

696.01  
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE

HUNTSVILLE

WHOLESALE NURSERIES,

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

JESSIE S MOSS, Proprietor,

W. F. HEIKES, Manager,

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*Remittances and Correspondence Should be Addressed to*

W. F. HEIKES, MANAGER.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

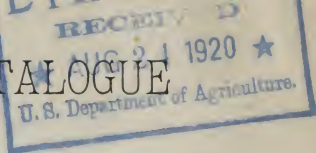
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AUTUMN, 1886.

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1886.

HARRIS, BARNES & CO., PRINTERS,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.



## —\*ADVERTISMENT\*

These nurseries were established with the view to make them exclusively wholesale, and we have sought only the trade of nurserymen.

Our specialty is Fruit Trees, and the assortments we grow are restricted to such as we believe will be required in the largest quantities throughout the United States. Such demand is the best evidence of the real value of the varieties we have under cultivation. As our nurseries have become so well known, we have frequent inquiries from parties who wish to buy in small quantities from first hands. To meet this demand we have prepared this catalogue, enumerating and describing the varieties we grow. We offer only what we grow on our own grounds, and will not undertake to supply anything else. On this plan we are enabled to make very low prices, and to fill orders with freshly-dug trees. We are growing trees in very large quantities. Our nurseries now cover over 250 acres, closely planted to nursery stock. Our trees make a straight, handsome growth, with full fibrous roots free from knots or aphids.

Our employes in charge of the propagation and packing departments are trained nurserymen, and our help, more or less, such as have been with us several years. We can give reference in almost any section to satisfy any one of our ability and readiness to render satisfaction.

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## —\*ADVICE AND TERMS.\*—

We would respectfully ask our customers to observe the following suggestions in making their orders.

**Agents**—We do not employ agents, To clubs we give the advantage of the lower price commanded by the increased number of trees ordered. Each order will be tied separately, then bundled or boxed and addressed to the party representing the club.

**Order Sheet.**—All orders should be plainly written out on the order sheet enclosed.

**Substitutions.**—When particular varieties are ordered, and particular ages and sizes of trees or vines, it should be stated whether, and to what extent, other varieties, ages and sizes may be substituted in case the order cannot be filled to the letter, as happens occasionally in all establishments. Our rule is not to substitute in any case unless requested to do so.

**Selection of Varieties.**—Except when particular varieties are wanted, it is a good plan to leave the selection of varieties to us, stating the general character of the soil and situation, and whether the fruit is wanted for market or home use. It is a good and simple way for the customers to select the new and special varieties, having exceptional merits, leaving the remainder to our selection.

**Shipping Season.**—We usually begin taking up trees by the first of November and our forwarding season lasts until the first of March. We advise planting early in the Fall. November is the best month in which to plant.

**Packing.**—No charge is made for packing in boxes or bales. Our system of packing is so complete that no danger of injury to the trees need be apprehended on the way.

**We Guarantee** the safe delivery, in good condition, of our trees and plants, per express, and also by freight if the order is sent in good season. Complaints, if any, must be made at once on receipt of the goods. We will not hold to our guarantee if this condition is not strictly complied with. We take our patron's word and make up all losses for which we are to blame; but it is not fair to us to complain when the plants are not promptly taken from the express office, or from depot on arrival, or not promptly opened or counted until planted, and sometimes days after.

**True to Name.**—We warrant everything we send, true to name, and we are especially careful to keep everything pure and true, but mistakes in this respect sometimes occur, and in such cases we will supply others in place or refund the money paid. Beyond this we will not be bound. Everything is carefully labeled,

**Mode of Conveyance.**—Explicit directions should be given for marking and shipping, and whether to be forwarded by mail, express or freight. If the nearest express or freight office is different from the post-office it should be mentioned. Shipments by express are the most satisfactory, and we would recommend it for all except very heavy packages. Trees have gone through by freight, uniformly, in good order, but are always longer on the way. Where no directions are given we use our best judgment.

**Covering Express Charges.**—In orders of \$5.00 and over, at single and dozen rates, to go per express, we will put in premium extras, sufficient to cover the express charges, which our patrons may select if they prefer from the following articles: Triumph, Moore's Early or Brighton Grapes; the two earliest Peaches; Russian or German Apples, and Jefferson Pears. We extend the same offer to orders going by freight, when ordered at single, dozen and hundred rates. Exception: To points beyond the remotest boundary lines of Texas, Kansas and Nebraska we cannot afford to give these extras, but we will allow 20 per cent off the bill toward the express or freight charges.

**Trees and Plants by Mail.**—We will send trees and plants by mail post-paid at the single price for tree, and at the dozen price for grapevines and small fruits, but only the smallest trees can be sent in this way. Orders will not be accepted for an amount less than one dollar.

**Prepayment of Freight.**—The freight charges on goods going by ordinary freight must be prepaid, and patrons in remitting will therefore please send a sufficient amount of money to pay the transportation charges in addition to the amount of their order.

**C. O. D.**—Parties who prefer to pay on delivery of the goods can avail themselves of that privilege by sending one-fourth cash with the order and paying the balance collect on delivery, the charges for collecting the money to be paid by them. Large orders can go by ordinary freight in this way by consigning the goods to ourselves and sending the Bill of Lading by express, C. O. D., endorsed to parties ordering. Heavy express charges are avoided in this way and collections facilitated.

**Terms.**—Cash with the order or C. O. D.

**How to send Money.**—Remittances should be made payable to W. F. Heikes, Manager, and sent by Draft, Post Office Order or Registered Letter, but in no case should bills be sent in a letter unless registered. For sums of \$50 and under we prefer Post office orders—when more convenient, by Draft on New York.

**The Prices** of this Catalogue abrogate previous quotations. The prices affixed are for the quantities specified, but half-dozen, fifty and five hundred of a variety will be supplied at dozen, hundred and thousand rates, respectively. Single plants will not be supplied at dozen rates.

## — DISTANCES FOR PLANTING —

Standard Apples.....	20 to 25 feet apart each way.
Standard Pears, common sorts.....	20 to 25 " " "
LeConte and Keiffer Pears.....	30 " " "
Cherries.....	15 to 20 " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	15 to 20 " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 15 " " "
Dwarf Apples.....	6 to 8 " " "
Grapes.....	8 to 10 " " "
Scuppernong Grape and others of the same type, 25 feet apart, and in the rows.....	3 " "
Strawberries, 1 foot apart in the rows and the rows.....	3 " "
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 " "

## ✧ NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE. ✧

30 feet apart each way.....	48
25 " " .....	70
20 " " .....	110
18 " " .....	135
15 " " .....	205
12 " " .....	300
10 " " .....	435
8 " " .....	680
6 " " .....	1210
5 " " .....	1745
4 " " .....	2725
3 " " .....	4840

**Rule.**—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by distance the plants are apart in rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,500), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

## ✧ HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC. ✧

Fruit trees may be transplanted, in this climate, any time between the 1st of November and 1st of March; though the best time is as soon as possible after the first killing frost, which occurs here from the middle to the end of October. Trees thus planted will, by the ensuing spring, become firmly established in the ground, new rootlets will have formed, and, as soon as vegetation puts forth, will at once commence to grow rapidly, and make double the growth, the first season, of those planted in the spring. The soil must, in all cases, be dry naturally, or made so by under-draining. Never plant a tree unless the ground has been previously well pulverized and made fine. Put it in at least as good condition and make it as rich as for a crop of corn. We do not approve of manuring around the roots at the time of transplanting. Trees are often injured and sometimes killed by placing stimulating manures in contact with tender roots.

The ground being properly prepared by deep plowing and sub-soiling, open a hole with a hoe wide enough to take in all the roots without bending or cramping, and just deep enough to leave the trees stand an inch or two deeper than they stood when in the nursery. Cut off smoothly, with a sharp knife, all bruised and broken roots, place the tree in a hole, carefully spread out the roots and fill in with good, rich earth till the roots are all covered, working the earth thoroughly among the roots with the hands. When the roots are perfectly covered, pour in a bucket of water to settle the earth firmly about the roots, then fill up the remainder without treading, as the top should be left loose so as to receive freely the rains. In planting dwarf pears the entire stock of the quince should be under ground.

Deep planting is one of the greatest errors committed in this country, and probably more trees die from this cause than all others. They may thrive for a year or two, but they soon languish and die, apparently without cause.

**Training.**—Training with short bodies and low heads has the advantage of protecting the whole trunk of the tree from the injurious effects of our hot summer sun, which may be observed upon the southwest side of trees trained with long bodies, the bark being very much scarred, if not literally burned off, preventing a free flow of sap between the roots and the branches, making an unsightly and short-lived tree. With short bodies this is obviated; a free flow of sap and equal distribution is obtained, making a symmetrical and well-shaped tree. The following heights may be adopted as a rule for training the bodies of fruit trees: Standard Apples, Pears and Cherries, two and one-half feet; Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines and Plums, two and one-half feet; Dwarf Apples and Pears, twelve to fifteen inches.

**Cultivation.**—It is as essential to cultivate a young orchard as it is an ordinary field crop, but as most persons cannot afford to cultivate an orchard without some remunerating crop, we recommend cotton, peas and potatoes, as it has been demonstrated that these do not injure an orchard. Corn or small grain, and particularly the latter, is not only injurious, but ruinous to orchards. Manure well annually whatever crop is planted, and cultivate clean, at least until the orchard comes into bearing.

# PRICE-LIST.

Prices on lots of 500 or over will be given upon application.

## APPLE TREES—Standard Leading Varieties.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Two years, 5 to 7 feet, very fine.....	\$.20	\$2.00	\$15.00
One year, single stem, very fine.....	.15	1.50	10.00

## NEW RUSSIAN APPLES.—Standard.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Two years, 5 to 6 feet, fine.....	\$.50	\$5.00	\$35.00
St. Peters, Grand Sultan, Sladkaja, Riabinouka,			
Popoff's Streaked, Enormous, Yellow Transparent			

These varieties are from bearing trees, tested by reliable parties in this country.

## CELEBRATED GERMAN APPLES.

Schafnase, Switzer, Rosemarin, Borsdorfer, Red Bietigheimer.			
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Prices are the same as for Russian apples.

