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CAL
INVESTIGATIONS

SPECIAL TREE CATALOGUE.

FALL
1899

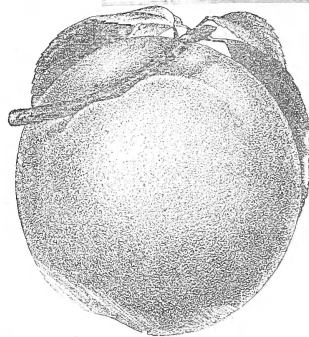
• •
Peach

Apple

Plum

Pear

Harrison's
NURSERIES



J. G. Harrison & Sons
BERLIN, MARYLAND.

Harrison's
NURSERIES.

ORLANDO HARRISON

J. G. HARRISON

G. A. HARRISON

Harrison's
PEACH TREES.

There Must

to every successful business in life, if only brain work is applied it invariably tells graph is the father which we have looked The subject is unchanged at the present We started at the little end with a spade spending two years in Southern swamps, loved the fruit business and returned to



Be a Head

a crew of wood choppers. If a little in results. The accompanying photo- to for over a quarter of a century. date—"Start Right and Keep Right." and hoe, a white horse and a cow, after seeking the cream of the pine. We Maryland to make it our life business.

HOW AND WHY WE'VE GROWN.

Every season's trade has increased since first we started and the past year's business more than doubled any preceding one. We started in our 'teens and have grown with the business.

Our State has rightly passed laws that all trees shall be fumigated and we have given the law our hearty support, having built two large rooms for this specific purpose, although the extra handling and equipments used are expensive, yet our customers get this extra precaution without additional cost. Trees are fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas for thirty minutes in tight rooms before being packed; although there has never been found a scale or any insect in our county that would cause fumigation to be necessary, but we consider this a duty of the nurseryman to the fruit grower, as it will certainly kill every insect that might be on the trees. The nursery business with us is a lifetime business, and it has been built up and maintained on just principles.

Our aim is to grow the best and treat every man fair and square, which is another big point that aids us in keeping right.

Our spring strawberry catalogue is yours for the asking.

Harrison's
ASPARAGUS.

Harrison's
NURSERIES.

Peach Trees.

That way down below zero weather last winter played havoc with the luscious fruit, the *Peach*, and in many orchards the trees. However for the careful, persistent amateur planter, the prospect for growing peaches was never as good. Only a few

years ago merely famed spots of land were planted to peaches,

but now the whole country grows peaches more or less. The Peach has been one of our specialties during the period of our business. How it came about was, we wanted some one seed and budded them. Having some surplus we disposed

of them readily, being located in a

famed spot to grow Nursery Stock, being only seven miles from the Atlantic Ocean where the trees get the benefit of the salt breeze, hence a good place to "startright."

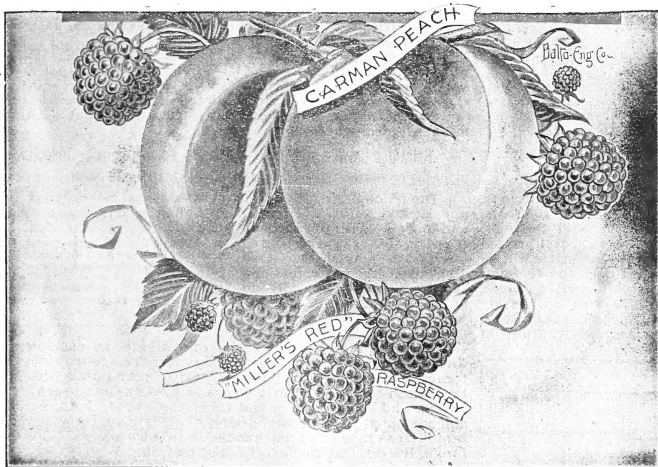
Our first sales were only a few hundred, but as our trade has steadily increased, we are frank to say that last season we grew more peach trees than any firm in the United States, and have today growing for our fall sales a budded list that will cover any we have seen, and a fine block of seedlings that should grow a million or more.

Our peach trees are grown from southern seed on land that is particularly adapted to their growth and we guarantee every tree to be free from any taint of disease.

Being located in a section where there are but few peach orchards, you

"Be just before you are generous;" be sure your family's future is well provided for, with fruit, before you begin to cultivate the reputation of an open handed good fellow.

Little things count most. A little self denial, for instance, shown by you now may easily make the future difference between pinching need and easy comfort. Sell the meat, buy fruit trees and live comfortable and healthy,



take no risk, then you want to start right to place your order with us. We are growers and sellers of our own stock and you know where to find us. We use every precaution in securing new varieties of buds and keeping them right and one of the firm looks personally after this most important point.

FALL PLANTING.

In sections where there is no damage done by winter freezing late fall planting is the proper season, about November 15th after the leaves have fallen and the trees are well matured, is a most excellent time. If left for spring there is oftentimes delay in planting thus causing the loss of a good many trees.

START RIGHT

Peaches will succeed on a great variety of soils. "Worn out" land and poor sandy soil that would require years of careful handling to produce a good crop of grain, can be readily utilized for peach land, and is preferred to land that is stronger. Improve the land after trees are set.

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 7th month, turn under the next 5th 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 trees, but some potash, perhaps.

"From labor cometh rest." Nothing worth the having is to be had for nothing. It may seem work to keep up a good orchard but it will bring its own reward.

If cropping between the trees would use fertilizer to make that 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.

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 just about the time the tree starts 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.

Relations between the Fruit Producers and the Canning Industry.

(A sketch taken from a paper read by Mark O. Shirver, a Baltimore Canner.)

The peach desired by the canner is a free stone of good medium size and yellow, with a slight blush. This can be packed and made a desirable article.

A peach that has a deep red seed and deep blush is not so desirable as the red colors the syrup, and buyers as a rule, do not know the cause, and object to the pinkish cast of the syrup. A good canning peach should be clear, free from coloring of any kind, as customers use their eyes more than their taste in buying. This is why the California peach commands and brings better prices than the Maryland peach. It is not nearly so good a flavor as our peach, yet it is large and has good color and takes the eye of both purchaser and customer. The packer desires the fruit to be well ripened (not soft) as they can then handle it in nice shape. The Crawford's, Reeves, Chair's Favorite, Lemon Cling, White Heath Cling and Smock are the desirable canners. Smock, however, has a red seed and often discolors the syrup, but in other respects is a good

It was a Chinese barber who said: "Bald heads are soon shaven." Anyone might say that heads which are bald inside are soon forgotten, so one can be shaved by the high priced salesman after his departure because their heads are hollow.

canner being dry and firm in texture, and holding its shape well. The Lemon Cling is a choice favorite, as it has the right color and is in every way a desirable canner. It is much better than the Smock cling, as that peach at the seed has a deep red color and when canned does not look so appetizing as the color destroys its beauty.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

Standard apples.....	30 feet	each way
Standard pears and strong growing cherries.....	20 "	" " "
Standard plums, apricots, peaches Nectarines.....	14 to 18 ft	" " "
Dwarf pears.....	10 to 12 ft.	" " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 ft.	apart 7 to 16 ft. in rows.
Raspberries and blackberries.....	3 to 4	by 5 to 7 feet apart
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 4½	by 3 to 3½ feet apart
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2	feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE.

30 ft. apart each way.....	50	10 ft. apart each way.....	435
25 " " ".....	70	8 " " ".....	684
20 " " ".....	110	6 " " ".....	1,210
18 " " ".....	135	5 " " ".....	1,743
15 " " ".....	205	4 " " ".....	2,723
11 " " ".....	300	2 " " ".....	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 by the number of feet in an acre, 43,560, will give the number of trees in an acre.

WEIGHT OF TREES AND PLANTS PACKED.

Fruit trees.....	5 to 7 feet,	weigh about 100 pounds to 100 trees
Fruit trees.....	3 to 5 "	" 25 to 50 " 100 trees
Blackberries.....	" 10 to 25 "	" 100 plants
Red Raspberries.....	" 5 to 10 "	" 100 plants
Strawberries.....	" 25 to 40 "	1,000 plants

*"With money, vitality or sorrow you pay for what you get."
It is little you pay and much you get as a result of growing fine fruit trees.*

A WORD ABOUT OUR 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 it sprouts from the seed. After being budded it is cut back and makes a growth from July 1st till 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.

PRICES OF PEACHES—STANDARD KINDS.

	EACH	DOZ.	HUN.	THOUS.
First class, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$7 00	\$60 00
First class, extra, 5 to 6 feet.....	15	1 25	6 00	50 00
First class, 4 to 6 feet.....	10	1 00	5 00	45 00
First class, medium, 3 to 4 feet stalky.	10	75	4 50	40 00
First class, light, 3 to 4 feet.....	8	60	4 00	35 00
First class, branched, 2½ to 3 feet.....	6	50	3 50	30 00
First class, whips, light, 1½ to 2½.....	5	40	3 00	25 00
First class, June buds, 1½ to 2 feet.....	5	50	3 50	30 00
Second class, June buds, 12 to 18 in....	4	40	3 00	25 00
Third class, June buds, 6 to 8 inches...	4	30	2 50	20 00

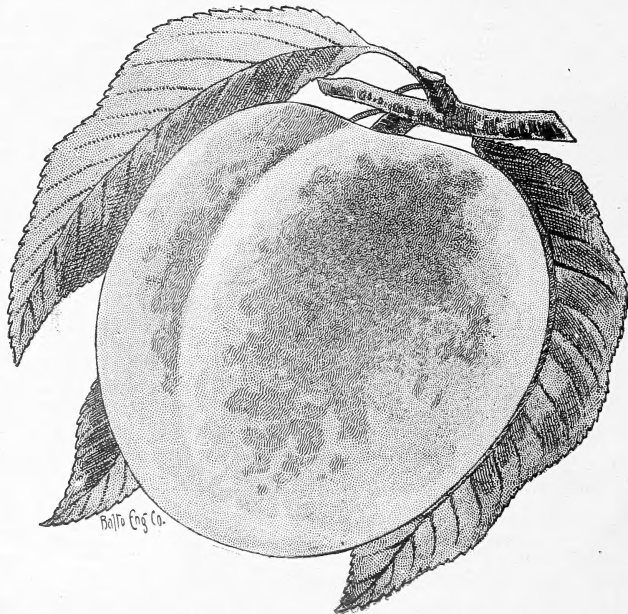
If June buds are to go by mail add \$1.00 per 100; if per dozen add 15 cents. We can send 1½ to 2½ feet, one year trees by mail as well.

