February.

Salome—Flesh whitish yellow, half fine; tender, mild, slightly aromatic, very good. January to May. Its hardness, long keeping, good quality, uniform size, retention of its flavor quite late even in summer, will no doubt make it valuable for the west and northwest. The tree is very hardy.

Shockey—From Jackson County, Ga. Fruit me-

dium size, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh sub-acid, nearly sweet; tree erect, vigorous grower; comes into bearing early, and is exceedingly productive. This is probably the most reliable and valuable winter variety for the south, and is there justly very popular. Valuable in eastern Virginia and lower Maryland. Keeps till May or June.

Shackleford—Originated in Clark County, Missouri. The tree is a very vigorous grower and a prolific bearer, better even than the Ben Davis; it flourishes on poor land with a clay sub-soil; apples are large, highly colored and finely flavored; choice cookers and good keepers. December to May.

Stark—Large greenish yellow, shaded, splashed and striped light and dark red. Flesh yellowish and moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid and free. October to January.

Tailman's Sweet—Medium size; pale yellow, tinged with red; flesh rich and of first quality and a good cooker. December to April.

Willow Twig—Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat oblate, light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red, and sprinkled with numerous russet dots; flesh yellowish green, not very tender, pleasant sub-acid; good; valuable for late keeping.

Winesap—We can hardly find words sufficiently strong to express the high opinion we have of this fruit, possessing as it does a combination of so many excellent qualities. For cider it has but few equals; for table it stands among the best; for keeping it is justly esteemed, and for bearing it scarcely has a rival. Considering all this we must earnestly recommend it to the consideration of all orchardists. Fruit medium size, rather oblong, skin smooth of a fine dark red, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. December to April.

Wealthy—A most valuable apple of fine size, appearance and quality; a good market apple of its season; whitish yellow ground, shaded with deep rich crimson in the sun, obscure, broken stripes and mottlings in shade, sometimes entirely covered with crimson; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, vinous and sub-acid. Tree is healthy, hardy and productive.

Wolf River—A handsome apple, originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin. Fruit large, greenish yellow, shaded with red or crimson; flesh white, half tender, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid, with a peculiar spicy flavor. Tree strong, stout and a great bearer. January and February.

Walbridge—Medium size, striped with red, handsome and of excellent quality; vigorous grower and productive; very hardy, and considered of great value in the North and Northwest. December to January.

W. W. Pearman—Large, oblong, skin yellowish, flesh yellow with a pleasant sub-acid flavor, crisp and juicy; trees vigorous and productive. January to April.

CRAB APPLES.

A few years ago crab apples were regarded fit only for cider, preserves and jelly, but there are varieties now that command a good price on the market for dessert purposes. Besides being useful, they are also very ornamental when in bloom, and also when loaded with their highly colored fruit.

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

Golden Beauty—Medium size, yellow, with red cheek; very handsome; September.

Whitney—Large, early, beautiful; fine for dessert or cooking. Tree hardy and free from blight; immensely productive. A great acquisition.

Nartha—A seedling of Duchess of Oldenburg, which

originated in Minnesota. Earlier than the Transcendent; very ornamental as well as a fine fruit; bears in profusion every year. September and October.

Hyslop—Large, deep crimson; produces in clusters. Very popular and one of the most beautiful of crabs. Good for culinary uses and for cider. October to January.

White Arctic—Clear, transparent white. Medium size. August.

Florence—Large, handsome, crimson, splashed with dark red, good grower, prolific and valuable. Season, September.

J. C. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

West Virginia, April 23rd, 1903.

Gentlemen:—My trees arrived in good condition and am very much pleased with them, for they are strong and healthy. Thanks for the extra ones.

Truly yours,
R. E. Liller.

Mess. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Maryland, April 20th, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—I received all the stock ordered. All in fine condition and first-class stock. Many thanks for the extras we found in each lot. I appreciate your favors very much.

Yours very truly,
G. M. Scaggs

THE PEAR.

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that by a judicious selection, the ripening season beginning in July can be continued in succession into winter and some sorts may be kept until March or April. Many of the varieties begin to bear in from four to six years after planting, but a variety like Kieffer will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf pear, which is usually two or three years after transplanting. There is an opening for the intelligent pear grower in many parts of the United States. Pears can be grown nearly as cheap per barrel as apples and they usually sell twice as high, although little attention has been given to pear growing, and for these reasons, and others, the man who makes a special study of pear culture, and who goes into pear growing intelligently, has an opportunity for success.

SOIL—The pear will adapt itself to a great variety of soils, though it thrives best on rather deep clay loam, still it should not be too sticky; next to this, gravelly loam is most desirable. A light sandy soil is the least desirable of any, yet pears can be grown on sandy soil.

RIPEN—In order to retain the rich and best flavor the fruit should be ripened in the house as follows: Gather summer pears at least ten days before they are ripe, autumn pears at least two weeks and winter varieties as soon as the leaves begin to fall.



Budding Kieffer Pear.

Price of General List of Pears.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
First-class, extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
First-class, 5 to 7 feet.....	.25	2.50	17.50
First-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	2.00	15.00
First class, 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.50	12.00
Dwarfs, 4 to 5 feet.....	.15	1.50	12.00
Dwarfs, 3 to 4 feet.....	.12	1.25	10.00

Boxed and baled free at these prices.

Worden-Seckle, Bartlett, Duchess Clapp's Favorite, Seckle in dwarfs.

SUMMER PEARS.

Bartlett—This is the most popular summer pear both for home use and market that the world has ever known. It comes into bearing at an early age, and bears enormous crops of large and handsome fruit, juicy, buttery and melting, with a rich, fine flavor. A delicious eating pear and makes the finest of canned fruit. The Bartlett may be picked before it has attained its full size, and it will ripen and color beautifully and may be of good quality; however, it should always be picked before it is fully ripe.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, handsome, delicious; fruit when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and sweet, Good grower and productive, a splendid hardy bearer.

Koonce—Originated in Illinois. It is exceedingly early. Most early pears rot at the core and do not ship well, but Koonce is an excellent shipper; it can be picked green and will color up well in a few days. Koonce is a vigorous grower, free from blight, heavy and productive and an annual bearer.