## DWARF APPLES—On Paradise Stock.

	Each	Per 12	Per 12
Two year buds, 3 to 4 feet, branched, fine.....	\$.50	\$4.00	
Hames, Sweet Bough, Red June, Early Harvest,			
Grand Sultan, Red Astrachan, Horse, Black Twig,			
Sladkaja, Ben Davis, Shockley, Fall Queen,			
Lady Finger, Carter's Blue, Montreal Beauty, Lady Elgin,			
Hyslop,			

## DWARF APPLES—On Paradise Stock.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
One year buds, 3 to 4 feet, not branched, fine.....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
Hames, Sweet Bough, Red June, Early Harvest,			
Northern Spy, Red Bietigheimer, Grand Sultan, Red Astrachan,			
Horse, Black Twig, Baldwin, Wine Sap,			
Sladkaja, Ben Davis, Shockley, Fall Queen,			
Lady Finger, Carter's Blue, Montreal Beauty, Lady Elgin,			
Hyslop, Chenango Strawberry.			

## PEAR TREES—On Pear roots, Standard, Leading Varieties.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
5 to 6 feet, branched.....	\$.40	\$4.00	\$30.00

Price on Le Conte pear roots one-half more.

Bartlett, Vicar of Winkfield, Bloodgood, Dearborn's S.,			
B. Clairgeau, Clapp's Favorite, Seckel, Pound,			
F. Beauty, S. de Congres, Tyson, B. Bosc,			
Beurre d' Anjou, Seckel, Sheldon, B. Easter,			
Howell, Buffum, Doyenne d'Ete. Osband's Summer,			
Winter Nelis, Onondaga.			

## PEAR TREES—Standard, Special Varieties.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Le Conte, one year, 5 to 6 feet, own roots.....	\$.50	\$5.00	\$35.00
“ “ 4 to 5 feet, “ .....	.40	4.00	30.00
“ “ 3 to 4 feet, “ .....	.35	3.50	25.00
Kieffer, one year, 5 to 7 feet, on Le Conte roots..	.65	7.50	60.00
“ “ 4 to 5 feet, “ ..	.65	6.50	50.00
“ “ 3 to 4 feet, “ ..	.50	5.00	40.00
Jefferson and Early Harvest, one year, 5 to 6 ft..	\$.75	7.50	60.00
“ “ “ 4 to 5 ft..	.60	6.00	50.00
Birkett and Chambers, one year, 4 to 5 feet.....	.60	6.00	30.00
Garber's, Smith's and Cocklin's Hybrids, one yr., 5 to 6 ft.	\$.75	7.50	\$7.50
“ “ “ 4 to 5 ft.	.60	6.00	6.00

## PEAR TREES—Dwarf, Leading Varieties.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
One year, 2½ to 3½ feet, straight stems, first class....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
L.B. de Jersey, Duchess, Pound, Lawrence, Osband's Summer, B. de Aremberg,			

PEAR TREES—*Dwarf, Special Varieties.*

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Kieffer's Hybrid, one year, 3 to 4 feet, single stem	\$.40	\$4.00	\$25.00

PLUM TREES—*On Plum, Native Varieties.*

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Wild Goose, One year, 4 to 6 feet, well branched..	\$.25	\$2.50	\$15.00
Blackman, " 4 to 6 feet, well branched..	.25	2.50	
DeSoto, " 4 to 6 feet, well branched..	.25	2.50	
Yosemite, Purple and Yellow, one year, 4 to 5 feet.	.50		
Parsons, Wayland, Moreman, 1 yr. 4 to 6 ft., w' b'd	.30	3.00	
Bassett's American, one year, 4 to 5 ft., well bnchd.	.50	5.00	
Utah Hybrid, Black, two years, 3 to 4 ft., " ..	.25	2.50	
De Caradeuc, one year, 4 to 6 feet, " ..	.25	2.50	
Quaker, Forest Garden, one year, 4 to 6 ft., bnchd.	.25	2.50	
Newman, one year, 4 to 5 feet, well branched.....	.25	2.50	
Miner, one year, 4 to 6 feet, well branched.....	.25	2.50	
Minnetonka, Itasca, Wazata, Musquaka, 4 to 5 ft.	.50		
Caddo Chief, Clinton, Golden Beauty, 4 to 5 feet	.50	4.00	
Indian Chief, Jennie Lucas, Ea. Red, 3 to 4 feet	.25	2.50	

PLUM TREES—*On Plum, Foreign Varieties.*

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Two years, 4 to 6 feet, well branched.....	\$.35	\$3.50	\$25.00
Huling's Superb, Victoria, Smith's Orleans, Richland,			
Yellow Egg, Lombard, Pond's Seedling, Quackenboss,			
Red Egg, Hungarian Prune, Imp. Gage, Duane's Purple,			
Fellenberg, Prune d' Agen, Coe's Golden Drop.			

PLUM TREES—*On Plum, Foreign Varieties.*

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
One year, 4 to 6 feet, well branched.....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
Green Gage, one year, 4 to 5 feet, well branched,	.35	3.50	
German Prune, one year, 4 to 5 feet, " ..	.50	5.00	
Ea. Yellow Prune, Huling's Superb, De Caradeuc, Green Gage,			
Victoria, Prince Engelbert, Smith's Orleans, General Hand,			
Richland, Yellow Egg, Yellow Gage, Lombard,			
Pond's Seedling, Quackenboss, Red Egg, Hungarian Prune,			
Imp. Gage, Duane's Purple, Fellenberg, Coe's Golden Drop,			
Prune d' Agen.			

PLUM TREES—*On Peach.*

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Common Damson, one year, 3 to 4 ft., well bnchd.	\$.50	\$2.50	\$
Coe's Golden Drop, Pond's Seedling, one year, 4 to 6 ft., well bnchd.	.25	2.50	20.00
Blackman, one year, 4 to 6 feet, well branched....	.25	2.50	
Hungarian Prune, one year, 5 to 6 ft., well bnchd.	.25	2.50	

APRICOTS—*On Peach.*

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
One year, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
Royal, Shipley, Roman, St. Ambrose,			
Hemskirke, Moorpark, Large Ea. Peach.			

APRICOTS—*On Plum.*

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Russian, one year, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$.50	\$5.00	

CHERRY TREES—*On Mahaleb.*

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
One year, 4 to 5 feet, Dukes and Morellos, well branched	\$.30	\$3.00	\$25.00
" 5 to 6 feet, Heart and Bigarreau, branched,	.30	3.00	25.00

## QUINCES.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Champion, one year buds, 3 to 4 ft., straight stems	\$.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
Rea's Mammoth, " 3 to 4 ft., " ..	.35	3.50	
Chinese, one year buds, 2 to 2½ feet, well branched	.25	2.50	

**PEACH TREES—On Peach, Leading Varieties.**

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
One year, 4 to 6 feet, first-class.....	\$.15	\$1.50	\$12.00

**PEACH TREES—New Varieties.**

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
Peen To, Honey, Ark. Traveler, 1 yr., 4 to 6 feet..	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
Jessie Kerr, Musser, 4 to 6 feet.....	.50	5.00	

**PEACH TREES—On Plum Stocks.**

We are making a specialty of growing peach trees on plum stocks of the Wild Goose type. On these stocks they seem to be perfectly at home, making a perfect union, and fine, healthy trees, with full, fibrous roots. The tops do not outgrow the roots when budded on this stock as they do on others. Grown on plum the peach is exempt from the *Yellows* so prevalent in northern latitudes and free from the *aphis* or *phylloxera* which infests the roots of the peach so banefully in some sections of the South. It makes a more solid wood and better withstands severe drouths and extreme cold. It can also be trained as a dwarf tree on plum stocks. Those who have introduced them find ready sale at prices greatly advanced over those on peach roots.

	Each.	Per 12.	Per 100.
One year, 4 to 5 feet, first-class, well branched.....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00

Amsden,	Old Mixon Free,	Old M. Cling,	Ashby's Ea.
Ringold's Mam. Cling,	Family Favorite,	Alexander,	Stump the World,
Beer's Smock,	Ea. Tillotson,	Brice's Ea.	Baker's Early,
Ark. Traveller,	Chinese Cling,	Foster,	Heath Cling,
Lemon Cling,	Thurber,	Amelia,	Ea. Rivers,
Wheatland,	Crawford's Early,	Crawford's Late,	Picquet's Late,
F. St. John,	Salway,	Susquehanna.	

**NECTARINES—On Peach.**

	Each	Per 12
One year, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$.25	\$1.00
Ea. Violet,	Stanwick,	Hardwick, Boston, Pitmaston.

**NECTARINES—On Plum.**

	Each	Per 12
One year, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.00
Boston,	Pitmaston,	Red Roman, Stanwick, Hunt's Tawney

**ALMONDS—On Peach.**

	Each	Per 12
One year, 4 to 5 feet, Soft Shell, Princess and Sultana.....	\$.25	\$2.00

**GRAPE VINES—Two Years Old, No. 1.**

	Each	Per 12	Per 100		Each	Per 12	Per 100
Ives Seedling .....	\$.25	\$ 1.00	\$5.00	Lady .....	\$.25	\$ 2.50	\$20.00
Concord.....	.15	1.00	4.00	Moore's Early, .....	.25	2.50	20.00
Elvira .....	.20	1.00		Pocklington, Bacchus			
Agawam (Rog. 15),				Berckman's.....	.50	4.00	
Wildier (Rog. 4) .....	.25	2.00	15.00	Cynthiana, Cunn-			
Goethe (Rog. 1), Lind-				ham .....	.25		
ley (Rog. 9) .....	.25	2.00	15.00	Triumph.....	.50	5.00	
Delaware .....	.25	2.00	15.00	Scuppernong .....	.25	2.00	10.00
Brighton .....	.25	2.00	15.00	Tenderpulp, Thos. 1 y	.25	2.00	10.00

**STRAWBERRIES—Strong One Year Layers.**

	Per 100
Charles Downing, Kentucky, Monarch of the West.....	\$1.00
Seth Boyden, Crescent, Mt. Vernon, Wilson's Albany .....	1.00
Sharpless, Cumberland Triumph, Manchester, Bidwell .....	1.00

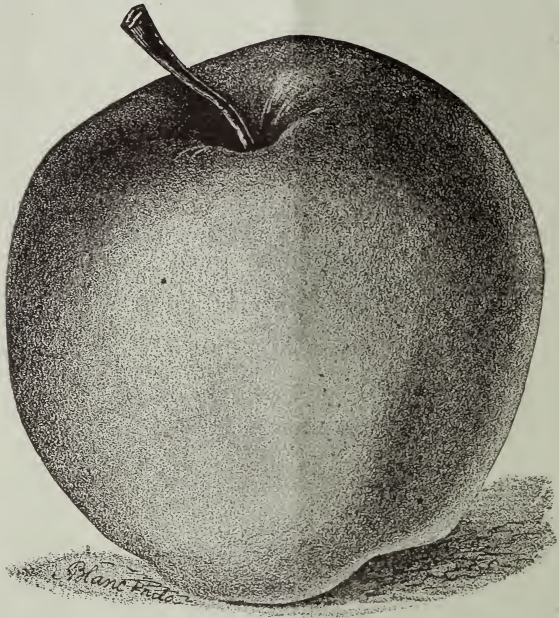
Packed in bundles of 25 or 50, wrapped with moss; Guaranteed through in good order if shipped per mail or express.