.....
 Conn., April 15th, 1899.
 Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Gentlemen: The box of peach trees was received this day in number one order and were very satisfactory indeed both in quality of stock also manner of packing. I extend you my thanks for same also for your promptness in filling my order. If all is well next spring you will doubtless receive another order from me. Hoping that you may live many more years to grow as good trees as you sent me, I remain hastily but most respectfully yours,
 Frank H. Loomis.

Description of Peaches,

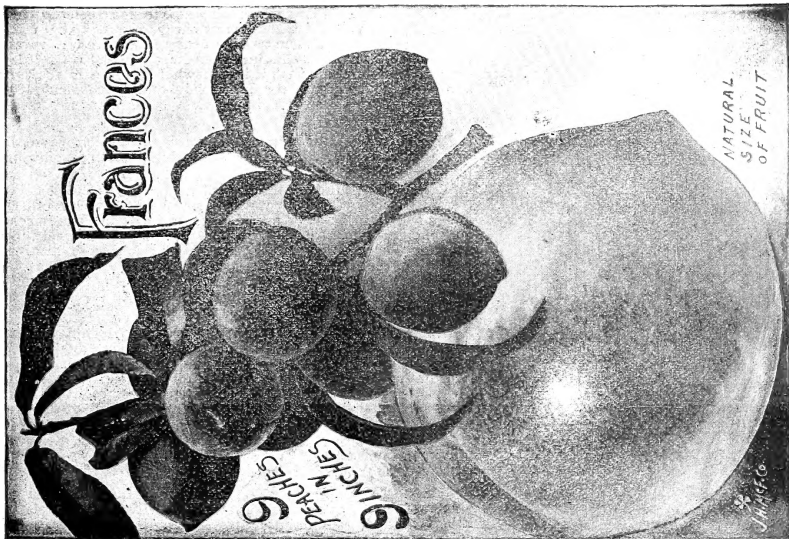
Given from our own knowledge, and the best authority of the new ones by the originators.

VICTOR—The originator describes it as the earliest peach known, ripening ten days earlier than the Sneed. The tree is a very vigorous, compact grower, a regular and immense bearer. The fruit is of a very pleasant sub acid flavor, equals the Aelxander in size, ripens thoroughly and is a semi-cling. A seedling of the Chinese Cling crossed with Spanish blood, bordering on the Indian type. Ripened its whole crop of fruit in 1897 between May 8th and 16th on the originator's grounds in Smith county, Texas. To confirm this statement we would say that the Victor is the earliest peach we have ever known to be in this state. We received two specimens by mail coming in very good condition after being packed for fifteen days and they reached here on May 30th. The fruit is from medium to large for such an early peach, somewhat of the type of Chinese Cling, red blush, of excellent flavor, and for earliness we have not been able to find a peach that will excel this, and those who are looking for the earliest peach grown, by all means should plant Victor. The accompanying cut is from a photograph of the exact size. We are offering trees of this variety in June buds only, and will mail them any where in the United States at 50c each, post paid, \$5 per dozen, \$25 dollars per hundred by express.



FRANCES—In this new variety we believe we have one which is equal to the old standard Elberta in every respect after it. This new peach is destined to become as popular as Elberta, which it follows closely in ripening.

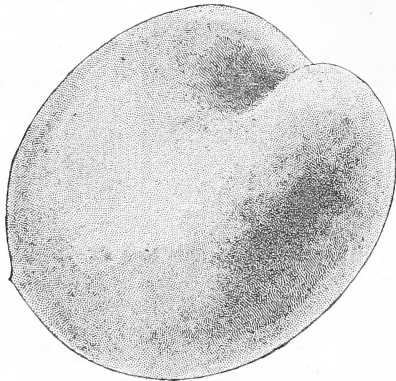
By the time the latter is done the Frances is ready for shipment: it thus prevents the occurrence of a break in the succession and reaches market at a time when peaches command the highest prices because, the beautiful Elberta have created a demand. It is one of the handsomest peaches ever grown, being of a beautiful shade of yellow, covered almost entirely with brilliant red. In size it is about the equal of Elberta average specimens measuring 9 inches in circumference. Its prolific qualities can be judged from the above cut, the branch represented being photographed from one cut by the originator on which were growing 9 full sized peaches in a space of 9 inches. The lower part of the picture shows Frances full size, and gives a good idea of its beautiful shape. It is a true freestone, with particularly solid



flesh, and as a "shipper" is absolutely without a rival. Price 50c each, \$5 per dozen, \$25 per 100. June buds at half price.

A noted Horticulturist in expressing his opinion of the Frances peach says that the quality is at least as good as Elberta and will be a decidedly more valuable peach as it immediately follows Elberta in its season of ripening.

A noted fruit grower in Shreveport, La., says that the Frances peach is hard to excel in flavor, as well as beauty, and is surely all that is claimed for them, hence they should stand in their class as second to none.



WADDELL.

The Texas Farm and Ranch says: It has not seen anything that is superior to the Frances in its season, being a yellow freestone, large, delicious and handsome.

WADDELL—This remarkable new peach belongs to the North China type, which is the most hardy, vigorous and reliable of any class we have. The tree is a heavy stalky grower, with the low, spreading habits so distinctive of its class, and while it is not quite so irregular as Sneed, it is somewhat like it. Its fruit buds and blossoms are among the most hardy, and twice since 1890 it has produced a full crop of fruit when other standard varieties failed entirely.

I believe except in very rare instances, it will prove to be a sure annual bearer, which is an exceedingly strong point in its favor.

Mr. Waddell, the originator, writes me: "The blossoms were frozen stiff one year and yet it bore a crop of fruit when other varieties were all killed. The fruit is of medium to large size, oblong rich, creamy white, with bright blush on sunny side, often covering two thirds of the peach; skin thick, flesh firm, rich, sweet, and melting when fully ripe; freestone; almost as large and fine in appearance as Belle of Georgia or Oldmixon, but ripens fully a month ahead of those superb varieties or soon after August 1st here in Central Connecticut."

"A hardy peach of such size and beauty, ripening so early, is bound to be profitable; fruit from 100 Waddell trees in early August is likely to bring more money than the fruit of 500 other trees in September. I am willing to risk my peach reputation on the claim that Waddell is the largest, most beautiful, finest flavored, best shipping and longest keeping peach of its season yet tested.

The above is J. H. Hale's description. Our buds came from him. One-year tree 50c each; \$4 per dozen; \$25 per 100. June buds, 25c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$5 per 100.

CARMAN—A peach of North China type that promises great value. 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

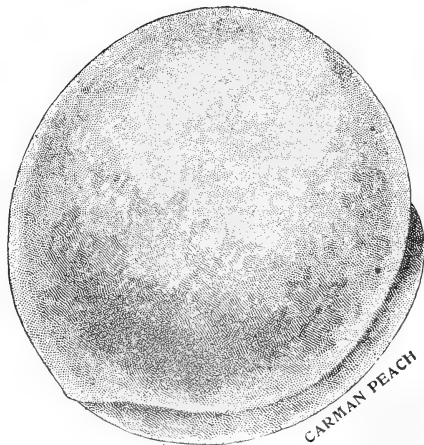
rot proof, as original tree, standing in low, wet ground, has perfected its fruit two seasons, while other varieties all about have rotted entirely. Carman is described as large, broad oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flushed red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged red, of a sprightly vinous flavor. *The Rural New Yorker* first described it some years ago as an extra large, yellow peach, like Elberta, only five weeks earlier; it certainly is of Elberta type, but it is not strictly a yellow, neither is it white. *The Texas Farm and Ranch* says: "Carman peach is of large size, oblong, resembling Elberta, and is the best flavored early peach we know; the skin is tough, and it is just the peach to ship a long distance." The above is J. H. Hale's description. Price on one year trees, 25 cents each; \$2 per dozen; \$10 per hundred. June Buds at half price.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY—We received a sample of this fruit last season and to say the least, it was one of the finest peaches of its season we have ever seen grow. 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 was 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 flavor. Perfect freestone. The original tree of Mathews' Beauty has been in bearing for eight years and missed but one crop in that time, keeping up its high standard one year with another.

G. B. Brackett, Pomologist of the United States Department of Agricultural, in a letter to us dated May 25th, 1899, speaks of the Matthews' Beauty as being a large fruit, ob-conic, dimension 3 7/16 by 2 1/4. Cavity regular, large, deep, abrupt. Suture extending from cavity to apex, shallow except at cavity. Apex jointed, color yellow with splashes of red, crimson cheek, flesh yellow, tender, juicy; stone oval, free, medium size; sub acid, pleasant, very good.

CLIMAX—This is a new variety from Texas, ripening just before the Victor is gone, and having a much better flavor. Will



also hold a very prominent place among the fruit growers when it has become known. The shape of this peach is not fancied by some fruit growers, being that it is very round, although they are being set by the thousands. Owing to its most excellent flavor it is considered by some to be the best and most excellent peach for the amateur grower as the second earliest. We only have them in June buds and will make the price in reach of all being only 25c each by mail post paid to any address in the United States; \$2.50 per dozen, \$12.50 per hundred. June Buds only.



DELAWARE PEACH.