Lawson—A healthy grower, free from blight, very

productive, medium to large, some specimens measuring nine inches in circumference, beautiful red color on yellow ground, remarkably attractive and handsome; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, firm and a good shipper; very early ripening. Middle of July.

Tyson—Medium size, bright yellow; cheek shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. Vigorous, August.

Wilder—Small to medium, pyriform, smooth, pale yellow with deep red cheek, fine-grained, tender, rich, sub-acid, does not rot at the core, a good shipper and bears well. Early in August.

BOX AND BALING FREE
AT CATALOGUE PRICES.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Barseckle Pear—This remarkable new pear is sometimes known as the Bartlett-Seckel. It is a cross between Bartlett and Seckel, hence the name. In size it is a little smaller than Bartlett and ripens a little later than Bartlett. The color is pale green, with seldom any color on the sunny side. The flesh is fine grained, white, very melting and juicy, and in quality unmistakably the best. It is not as sweet as Seckel, but more vinous, and is preferred by many in quality to Seckel. The trees are vigorous upright growers.

Flemish Beauty—A large, melting, sweet pear. Tree vigorous, very hardy, bears early and abundantly, and succeeds well in nearly all parts of the country. A most valuable variety for general use and market, fruit large, surface a little rough, the ground pale yellow, covered with marblings and patches of light russet, becoming reddish brown at maturity on sunny side. Fine shipper and sells well. September and October.

Sheldon—Medium size; yellowish or greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; productive, October.

Seckel—Small; skin brownish green at first, becoming dull yellowish brown, with a lively russet red cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, very juicy and melting,

with a peculiarly rich spicy flavor and aroma. This variety is pronounced by good judges the richest and most exquisitely flavored pear known. August and September.

Vermont—It is full medium size; yellow, covered on the sunny side with bright carmine red, making it exceedingly attractive and handsome; flesh melting, rich, juicy, aromatic. Ripening with and after Seckel, though much larger in size and more attractive in appearance; it cannot fail to prove a general favorite and very valuable. October.

Elizabeth—(Manning's Elizabeth)—Fruit small, yellow with a lively red cheek, flesh white, juicy and very melting, sweet and sprightly. Tree hardy and exceedingly productive. We regard this as one of the most valuable early dessert pears, and should be in every collection. Season, August.

Le Conte—Very vigorous grower with luxuriant foliage; fruit very large, greenish yellow, smooth and handsome, juicy, firm quality, excellent for evaporating or canning, a good shipper, very productive and profitable.

Belle Lucrative—Large; melting and sweet; a fine upright grower, and bears early and abundantly. September and October.

WINTER PEARS.

Garber—Is kin and very much like Kieffer, but ripens two or three weeks earlier; yellow as an orange; immensely productive and bears in three years from the nursery. Free from blight. October to December.

Vicar—Large, long; not always good quality, but desirable on account of its productiveness.

Lincoln Coreless—Fruit large, quality very good, rich, luscious and juicy, and pronounced excellent by all who taste it. When ripe the skin is of a rich golden tint, and the flesh is yellow. Tree a strong, healthy grower. They are hardy, enduring the same climate that Bartlett will. Has no core.

Krull—A native Missouri seedling. Keeps until

April in barrels like apples. Lemon yellow with a delicate bloom giving it a rich appearance; skin thick and strong; flesh firm until fully ripe, when it becomes juicy, melting, rich and sweet.

Lawrence—Rather large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, sometimes buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor, unsurpassed by the early winter pears; ripens with little care. Tree healthy, hardy and productive. November and December.

Hoosac—A new variety, originated in Massachusetts. Flesh fine grained, melting, juicy, with a rich almond flavor. Very hardy and a good bearer. October.

Maryland, October 22nd, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—The trees and vine arrived on Monday in good shape. They are the finest I have ever seen. Thank you for promptly and exactly filling the order.

Respectfully,
Ella R. Willey.

Pennsylvania, October 23rd, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—Received those trees in good order and well pleased with them, and some others got some in the same bundle and was well pleased with them.

Yours truly,

Jacob Durstine.

Maryland, November 18th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—We are very much pleased with the stock shipped us and if in the future we want any more, you may expect to hear from us.

Respectfully,
S. C. Cooper & Son.

West Virginia, November 18th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find check in payment of trees shipped sometime ago. They are surely fine, and the apple you sent to replace those purchased last fall are all O. K. You have treated me right, and many thanks for same.

Very truly yours,

A. L. Ewers.

Price of Kieffer Pear Trees.

		Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.		
First-Class XXXX	7 to 8 feet,	2-year-----	\$ 0.30	\$3.00	\$18.00	\$150.00	
"	XXX	6 to 7 "	2-year-----	.25	2.50	15.00	140.00
"	XX	5 to 6 "	2-year-----	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
"	X	4 to 6 "	1-year-----	.15	1.80	10.00	90.00
"		3½ to 5 "	1-year-----	.12	1.25	9.00	80.00
"		3 to 4 "	1-year-----	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00
"		2 to 3 "	1-year-----	.08	.75	7.00	60.00

Kieffer—Commences to bear the second, if not the first season after transplanting, with so vigorous a constitution that it very rarely if ever blights. Many of our trees four years after planting have yielded as many as three bushels of perfect fruit. For erect, symmetrical, vigorous growth, early bearing, productivity, time of maturity, keeping qualities, freedom from insects, fungi and blight, handsome appearance and excellent canning qualities, it stands pre-eminently the most desirable commercial pear extant. It has justly and appropriately been termed *The Business Pear*, as it has resulted in more business and profit to the grower than any other pear, in keeping and delicious qualities, comparing favorably with the apple and other mid-winter luxuries of fruit trees of the temperate zone. A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, skin yellow with a light vermilion cheek, flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma, good quality. It is unfortunate that

the merits of this fruit have been underestimated from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained the proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until the beginning of October and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. It is then an excellent dessert fruit. Excellent for all uses. Some praise it very highly, while others do not think so much of it, but the fact that the large fruit growers are planting whole orchards of it proves it to be a profitable variety. Its large and handsome appearance cause it to sell readily in market. It is apt to overbear, which makes the fruit small, and in order to prevent this the fruit should be thinned. One of the comforts of winter and can be kept until April; cannot praise this valuable fruit too much.