**ASPARGUS.**

Conover's Colossal, .....	Per 100	\$1.00
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**BLACKBERRIES.**

Kittatiunny .....	Per 100,	\$3.00
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GRAND SULTAN.—Russian Apple.

## Descriptive Catalogue

OF THE

✱HURTSVILLE ✱ WHOLESALE ✱ NURSERIES, ✱

Huntsville, Alabama.

### APPLES.

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

#### SELECT LIST—*Summer Varieties.*

**Early Red Margaret** (*Southern Striped June*)—Small to medium, rather flat, skin yellow, with dark red stripes, sub-acid and high flavor. June 10th and lasts until July 20th.

**Early Harvest**—Size above medium; greenish, changing to yellow when fully ripe; ripens in June; one of the best early apples, of fine quality; valuable for the table and for cooking; tree rather a poor grower but an abundant bearer.

**Early Ripe**—Large, resembling Early Harvest, but earlier and larger and the tree a fine grower.

**Family**—Medium, conical, brown red and narrow stripes, crisp, juicy and highly flavored. Middle of July and keeps ripening for six weeks; very productive and a beautiful tree.

**Fanny**—Large, deep rich crimson red, moderately sprinkled with white dots. Flesh white, a little stained next the skin, tender, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. One of the best. July.

**Haas** (*Gros Pommier*)—Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous and an upright grower with well formed heads; bears early and abundantly. August.

**Homony** (*Sops of Wine*)—Large, rather conical, dark crimson on yellow ground; flesh tender, vinous, with a spicy aroma. A good and handsome fruit, ripening the end of June.

**Hames' Seedling**—Large to very large, oblong conical, pale yellow with crimson cheek and dark carmine stripes. Flesh rather coarse, white, quite acid, good. Ripens from middle to end of June. A valuable early market fruit, its size being very attractive; prolific, and said to be an early bearer.

**Horse**—Size large; green, changing to yellow; ripens last of July to middle of August; a true Southern variety; well known and deservedly popular; tree a fair grower and very productive.

**May** (*Yellow May, May Pippin*)—Small, yellow, good quality, ripens first of the season.

**Red June**—Size medium, bright red, ripens the middle of June, a well known and a very valuable Southern apple, tree a fair grower and a regular bearer.

**Red Astrachan**—Size medium to large, bright crimson, covered with white bloom, ripens early in June, an apple of great beauty and good quality, flesh tender, rich, sub-acid, fine flavor, tree a good grower and productive.

**Sweet Bough**—Large, pale greenish yellow, tender and sweet; good bearer. July.

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

### AUTUMN VARIETIES.

**Buncombe** (*Meigs, Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearman*)—A famous North Carolina apple. Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September and can be kept until New Year, tree upright grower and prolific, an excellent fruit.

**Carter's Blue** (*Lady Fitzpatrick*)—Very large, green washed dull brown red, and a thick blue bloom, crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Ripe in September, tree vigorous grower and fine shape, foliage of a distinct blue cast, and an excellent and desirable fruit. Origin, Col. Carter, Mt. Meig's Depot, Ala.

**Colvert**—A large, roundish, striped apple; flesh whitish, juicy, sub-acid; valuable for market. September and November.

**Equinetelee** (*Batchelor, Buckingham, Fall Queen, etc.*)—Very large, oblate, yellow with bright red cheek and crimson stripes, flesh yellow, sub-acid, very rich and juicy, a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September and lasts until November, tree compact and vigorous grower, bears young.

**Gravenstein**—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; productive. August and September.

**Oconee Greening**—Large, yellow; flesh yellowish, fine grained, crisp, abounding in a delightful aromatic, lively, sub-acid juice. September and October.

**Southern Golden Pippin** (*Southern Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Green Cheese, etc.*)—Medium, green or yellow, crisp, sub-acid, fine flavor. Ripe end of September and will last until January; compact grower and prolific.

**Taunton**—Large, conical, yellow, with dark red cheek, flesh yellow, crisp, high flavored, very acid in rich clay soils but in sandy loams is unsurpassed in flavor. Ripe beginning of September; tree productive, vigorous, but very open grower and requires close pruning.

### WINTER VARIETIES.

**Black Twig**—New—Brought to notice by the marketmen of Lincoln county, Tenn., where it is supposed to have originated. It is one of the most valuable and profitable apples for market grown. It resembles in every way the Wine Sap, of which it is no doubt a sport, except that it is from one-third to one-half larger. The trees are also the same in habit of growth, color of bark and foliage, but the Black Twig is the stronger grower and makes a handsomer tree in the nursery and orchard. To those who are aware of the value of the Wine Sap as a profitable market fruit, the only objection being to its size, will understand at once the great prize found in the advent of the Black Twig. November to January.

**Ben Davis**—A large, handsome, striped apple of fine quality. Tree very vigorous and productive, a fine keeper, highly esteemed.

**Golden Yellow**—A local variety from Lincoln county, Tenn.

**Large Striped Pearman**—Large, yellow, striped, splashed and shaded with red, flavor mild, rich and pleasant, scarcely sub-acid, very good. Tree very vigorous and productive. A valuable market apple. November.

**Limber Twig**—Size medium, greenish yellow, shaded and striped with dull crimson, juicy, with a brisk sub-acid flavor, rather inferior in quality but a very fine keeper, tree a fair grower and a profuse bearer, ripe in November, keeps until April.

**Maverick's Sweet**—Large, green, with a dark red cheek and much bloom, flesh crisp, sugary and high aroma. Ripe late in Fall and keeps well. Tree vigorous.

**Nickajack**—Size large to very large, yellow, striped and splashed with dull crimson, ripe in November, keeps until March, flesh firm, sub-acid, good flavor. A good market variety, very showy, tree vigorous and a regular bearer. Best for the mountain region.

**Penn. Black**—A local variety from Lincoln county, Tenn.

**Red Canada** (*Old Nonsuch of Mass.*, *Steele's Red Winter*)—Medium, oblate, red; tender, crisp; sub-acid, refreshing and delicious; productive; December to April.

**Rankin's Favorite**—An immense apple from West Tennessee, propagated by special request.

**Red Crab**—Similar to Hewes' Va. Crab but an improvement on that variety.

**Rome Beauty**—Originated in Ohio but succeeds well at the South. Fruit large, skin yellow, shaded and striped with bright red, flesh tender, juicy and of pleasant flavor. October and November.

**Rawle's Janet**—Medium, yellowish, shaded with red and striped with crimson. Sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous—it puts forth its leaves and blossoms much later than other varieties in the Spring and consequently escapes injury from late frosts. November and December. Origin Virginia.

**Shockley**—Medium, conical, yellow, overspread with bright red. Flesh crisp, juicy, scarcely sub-acid, slightly vinous and pleasant. The most profitable Winter variety we cultivate. It bears abundantly and regularly. It is a beautiful fruit, always regular and fair and sells well. November to June.

**Stump**—A well tried apple but recently introduced to the public. Of good size, roundish, conical, flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly sub-acid, greenish yellow, shaded with red, beautifully fair and has commanded the very highest prices wherever shown. September to November.

**Stevenson's Winter**—Medium to large, green, covered with brown, flesh firm, juicy and spicy, a regular bearer and keeps until April; tree a fine grower.

**Smith's Cider** (*Popular Bluff*)—Large, handsome red and yellow, juicy, crisp, mild sub-acid. Tree a very vigorous grower and immensely productive. November.

**Western Beauty**—Fruit roundish, oblate, conical, greenish yellow, nearly covered with pale dull red, striped with darker shade, flesh greenish white, not firm, tender, mild sub-acid, good, vigorous, October to January.

**Winesap**—Size medium to large, skin smooth, dark red, a little yellow ground on the shady side, flesh crisp, juicy, one of the best early Winter apples, tree an irregular grower, but heavy and early bearer, good also for cider. The merits of this apple for the South have been overlooked.

**Yates**—Size small, dark red, with numerous gray spots, ripens in November, keeps until March, flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic, tree a splendid grower and profuse yearly bearer.

**Yellow Newtown Pippin**—One of the very best apples as to quality, very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; requires manure for the best fruit; fine keeper; November to April.

## CRAB APPLES—ORNAMENT AND PRESERVING.

**Hyslop's**—Almost as large as the Early Stawberry Apple, deep crimson, very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness, late. Tree remarkably vigorous.

**Lady Elgin**—Fruit beautiful, resembling the Lady Apple. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, and very productive.

**Montreal Beauty**—One of the most beautiful of the Crabs, fruit large, bright yellow, shaded with red. Flesh yellowish, firm, acid. Tree a free grower. August and September.