DELAWARE—This valuable peach comes from the little Diamond State, which is noted for growing fine peaches. The growers of this noted fruit section know a good variety when they see it and when this most desirable one of its season was brought to public notice, a large peach to ripen with the earliest, of good shipping qualities, bright red color with white flesh, as large as Mountain Rose and Ripening with Troth's Early and Hale's Early. Thoroughly tested by some of the best growers to be a variety distinct from others and it is destined to stay. In

quality it is among the best, a good shipper; unlike most extra early varieties that do well south but do not succeed here, but a variety that will suit the planter in a general way, and will be planted by some of the best growers. Just imagine a variety ripening with Troth's Early, as large as Mountain Rose; we have them and are offering them at the following prices: One year trees 50c each, \$5 per dozen. June buds 40c each; or \$3 per dozen, by mail post paid.

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. We believe that it is a variety that will do well with us. One year old trees,

25c each, \$2 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

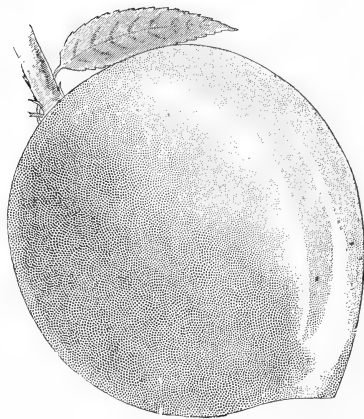
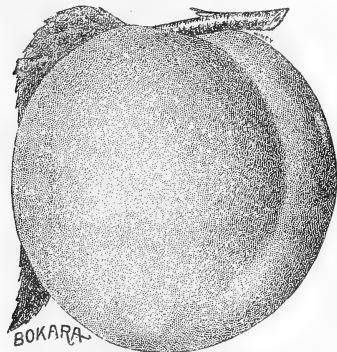
.....
 Kansas, March 25, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Gentlemen:—Bundle of peach trees came today, many thanks. They are the healthiest and prettiest trees we have ever planted on our plantation, and they will have especial care. Frost is all gone and the ground in splendid condition, and they will be set out tomorrow so as to give them a good chance.

Yours truly,
 Free Press

BOKARA NO 3—The accompanying cut is a true photograph of this variety. Remarkable for its extreme hardiness having endured a temperature of 28 degrees below zero without injury. It is of Asiatic origin but has been fruited several years especially in Iowa where it ripens about the middle of August. The fruit is large, specimens having measured several inches in circumference; yellow with red cheek, tough skin; flesh firm and of fine quality. A perfect freestone and a good keeper.

An Iowan says; for the past ten years, they have been growing seedlings of Bokara No. 3 and now have three varieties from July 20th to September 1st, very large high quality, sound to the terminal bud after 27 degrees below zero with Crosby and others badly killed.



MATTHEW'S BEAUTY, $\frac{3}{4}$ Size, See page 7.
Price, 20c each, \$2 per dozen, \$10 per hundred.

GENERAL LIST OF VARIETIES.

AMSDEN JUNE—Very much like Alexander. Fruit full, medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with light and dark red, almost purplish in the sun, somewhat mottled in the shade; flesh greenish white, white at the stone, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, very good; has proved quite profitable south for the early market, ripening about June 25th. Tree is hardy, healthy, vigorous and a great bearer.

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.

BARNAND'S EARLY—Medium to large, cheek purplish red; flesh yellow, red at the stone; juicy, sweet and rich; one the very best yellow freestone peaches. Middle of July. Tree very hardy and productive.

BILYEU'S LATE OCTOBER—Almost the last peach in the market ripening after Smock Free and Salway. Fruit of large size; color white, with beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, freestone and an excellent shipper. Does well in Western Maryland and West Virginia.

BRANDYWINE—A peach closely resembling the Crawford's Late in appearance but ripening about ten days later, equally as large as the former. A very desirable freestone peach. Flesh yellow and firm.

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.

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 very rich and excellent vinous flavor. This is undoubtedly one of the very best yellow peaches and an admirable market fruit. Tree vigorous and productive; freestone. Middle of August.

CONNET'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. It is one of the most delicately colored peaches grown and a clear freestone with small seed. Of fine quality, and bore in profusion early in July upon trees noted for strength and vigor.

CHAMPION—Originated in Illinois. Fruit large, beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy

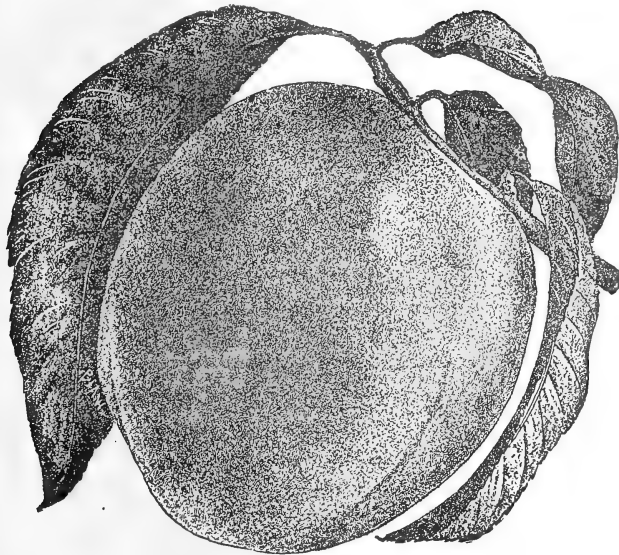
white with red cheek; freestone and a good shipper. Ripening about the 10th of August. The peculiarity of this great acquisition is its hardiness, and the crowning events in its history are its having stood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero in the winter of 1887-8 and produced an abundant crop the following season and again in 1890 produced a full crop when the peach crop was a universal failure.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Originated in Anne Arundel Co., 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.

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

CONNECTICUT—A grand New England peach of exceptional hardiness of fruit bud and so valuable otherwise as to place it in the foremost rank of hardy peaches. In northern sections of the country where a very low temperature often follows a few warm days in winter or early spring, it is very desirable to possess a variety of more than usual hardiness for regular early bearing. The original leading standard varieties cannot be depended upon in such sections for regular crops. In the Connecticut we have a tree that is a vigorous grower and a heavy annual bearer, with fruit buds so hardy that it never fails to produce a crop even in New England. The fruit itself is all that can be desired, 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's Early. Hon. J. M. Hubbard, peach commissioner for State of Connecticut, considers it the finest yellow peach known, especially for the trying winter climate of the North. First class trees 20c each, \$1.75 per dozen by express; June buds 10c each, \$1 per dozen by mail post paid.

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.



ELBERTA.

ELBERTA—An exceedingly large, light colored yellow peach with red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy and highly flavored. This is truly a fine peach noted for its large size and fine appearance. A cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling. No other peach has made such a name for shipping and none is cultivated more extensively. Ripens early in August.

EARLY RIVERS—A large peach of a pale straw color, with a delicate pink cheek, flesh with a delicate pink tint. Middle of July.

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.

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.

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's Early but larger and probably a little heavier bearer. A very handsome freestone.

FORD'S LATE—Fruit large, productive, white and beautiful, flesh quite free. Season after Smock.

.....
 West Virginia, March 22, 1899.
 Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons; Gents:—The trees arrived O. K. and am well pleased with them. I enclose you United States Money Order to cover amount of bill.
 Yours truly, B. L. Blackwell.

GREENSBORO—A wonderful new variety originated in Greensboro, N. C., ripening earlier than Alexander and nearly double its size. It is a great bearer, the tree being annually loaded with fruit, which is large yellowish white, beautifully colored with crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy and of fine quality, skin thin and rubs off easily. It differs also from most early peaches in being entirely free from rot. It is a great surprise to behold peaches of such size, ripening before Alexander in such abundance and in quality among the best. First class trees 20c each, \$1.75 per dozen, \$8 per 100; June buds, 10c each, \$1 per dozen by mail post paid.

GOLD DROP—Large, good quality, hardy; profitable market sort; follows Crawford's Late.

GLOBE—Originated in Pennsylvania. An improvement on Crawford's Late. Fruit large, golden yellow with red blush; flesh yellow, sweet, firm and delicious; uniformly large; freestone. Last of September.

HILLS CHILI—A great favorite for market in 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.

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 toward and among the mountains and they should have a place in the orchards. July.

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.

LEMON FREE—It is almost lemon shape, being longer than broad, color a pale lemon when ripe, of large size, excellent quality, sweet and rich, exceedingly productive, a sure bearer.

FITZGERALD—Originated on the north shore of Lake Ontario. Original tree has born five successive crops. The best posted growers in Michigan says it is as large or larger than Crawford's

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.

GEARY'S HOLD ON—Large, yellow, freestone; similar to the Smock though some days later in ripening.

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

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 usually 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.

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.

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.

REEVE'S FAVORITE—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.

STEPNEY'S RARERIPER—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.

WALKER VARIEGATED FREE—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.

PIAGNUM BONUM—A large, handsome yellow peach resembling the Crawford Late and ripening about the same time.

McINTOSH PEACH—Endorsed by 12 eminent nurserymen. A valuable new seedling peach originated on our fruit farms two miles south of Griffin, Ga. Peach of large size, creamy white flesh highly colored, nearly free stone, ripens to the stone, of good quality, ripens just after Triumph, this season, 1896, from June 20th to July 1st. The original tree bore first crop of fruit in 1893: fruit was large and highly colored. Last season, 1895 the tree and top grafts budded in 1893 were full of fruit, which did not rot, while other varieties rotted badly; ripened July 10th. This year the tree had on a full crop of fine fruit, only medium in size on account of drouth. The tree is a strong grower, heavy bearer, trees require thinning fruit. It is the best peach that ripens between Triumph and Elberta, and far superior in size, quality and shipping to Mt. Rose, Early Rivers, Tileston, Hale's Early, Huster No. 16, Foster, Lady Ingold, which ripens between Triumph and Elberta—Originator.

MORRIS WHITE—Rather large, skin creamy white tinged with red in the sun, flesh slightly firm, white to the stone, melting and juicy, with an excellent flavor. Tree vigorous and bears fair crops. One of the very best for preserving on account of its entire absence of red at the stone. Middle of 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.