POLLENIZATION—In established orchards of Kieffer that are not fruiting satisfactorily, we would suggest planting some other varieties among them at a distance of every fifth row, and as it is important to have a variety that blooms early in the season, and to get immediate benefit it should be a variety that blooms young. The Garber and Le Conte appear to be admirably adapted to this purpose.



OUR KIEFFER ORCHARD ON HOME FARM. OUR KIEFFER TREES WILL TALK FOR THEMSELVES.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Virginia, April 7th, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—I received the 1,000 Kieffer pear trees by freight promptly and in nice condition. They are beauties and have excellent roots. I thank you for your most satisfactory manner in dealing with me and enclose cash and further order.

A neighbor who kindly helped me to set my trees had bought of a local Nursery and paid nearly double your price for peach, apple, and pear. He thought his trees were first class until he saw mine. You will get his order hereafter.

Very gratefully,
H. C. Barrett.

Maryland, April 9th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons:—Enclosed you will find my check for \$20.00. I paid one dollar and nine cents for freight. If that is not right let me hear from you. I must say that I am more than pleased with the trees. I never received them in better condition, nor prettier ones. The June buds are all O. K. Will give you another order this Fall and get you several more.

Yours truly,
Geo. R. Leapley.

North Carolina, March 21st, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—Your bill of 200 Kieffer pear and 20 Garber to hand. All O. K. in fine condition. Am ever so much pleased with them. They are the finest one year trees I ever saw. Received the same amount of trees from another Nurseryman the same day. They cost me a little less money but would rather have your trees for double the money. Many thanks for the Berry plants. You will hear from me when wanting more trees.

Respectfully,
W. W. Williams.

Ohio, March 11th, 1903.

Dear Sirs:—The trees I received from you last year are the finest I ever got. I did not lose a tree out of the whole bunch.

Homer Walker.

New Jersey, April 4th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons:—Box of trees came yesterday all right. Received in good order and consider them very good.

Respectfully yours,
Garrett S. Luyster.

THE PLUM.

The plum delights in rich soil. The trees can be planted much closer together than other fruit trees, yet in field culture it is not best to crowd any kind of fruit, but in gardens plums will fruit well when planted only ten feet apart. Plum trees bear at a very early age, and yield from them is surprising. It will also succeed in rich, sandy soil. The trees are pruned in same way as apple trees are when planted. It is generally advisable to start the tops as low as possible. Plums can be grown very profitably in the henny, as the hen destroys the curculio which hides under the trees.

Description of New Varieties.

Apple—Named because of its close resemblance to an apple in general appearance, form, color and rare keeping qualities. Fruit averages about 2½ inches in diameter, striped and mottled until nearly ripe when it turns to a deep reddish purple. The superlatively rich, high flavored, sweet or sub-acid flesh is rather firm, pale red; marbled pink, nearly freestone. Ripens soon after Burbank; sometimes keeps over a month in good condition. Tree is a fine strong grower, with peculiar light brown bark. Very productive, 50c. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

America—Tree a good grower and very prolific. Fruit larger than the average Japan and four to fifteen times as large as the popular native sorts. It is

not surpassed in beauty by any plum; color glossy coral red, flesh light yellow, moderately firm, of excellent quality, ripens two to three weeks before Burbank, is a splendid keeper. Should prove hardy all over the United States and succeed wherever plums can be grown. 50c. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

Chalco—Fruit ripens just before Burbank; large, flat, deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant, seed small. Like the Apricot Plum the fruit is almost stemless and completely surrounds the older branches. A superior shipping sort, ripening well when picked green and keeps nearly a month. 50c. each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100.

Price of General List of Plums.

PRICE OF PLUMS ON PLUM ROOTS.

	Each.	Dozen,	Hundred.
Extra, first-class, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.35	\$3.60	\$25.00
Heavy, first-class, 4 to 5 feet.....	.30	3 00	20.00
Medium, 3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.50	15.00

JUNE BUDDED PLUM.

We have a fine lot of June budded plum on peach root; healthy, vigorous; just the thing for large orchard planting. Can be sent by express at very little cost.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
June bud, 18 in. and up.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
June bud, 12 to 18 in.....	.15	1.25	8.00

Description.

Abundance—This is a remarkable fruit and unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and hardy as to deserve being planted as an ornamental tree—equalling in thrift and beauty the Kieffer pear which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful, amber colored turning to a rich bright cherry, with a decided white bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender and delicious. August.

Burbank—Of the many varieties introduced from Japan, the Burbank is the most promising, its flavor being the best. The trees are universally vigorous and have strong branches, and begin to bear usually when two years old. The skin of the fruit is thick and

almost curculio proof. An admirable shipper. August to September.

Bradshaw—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant; productive; one of the best market sorts. Middle of August.

Chabott—Two and one-half inches long by two inches broad; yellow ground nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid and sub-acid; quality very good; clingstone. First of September.

German Prune—A valuable plum, of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving; fruit long, oval; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant; separates from the stone.

West Virginia, November 26th, 1903.

G. Harrison & Sons,

Gentlemen:—Your trees received and must say they were all right. They were the finest lot of trees that come to Romney depot this Fall. You must pardon me for not writing before this date, but I wanted to see the trees that come from other nurseries, and I have seen the most of them, and they are a hard lot of sprouts. Lots of the people would take the trees after they come. I have my trees set out.

I have showed them to everybody that come around, and what did not come I told about them. They all see where the boat left them, but not buying from you. Anything I can do for you in the future I will gladly do.

Hoping to hear from you, I remain

Respectfully,
J. S. Hannas & Son.

Pennsylvania, October 29th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Gentlemen:—Yours received, also the trees are here and found in good condition. I have planted the apple and heeled in the peach trees. To say the very least, I am very, very much obliged for your kindness. Such treatment is calculated to give a man confidence in mankind.