## RUSSIAN APPLES.

The following varieties are true Russians and well tested in this country. They are of the greatest value in the extreme North because of the hardiness of the trees; but as they are all Early or Summer varieties they succeed equally as well in the South, and as the fruit of a true Russian is renowned for its exquisite beauty they are popular everywhere.

**Enormous**.—Fruited by A. Webster, East Roxbury Vt., <sup>Washington Co</sup> for the first time in 1879, who pronounces it undoubtedly valuable and sure to be popular wherever known.

**Grand Sultan**.—Dr. Hoskins of Newport, Vt., from whom we received scions, says of it; "This large, early and beautiful apple (one of the new Russians) has fruited freely with me the present season, 1878, and fully sustains the high opinion I got of it from the few samples obtained from the tree in previous years. Like many of the Russians, it bears very young and profusely. It is of about the same season as the Yellow Transparent, being about gone by the 20th of August, or near the time when Tetofsky and Red Astrachan begin to come into eating. In quality and size it is superior to the Yellow Transparent, and bears its fruit quite differently, all over the tree, and near the ends of the branches, instead of upon spurs on the larger limbs. In color it is greenish white, changing to a pale transparent yellow at maturity. It is a very soft, mellow apple, with a decided and agreeable sub-acid flavor, and some aroma. In size it exceeds a well-grown Porter apple, and is similar to the Porter in shape, but less conical. It hangs well to the tree, and ripens in succession from August 1st to August 20th. The tree is thrifty, but not so strong a grower as Yellow Transparent.

**St. Peters**—Also from the orchard of Dr. Hoskins, on the banks of lake Memphremagog, near the Canada line—one of the severest districts for testing the hardiness of fruit trees in the country. Size medium or rather small; roundish oblate, sometimes approaching conical; smooth and regular; color, with numerous short, broken red stripes on a yellow ground, a nearly uniform bright red in the sun, dotted with fine white specks; stem from an inch to a inch and a half long, rather slim; cavity shallow, acute; basin small and regularly corrugated or plaited; calyx closed; flesh white, fine grained, very tender, slightly crisp, juicy, sub-acid, spicy; quality very good. Ripens (in northern Vermont) during the last two weeks in August. Tree, when young, an upright, slim, free grower: shoots reddish-brown, with a few inconspicuous white dots; leaves of medium size (small for a Russian) waved, finely crenate. Dr. Hoskins says of it: "The fruit is much like Early Joe, but the tree is very distinct. As to the quality of the fruit, while I cannot rank it with the Early Joe, as 'best,' it fully deserves to be called 'very good,' and decidedly 'best' for a Russian—no apple of that class within my knowledge, being entitled to rank with 'best' of American dessert apples. But when we consider that the St. Peters is entirely hardy, or 'Ironclad,' in the coldest sections of New England, where Early Joe is grown with

difficulty in favored localities, and not by any means in perfection, we may consider the St. Peter as quite an acquisition to our list of nice early dessert fruit."

**Sladkaja**—One of the most desirable of the Russians. Large, measuring eleven inches round; color, a clear, waxy white; flesh almost a clear white, very tender, pleasant sub-acid. A good August cooking apple.

**Popoffs' Streaked**—From Mr. A. Webster, Vt.—One of the earliest, beautifully streaked with red, and thought by some to be the best flavored of the Russians.

**Riabinouka**—From Dr. Hoskins.—Resembles the Alexander, but of better flavor. The tree is hardy, of spreading growth and an early bearer, very large and showy, orange yellow, brilliantly streaked and marked with bright red in the sun. Flesh white, slightly tinged with red near the skin, and of mild, pleasant flavor, with very little acidity. Though eatable in October, it keeps well.

**Yellow Transparent**—From Dr. Hoskins.—Tree a good grower and unusually early bearer; and is considered the most valuable early apple yet produced. Fruit of good size and quality; skin clear white, changing to a beautiful yellow when fully ripe. Ripens from ten days to two weeks before Early Harvest, and for an early apple an unusually good keeper. The extreme earliness in ripening, and beauty of this apple, will make it a very valuable sort to grow in the South for Northern markets.

## CELEBRATED GERMAN APPLES.

We have taken pains to make a collection of the most renowned apples of Germany. Some of the following names will be very familiar to many from the Fatherland.

**Borsdorfer**—Small, roundish oval, skin pale yellow, with a full red cheek, sprinkled with a little russet; flesh yellowish white, very firm and crisp; with a rich, fresh, perfumed flavor; November to February.

**Rosemarin**—Large, oblate oblong conical, bright yellow, shaded with red. Flesh white, fine grained, crisp, sugary acid, perfumed.

**Switzer**—Sent out by the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., in 1870. Was fruited by Mr. A. Webster of Vermont, who says it is an abundant bearer and will not fail to be popular wherever known.

**Red Bietigheimer**—A rare and valuable German apple, ripening in early fall. Extra large pale cream ground, mostly covered with red and purplish crimson, very beautiful. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy of extensive cultivation.

## DWARF APPLES.

Much attention has been given to planting Dwarf Apples in late years, with the most gratifying success. All sorts succeed well when worked upon the Paradise stock, forming a very small tree or shrub. These commence bearing fruit the second year after planting, and being as healthy as standard trees, and wonderfully productive, are a great ornament and give satisfaction to every planter. They should be planted six feet apart, Taking up but little room, they are especially adapted for village gardens or gardens of small extent, giving the owners a constant and and sure supply of choice fruits, far superior to any which can be bought in market.

### LEADING VARIETIES.

Early Harvest,	Red June,	Carter's Blue,	Wine Sap,
Baldwin,	Early Ripe,	Red Astrachan,	Black Twig,
Sweet Bough.	Horse,	Lady Finger,	Ben Davis,
Northern Spy,	Hames,	Fall Queen,	Shockley,
Fall Queen,	Chenango Strawberry.		

## RUSSIAN AND GERMAN VARIETIES.

The prices for these are same as those upon standard roots.  
 Grand Sultan, Sladkaja, Red Bietigheimer.

## IMPROVED SIBERIAN CRABS.

The prices for these are the same as for leading varieties of dwarf apples.  
 Lady Elgin, Hyslop, Montreal Beauty.

## VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR DIFFERENT LATITUDES.

As we aim to cultivate varieties suitable to all parts of the United States, our customers must use their discretion and select varieties suited to their locality. We give lists below indicating as nearly as possible varieties adapted to different latitudes. We will gladly give, upon application, more definite information concerning varieties for particular localities.

## EXTREME NORTH.

Haas, Red Astrachan, Tetofsky, Sib. Crabs, Russian Apples.

## NORTH.

Early Harvest,	Homony,	Tetofsky,	L. S. Pearman.
Rawles Janet,	Western Beauty,	Russian Apples,	Early Ripe,
Red June,	Colvert,	Red Canada,	Wine Sap,
German Apples,	Fanny,	Red Astrachan,	Gravenstein,
Red Crab,	Stump,	Yellow Newtown	Pippin,
Haas,	Sweet Bough,	Ben Davis,	Rome Beauty,
Smith's Cider,	Black Twig.		

## SOUTH.

Ea. Red Margaret,	Hames,	Red Astrachan,	Oconee Greening,
Ben Davis,	Nickajack,	Stevenson's Wint'r,	Russian Apples,
Early Harvest,	Horse,	Buncombe,	L. S. Pearman,
Red Crab,	Smith's Cider,	German Apples,	Family,
May,	Carter's Blue,	Taunton,	Limbertwig,
Shockley,	Wine Sap,	Homony,	Red June,
Equinetelee,	Black Twig,	Maverick Sweet,	Yates,
Southern Golden Pippin.			

## VARIETIES FOR MARKET. SOUTH.

Homony,	Carter's Blue,	Ben Davis,	Wine Sap,
Red Astrachan,	Family,	Stevenson's Winter,	Black Twig,
Red June,	Equinetelee,	Limbertwig,	Yates,
Horse,	Buncombe,	Taunton,	Shockley,
Maverick,	Yellow Transparent,		Southern Golden Pippin,
Early Red Margaret.			

## THE PEAR.

Cultivators of this favorite fruit have been greatly discouraged by the prevalence of that dread disease, the *blight*. It has been the single difficulty in the way of successful pear culture.

Happily, at the time when despondency has become universal and deepest,

### AN ORIENTAL RACE OF PEARS,

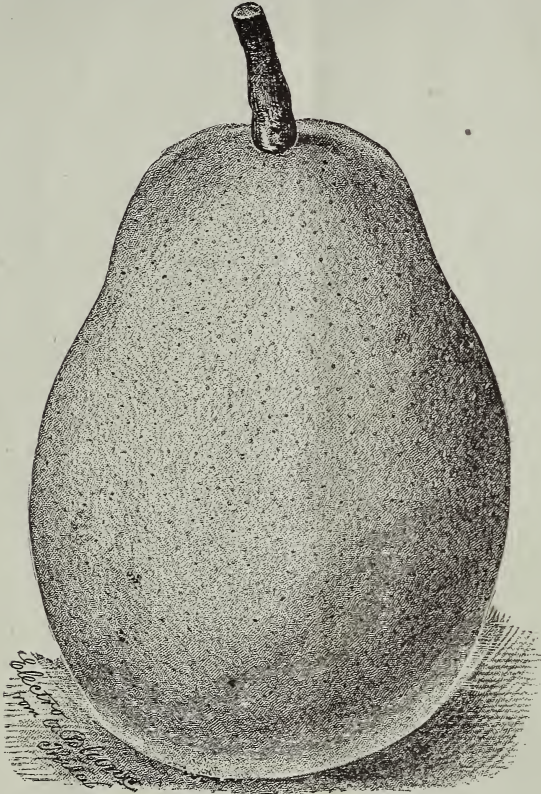
not susceptible to attacks of this plague, has forced itself upon the attention of pear growers. The Sand Pear, a species from China, has been grown in this country for fifty years or more; but little attention was called to it, except as a novelty, as its fruit was very small, and indifferent in flavor. Its remarkable luxuriance, its features distinguishing it from other pears, its hardness, its complete exemption from blight and other diseases peculiar to the species common in cultivation, are facts which have long been noticed; but it was not until the now celebrated varieties, the Le Conte, Kieffer, improved seedlings of the Sand Pear, made their advent that the grand capabilities of this neglected race of pears was recognized. The discovery of the Le Conte and Kieffer, two pears of such fine size and great beauty, the progeny of a race from which nothing was expected, was a revelation and surprise. We at first thought them to be hybrids between the Sand Pear and some other cultivated variety, but from later observations, we believe them to be true seedlings, sports from the original type, as the Wild Goose plum is from the common Chickasaw. No one believes the Wild Goose to be a hybrid between the Chickasaw and another species represented by such varieties as Green Gage and German Prune; but the Wild Goose and Le Conte and Kieffer and similar departures from the common type is one of those sudden and capricious ways nature has of improving herself. Since attention has been called to this promising departure in the old Sand Pear, several new varieties have been discovered, showing more or less deviation from the original type, such as Cocklin's, Smith's, Garber's, Dewy's Premium, and all resembling in tree and foliage the Le Conte or Kieffer, good evidence that they are all naturally improved seedlings, and not hybrids. Hybridization takes place much less frequently than is generally supposed, and there are no indications of hybridization in these pears. When a deviation from the common type takes place in a species, the power for improvement is greatly accelerated in the advanced type, and we may reasonably expect varieties much improved, through this deviation of the old Sand Pear.