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.

SNOW'S ORANGE—Large, yellow, hardy and productive, a valuable market variety. September.

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.

STUMP THE WORLD—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.

SNEED—A variety of the Chinese Cling family and the earliest peach known. The tree possesses the hardiness and vigor of its class and is a productive bearer. 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. A very desirable peach and valuable on account of its extreme earliness for either the home garden or market.

TRIUMPH—A very early yellow freestone peach ripening with Alexander. Blooms late; has large flowers; is a sure and an abundant bearer and makes a very strong growth. The fruit is large 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.

TROTH'S EARLY—Formerly the earliest peach in the market but later than other extra early sorts. Medium size, round, and white, with bright blush in the sun. Freestone. Early August in New Jersey.

WONDERFUL—Large to very large; uniform in shape and size, color rich, golden yellow, overspread 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.

WHEATLAND—An improvement upon Crawford's 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.

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.

Apple Trees,

NEW PROLIFIC—Fruit large, golden yellow with rich red cheek, flavor unsurpassed. Tree very hard and exceedingly productive. Bears fruit in large clusters. September.

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.

WAGER—Skin yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow juicy and of fine flavor; a very certain and abundant bearer, free. A valuable market sort. August.

WILLETT—The famous New York Peach.

WHITE HEATH CLING—Fruit very large; skin 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 taken from the tree.

WILKIN'S CLING—A seedling of Heath, but larger. Sometimes called Ringgold Mammoth. Its originator thinks it the most valuable peach in cultivation. October.

WATERLOO—Medium to large; good specimens measuring nine inches in circumference and weighing five ounces. Color pale whitish green in the shade, marbled with red, deepening into dark purple crimson in the sun. Flesh greenish white with abundance of sweet vinous juice. Semi cling. Ripens with Amsden June.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—One of the most beautiful and profitable yellow freestones. Large, flesh yellow, equal in flavor to Crawford's. Very juicy and sweet.

MT. RARERIPPE (White)—Similar to Mt. Rose.

THURBER (White)—Season of Stump the World.

New Jersey, May 23rd, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—Your trees sent me were very satisfactory and are looking fine at the present writing.
Respectfully yours,
W. R. Ayers.

There is no fruit grown that is as staple as the apple, none can be so nearly distributed to the four quarters of the world in its natural state with so little expense of packing or in a more economical package, and there is no fruit that will receive the uninterrupted demand for so long a season. The foreign demand for our commercial apples is so rapidly increasing and the home consumption so great over this vast domain that the theory of over production must crumble and give way to the real facts that the production can hardly be so great but that remunerative prices will always be obtained, and since there are seasons in which partial failures will occur in some portions of the country, which is frequently the case, the fruit grower will then be far in advance in dollars and cents of the ordinary tiller of the soil.

No fruit is more in demand, more universally liked, or more generally used than the apple. Its uses are many and of inestimable value. The earliest varieties commence to ripen the latter part of June, and the later varieties can be kept until the coming of the early kinds the following years, making it a fruit in perfection the entire year.

"Cheap" fruit trees are the most expensive in the long run. Beware of a man that offers you an article at less than its real value. Ours are as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

The apple is a world renowned fruit of temperate climates, although not possessed of the richness, melting and delicious qualities of the pear or peach, yet its great adaptation to a great variety of soils, together with the long time through which many varieties may be kept in a fresh state, its various uses, and the profits accruing from it as a market fruit, it must be regarded as holding the very first rank among the fruits. There is no section of country where it attains such perfection as it does in this nor where its cultivation can be made more profitable than in Virginia, West Virginia and parts of Pennsylvania, although there may be other states equally as well adapted, in fact our own state. It is evident that some apples that are highly esteemed in one locality are worthless when removed to another soil or cli-

mate of a different character, hence comes so much disappointment and loss to those who have planted northern winter varieties which have for most part become fall apples. Every orchard planter who examines the extended varieties of fruits presented to him in the books and by the nurserymen must feel greatly embarrassed when he comes to select varieties for his own orchard. Almost every one in the long list is recommended for some good quality and the number of best, which he is apt to include means indispensable for him. 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 will ripen in quick succession will be best, and the sorts should be selected with regard to their qualities for household use. The planter of extensive commercial orchards will need but a limited number of varieties which should be selected with a view to the wants of the market he intends supplying as well as the productiveness of the fruit and its ability to bear transportation. While it is desirable to have but a few well selected varieties in such an orchard, it must be remembered that even when there is a general failure of the crop there are always some sorts that bear fruit, and this is an argument against making the list too small. Every planter should observe the fruits that succeed in his own neighborhood, and upon soils similar to his own, and select his varieties accordingly. In making up our judgment of what constitutes a good apple so much depends on the taste of the individuals who have the questions to decide, after all every one is left the question for his own particular case. Our descriptive list embraces the most popular varieties, although not as long a list as some, it is selected with special care.

The ablest economists have said that no institution stimulates thrift, intelligence and virtue itself as does the raising of fruit.

Western Maryland, April 10, 1899
 Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sir:—have just received the apple trees you sent me and they were in fine condition, in fact, the finest trees I ever bought and I hope to send you a larger order in the future.
 Yours Respectfully,

Elmer C. Brant.

PRICE OF APPLES, [Except where otherwise noted]

	EACH	DOZ	HUND.
Extra, 7 to 8 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00
Extra, 5 to 6 feet.....	15	1 25	10 00
First class, medium 4 to 6 feet.....	12	1 00	9 00
First class, second size, 4 to 5 feet.....	10	80	8 00

Get our prices on 1000 lots.

All trees boxed and baled free at Catalogue price.

SUMMER APPLES.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large, roundish, bright straw color; flesh nearly white; tender, juicy, crisp with rich, slightly 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.

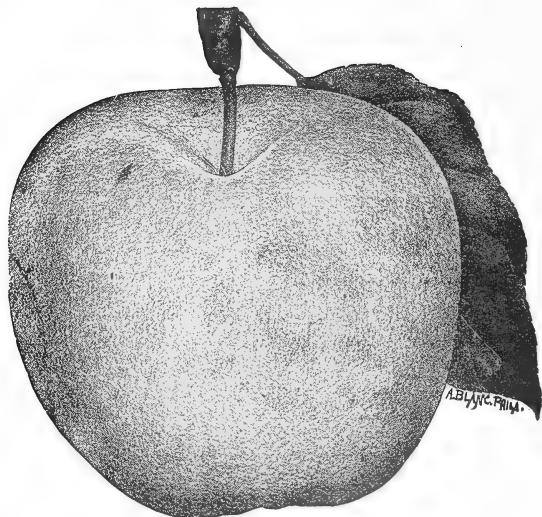
The Spaniards say: "A woman's advice is no great thing, but a man is a fool that does not take it," especially when she counsels him to plant fruit trees.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium size, roundish, bright red flesh tender with a mild; fine flavor; quality very good and valuable for home use but rather small for much profit. July to August.

RED ASTRACHAN—Rather large approaching conical, covered with deep crimson overspread 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

of early apples to plant for profit, ripening with Early Harvest.

Indiana, April 10, 1899.
 Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sir:—Received the trees in good order and am well pleased with them.
 Yours respectfully,
 J. M. Ward.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A Russian apple of great value, ripens with Early Harvest, since the fruit will keep fully ten days after ripening makes it peculiarly adapted for early shipping;

above 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.

AUTUMN APPLES.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Rather large oblate smooth, regular with a fine evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender 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.

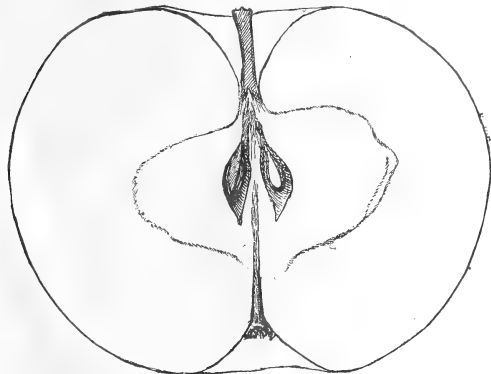
FALLAWATER—Large roundish, slightly ovate, conical, very regular and smooth; skin yellowish green with a dull red cheek; flesh greenish white, fine grained, with a mild, slightly sub acid flavor: Tree a strong grower and good bearer; fruit uniformly fair, highly deserving extensive cultivation. Fall.

"The bird that sits is easily shot."
The man who makes no effort to get ahead is always the man who fails.
Plant trees and get ahead.

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 strips and mottlings in the shade, sometimes entirely covered with crimson; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, vinous and sub acid. Tree is healthy, hardy and productive.

WINTER APPLES.

BEN DAVIS—Fruit medium to large; roundish, skin yellowish, splashed and striped and almost covered with red, flesh white, tender, rich, juicy and sub-acid, of good quality; a popular kind and a good keeping winter variety and should be in every orchard. 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.



MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Originated in Arkansas. A 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. December to April.

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. One year trees.

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.

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.

The man who fails to grow fruit on the plea of not being able to afford it, would refuse to pay two dollars for a five dollar gold piece. He lacks the machinery to think with.

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.

STARK—Thoroughly tested and always valuable, especially for market. Large roundish, skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface, and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild sub acid, good quality, free. A good keeper. December to February.

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 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. All sizes.

YORK IMPERIAL (or Johnson's Fine Winter)—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 trees; 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. February to April. Four cents extra from other varieties; except 2 to 4 feet grade one year trees 2 cents extra.

CRAB APPLES.

TRANSCENDENT—Fruit large for its class, yellow with a beautiful rich crimson cheek; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, pleasant and agreeable. Tree is immensely productive, bearing a good crop the fourth year; and of the most popular. September and October.

Pear Culture.