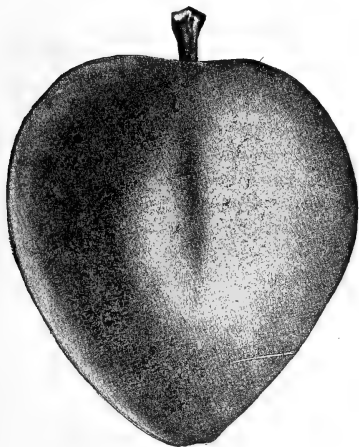
To-day I received a copy of the Western Fruit Grower, giving a cut of some of your property and a statement of your start and growth, which I read with pleasure. Any more trees I may need or anything I can do for you in my county, you may be sure I will do.

Again thanking you, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,
W. S. Hamilton.

Green Gage—Small; yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, exceedingly sweet and rich, and unequalled in flavor; one of the richest and best flavored plums; separates from the stone; growth slow, and young trees are hard to raise in moist localities. August.

Lombard—Medium size, oval, violet red, flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. A great bearer and peculiarly adapted to light soils. Tree vigorous and hardy, succeeds when most other varieties fail. The most popular and profitable plum under general cultivation. Last of August.



RED JUNE.

Normand—Strong, upright growing tree; very productive; fruit medium to large; skin golden yellow with a slight blush—a beauty; flesh firm, yellow, of high quality; small pit. Ripens with or just after Burbank, and is the most valuable of the yellow varieties.

October Purple—Propagated by Luther Burbank, of California. Fruit large and uniform in size; color a dark, rich maroon; stone small; flavor fine. Tree a fine grower. Ripens middle of September. Should be in every collection.

Prunus Simoni—(Apricot Plum)—A distinct species from China. Growth erect; flowers small, white, appearing early in the Spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine, and of a brick red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Red June—A vigorous, hard, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large; deep vermilion red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly subacid of good and pleasant quality, half cling, pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard and is best in quality of any of the early varieties. August 1st.

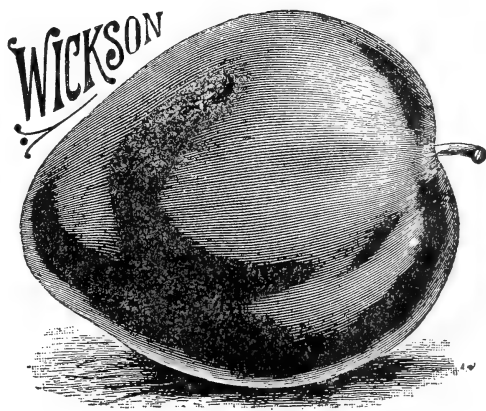
Shropshire Damson—An improvement on the common Damson, being of the largest size of its class; dark purple; highly esteemed for preserving; tree vigorous and enormously productive. September.

Satsuma—Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with blush bloom. Shape globular or sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red and well flavored; quality very good: pit small. Tree very vigorous. September.

Wild Goose—Medium size; oblong; bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet, of good quality; cling; productive, and nearly proof against the curculio. The most profitable variety for market in the South, and deserves more extensive planting there, as well as in the Middle States. July.

Willard—Medium size, round, not pointed; color dark, clear red, with minute yellow dots; yellow fleshed, sweet and of fair quality. The earliest profitable market plum yet tested. The tree is very distinct and hardy and matures the foliage earlier than any other Japanese variety, which is quite an important feature with this race of plums.

Wickson—This plum was originated by Luther Burbank. Among the many thousands this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities—a sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault; fruit handsome, deep maroon red; flesh fine, texture firm, will keep two weeks after ripe. September.



Harrison & Sons,
Berlin, Md.

Dear Sirs:—The trees arrived in fine condition considering they were in transit 15 days. I have them set and they will probably all grow.

Respectfully,
G. R. Langford.

Pennsylvania, April 17th, 1903.

Mess. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Gentlemen:—I received my trees and bushes in fine shape.

Yours with thanks,
John Parkhill.

Florida, April 14th, 1903.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Dear Sirs:—I received my trees in due time, also in good condition. Was much pleased with them. They all look to be growing. Thanking you for your promptness in shipping same.

Yours very respectfully,
James Weir, Jr.

Maryland, April 16th, 1903.

South Carolina, March 30th, 1903.

I received the trees and plants in good condition, only a little late to transplant here, but if they live I will be more than satisfied.

Yours with apologies,
W. H. Gibson.

CHERRIES.

The cherry succeeds on most soils and in nearly all localities throughout this country, but attains its greatest perfection upon those of a light, gravelly or sandy nature, provided they are in good condition.

Price of Cherries Except where Noted.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.
First-class, 4 to 5 feet	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$30.00
First-class, 3 to 4 feet	.35	3.50	25.00



Budding Cherry.

Baldwin Cherry—The tree is an upright grower, more inclined to be round than otherwise; a very rank vigorous grower; leaves rather broad; bloom pure white, which turns to a pink color similar to the hydrangea; fruit very large; almost perfectly round; very dark, yet almost transparent; flavor slightly sub-acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type; stems rather large, medium length, more inclined to grow in pairs than clusters. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness. Out of the 800 cherry trees I have in bearing it is the most thrifty and beautiful tree I have in the lot, and yet has only had the same care and attention as the others. It is a tree to command attention, and is so distinct as to attract comments from many upon seeing it without knowing its superior merits. Originator's description.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, 40c. each; \$30.00 per hundred.

HEART AND BIGGARREAU.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor; productive. Free. First to middle of July.

Black Eagle—Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to fifteenth of July.

Centennial—Large; amber, shaded red; very firm, tender and sweet. Long keeper. July.

Coe's Transparent—Medium; pale amber; red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine; tree vigorous and erect. Last of June.

Downer's Late Red—Medium size, light red, amber in the shade; flesh tender, melting, rich, with a very high sweet flavor. July.

Early Lamaurie—Earliest of all sweet cherries ripening before the old Early Purple Guigne. Good size, dark purple, juicy, rich, excellent; hardy and prolific. Holds its foliage best of all in the South. June.