### THE LE CONTE PEAR—*Its History.*

The original Le Conte Pear tree was bought in 1856, under the name of Chinese Sand Pear, from some nurseryman in Philadelphia by Major John Le Conte of that city, and presented to his niece, Mrs. J. M. B. Harden, of Liberty county, Ga., where it was planted. It began to bear about the time the war broke out and remained unnoticed for a number of years.

This tree is now vigorous and healthy, has never blighted nor been injured by any disease, and is a regular annual bearer, as much as forty bushels of fruit having been gathered from the tree in a season. Cuttings from this tree were planted, and the young trees sold for some time as Chinese Sand Pears, but the fruit proved to be far superior to the Sand Pear and began to attract the attention of orchardists as a market fruit. In 1869 cuttings were taken from this tree to Thomas county, Ga., and planted, a few of which grew and are now fifteen years old, and owned by Mr. L. L. Varnedoe. We visited these trees in June of this year and found them in a perfectly healthy condition and of a size that would surprise any one hav-

ing no knowledge of the luxuriant growth of the Le Conte. The trees of this first planting vary little in size and all were thickly set with fruit; one of the largest, Mr. Varnedoe believes will produce thirty bushels this year. The same tree produced forty bushels in 1882. At Mr. H. H. Sanford's we found some ten and twelve years old trees, all of which were loaded with young fruit, except a few trees budded or grafted on common pear stocks.



LE CONTE PEAR

These were not more than half as large as those on their own roots, and had only a few scattering pears upon them. Mr. Sanford says his Le Conte on common pear stocks are worthless and that he only allows them to stand as witnesses to the fact he has learned by experience, and expressed to those seeking for knowledge concerning this pear, that they are only valuable on their own roots. When we have seen the Le Conte growing side by side with the common species, and noted its immense growth, its magnificent glossy foliage and its sturdy upright branches, we do not wonder that it would be dwarfed and changed in its essential features by being budded.

or grafted on the common species, whose seedlings usually show signs of leaf blight before the proper time for budding has arrived. From the time the Le Conte starts to grow in the Spring until the leaves drop late in the Fall we have never seen any signs of leaf or fire blight upon them. We also visited the orchards of Mr. Blackshear and Mr. Thompson at Thomasville, and found their orchard trees, ranging from four to seven years, pictures of health and beauty. We also visited Mr. Thomson's orchards at Smithville, Ga., one of which contains eighteen hundred three years old trees, planted in quincunx form on land almost level. The view from one end of a row to the other is uninterrupted and there is not a tree missing from its place in the whole orchard. The trees are about twenty feet high, uniform in size, pyramidal in shape and with their dark green luxuriant foliage form the handsomest picture in the way of an orchard we ever saw, not excepting the beautiful orange groves of Florida. These trees are just beginning to show some fruit, but are not expected to bear profitable crops until the fifth or sixth year. A visitor to Thomasville who sees the health and beauty of these trees, and the older ones laden with fruit, will at first wonder why a greater effort was not made and a greater number planted ten years ago, but the gentlemen owning these trees will tell you that they were not at that time confident that the Le Conte was exempt from blight: that it was feared they would succumb as other pears had done, when they came to good bearing age, the period when Fire Blight is most fatal. Experience and time has dispelled their fears in this respect, and thousands of trees are now being planted in that neighborhood. To see is to believe, and those people who live within seeing distance are making haste to profit by their knowledge and will be far in advance of the unbelieving ones remote from such positive evidence. A syndicate with a paid-up capital of \$10,000 has been organized at Thomasville, comprising those who have had most experience with these pears, Mr. Blackshear being the president, to plant one hundred acres with Le Conte, this Fall and Winter, the trees for which are ready and the land prepared.

#### SUITABLE CLIMATE.

The Le Conte is not as has been generally supposed a Southern variety, but has been traced to Philadelphia, Pa., where it was probably grown from seed of the Sand Pear or imported from China by some of the enterprising nurserymen of that day. It has been tested as far North as New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, and found hardy, and is likely to stand wherever the old Sand Pear will endure. From facts gathered concerning it in these localities, we are convinced that it will also become a popular standard fruit in the North.

Woodbridge Strong, Esq., New Brunswick, N. J., writes me under date of July 14th, 1884.—“The Le Conte Pear continues to grow and bear admirably with me here. It is the finest growing tree I ever saw, and in all respects the healthiest and hardiest pear tree that I know of. The fruit is fit to pick here by August 20th, and will last until about November 15th. It can be taken from the tree at any time between August 15 and November 1st., and will ripen in from 10 to 15 days after picking. The Le Conte never overbears with me, but it bears fairly full every year—just as you would have it if you were consulted about it.”

A. J. Coo., Esq., Meriden, Conn., writes us under the date July 19th, 1884: “I have but little to add to what I have before said. The vigor, hardihood and productiveness of the *Le Conte* can hardly be exaggerated.”

In size the fruit is nearly as large as the Bartlett, of a beautiful waxen yellow color, with a crimson cheek where exposed to the sun; in quality it is about equal to the Vicar of Winkfield or Duchess. It sells well in market and brings from \$3.50 to \$5 per crate.

For shipping purposes it should be gathered ten or fifteen days before it is ripe. The fruit is packed as soon as gathered. It is first wrapped in ordinary white paper (newspaper) and then packed in crates twenty-two inches long, twelve and one-half inches deep and nine inches broad. These crates contain about seven-eighths of a bushel, or an average of about ninety pears.

One great advantage this pear possesses as a shipping fruit is, that there is no haste necessary. There is plenty of time to gather the fruit, as it does not all mature at once. It can be shipped by common freight as well as by express; and the wholesale merchant has plenty of time to dispose of it without rushing it on the market.

The huckster can retail it from the crate, as they become mellow, and need not lose a single pear. They will keep from twenty to twenty-five days.

The fruit of the Le Conte is very perfect and of uniform size; a very small proportion being undersized or imperfect. The fruit below grade for shipping can be evaporated, as experiments have already shown, at Thomasville, that the Le Conte makes a superior evaporated product of very white color and sugary quality, worth in the market from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound.

*It should not be planted less than thirty feet apart.*

#### AS A STOCK FOR OTHER PEARS.

We have been experimenting the last four years by propagating the Bartlett, and other well known varieties, on Le Conte Pear Stocks; and we find a wonderful difference in their growth.

By the end of August, Bartletts and other varieties worked on common pear stocks have lost nearly all their leaves, the trees standing bare in the nursery rows, whilst those worked on Le Conte roots have held their leaves perfectly, standing luxuriant and beautiful under hot sun and drouth. Here opens up a very promising field for the orchardist, for we are confident, in noting the action of these pears on Le Conte roots, that they will be greatly improved in health and longevity and may possibly be wholly rescued from the blight. We have a limited number of trees of the leading varieties worked on Le Conte roots, for sale. The propagation of the Le Conte pear tree or other varieties worked upon Le Conte pear stock is expensive, and the price is not likely to be less than at present, as they grow from cuttings with difficulty—nursery men, on an average, not being able to grow more than one in twenty of the cuttings planted—and they are still more difficult if not impossible to grow from cuttings in the North.

#### THE KIEFFER'S HYBRID PEAR.—*Its History.*

This Pear originated from the seed of the Chinese Sand Pear on the farm of Peter Kieffer, (Mr. Kieffer pronounces his name Kifer,) near Philidelphia, and showed its first fruit in 1873. The Chinese Sand Pear being absolutely blight-proof, it was reasonable to expect that the Kieffer would also prove to be so, if worked upon the Sand Pear or grown upon its own roots from cuttings. There have been some cases of blight on the Kieffer reported; but when we come to consider that nearly all the Kieffer trees set out have been budded or grafted, or on quince stocks, on common pear stocks, whose leaves often blight in the nursery rows before the time comes to insert the Kieffer buds, we need not wonder that, notwithstanding the extraordinary health and vigor of the Kieffer, that it sometimes dies on such stocks. We have never seen or heard of a case of blight in the Kieffer when grown on its own roots or Le Conte stocks.

Edwin Satterthwaite, the extensive pear grower of Eastern Pennsylvania, states:



THE KIEFFER PEAR,

“The blight would take entire rows of certain varieties, ruining every tree, until it came to a Sand Pear tree, which it would pass untouched, taking the next. Of several hundred varieties of pears in my orchard, the Sand Pear was the only variety that had not been affected with blight, until the introduction of the Kieffer, which thus far has fully held its own with the Sand Pear.”