Standard pear trees planted twenty feet apart each way and dwarfs ten by twelve feet apart each way is considered a good distance for planting, but where land is scarce trees can be set thicker in the row and trees cut out when grown so that roots and branches interfere. The soil for a pear orchard should be somewhat clayey, yet rich sandy soil will produce fine trees with more color and decidedly more flavor but not so many to the acre. The land should be kept cultivated turning the soil early in the season and continuing the cultivation up to August, then left for the remainder of the year. Deep cultivation should be avoided and nothing but the gang plow and cultivator should be used in the pear, plum or apple orchard, unless it is necessary to give the land a shallow plowing early in the season. Anything which disturbs the roots of the trees is injurious. Do not plant pear orchards expecting enormous profits but plant them expecting that the pear trees will yield at least double the clear net profits of any ordinary

farm crop. They will give a much larger yield. The value of a dozen or more pear trees about the home garden or in the fence corners of the field is ten fold greater than that of any commercial orchard, for they make home attractive and furnish a daily supply for the family which would not otherwise be secured.

Dwarf pears should be planted so that the point where the bud is on the Quince root be two inches below the surface of the ground. Standard pears should be set so that in their new position they are a little lower than they were before they were taken from the nursery. The fruit should be picked when the stem will part readily from the branch, without breaking. Pears should be ripened in a dark room and not left to ripen fully on the tree. It will pay well to thin the fruit wherever it is too thick, and to pull off any knotty or poor specimens.

There is an opening for the intelligent pear culturist in many parts of the United States. There is not one-hundredth part as many pear trees grown in the country as there are apples. Little attention has been given to pear growing. For these reasons and for others the man who makes a special study of pear culture and who goes into pear growing intelligently and judiciously has a good opportunity for success.

The following is another sketch taken from a paper prepared by Mark O. Shriver, the Baltimore canner:

I regret to say the Bartlett pears of Maryland do not compare either in size or quality to New York or California pears, and as a result the packing has not been a success. If we could get a good size Bartlett pear, free from knots, etc., a large trade could be done in the canning business on Bartlett pears. Of late years the Bartlett pear has been neglected and the Keiffer has had the attention of the canner and I am glad to say that the demand for them is growing. This last season, 1898, one house in Baltimore packed over 35,000 baskets at an average cost of about 32 cents per basket. Many of these pears were sold in our markets in competition with the California Bartlett pears, so you will observe the eye is the (sense) member to please, though not entirely as to the merit of the Keiffer. If properly handled and served on the table it is by far the most attractive fruit in regard to taste. To prepare a Keiffer after it has been carefully canned, it should be baked in a slow oven until it is slightly browned. It then becomes a tooth-

some article as a dessert. It is a prolific bearer and sure producer, as all who have planted it will attest. I predict it will in the near future be the best seller the farmer can handle. I am told that an ordinary tree will average at least seven to ten baskets to the tree. It comes to market late after all fruits except the apple have gone, and if it is nicely colored, sells largely at good figures to the shipping trade.



SOME KEIFFER PEAR TREES.

PRICE OF STANDARD PEARS.

[Except where Noted.]

	EACH	TEN	HUND.
First class, extra, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
First class, heavy, 5 to 7 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00
First class, medium, 5 to 6 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00
First class, second size, 4 to 5 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00
Special prices on thousand lots.			

KEIFFER PEAR—seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, skin yellow with light vermilion cheek, flesh brittle, very juicy with a marked musky aroma, good quality. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. As a fall pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the tree is surprising. Many of our trees four years after planting have yielded as high as three bushels of perfect fruit. 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 tree until the beginning of October and then carefully ripened in a cool dark room, there are but 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. As to its value as a market fruit, it commands on an average \$1.00 per bushel when shipped in an immature state, and is then only a second class cooking fruit. If marketed after being house ripened, \$2.00 per bushel has been realized when sold in quantities.

We are offering Keiffer pear in the following grades at the following prices:

	EACH	TEN	HUND.
First Class, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$30 00
“ 5 to 7 feet.....	35	2 50	25 00
“ 5 to 6 feet.....	30	2 25	20 00
“ 4 to 5 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00
“ 3 to 4 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00
“ 2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 25	10 00

KOONCE—Originated in Illinois. It is exceedingly early, in fact, the entire crop is marketed before the early harvest. 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. In the spring of 1894 a heavy late frost killed all the pears in that section of Illinois, with the exception of Koonce, it escaped with a fair crop. The foliage of most varieties was turned black, and in many kinds the one year old wood was killed, but the Koonce was not hurt in any way; the foliage remained green and bright throughout all. Summing up the good points; we can say: It is very early, free from blight, heavy bearer, frost proof, does not rot at core. Price 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen. Three to four feet, 20c each, \$2 per 12.

GARBER HYBRID—A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear; vigorous, free from blight, productive; fruit large, round, handsome, smooth waxy yellow.

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.

BOX AND FREE
BAILING
At Catalogue Price.

BARTLETT—A good grower, very productive and an annual bearer; fruit is large, yellow, with often a beautiful blush next the sun, juicy, buttery, and excellent, very popular.

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.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large, handsome, delicious, fruit when ripe marbled with dull red in the sun, good grower and productive.

SECKEL—Small, yellowish russett, rich, juicy, melting, delicious, best quality, slow grower, free from blight.

DUTCHESS D' ANGOULEME—Very large, greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russett, flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. October and Nov.

LAWRENCE—A good grower with good foliage, very productive and an annual bearer; fruit medium canary yellow, sweet and excellent, a good keeper.

SHELDON—Good size, russett, juicy and excellent.

BEURRE D' ANJOU—Good grower, very productive and valuable, fruit large, greenish yellow, buttery, melting, very good.

HOWELL—Large, light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek, handsome, sweet, rich, melting, an early and profuse bearer, very hardy and valuable. September and October.

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.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, beautiful, juicy, rich and fine, good bearer. September and October.

VERMONT BEAUTY PEAR—This beautiful and valuable pear originated on Grand Isle, Lake Champlain. It is very hardy, having endured extremely cold weather, and has never lost a bud from either cold or blight. The growth is vigorous, the leaves free from blight; is an annual and abundant bearer. IN quality the fruit approaches nearer that most delicious of pears, the Seckel, than any other pear on the market. It is full medium size, yellow, covered on the sunnyside 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.

BARSECKLE PEAR—It is a cross between the Bartlett and Seckle, hence the name. It is a little smaller 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 Seckle but more vinous and is preferred by many in quality to Seckle. Trees are vigorous upright growers.

Plum Culture.

We have a neighbor who has planted our Wickson, Hale, Burbank, Abundance; Chabott, Ogon, Satsuma, Normand, Willard, Red Negate, Bradshaw, and Red June plums in his chicken yard and it is very interesting at this writing to see the beautiful trees heavily loaded with fruit that have only been planted two and three years.

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. Plum trees are usually planted when two years old although some of the strong growers do well when planted only one year, in fact, the Burbank and Abundance are probably better at one year's growth.

Many growers prefer to plant them closer one way than the other and evidently stop cultivation one way; if this system is used they may be planted 18 to 20 feet apart one way and only 10 to 12 feet apart the other. The trees are pruned in the 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 hennery as the hen destroys the curculio which hides under the trees. In large orchards the curculio has sometimes proven a benefactor instead of an enemy, simply thinning out the superfluous fruit. The curculio, a small dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit causing the fruit to drop off, but the following directions faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this fruit everywhere. As soon as the blossoms are fallen, spread two sheets under the tree and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stump of a limb sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheets and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to the swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise. We are glad to say that the orchardists are giving more attention to this most estimable of fruits since the intro-

duction of the Japan varieties and no one need be without plum- from June to September.

We believe there is a great future for Japan plums in America. Probably no fruit is attracting so much attention for fruit growers everywhere seem to be interested in them. It would be well to speak of the tested standard sorts for the main part at least Abundance, Burbank, Red June and Wickson seem to be the most promising at the present time. The demand for Japan plums has led to the propagation of great quantities on peach root. In order to give our customers their choice, we are growing plum on both plum and peach root. If one well versed in Horticulture should be asked what one feature more than any other marked the greater progress in the last quarter of the 19th century he would unhesitatingly reply, "The development of the Japan plums and other seedlings" For the past four or five years these plums have awakened more interest through the country than any other new or recent type of fruits.

PLUMS ON PLUM ROOTS.

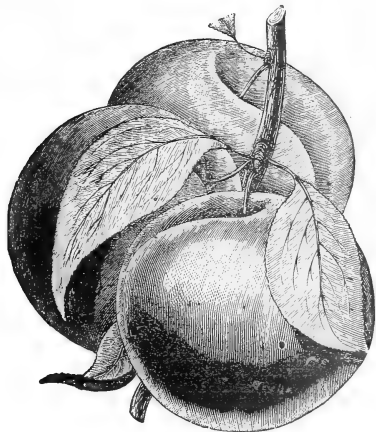
	Each	12	100
Prices except where noted, on plum roots			
Extra, first class, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0 30	\$8 00	\$15 00
Heavy, " " 5 to 6 feet.....	25	2 50	12 00
Medium " " 4 to 5 feet.....	20	2 00	10 00
Light " " 3 to 4 feet.....	15	1 50	8 00

PLUMS ON PEACH ROOTS.

	Each	12	100	1000
First class, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$8 00	\$70 00
" " 4 to 5 feet.....	12	1 25	7 00	60 00
" " 3 to 4 feet.....	10	1 00	6 00	50 00
" " 2 to 3 feet.....	08	90	4 00	40 00
Abundance, Burbank, Wickson, Hale June buds.....	06	75	4 00	

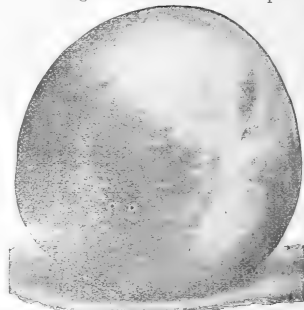
BURBANK—Of the many varieties introduced from Japan the Burbank is the most promising, its flavor being the best. The trees are universally vigorous, and have strong branches, and begin to bear usually when two years old. The skin of the roots is thick and almost curculio proof. An admirable shipper.