Elton—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious; tree vigorous, spreading and irregular. End of June.

Gov. Wood—One of the best cherries; very large; light yellow marbled with red; juicy, rich and delicious. Tree healthy and a great bearer. Hangs well on the tree. Vigorous. Last of June.

Napoleon—Large size, well flavored, handsome and productive; skin pale yellow, richly dotted with deep red; flesh very firm, juicy, with a very good flavor. Profitable for marketing. June.

Rockport—Large; pale amber with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good bearer, Vigorous. First of July.

Schmidt—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters and of the largest size; a deep black color; flesh, dark tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. Vigorous. July.

Windsor—Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh firm and of fine quality; tree very hardy; a valuable late variety. July.

Yellow Spanish (Biggarreau or Graffion)—Very large, often an inch in diameter; pale yellow with a handsome light red cheek next to the sun; flesh firm with a fine rich flavor. A general favorite. June.

DUKE AND MORELLO.

English Morello—Large; dark, purplish red; very juicy, rich and acid; a remarkably productive sort, ripening at the end of the cherry season. This must not be confounded with the old "Common Morello," which is of very little value. First of August.

Empress Eugenie—Large, roundish, flattened; rich dark red; flesh reddish, tender, rich, juicy, sub-acid; very good; stone small; tree rather dwarf in habit shoots pretty stout; very productive. First of July.

Lutovka—Sour, red, middle to last of July. Fruit large. Color rich, dark red. Flesh red, tender, juicy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Extra hardy; a vigorous grower and very productive.

May Duke—Medium size, dark red; melting, rich and juicy; an old and popular sort. June.

Olivet—Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort, flesh red, tender, rich and vigorous; sweet, sub-acid flavor. June.

Ostheim (Russian)—Rather slender grower; very hardy; skin dark red; flesh reddish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Valuable where extra hardy varieties are required. June.

Reine Hortense—Very fine, large, bright red; juicy, delicious and productive. July.

Vladimir—A Russian sort, very hardy; strong grower, wonderfully prolific. Fruit about size of Early Richmond; mild sub-acid, juicy, excellent quality. July.

Wragg—Claimed to be much harder than English Morello, otherwise it seems to be an exact duplicate of that variety. July.

Dye House—Fruit medium; skin bright red; flesh soft, juicy, tender, rather rich, sprightly sub-acid. Very productive. Ripening a week before Early Richmond. June.

Late Duke—Large, light red; late and fine. Tree a strong, upright grower. Last of July.

Louis Philippe—Very productive; large, roundish, regular; color rich dark, almost purplish black red; flesh red, tender, sprightly; mild acid; good to best Middle of July.

Lieb—Tree upright; fruit large; ripens mid-June. Brought from Germany to northern Illinois. Prized in the northwest for size and productiveness. Fleshly, juicy, sub-acid.

Price of Early Richmond and Montmorency Cherry,

Two most profitable varieties of Sour Cherries.

	Each.	Dozen.	Hundred.	Thousand.
Extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$140.00
Extra, 5 to 6 feet.....	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
First-class medium, 4 to 6 feet.....	.15	1.50	10.00	90.00
First-class second size, 3½ to 5 feet.....	.12	1.25	9.00	80.00
Light grade, 3 to 4 feet.....	.10	1.00	8.00	70.00
Light grade, 2 to 3 feet.....	.08	.75	6.00	60.00

Boxed and baled free at catalogue prices.

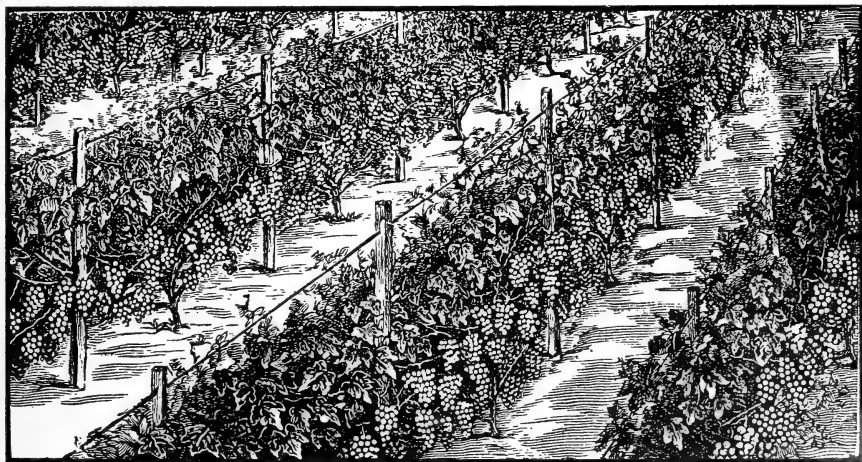
Early Richmond (Kentish, Virginia, May)—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes and exceedingly productive. June.

Large Montmorency—A popular market variety; good for all purposes. Vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit large, light red; ten days later than Early Richmond. Last of June.

GRAPES.

The history of the grape is almost as old as that of man. Vineyards were extensively planted before orchards or collection of other fruit trees were at all common, and to-day it is one of the most highly appreciated fruits. In its flavor it is hardly surpassed by any other fruit in delicacy and richness, and few or none are more beautiful in the dessert. Any person having a lot of ground ever so small, either in country or city, can find room for from one-half to one dozen or more grape vines. They can be trained up the side of any building or over a garden fence, but the best and cheapest way to grow them, either in small or large quantities is on the wire trellis.

The soil should be naturally dry, or artificially drained. Grapes will not thrive on low wet soils, but succeed best on high dry ground, having a free circulation of air which helps guard against diseases of the vines, mildew, rot, etc., with enough slope to carry off the surplus water; good success, however, may be obtained in favorable climates, even on low land, when the soil is dry. In northern latitudes, away from large bodies of fresh water, an eastern or southern exposure is preferable. Near a large river or lake, an exposure facing the water is most desirable.



Grape Vineyard.

TWO YEAR VINES.