J. B. Garber, of Columbia, Penn., says; “He has grown Chinese Sand Pears over forty years, yet not a twig or leaf has been affected by blight or other disease, while other sorts were killed.” 232

The Kieffer has the same health, luxuriant foliage and sturdy growth of its parent, but greatly improved the quality, size and beauty of its fruit. The fruit is large, weighing ten to eleven ounces, and very uniform in size; it colors up beautifully, turning a rich yellow, with a glowing red cheek. It ripens about a month later than Le Conte, and continues in season about two months, if gathered and packed as the fruit attains its full size. Like most pears, it must be gathered before it is ripe, and ripened in the house or in the crates, to get its best quality. It brings the highest price in the market; selling at from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per bushel. The tree is an immense bearer, being inclined to overbear, and begins to fruit very young, often at two years old.

#### SUITABLE CLIMATE.

It has now fruited in all parts of the United States, and from all sections come reports of the most gratifying character. It has fruited as far south as Thomasville, Ga., and seems as much at home there as its near relative the Le Conte. It is much liked by the pear growers there, who see in it a variety through which they will be able to prolong their season of famous market pears. It is larger than Le Conte, and of greater beauty, having a richer colored cheek. The flavor of the Kieffer is also thought to be improved in the South.

#### PURE BLOOD.

We submit below what Wm. Parry of New Jersey, the first to disseminate this pear, says concerning the importance of preserving these Oriental Pears from contaminating influences.

“As we have the honor of introducing Kieffer’s Hybrid, we are naturally anxious that its high character for vigor of growth and freedom from disease may be maintained; and that *our reputation* as well as that of the pear may not suffer, we therefore CAUTION DEALERS and PLANTERS against using buds, or trees propagated from buds taken from Dwarfs grown on Quince, or from standards that have been so propagated, or, in short, not to accept trees whose ancestry can be traced to trees having any Quince Sap in them; as like Peach buds taken from trees affected with yellows, the poison or disease is transmitted to the young stock, its vitality impaired, and although it may appear healthy for a time, it is rendered liable to blight and prematurely dies.

We are aware that many nurserymen, not realizing the damaging results, are offering such buds and trees propagated from such buds at very low rates.

We have tested, to our satisfaction, nearly all the Oriental and Hybrid Pears on Quince and find none of them succeed—Le Conte and the Sand Pears doing even worse, if possible than Kieffer. And from our experience with Kieffer, we should consider trees of any of the above varieties, or any of this RACE OF PEARS, if tainted with Quince Sap, worthless and dear at any price, while with the *pure standards* we can freely endorse all that has heretofore been said in their favor. Of the twenty-five acres we have in orchard, containing 5,000 trees, we have never seen the slightest

evidence of blight on the Standard; the *original* trees, procured from Mr. Kieffer, from which we are propagating our stock for sale, are bending under their immense loads of fruit, and are the wonder and admiration of many visitors who call to see them, while the DWARFS are dying by hundreds, yet many nurserymen have used thousands of buds taken from Dwarfs; and the trees grown therefrom are now being offered at low rates; and consequently, the trees being liable to blight, the reputation of the Kieffer will suffer, and the hopes of the planter be disappointed."

The editor of the *American Agriculturist* states: "It seems a well-established fact that the Quince is poisonous to trees containing an admixture of the Chinese Sand Pears. Those who propose to plant these Hybrid Trees should stipulate that they shall be free from any contamination with Quince." Prof. Meehan, of *Gardner's Monthly*, does not confine it to the Oriental and Hybrid Pears; but says "propagation should *never* be from trees grown on Quince in any case, as they will partake of the low vital power engendered by the Quince, and are rendered more liable to disease."

It should also be insisted that these Oriental varieties shall be free from any taint of the *Poison Sap Blight* consequent upon working them on common pear stocks, which contain the germs of Fire Blight by inheritance.

We received our first buds of the Kieffer from Mr. Parry, and take pains to preserve our stock free from any contamination of the Quince, and bud our standards only on Le Conte stocks.

We have a demand, however, for Kieffer on Quince, many thinking they will get fruit sooner, if propagated in this way, and are willing to pay for the trees, knowing they will last but a short time. We are careful to keep our buds from the Standard and Dwarf trees strictly separate.

#### OTHER VARIETIES.

We have also in limited quantities Garber's Hybrid, Cocklin's Hybrid and Smith's Hybrid, all Oriental varieties similar in character and appearance to Kieffer and Le Conte, but lacking the qualities to make them so universally popular. They are very interesting as varieties, especially to those who desire to make a collection of this race of pears.

#### THE JEFFERSON PEAR.

This is another blight-proof pear, and very distinct in habit and growth from other varieties under cultivation. We are unable to decide under what particular type or species it should be classed.

The Jefferson ripens in Central Mississippi from the 1st to the 10th of June, and is in market as early as the earliest peaches, and brings the highest prices. It is above medium size, pyriform in shape, color bright yellow, with a bright, deep crimson cheek, making it very desirable for decorating baskets of fruit, for which it is much used in the large cities. It is one of the best paying market pears for Southern planting that can be raised. It is ripe and marketed before Le Conte is ready to ship. It sells for \$4 to \$5 per bushel. It is poor in quality and flavor.

#### THE EARLY HARVEST PEAR.

This variety is very largely grown on the Ohio river for the Cincinnati market. The tree is very robust, and perfectly free from blight, and bears immense crops of the most beautiful fruit, which sells for high prices.

It belongs to the same type or species as the Jefferson. The fruit is less pyriform in shape and possibly a little larger in size. It begins to appear in the Cincinnati markets from the 15th to 25th of July.

## BIRKETT PEAR.

This is a variety of still another type and of great value for extreme Northern latitudes. It resists blight perfectly and is as hardy as a Sugar Maple. We have seen it growing in Central Illinois of all ages, from ten years to fifty years old, and all were healthy and sound, without any signs of blight. In orchards where they had been planted among other pear trees we saw them standing healthy and alone, other varieties having died from blight and other diseases. The trees attain a large size, some in that neighborhood being fifty feet high, having borne as many as seventy-five bushels in a season. The fruit is of medium size, color greenish yellow, fine for cooking and evaporating, flavor poor, but the people there like to eat them. This tree should not be neglected in the North. It is as hardy as a timber tree, a rapid grower and it bears fruit. Planters of the Northwest should plant a few of these trees along beside their Maples and Catalpas.

## LEADING VARIETES.

We can supply a limited number of the following varieties on Le Conte Pear stocks:

## SUMMER.

- Bartlett**—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored, bears early and abundantly, very popular. July and August.
- Bloodgood**—Medium, yellow, touched with russet, rich and delicious, first quality.
- Clapp's Favorite**—A large, new, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, delicate, vinous flavor; tree hardy and very productive. A fruit of great excellence. July and August.
- Chambers'**—Originated in Maryland and valuable as a profitable early variety. Recommended by the Kentucky Horticultural Society as the *best* and most *profitable* market pear of its season. Fruit medium to large, rich, green yellow, with red next to the sun, thickly covered with gray dots. July.
- Doyenne D'Ete**—Small; melting, sweet; yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive. June.
- Dearborn's Seedling**—Nearly medium size, light yellow, sprinkled with small dots; juicy, melting and fine; an abundant bearer. Free July.
- Souvenir de Congres**—Fruit large to very large, resembling in form the Bartlett, skin smooth, of a handsome yellow at maturity, washed with bright red or carmin on the side exposed to the sun. Flesh much like the Bartlett, having the musky flavor, though in a less degree.
- Osburn's Summer**—Medium yellow, with red cheek, half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor and excellent; productive. August.
- Tyson**—Medium size, bright yellow, cheek shaded with reddish brown, buttery, very melting, flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, excellent. Aug.

## FALL AND WINTER PEARS.

- Buffum**—Medium size, yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet, buttery, sweet and excellent. Aug. and Sept.
- Beurre Clairgeau**—Large, skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots, flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty render this a valuable sort. Sept. and Oct.

- Beurre Bosc**—A large, fine pear, russet yellow, slight brownish red in the sun, flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, perfumed, productive. Aug. and Sept.
- Beurre d'Anjou**—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. September.
- Beurre Easter**—Large, melting, very good, good grower. Ripens in November and can be kept until Spring.
- Beurre d'Aremburg**—A fine flavored, winter fruit. Nov. and Dec.
- Duchess d'Angouleme**—Very large, melting, juicy and well flavored, best on quince, tree vigorous grower and the most reliable bearer of all our good Pears. End of August and September.
- Flemish Beauty**—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine, strong grower and good bearer. Hardy everywhere. August.
- Howell**—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek. handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. Beginning of August.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey**—Rather large, greenish yellow with a bright red cheek, juicy, buttery and melting, excellent, very productive, a fine grower on both pear and quince. August and September.
- Lawrence**—Above medium, yellow, thickly dotted, with a very rich fine flavor; one of the best. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. September and October.
- Onondaga** (*Swan's Orange*)—A very large, melting and highly flavored yellow pear, vigorous and productive. September.
- Pound** (*Angora, Uvedales, St. Germain, etc.*)—A monstrous fruit and very beautiful; yellow with red cheek. Tree a moderate grower and productive. For stewing. October and December.
- Seckel**—Small; rich, yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. August.
- Sheldon**—Fruit medium, color greenish yellow, mostly covered with russet, a little brownish crimson in the sun, juicy, rich, aromatic. Septem-ber.
- Vicar of Winkfield** (*Le Cure*)—Large and long, not first quality but desirable for its productiveness. Best on Quince. October to September.
- Winter Nelis**—Medium to large, buttery, juicy and good flavor, tree slender and somewhat straggling grower. October to December.

## LISTS FOR DIFFERENT LATITUDES,

## EXTREME NORTH.

Birkett, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite.

## NORTH.

Kieffer,	Le Conte,	Early Harvest,	Birkett,
Doyenne d'Ete.	Bartlett,	Bloodgood.	Clapp's Favorite,
Dearborn's Seedling,		Souv. de Congres,	Buffum,
Beurre Clairgeau,	Beurre Bosc.	Beurre d'Anjou.	Beurre Easter.
Beurre d'Aremberg,	Duchess d'Ang.,	Flemish Beauty,	Howell,
L. B. de Jersey,	Lawrence,	Onondaga,	Pound,
Seckle,	Sheldon,	Vicar Winkfield.	Winter Nelis,

## SOUTH.

Kieffer,	Le Conte,	Early Harvest,	Jefferson,
Bartlett,	Bloodgood,	Clapp's Favorite,	Doyenne d'Ete,
Dearborn's Seedling,		Buffum,	Beurre Bose,
Beurre d'Anjou,	Beurre Easter,	Beurre d'Aremberg,	
Duchess d'Ang,	Howell,	L. B. de Jersey,	Lawrence,
Onondaga,	Pound,	Seckel,	Vicar Winkfield,

## EXRTEME SOUTH.

Le Conte, Kieffer, Jefferson, and probably other varieties, if worked on Le Conte stocks.