Abundance—This is a remarkable fruit and unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to deserve being planted as an ornamental tree—equaling in thrift and beauty Keifer pear, which it is 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.



ABUNDANCE.

THE HALE PLUM—Most vigorous tree of all the Japans. Fruit large, bright, orange, mottled with cherry red, Superb in quality, fully equal to imperial Gage, none so fine for the family. Ripens middle of September. Its season of ripening, great size and beauty will make it the most profitable of all plums in market. Prof. L. H. Bailey the highest American authority on Japan plums, in Cornell Bulletin 106, January 1896. "Revised Opinions on Japan Plums," says of the Hale Plum: "A very handsome, large, round conical plum, usually lopsided, orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well colored specimens, deep cherry red, with yellowish specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper) not stringy, with a very delicious slightly acid peachy flavor; skin somewhat sour cling. Very late. I know the fruit only from specimens sent at two or three different times by Luther Burbank. To my taste these specimens have been the best in quality of all the Japan plums.



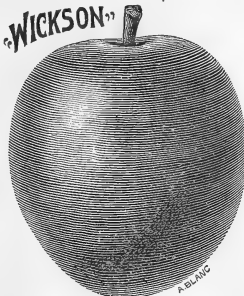
HALE

Price 5 to 7 ft. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100

BERCKMAN—Large, obtusely conical; green nearly covered with dull purple; flesh firm, yellowish, somewhat coarse and of good quality. Freestone. July 1st. On plum and peach root.

OGON—Medium to large, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, sub acid; quality good; freestone. June 15th. Tree of vigorous growth. On plum and peach root.

WICKSON—This plum was originated by Luther Burbank. Among the many thousands this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combinations 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. Price 35c each, 3 for \$1; on peach roots at half price.



Ripens a few days after Willard and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties.

WILLARD—Earliest of all Japan plums, and hence very valuable for market. A strong vigorous, hardy tree, very productive. Fruit medium size, bright red; firm white flesh; freestone. Best variety for market. A good keeper.

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

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. Only one peach root.

WILD GOOSE—Fruit large; clear bright, vinous red; firm, juicy and sweet. July.

RED JUNE—A vigorous hardy, upright spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep vermilion red, with handsome bloom, very showy, flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub acid of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small.

NORMAND—Strong upright growing tree; very productive; fruit medium to large; skin golden yellow with 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. Only on peach root.

CHERRIES.

PRICE OF CHERRIES. [except where noted.]

	EACH.	TEN.	HUND.
First class, large, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
First class, medium, 5 to 6 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00
First class, light, 4 to 5 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00

Price per thousand made known on application.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

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, of medium length, more inclined to grow in pairs than clusters. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productivity, and out of 800 cherry trees I have in bearing it is the most thrifty and beautiful tree in the lot, and yet has had only the same care and attention as the others. It is a tree to command attention, and it is so distinct as to attract comments from many upon seeing it, without knowing its superior merit. The original tree was planted eight years ago, and has fruited now five years, and the tree is now at least one third larger than any Early Richmond tree of the same age. Price \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

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

BICARREAU, OR GRAFFION—(Yellow Spanish.) Very large, often an inch in diameter; pale yellow; with a handsome light red cheek to the sun; flesh firm, with a fine rich flavor. A general favorite. July.

BLACK HEART—Rather above medium size; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich, sweet flavor; very productive. June.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Fruit large, skin light yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious; tree vigorous. June.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Is one of the best of the firm flesh cherries; it is of the largest size, often measuring over an inch in diameter; 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.

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

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

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

Dyehouse—In hardness and general appearance it resembles Early Richmond, but is of finer quality and several days earlier, it produces very regular annual crops; fruit medium; skin bright red, darkened in the sun; flesh soft, juicy, tender, sprightly, subacid, rather rich. July. Superior to Early Richmond.

English Morello—Above medium size; skin dark red, becoming nearly black, flesh juicy, sub acid, rich. July.

Early Richmond or Kentish—Medium size, red; flesh melting, juicy and at maturity of a rich acid flavor; very productive; fine for cooking. Commences ripening in May; hangs long on the tree.

May Duke—Medium size; dark red; melting, rich and juicy; an old and popular sort. Ripening soon after Early Purple Guigne.

Montmorence Large-Fruited—Fruit large, and the finest flavored of any in this class; tree a free grower, hardy and prolific.

Rockport—Large, pale amber, light red in sun, sweet, good. Tree erect; beautiful. June.

Shade and Ornamental Trees.



Juniper (Irish)—50c each, \$5 per dozen. 3 feet.

Norway Spruce—50c each, \$5 per dozen, 3 to 4 feet, or 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents.

Siberian Arbor Vitæ—2 feet at 25c, 3 to 4 feet at 50 cents.

Norway Maple—A distant foreign variety, with large broad leaves of the deepest green. It retains its leaves long after all other trees are bare. 50cts.

Sugar Maple—A very popular tree both for lawns and avenues, symmetrical. First class tree 50c each; second class, 8 feet, 25c each.

Carolina Poplars—Perhaps the largest of all the native poplars; suitable for street and park planting. It is free from attacks of insects, is not affected by gas, is a wonderful grower, and makes a fine ornamental tree as well as a superior street tree. Price 25 cents.



Virginia, April 14th, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Gentlemen:—The June buds have arrived and are nice ones. Accept my thanks,

Most respectfully,

E. E. Cleyenger.

Maryland, April 18th, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find P. O. Money Order covering amount of my bill for trees etc. Everything seemed in very nice condition.

Yours etc.,

C. E. Weakley.

Strawberry Plants.

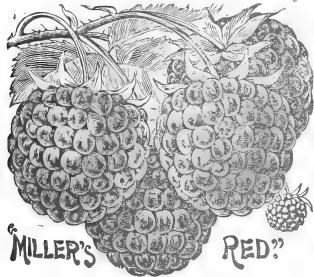
Plants can be shipped at any time after this catalogue is received.

	12 by mail post paid	100 by Ex. not paid	1000 by Ex. not paid				
	\$	\$	\$				
August Luther.....	\$0 50	\$1 50		Haverland [imp].....	20	40	2 00
Aroma [per].....	20	50	2 50	Hoffman [per].....	20	30	2 00
Atlantic.....	20	50	2 50	Hersey [per].....	25	80	5 00
Bush Cluster.....	50	1 50		Improved Parker Earle [per].....	25	80	3 50
Barton's Eclipse [p. r.].....	20	40	2 00	Jessie [per].....	20	50	2 50
Bedar Wood [per].....	20	40	2 00	Jerry Rusk.....	20	50	2 50
Buback [imp].....	20	40	2 00	Jersey Market.....	50	1 50	
Bismarck [per].....	20	40	2 00	Lady Thompson [per].....	20	40	2 00
Brandywine [per].....	20	40	2 00	Lewis Gothier.....	50	1 50	
Champion of England.....	50	1 50		Lovett [per].....	20	40	2 00
Clyde [per].....	20	50	3 00	Manwell.....	20	50	3 50
Carrie [imp].....	25	80	4 00	Marshall [per].....	25	60	4 00
Crescent [per].....	20	30	2 00	McKinley.....	50	1 50	
Clarence [per].....	50	1 50	5 00	Maximus.....	50	1 50	
Cobden Queen [imp].....	30	60	3 00	Morgan's Favorite [per].....	20	50	2 50
Columbian [per].....	20	40	2 00	Mitchell's Early [per].....	20	30	2 00
Cumberland [per].....	20	40	2 00	M. Queen.....	50	1 50	
Captain Jack [per].....	20	30	2 00	Nick Ohmer [per].....	30	1 00	7 00
Crockett's Early.....	50	1 50		Ocean City [per].....	20	50	2 50
Darling [per].....	25	80	5 00	Parsons Beauty.....	20	50	3 00
Delaware [per].....	20	50	3 00	Pride of Cumberland [per].....	20	40	2 00
Dayton, [per].....	20	40	2 00	Pocomoke.....	20	50	4 00
Excelsior [per].....	25	80	5 00	Paris King.....	20	40	2 00
Edith.....	20	40	2 50	Reid's Prolific [per].....	20	50	3 00
Enhance [per].....	20	40	2 00	Rio [per].....	20	40	2 00
Enormous [per].....	20	40	3 00	Sharpless [per].....	20	40	2 00
Gandy [per].....	20	40	2 00	Sample.....	25	80	5 00
Gandy Belle.....	20	40	2 00	Star [per].....	20	50	3 00
Greenville [imp].....	20	40	2 00	Seaford.....	20	40	3 00
Glen Mary [per].....	20	50	2 00	Saunders or Lloyd [imp].....	20	50	2 50
Geo.'s Triumph.....	50	1 50		Tennessee Prolific [per].....	20	40	2 00
H. & H.....	20	50	2 00	Vandiberry.....	50	1 50	
				Warfield [imp].....	20	30	2 00
				Woolverton [per].....	20	40	2 00
				Wm. Belt. [per].....	20	40	2 00
				Wilson [per].....	20	40	2 50

Half dozen at dozen rate, 50 at hundred rates, and 500 at thousand rates. Price includes packing free of charge.

RASPBERRIES.

Miller Red—This new red raspberry originated in Sussex county,



Delaware, and is very popular with a few fruit growers in that section who have preferred to market the fruit rather than sell the plants. The berry is as large as Cuthbert holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape, color a bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety, core very small, does not crumble, making it the firmest and best shipping berry in existence, has not the

flat taste of some varieties, but a rich fruity flavor entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest, the first picking being with Thompson's Early, June 11th, the Miller producing double the quantity of berries at each picking that Thompson did, in the same field under the same condition continuing until August 3d—Thompson having been gone three weeks, fully as prolific as Cuthbert. It does not seem particular as to soil, having been fruited on light, sandy, gravelly and heavy clay soil with equal success. To sum up, it possesses the following points of superiority as compared with other varieties; 1st it ripens with the very earliest. 2d, Productiveness equal to any. 3d, Has no equal as a shipper. 4th, Perfectly hardy, 5th Quality unsurpassed. 6th, Attractive color.