McPike—This grand new variety was originated in Southern Illinois. Was awarded Wilder Silver Medal by the American Promological Society, has taken first premium at Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri State fairs. The McPike is a seedling of the Wordon and partakes of all the good qualities of the Concord and Wordon to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy with a leaf unprecedented, it is earlier than the Concord, bunches large, even and compact, berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue-

black in color, ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Wordon. The berries are of mammoth size, being three inches in circumference and of a superb quality; by far the best grape grown. One berry measured 3 3/5 inches. The grape is almost perfection. Mr. McPike has sent the grapes to all parts of the country and the comments are most favorable upon its wonderful size, flavor, hardness and beauty. Price 50c. each.

WHITE VARIETIES.

Niagara—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black, the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berry large, greenish white, changing to a pale yellow, when fully ripe, skin thin, but tough; quality much like Concord. August, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1000.

Diamond—The leading early white grape ripening before Moore's Early. White, with rich yellow tinge, juicy, few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality, above medium size, adheres firmly to stem. Vine like Concord in growth, hardness and foliage. Fine variety for both market and home gardening. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Martha—This is one of the most reliable white grapes yet known; bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; very sweet and juicy; a seedling of the Concord and will take the same rank amongst the white grapes that its parent does among the black; ripens a little earlier than Concord. 10c. each; 60c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Lady—White. Bunch medium, compact; berries large; skin thin; vine only a moderate grower, but perfectly healthy and hardy, with Concord foliage; moderately productive, good, though not of best quality. Ripens very early; should be planted on rich land and given high culture. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Pocklington—Pale green, usually with tinge of golden yellow where exposed to the sun; bunch large, very compact; berries very large, covered with a beautiful white bloom; flesh juicy, sweet, with considerable pulp. Foliage large, leathery, healthy. A seedling of Concord, ripening soon after it and considered its equal in quality. Vine a moderately good grower. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

BLACK VARIETIES.

Campbell's Early—It is strong, hardy, vigorous growth, thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage, very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination not equalled by any other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. In dessert quality it is unrivalled by any of our present list of first early market grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, with a beautiful blue bloom, pulp sweet and juicy, free from foxiness, seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp. 25c. each.

Moore's Early—A large, black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord, bunch medium, berries large with blue bloom, flesh pulpy, of medium quality, vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age. Planted extensively as a market sort. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Champion or Tallman—Vine a strong, vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive; bunch large; berries large, black, quality poor, but profitable as a market grape because of its extreme earliness. 10c. each; 50c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Concord—Early, most popular grape in the market and deservedly so; bunch large; shouldered, compact, berries large, covered with a rich bloom, skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy and sweet, pulp tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy healthy and productive. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000.

RED VARIETIES.

Wyoming—Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick, leathery foliage, color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware, flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The early red market variety. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Salem—(Rogers No. 53)—A strong, vigorous vine; berries large. Catawba color, thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Catawba—So well and favorably known as to need but little notice here. One of our best grapes, succeeding well in the Valley and the Piedmont regions of Virginia; bunch and berry large; dark red when ripe; flesh very juicy and rich, productive and valuable. September, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

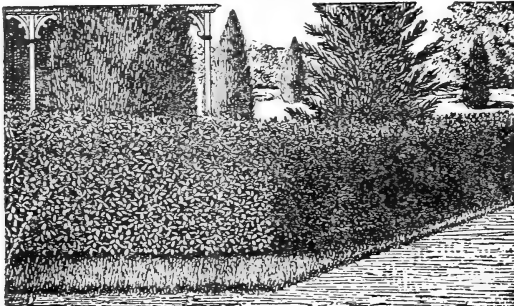
Delaware—Red. Bunch small, compact, sometimes shouldered; berries small; skin thin, but firm; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing, of best quality for both table and wine; ripens with Concord or a little before. Vine hardy, productive, a moderate grower; requires rich soil and good culture. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Brighton—Red. Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered; berries medium; skin thin, flesh tender, sweet, with scarcely any pulp; quality best. Vine a vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Agawam—(Rogers' Hybrid No. 15). Red or maroon color. Bunch usually loose, shouldered, berries large; skin thick; flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich, peculiar aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord; a good keeper. Vine a strong, rank grower, hardy and productive; should be pruned, leaving long canes. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE.



California Privet—Forms the richest and handsomest hedges, and is also desirable in clumps or single. Perfectly hardy and almost evergreen. Very suitable for private grounds and parks. 2 to 3 feet, \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000; 1 to 2 feet, \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.

Maple—Silver leaved. (*Acer dasycarpum*)—A hardy, rapid growing, native tree, attaining a large size; valuable for producing a quick shade, fine for street and park planting, for which purpose it is planted more largely than any other tree. 8 to 10 feet, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Poplar, Carolina—A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine spreading head, if well cut back the first few seasons. Succeeds everywhere. 25c. each, or \$2.50 per dozen.

Walnut, Black—A native tree of large size, majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality, 4 to 6 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

Norway Maple—A distinct variety, with large broad leaves of a deep, rich green, rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth. One of the finest of park, street, shade, or large lawn trees. Rather a

rough, crooked grower while young, but soon develops in straight, magnificent specimens. 7 to 8 feet, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Spruce, Norway—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich; as it gets age has fine, graceful, pendulous branches. Is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges, .50 each, 3 to 4 feet, or \$5.00 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus is equal to a dish of early green peas. It makes a better dish when cooked (like peas) in cream thickened with a little flour. The first vegetable of the spring. It is usually planted on a light soil to have it early, though it can be grown in good garden soil. The net income is usually from \$100 to \$400 per acre. When once set it is good for fifteen or twenty years. In preparing asparagus for market, cut 4 or 5 inches under the ground, when from 2 to 4 inches high. When planting asparagus roots set 4 to 6 inches deep, and about 12 inches apart in the row, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

The asparagus bed is apt to be neglected in the early fall. Before the 1st of September the tops should be cut and the bed or field cleared of weeds. It is highly important that all the seed should be taken off, as the greatest enemy the asparagus has in the way of weeds is asparagus, and it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants, when once established. When this work is finished, cover the bed to the depth of 3 inches with coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil, but will keep out the frost, which is highly essential.