## PLUMS.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The great enemy to the plum is the insect known as the Curculio. To those who will take the trouble there is no great difficulty in protecting the fruit from this insect. It is especially feasible for those who will plant enough trees for a market orchard, and no tree will pay better than the Plum as a market fruit. As soon as the fruit begins to show signs of bursting their caps, loosen the ground about the trees and make it clean and perfectly smooth, then provide a sheet large enough to cover the ground beneath the tree, making a slit in it on one side to its centre, so it can be readily placed in position. When the sheet is spread give the tree a succession of sudden jars, sufficient to make the Curculios drop, when they should be gathered up with any imperfect fruit that may fall, and destroyed. The trees should be jarred daily for about two weeks, or until no Curculios are to be found.

**Coe's Golden Drop**—Large and handsome, light yellow, firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of late plums. Middle of August.

**Damson** (*Common Blue*)—A valuable market sort. It bears enormous crops. Thousands of bushels are annually sold in our markets. It is but little affected by the Curculio, hence is growing steadily in favor with orchardists. August to September.

**Duane's Purple**—Large size, roundish and oblong, color a reddish purple; flesh juicy and good; very handsome. Tree a good grower and bears well.

**De Caradeuc**—Size medium, yellow, with dull cheek, originated in South Carolina, juicy, sweet and good flavor, ripens beginning of June.

**Fellenberg** (*Italian Prune*)—A fine, late plum; oval, purple, flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. Middle of August.

**Green Gage**—Small, considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. First of July.

**General Hand**—Very large, oval, golden yellow; juicy, sweet and good. First of August.

**German Prune**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. Middle of August.

**Huling's Superb**—Very large, greenish yellow, thinly covered with pale bloom; flavor rich, brisk and sprightly. Tree very vigorous and upright. Middle of July.

**Hungarian Prune**—Thought to be identical with Pond's Seedling, but as this fruit is very popular in California under the name of Hungarian Prune we thought best to get buds direct from there, from a responsible grower and propagate them under this name.

- ✓ **Imperial Gage** (*Flushing Gage, Prince's Imperial Gage*)—Fruit large, oval, skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. First of July.
- ✓ **Lombard** (*Blecker's Scarlet*)—Medium, round, oval, violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Middle of July.
- ✓ **Magnum Bonum Red** (*Red Egg*)—Large red, firm flesh, sub-acid. Middle of August.
- ✓ **Magnum Bonum Yellow** (*Yellow Egg*)—Large, yellow, fine for culinary purposes. Middle of July.
- ✓ **Orleans, Smith's**—Very large, reddish purple; juicy, rich and excellent; vigorous and productive. Middle of July.
- ✓ **Pond's Seedling**—A magnificent English plum, light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. August.
- ✓ **Prince's Yellow Gage**—Above medium size; deep yellow; flesh yellow, rich, melting and sweet; productive. Aug.
- ✓ **Prune d'Agen**—Medium size; purple; very sweet and probably the best prune we have for the purpose of making dried prunes. Parts freely from the stone. Buds from California. Aug. and Sept.
- ✓ **Prince Englebert**—A very large freestone, of the best quality; tree a stronger grower.
- ✓ **Quackenboss**—Large, oblong, oval; deep purple, a little coarse; flesh juicy, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree

✓ **Victoria**—An English variety of largest size; beautiful light purple color; sweet but not high flavor. A fine sort for market. Freestone. August. ♀

### PLUMS---NATIVE VARIETIES.

Within the past few years a very valuable collection of native varieties has been brought into cultivation, mostly of the Chickasaw species, and therefore specially adapted to the South, succeeding well down to the Gulf, where the foreign varieties succeed poorly. These varieties are but little affected by the Curculio, and produce abundant crops, valuable alike for family use and for market. Thousands of bushels of the common Chickasaw plums are sent North every year. The improved varieties bring double price and succeed well wherever the common Chickasaw does well. Our assortment is the most complete of any in the United States, representing varieties ripening from the tenth of May to the first of September.

### CHICKASAW VARIETIES.

#### RIPENING IN THE ORDER NAMED.

X ✓ **Caddo Chief**—Origin Louisiana; bright red, heart-shaped, large for so early, two-thirds size of Wild Goose, firm, good, cling, ships well and sells well; ripens with Early Richmond Cherry and makes a fine substitute, only larger, more prolific, sells better and ships better; can be sent easily to New York. Tree about the size and shape of the Early Richmond Cherry but more compact and scraggy. Leaves narrow, pointed and dark, glossy green. May 1st to 10th.

**Early Red**—Medium size, pink, nearly free, small seed, firm, very fine quality, immediately after Caddo Chief.

**Jennie Lucas**—Clear yellow, oblong, rather finer than De Caradeuc, which much resembles it, three-fourths as large as Wild Goose, and two weeks earlier, excellent in quality, very productive.

**Wild Goose**—Well known, large, deep red when ripe, good quality, one of the best native plums, should be in every orchard. Middle of June.

**Newman's**—Fruit medium, oblong, smaller than the foregoing. Color bright vermillion. Adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous, foliage smaller than the Wild Goose. In fertility it is truly astonishing, and its fruit ripens about July 10th, lasting until the middle of August.

**Blackman**—Originated with Dr. Blackman near Nashville, Tenn. It is an accidental seedling from a tree of the Wild Goose, which stood in close proximity to some peach trees, and the foliage and habit of the tree of the Blackman Plum much resembles the peach. The fruit is nearly equal to the Wild Goose in size, similar in color, a little later in season of ripening, and of a better quality, having more of the firmness of flesh found in foreign sorts. It makes a beautiful tree in a nursery, is as free from thorns and spurs and as strong a grower as the peach.

**Parsons**—A valuable market fruit, grown in the neighborhood of St. Louis, disseminated by the old French settlers. It belongs to the Chicaksaw class of Plums, and ripens soon after the Wild Goose, and is equally as large; it is nearly round, dark purple, covered with thick bloom, flesh more of the consistency of the European sorts than most native varieties, sugary and excellent.

**Wayland**—A beautiful tree in foliage and fruit, of the Miner class. The fruit is superior to the Miner in size and ripens about the same time.

**Miner**—Medium size, oblong, pointed at apex, skin dark, purplish red, slightly mottled, with fine bloom, flesh soft and juicy, vinous, adheres to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking. Valuable for market. Tree, hardy, vigorous, productive. September 1st to 15th.

**Bassett's American**—This is a very distinct variety, belonging to *Prunus Maritima*, and is the only variety cultivated of that species. It is a marvel of productiveness, bearing every year, being absolutely curculio proof. The tree begins to bear the second year after transplanting. Ripens middle of August to the 1st of September. The size of a large cherry, bright red.

**Indian Chief**—Round, bright red, but little different in size to Wild Goose, five to six weeks later.

**Clinton**—Dark red, round, large as Wild Goose, thick skin, but cooks tender and fine, entirely curculio proof, as much so as Bassett's American. Has fruited here twice, and established its value.

**Golden Beauty**—Round, large as Wild Goose, rich golden yellow, just the right color in a Plum for canning or preserving, very firm, small seed, nearly free, excellent in quality, immensely productive, very late, with the Heath Cling Peach, free from curculio, distinct and beautiful grower, large, light glossy green leaves, young wood yellow when mature. It appears to possess blood from both the Chickasaw and Americana species, but most of the former, as the leaves are very glossy. The tree endures drouth very well. The greatest acquisition among Plums since the introduction of the Wild Goose.

## VARIETIES OF PRUNUS AMERICANA.

The varieties belonging to this class are better adapted to the North, and we recommend the following varieties only to our Northern patrons.

**Weaver**—Fruit large, purple, with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. The tree is very hardy, not being injured in the severest winters, and will thrive even to the northern limits of the United States.

**DeSoto**—A variety similar to the above, a little later in ripening, a better bearer and of better quality.

**Forest Garden**—Large for a native plum, nearly round, mottled red and yellow, juicy, very sweet and rich. First to the middle of July.

**Quaker**—This plum is also a native of Iowa, of large size, best quality and firm flesh, making it a good market variety; a good bearer, ripening about a week after the Forest Garden.

**Purple Yosemite**—From the Rocky Mountains. The tree is a very strong grower and said to be free from the attacks of curculio. A beautiful purple fruit and worthy of trial.

**Yellow Yosemite**—Similar to the above except in color, which is yellow with a bright red cheek.

**Itaska, Wazata and Minnetonka**—These three varieties were sent us by Peter M. Gideon, Superintendent of the Minnesota State Experimental Orchard, as the best three varieties tested by him for that locality. They are of a type distinct from other varieties of this species and said to be of better quality.

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 CHERRIES.
 

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The Cherry does not succeed well much further South than this, except upon the mountain lands. The Mahaleb stock is the only one suitable for the South, and the trees should be trained as dwarfs, with branches within a foot of the ground.

## HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

The trees of this class of cherries are much more rapid in growth, with a more luxuriant foliage, and of finer flavor than the Dukes and Morellos; but are less reliable.

**Black Tartarian**—Very large, purplish black, half tender, flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer. Ripe last of May and beginning of June. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.

**Early Lamaurie**—Similar to Early Purple Guigne, but a week earlier and a much better tree. The earliest cherry. First to middle of May.

**Early Purple Guigne** (*Early Purple*)—Dark Purple; medium size, heart shaped, tender, juicy and sweet. Tree rather a slender grower but very hardy and productive. Middle of May.