The above is what we said last year and it was better the last fruiting season than before. One successful grower in Delaware realized as high as 12c to 14c per quart at depot, and over \$300 from

one acre. We have put the price low so all may try it. 50c per doz. by mail, \$1.25 per 100 by mail post paid. \$1 per 100 by express not paid, \$5 per 1000, \$4.50 per 1000 in 5000 lots, cash with order.

GURRANTS.

They should be planted in good deep soil, in a cool location and manured very heavily. Plant 4 by 5 feet, work like raspberries, keep the soil moist and free from weeds, and mulch with manure, if the best quality of fruit is desired. They should be pruned every year and all old wood cut from them; keep them thinned out so that air can freely pass through them. Currant worms can be destroyed by using hellebore; dissolve one ounce in three gallons of water, and apply with a syringe or small sprinkling can. This can be done with very little expense if performed at the right time.

NORTH STAR—A promising new variety. The average length of the bunch is four inches. The fruit is very sweet, rich in quality, firm, a good market berry, desirable as a dessert fruit in the natural state, and unequalled for jelly. The length and abundance of the clusters make it possible to pick 25 per cent more fruit in the same length of time from this than from any other sorts. Recommended as a valuable new berry.

CHERRY—Very large, red, bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality, one of the best for general planting.

RED DUTCH—Medium size, large bunches; the old and well known currant for the garden, a profitable market variety.

VICTORIA—Very late red variety, fruit large, long, very productive and of excellent quality.

	Each	12	100
Two year, No. 1 strong plants.			
North Star.....	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$6 00
Cherry.....	10	75	4 00
Victoria.....	10	75	4 00
Red Dutch.....	10	75	4 00

GRAPES.

Campbell's Early—Its 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 equaled 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 unrivaled 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.

Poclington—Bunch and berries large, when fully ripe a light golden yellow; juicy, tender, sweet, with little pulp. Vine thoroughly hardy, strong grower, free from mildew; productive. One of the most satisfactory white 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 best early red market variety.

Salem (Roger's No. 53).—A strong, vigorous vine; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin, free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September.

Ulster—Exceedingly productive; clusters medium to small, compact, berries of good size, of dull copper color; a good shipper and keeper; quality rich and excellent; ripens early.

Vergennes—Berries large, holding firmly to the stem; light amber; rich and delicious. Is an excellent late keeper.

Wilder (Roger's No. 4)—Bunch and berry very large, round, flesh tolerably tender, sprightly, sweet and agreeable.

Brighton—Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality, one of the earliest in ripening.

Delaware—Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, sweet, spicy and delicious.

Woodruff—Of ironclad hardiness. A rank grower and very healthy. The fruit is large in bunch and berry, attractive, shouldered, sweet and of fair quality. Desirable as a market variety where many others fail. Ripens soon after Concord. Occupies same position among red market grapes as Concord among the black ones

Concord—The well known standard variety, succeeds wherever grapes will grow.

Eaton—Seedling of the Concord. Bunch and berries of largest size, showy and attractive. Leaf large, thick and leathery; berries round, covered with heavy blue bloom, pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds.

Hartford—Bunch and berries large, round, of medium quality. Very early, hardy and prolific.

Ives—Bunch medium to large, compact, often shouldered, berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color.

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, hardiness and foliage. Fine variety for both market and home garden.

Moore's Early—Bunch large; berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom, vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and Northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the south.

Worden—A splendid large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old stand-by, and every way as healthy.

Niagara—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black; the leading profitable, market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to a pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin, but tough; quality much like Concord.

PRICE OF GRAPE VINES.

	—1 year—		—2 years—	
	Each	Ten	Each	Ten
Campbell's Early.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$0 50	\$4 00
Concord.....	10	50	15	75
Delaware.....	10	75	20	1 00
Eaton.....	10	1 00	20	2 00
Hartford.....	10	50	15	75
Ives.....	10	50	12	75
Brighton.....	10	60	15	75
Moore's Early.....	10	75	15	1 00
Diamond.....	10	75	15	1 00
Niagara.....	10	50	15	75
Pocklington.....	10	50	15	75
Salem.....	10	50	15	75
Ulster.....	15	1 50	50	2 00
Vergennes.....	10	75	15	1 50
Wilder.....	10	1 00	15	1 50
Woodruff.....	10	1 00	15	1 50
Worden.....	10	50	15	75
Wyoming.....	10	1 00	15	1 00

GOOSEBERRIES.

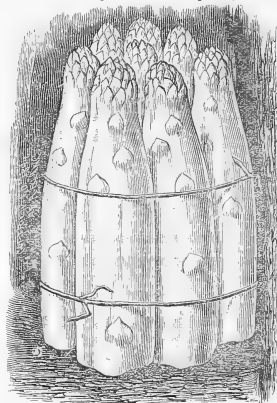
DOWNING—A seedling of the Houghton. An upright, vigorous growing plant; fruit larger than its parent; color whitish green, flesh rather soft, juicy, very good, productive, valuable market sort. Price 15c each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$5 per 100.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLINGS—Rather small, pale red, flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant, produces enormous crops, free from mildew, most profitable market variety. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$4 per 100.

Special price quoted on 1000 lots.

ASPARAGUS.

How many times have you promised to set that asparagus bed,



and your dear wife has never seen the first shoot yet? Do not be selfish and plant only enough for yourselves but go right out in the field and plant in long rows where you will look after and cultivate it yourself. What is more palatable than asparagus in its season? It sells at sight. Do not think of setting only a hundred plants but set a thousand or more and the surplus which you will have will be appreciated by your neighbors and friends and more especially the ones that receive the cash for it. Not one family in a hundred has all the asparagus it could eat. Are you numbered with the hundred? If so never sleep until you write out an order for asparagus roots. It usually sells at a good price, and being ready for

market in April and May, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. 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 15 or 20 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 three inches of soil at first and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. Salt spread broadcast early in the season—5 to 10 bushels per acre is a good fertilizer. Give a good top dressing of stable manure during the winter months.

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, 50 for \$1.00, 100 for \$1.50, 1000 for \$4, 1 yr roots; 2-yr roots \$5 per 1000.

Donald's Elmira—This new asparagus has attracted much attention thorough 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 whole crops of bunch of twelve stalks will average four pounds in weight. It requires much less labor in cutting and bunching thus lessening the expense of marketing. Strong one year roots 50 cents per dozen by mail, \$1.00 per 100 by express, \$3.50 per 1000. Two year roots 75 cents per dozen by mail, \$1.00 per 100 by express, \$5 per 1000.

Palmetto—Of Southern origin, a variety of excellent quality, early, very large, very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it ahead of any other. Strong one year roots 40 cents per dozen by mail, 50 cents per 100 by express, \$2 per 1000. Two year roots 50 cents per dozen by mail, 60 cents per 100 by express, \$2.50 per 1000.

Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth—Early and large and when placed on the market its appearance makes a demand for it while others are at a drag. One year roots 40 cents per dozen by mail,

50 cents per 100 by express, \$2 per 1000. Two year roots 50c per dozen by mail, 60c per 100 by express, \$2.50 per 1000.

Conover's Colossal—Very large and makes rapid growths; planted mostly by market gardeners. Can be cut quite frequently and brings the highest price. One year roots 35 cents per dozen by mail, 40 cents per 100 by express, \$1.50 per 1000. Two year root, 60c per dozen by mail, 50c per 100 by express, \$2 per 1000.

Diseases and Insect Pests.

Our space will not permit a description of the various diseases and pests; for a full description we refer our customers to the Bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture, Botany Division, Section of Vegetable Pathology, Washington, D. C., or to the Bulletins issued by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., either of which can be obtained free by writing for them. We, however, append a Spray Calendar and formula for making fungicides and insecticides at the Cornell Experiment Station.

FORMULAS.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Copper sulphate, 6 pounds Quicklime, 4 pounds. Water, 40 to 50 gallons.

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use, but will keep indefinitely. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungus diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE—Copper carbonate, 1 ounce. Ammonia, enough to dissolve the copper. Water, 9 gallons.

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For the same purposes as Bordeaux Mixture.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION—Copper sulphate, 1 pound Water, 15 gallons.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. *This should never be applied to foliage but must be used before the buds break.* For fungus diseases.

PARIS GREEN—Paris Green, 1 pound. Water, 200 to 300 gallons.

Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. *Paris Green and Bordeaux Mixture can be applied together with perfect safety.*

Use at a rate of 4 ounces of the arsenites to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

HELLEBORE—Fresh white hellebore. 1 ounce, water 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. For insects which chew.

SPRAY CALENDAR.

GRAPE VINES—(Fungus Diseases, Flea beetle).

First Application. In spring when buds swell, copper sulphate solution. Paris Green for flea beetle

Second Application. When leaves are 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, Bordeaux Paris Green for larve or Flea beetle.

Third Application. When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux. Paris Green as before.

Fourth Application. 10 to 14 days later. Bordeaux.

Fifth Application. 10 to 14 days later if any disease appears. Bordeaux.

Sixth Application. 10 to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate, Make later applications of this if necessary.

CURRENTS—(Mildew Worms).

First Application. Arsenites at first sight of worms.

Second Application. 10 days later, hellebore. If leaves Mildew, Bordeaux.

Third Application. If worms persist, hellebore.

GOOSEBERRIES—(Mildew, Worms).

First Application. When leaves expand, Bordeaux. For worms as above.

Second Application. 10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux. For worms as above.

Third Application. 10 to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate. For worms as above.

Fourth Application. 10 to 14 days later, repeat third.

RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, DEWBERRIES—(Anthracnose, rust.)

First Application. Before buds break, copper sulphate solution. Cut out badly diseased canes.