The first work in spring should be to remove all the covering except the fine manure, which should be carefully forked in, so that the crowns will not be injured by the tines of the fork. Forking the beds should not be neglected, as the early admission of the sun and rain into the ground induces the plants to throw up shoots of superior size. Another step in the right direction is to keep the ground entirely free from weeds the entire season, as these take from the plants the strength required for their own growth, and the asparagus needs it all.

Although there is a difference of opinion as to the benefit of salt on asparagus, most of the best growers on Long Island cover their beds with salt as soon as the ground is cleared and the manure forked in in the spring, to the depth of half an inch in some cases. Although that much may not be required, it certainly does no harm, but an application of salt, so that the ground appears as if covered with snow is considered by many an absolute necessity if the best results are to be expected.

VARIETIES.

Two-Year Roots—Extra Strong.

Giant Argenteuil—This variety was originally a selection for imported French Argenteuil stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is very much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by some of the leading and most successful truckers near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced far superior to the Palmetto or any other variety in earliness, productiveness and size of stalks produced.

Mr. W. C. Geraty, one of the largest truckers in the south, writes regarding same, as follows: "It is superior in every way to the Palmetto, as I have been growing asparagus for thirty years, and have grown both Palmetto and Argenteuil, and there is as much difference between this Argenteuil and the Palmetto as there is between Conover's Colossal and Palmetto, and from my personal experience with Conover's Colossal and the Palmetto, the Palmetto is twice the size of the Colossal and longer lived, and I consider the Argenteuil twice the size of Palmetto, earlier, more prolific and longer lived."

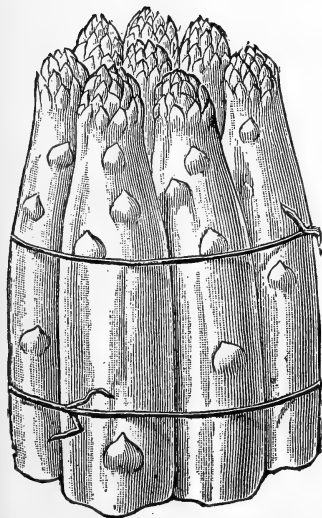
Messrs. Lowell Bros. and Bailey, large produce commission merchants of Boston, state that it sold from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per dozen bunches higher than any other sort on the Boston market. \$1.00 per dozen by mail; \$2.50 per 100 by express; \$10.00 per 1000.

Donald's Elmira—This new asparagus has attracted much attention through New York state, where it was originated by Mr. A. Donald, a prominent market gardener of Elmira. He has always realized handsome prices, and although a large grower, was unable to supply half the demand. The delicate green color is noticeable, different from either the famous Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth or Palmetto, while the stocks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size can be realized from the fact that in the whole crops of bunches of twelve stalks will average four pounds in weight. It requires much less labor in cutting and bunching, thus lessening the expense of marketing. 2-year roots 75c. per dozen by mail; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000.

have used it pronounce it ahead of any other. 2-year roots, 50c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000.

Barr—Early and large, and when placed on the market its appearance makes a demand for it, while others are at a drag. 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000. Two year.

Conover—Very large and makes rapid growths, planted mostly by market gardeners. Can be cut quite frequently and brings highest price. Two-year roots, 40c. per dozen by mail; 75c. per 100 by express; \$4.00 per 1000.



Columbian Mammoth White—It produces shoots which are white, and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal. Market gardeners, growers for canners, and amateurs should give this great acquisition a thorough trial. Price, 1 dozen by mail for 50c.; \$1.00 per 100 by express; \$5.00 per 1000. Two year.

Palmetto—Of southern origin, a variety of excellent quality. Early, very large, very prolific, and all who

READ.

WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY—Always give shipping directions whether by freight or express, and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given we will use our own judgment.

NO CHARGES ARE MADE FOR PACKAGE AND DELIVERY AT R. R. COMPANY when prices are made at catalogue price. Where special prices are made, cost of boxing and baling will be added at cost. We endeavor to look after the interests of our customers, and have plants and trees packed as light as is consistent with their safe transportation.

IF FROZEN WHEN RECEIVED bury the package unopened in well drained ground, or place it in a cool cellar so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

IF THEY SHOULD APPEAR DRY OR SHRIVELED WHEN RECEIVED, through delay in transit, or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with earth, and then thoroughly soak with water, and let them remain for twenty-four hours or more, until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

OUR GUARANTEE—While we exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace anything sent by us that prove untrue to label free of charge, it is understood and agreed between purchaser and ourselves, that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid us for said trees that may prove untrue.

TIME OF SHIPMENT—To the fall trade we will commence to ship trees as soon as the leaves are off and the wood ripe, and plants about the 1st of October, and continue as long as the weather is mild. For the Spring trade in most seasons, we can fill orders as early as February for the South, as late as May for the Northern customers. Always name date when you want stock shipped, but have it reach you before you need it. We endeavor to handle your stock in best manner, clean it up nicely and give you good shipped.

WHEN BEST TO ORDER—Order now. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Your order will not be shipped until the proper time or until you wish it.

HOW BEST TO REMIT—Remit by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, or Post Office Money Order on Berlin Post Office, Registered Letter, or stamps for fractional parts of a dollar.

PAYMENTS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

SPECIAL LOW EXPRESS RATE—By special arrangements we are able to send plants by express to any parts of the country at 20 per cent. less than merchandise rate over each company. We interest ourselves in giving our customers a low express rate. We have the Adams Express Co.

CLAIMS FOR DEDUCTION should be made within five days from receipt of goods.

OUR OFFICE is located at the junction of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad, a branch of the P. R. R., which connects for all points north, and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad, which connects with the B. & O. for all points west and is within 100 yards of Western Union Telegraph office and Adams Express, and any order, large or small, will be cared for promptly and filled in due time. We have two immense packing houses that enable us to give best care and protection in handling and packing stock from wind, sun and frost. Office connected by telephone to farms.