Second Application. During summer, if rust appears on leaves, Bordeaux.

Third Application. Repeat second if necessary.

(Orange or red rust is treated best by destroying entirely the affected plants.)

STRAWBERRIES—(Rust.)

First Application. *As first fruits are setting, Bordeaux.*

Second Application. As first fruits are ripening, ammoniacal copper carbonate.

Third Application. *When last fruits are harvested, Bordeaux.*

Fourth Application. Repeat third if foliage rusts.

Fifth Application. Repeat third if necessary.

(Young plants not in bearing may be treated throughout the fruiting season.)

In this Calendar it will be seen that some applications are italicised, and these are the ones which are most important. The number of applications given in each case has particular reference to localities in which fungous and insect enemies are most abundant. If your crops are not troubled when some applications are advised, it is unnecessary to make any. It should be remembered that in all cases success is dependent upon the exercise of proper judgment in making applications. Know the enemy to be destroyed, know the remedies that are most effective, and finally, apply them at the proper season. *Be prompt, thorough and persistent.* Knowledge and good judgment are more necessary to success than any definite rules which can be laid down.

Unsolicited Testimonials.

Rhode Island, May 23, 1899.

Messrs J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—I received the trees which were in a fine condition. Will remit check in a few days.
Yours very respectfully, W. L. Beverly.

Maryland, March 6th, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Gentlemen:—Your letter and bill received also the trees. They arrived in good order, the stock is fine, better than I expected to see and I can fully recommend your peach trees and the price Enclosed please find amount of bill.
J. W. Wimbrow.

Maryland. April 18, 1899

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—Received my fruit trees the day after I wrote you about them. They came in fine condition and I am much pleased with them. They are much better than advertised and more than I expected for one year trees. Hope I may be able to extend my trade with you in the fall.
Very truly,
E. W. Hopkins.

Maryland, Nov. 16th, 1899.

Messrs. Harrison, Dear Sirs:—The trees arrived in good shape on Friday. I am very much pleased with them. The bill came on Saturday and the prices were satisfactory.
Yours etc.,
Thos. R. Corbin.

Ohio, April 3rd, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Gentlemen:—Trees received all O. K. Surprised to find such well rooted stock. Packing all right. Local agents knocked out. Will send you more orders in the future Spring very late, cold and wet Many thanks.
Yours Truly,
John. D. Forquer.

Pennsylvania, April 24th, 1899

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—The trees reached here on April 19th. A long time on the road but were apparently in good condition. Finished planting on Friday. Enclosed find check for the amount of bill.
Yours, etc., J. S. Boyer.

Virginia, April 13th, 1899

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—The trees were received today in good condition, I herein send you Money order for same. Thanks for the extras.
Yours very respectfully,
R. G. Vincent.

Pennsylvania, March 10, 1899.

Messrs. Harrison, Dear Sirs:—The stock received which is first class and in good shape and am well pleased. Enclosed please find amount of bill.
Yours,
Geo. W. Lenger.

Virginia, April 12th, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find check in payment of bill. Received the trees yesterday and am well pleased with them.
Yours truly,
M. H. Shirk.

Pennsylvania April 15th, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—The trees and plants I ordered for you arrived in due time and in good condition. Thanks for prompt shipment.
Respectfully,
E. S. Miller.

Louisiana, April 15th, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—Please find enclosed check for the trees which came through O. K. in 23 days and were in nice condition and satisfactory to the party ordered for.
Yours very truly
L. T. Sanders & Sons

Virginia, March 21st, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons:—I enclose you in this letter a check for the bill of trees I received a few days ago which were alright and in good condition.

J. G. Reed.

Iowa, March 28th., 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Gent:—The bale of plum trees came alright and in good order. I am well pleased with same.

Yours etc.

J. C. Mitchell.

Pennsylvania, April 26th, 1899

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Gentlemen:—Please except my thanks for the trees which arrived in good shape and are nice ones. Am well pleased with them.

Yours respectfully,

John A. Thompson.

Maryland, April 6, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—Trees arrived O. K. Will remit in a few days.

Very Truly,

Fleming & Hetzer.

Delaware, April 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Gentlemen:—I received my trees safe and was very much pleased with them. If I can sell any for you, I will endeavor to do all I can for you.

Yours truly,

George McVey.

West Virginia, March 29th., 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find check for \$12.00, amount for trees. They arrived promptly and in best of order.

Very Respectfully,

D. Gold Miller.

Delaware, May 8th., 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—I received the trees you so kindly sent me. I should have written before but neglected it. The trees were very fine and I was pleased with them.

Yours,

Lawrence Lofland.

Maryland, April 18th., 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—My trees arrived in good condition and was surprised to find them so large for the price.

Yours,

Mrs. E. B. Harrison.

Virginia, March, 30th., 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—Please find within check for trees as per bill. The trees have been received in good condition and are entirely satisfactory.

Yours truly,

J. B. Lovett.

Indiana, February 10, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—The peach trees I received from you last fall were grand, much nicer than I expected for the money. Shall send in the fall for 500 more of same kind. My neighbors thought they were fine.

Yours truly.

George W. Hall.

West Virginia, April 10th., 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs: The trees arrived in good order. Thank you for attending to this small order. We enclose check for the amount of the bill.

Respectfully yours,

L. P. Miller & Bros.

Maryland, March 29th, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—I received the trees and strawberry plants in good condition and am very much pleased with them. Please accept thanks for the extras you put in.

Very respectfully,

T. H. Everngam.

Tennessee, March 31, 1899

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—The two barrels of asparagus roots came to hand in good order. I herewith enclose you check for same as per your agreement.

Yours very respectfully,

J. W. Rosamond.

Indiana, April 17th, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs:—The peach trees sent me last week arrived in first class condition and I am well pleased with them. With thanks for the extras, I remain.

Yours very respectfully,

H. F. Willis.

N. J., March 21st, 1899.

Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Dear Sirs: I received the trees yesterday and sent you the money by Express. I would have sent it before but thought you had sent the trees C. O. D. I am very well pleased with them, the trees are a great deal better than I expected. When I have another order, I will know where to send it.

Yours truly,

Louis Snell.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

SHIPPING FACILITIES GOOD—Located at the junction of the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia railroad, which connects for all points north, and the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic railroad, which connects with the B. & O. for all points west and south, and only 8 miles from the Atlantic ocean, where the famous summer resort, Ocean City; is situated.

ALL ORDERS will be filled with the greatest promptness possible, correctly labeled and packed by experienced packers.

TIME OF SHIPMENT—To the fall trade we will commence to ship trees as soon as leaves are off and the wood ripe, and plants about the first 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, and 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 our stock in best manner, clean it up nicely, and give good count.

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 Postoffice Money Order on Berlin postoffice, Registered Letter, or Stamps for fractional parts of a dollar.

PAYMENTS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE—Goods sent C. O. D. only when on-fourth the amount is sent with order, with charges for returning money added to bill. Usual terms to purchasers of good rating.

SPECIAL LOW EXPRESS RATE—By special arrangement we are able to send plants by express to any part of the country at 20 per cent regular rate. We interest ourselves in giving our customers a low express rate. We have the Adams and the United States Express Co's.

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 proves 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.

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

WHEN TREES AND PLANTS ARE RECEIVED bury the roots in moist shady ground until planted.

OFFICE AND PACKING HOUSE is within 150 yards of Western Union telegraph office and Adams and U. S. Express, and any order, large or small, will be cared for promptly and 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.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection No. 95,

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the 28th day of July, 1899, we examined the Nursery Stock of J. G. Harrison & Sons, growing in their nurseries at Berlin, Worcester Co., Md., 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 Yellow, Pear Blight, and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

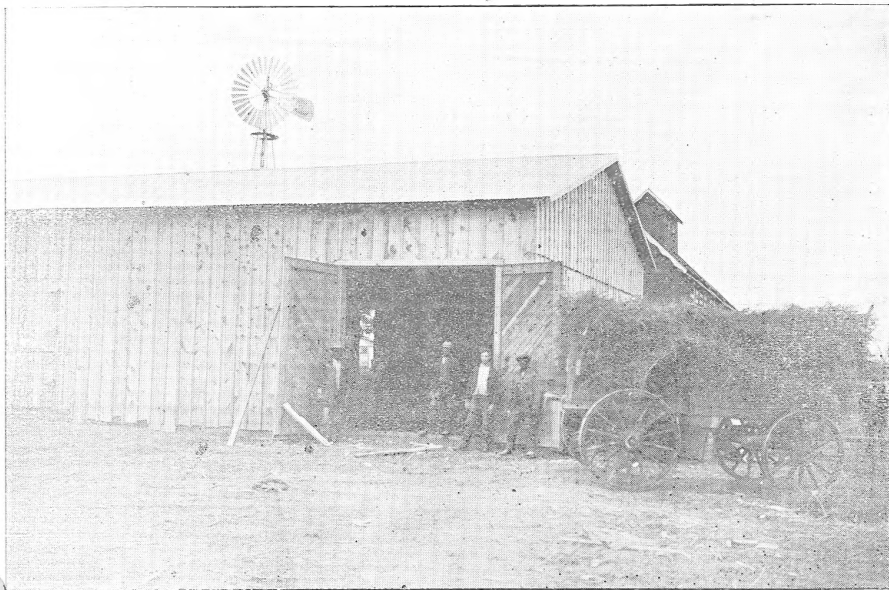
This certificate is invalid after August 1, 1900, and does not include nursery stock not grown within this state, unless such stock is previously covered by certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Pathologist.

WILLIS G. JOHNSON, State Entomologist.
CHAS. O. TOWNSEND, State Pathologist.

College Park, Md., July 28, 1899.

Cut Represents our Fumigating Houses, where all Trees are Fumigated in Dormant Condition.

WE FUMIGATE AS A PRECAUTION.



NO SCALE HAS BEEN FOUND IN OUR COUNTRY.

Our Fumigating Rooms are the Most Complete in the State.