**J. G. HARRISON & SONS,
BERLIN, MARYLAND.**

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STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
DEPARTMENTS OF ENTOMOLOGY
AND
VEGETABLE PATHOLOGY.
MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
AND EXPERIMENT STATION.



R. W. SILVESTER,
PRESIDENT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
ASSO. PROF. T. B. SYMONS,
ACTING STATE ENTOMOLOGIST,
PROF. J. B. NORTON,
STATE PATHOLOGIST.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

No. 3

To Whom It May Concern:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the 27th day of August 1903 we examined the Nursery Stock of J. G. Harrison & Sons growing in their nurseries at Berlin County of Worcester, State of Maryland, in accordance with the laws of Maryland, 1898, Chapter 289, Section 58, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free, so far as can be determined by inspection, from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Pear Blight and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

This certificate is invalid after August 1, 1904, and does not include nursery stock not grown within this State, unless such stock is previously covered by certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Pathologist.

College Park, Md., August 5 1903

Thomas B. Symons
Acting State Entomologist.
J. B. Norton
State Pathologist.

HOW TO ORDER.—This Catalogue Is Our Only Salesman. Fill out this Order Sheet with the items you want to buy, enclosing remittance, and mail all to us in enclosed envelope. By this method you save half the money you would have to pay agents for trees. We have filled orders in this way for sixteen years, and are well known all through the country. You can learn of our responsibility through any commercial agency, bank or banker, or of the postmaster.

We pack and ship all Winter to Southern States from trees stored in our large cellars. Our regular Fall Shipping Season opens from October first. State positively how we are to ship, whether by Freight, Express, or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of R. R. station and your post office.

**J. G. HARRISON & SONS' ORDER SHEET,
BERLIN, MARYLAND.**

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.

Long Distance Telephone 21.

Name

Post Office

County State

Express or Freight Office

Ship about

To be Shipped by

Express (give name), Freight or Mail.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

P. O. Order . . . \$

Express Order . \$

Check \$

Cash \$

Register'd Letter \$

Postage Stamps \$

2c. stamps preferred.

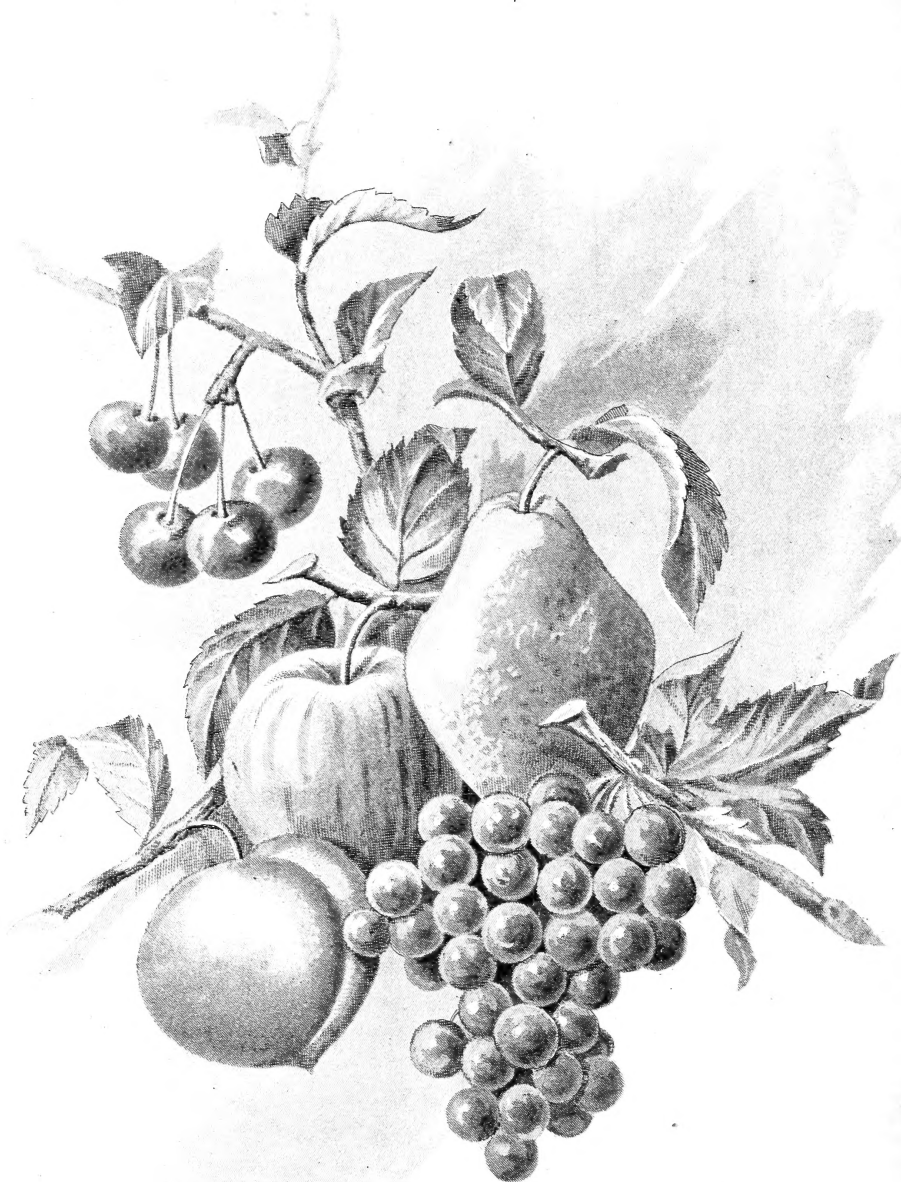
Total . . \$

Date 190

While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants sold by us true to name and free from disease, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove to be otherwise, we do not give any warranty expressed or implied, with respect to them; and all such goods are sold upon the express condition and understanding that in case any of them prove to be untrue to name, unhealthy or otherwise defective, we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of goods.

QUANTITY.	NAME OF STOCK, ETC., WANTED.	SIZE.	PRICE.	TOTAL.
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J. G. Harrison & Sons
NURSERIES.
BERLIN, MD.