**Governor Wood**—Very large, rich; light yellow, with red cheek; juicy and sweet; one of the very best. Last of May.

**Ida**—Very large, deep crimson, almost black, when fully ripe. A splendid new variety. Tree, very vigorous and hardy. First of June.

**Napoleon Bigarreau**—Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive, one of the best. First of June.

**Royal Ann** (*Napoleon Bigarreau*)—Very large; yellow, with red cheek; very firm flesh; very late; valuable market cherry. Buds from California, where it is very popular. To prevent mistakes we propagate it under its California name.

**Ohio Beauty**—Large; pale amber with clear red, a very excellent and handsome cherry; good grower and bearer. Last of May.

#### DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These are for the most part round headed; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very rich, pleasant flavor. The trees are naturally of a smaller growth than the preceding class, and well adapted for Dwarfs. The Morellos are more slender and spreading in habit than the Dukes, which are of stocky growth.

**Belle de Choisy**—Medium, amber, mottled with red; tender, juicy, sweet and rich. Last of May.

**Belle Magnifique**—Fruit large, roundish, skin bright red, flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; one of the finest of this class of cherries. Tree hardy, vigorous and very productive. Ripens last of June.

**Early Richmond** (*Kentish, Virginian May*)—Medium size; dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a splendid grower, with a roundish spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through May.

**Esel Kirsche**—A remarkable variety, brought from Germany by Capt. Christbauer, of St. Louis county, Missouri, where it has been well tested. It is said to ripen from three to four distinct crops during the Spring and early Summer. Its first crop ripens with the May Duke and is very similar in appearance and flavor, being a real Duke. The strongest grower of the Duke class.

**Empress Eugenie**—Fruit large, dark red, very rich, tender and sub-acid. A superior variety. Ripens about June 1st.

**English Morello**—Medium to large, blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. July.

**Large Montmorency**—A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.

**Late Duke**—Large, light red; late and fine. Last of June.

**May Duke**—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of May.

**Olivet**—A new Duke variety of French origin. Unlike most others of this class it is said to be very early and to ripen over a long period. Fruit very large, globular and of a deep, shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet, sub-acidulous flavor.

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

#### SELECT PEACHES.

Our assortment is very complete, covering the season from the very earliest to the latest. The tests of the past season have fully confirmed the qualities of extreme earliness claimed for several new varieties. This gives us a great advantage in the Northern markets, as well as a source of much satisfaction in having good peaches, a week or ten days earlier than ever before, two varieties that we name below ripening before the Amsden and Alexander. We can supply peach trees on plum roots of the varieties named under the heading, *Peach on Plum*, in the Price List.

**Musser**—Fully equal in every respect to Alexander, and a few days earlier.

### SECOND RIPENING.

**Arkansas Traveller**—This variety has ripened ten to twelve days earlier than Alexander, but has not been sufficiently tested to determine whether it will retain this precedence or not. It is equally as large and handsome.

**Ashby's Early**—In every way fully equal, and very similar to the Amsden. Tree very vigorous with large bloom. Immense bearer, and entirely free from rot.

**Brice's Early**—Has fruited several times, showing larger fruit, of better quality, more of a free stone, similarly colored, but brighter. It is endorsed by Dr. J. H. Watkins, of Palmetto, Georgia—one of the best posted and most reliable fruit growers in the South. Tree is thrifty, hardy, and has large, late blooms.

**Baker's Early**—Greatly resembles Hale's Early, of which it is a seedling, being fully as large, but has never shown any disposition to rot on the tree. Has fruited three different seasons, proving its good qualities beyond a question. Ripens with Alexander, but is a better fruit, very high colored and very productive.

**Alexander**—Above medium size, greenish white, nearly covered with deep rich red, very juicy, sweet and of good quality, adheres to the stone. Two weeks earlier than Hale's Early and three weeks earlier than Early Tillotson. Ripens here May 25th to June 5th.

**Waterloo**—Similar to Alexander, but lighter in color and later.

**Amsden**—There is no perceptible difference between the Amsden and Alexander in appearance or in the quality of the fruit or in the time of ripening.

**Downing and Saunders**—Similar to Musser, but a few days later.

### THIRD RIPENING.

**Brigg's May**—Above medium, very highly colored, flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of very good quality, adheres somewhat to the stone. Of very fine texture and promises well as a shipping peach; tree very prolific.

**Wilder**—Fully equal to Alexander and the best variety to succeed it, entirely superseding the Early Beatrice.

**Excelsior**—Finer than Wilder and a few days later.

**Early Rivers**—Large, light straw color, with a delicate pink cheek, flesh juicy and melting, with a very rich flavor. Peels readily at maturity. The most beautiful of early peaches.

### FOURTH RIPENING.

**Hale's Early**—Medium, pale white, nearly covered with red, flesh white, melting and rich. Tree is hardy and productive, and in sections where it does not rot on the tree is very profitable as a market sort.



## SEVENTH RIPENING.

**Old Mixon Free**—Fruit large, skin pale yellowing white, marbled with red, the cheek a deep red; flesh white but quite red at the stone; tender, with an excellent, rich, sugary and vinous flavor. One of the leading orchard varieties. Last of July.

**Purple Leaved**—Pyramidal like the Lombardy Poplar. Fruit small.

**Chinese Cling**—Fruit very large, oblong; skin clear straw color, almost transparent, with a delicately mottled light red cheek; flesh exceedingly

## EIGHTH RIPENING.

**Thurber**—Large to very large, skin white, light crimson mottling fresh very juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma, of exceedingly fine texture. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free. Succeeds well in the extreme South.

**Albert Sidney**—Medium, oblong, yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh melting and of highest flavor; freestone.

**Old Mixon Cling**—Fruit large, skin yellowish white with red cheek, flesh pale white, very melting, juicy, and rich high flavor.

**Wheatland**—New; originated by Mr. Rodgers, of Wheatland, N. Y., who has 20 acres, and says this variety is the best of all. Thirty-nine peaches weighed 18 lbs. Was awarded the first prize for size, quality and beauty, at the New York State Fair. First to middle of August.

**Sylphide**—Cling, improved seedling of Chinese Cling, with less rot and more productive. 10 days later, tree more vigorous.

## NINTH RIPENING.

**Crawford's Late**—Fruit of the largest size, skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek, flesh yellow. Tree vigorous, moderately productive, one of the finest late sorts.

**Columbia**—Fruit large, skin rough rather thick, dull, dingy red, sprinkled with spots and streaks of darker red, flesh bright yellow, rich, juicy, and of very excellent flavor. Freestone.

**Blood Cling**—Large, dark claret, with deep red veins, downy, flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Ripens middle of August.

**Lemon Cling**—Large, skin fine yellow, with dark brownish red cheek, flesh yellow, with a rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. One of the largest and most beautiful of yellow fleshed clings.

**Stump the World**—Very large, roundish, skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good.

**Susquehanna**—One of handsomest peaches; large, yellow and red, melting, rich and good; origin, Pennsylvania. Last of Sept.

## TENTH RIPENING.

**Heath Cling**—Fruit very large; skin downy, cream colored white, with faint blush or tinge of red in the sun; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with the richest, highest, and most luscious flavor, surpassed by no other variety. It frequently keeps for a month after gathering. A standard market sort.

- Stedley**—Large, freestone; ripens later than Health Cling; white, with faint blush on sunny side; juicy, fine flavor, delicious.
- Smock Beer's**—A seedling of Smock Free, similar in character but much improved. The tree a vigorous grower and considered one of the most profitable disseminated. Well calculated for distant market shipments, and is also very desirable for canning and drying purposes, a branch of business that is yearly becoming more important.
- Purple Leaved**—Desirable as an ornamental tree.

**Salway**—This handsome late variety originated in England. Fruit large, oval and highly colored; yellow flesh, but little inferior to Picquet's Late. From four to six days later.

#### TWELFTH RIPENING.

- Bonanza**—Free; very large; white with red cheek; very fine quality; very vigorous and productive; full crop for four years. A really fine freestone. 10 to 20 days later than Salway.
- Henrietta**—(Levy) Cling, the most magnificent yellow cling known, large size, mostly covered with bright crimson, hardy, productive, sure bearer, always commands fancy prices.

#### THIRTEENTH RIPENING.

- Lonoke**—Cling, yellow, approaching Henrietta in appearance, large late bloom, productive, a much esteemed Arkansas peach.
- Yellow Cobbler**—Free, resembles Salway, much better quality than Baldwin's Late, sure and productive.
- Miss May**—Larger and better than Lady Parham, otherwise similar; from South Texas.
- Bustin's October**—Large, pure white, a very good late variety; cling.
- Gary's Hold On**—Related to the Smock class. Tree wiry and drooping in habit, blossoms small, glands reniform. Fruit very large, yellow, blushed red on exposed side. An excellent shipper. A week or ten days after Beer's Smock. The best peach of its season. Immensely productive.
- Nix's Late**—Very large, a white cling of the finest quality. A sure bearer and very prolific.

#### PEACHES—CHINESE STRAIN.

The following is a list of varieties of the Chinese Strain already described. They comprise an assortment especially adapted to Florida and the Gulf Region, where other varieties do not succeed well.

Peen-To.	Thurber.	Stonewall Jackson,	Chinese Cling,
Family Favorite,	Albert Sidney,	Honey,	Gen. Lee,
Sylphide.			

## APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops in localities adapted to its culture.

**Moorpark**—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek, firm, juicy, with a rich flavor, very productive. July.

**Roman**—One of the largest growing and hardiest apricot trees. Size medium, pale yellow, sometimes dotted with red in the sun.

**Peach**—A very large, handsome and excellent variety, quite similar to Moorpark.

**Royal**—A fine large French variety—nearly as large as Moorpark and ripens a week or ten days earlier. Dull yellow with an orange cheek faintly tinged with red.

**Hemskirke**—A large and very fine Apricot, resembling the Moorpark, and ripens a little earlier.

**Shipley's (Blenheim)**—A good early variety, of small or medium size, color orange.

**St. Ambroise**—A large early Apricot almost the size of and earlier than Moorpark. Deep yellow, reddish next the sun.

**Large Early**—One of the best of the early sorts. Large, pale yellow, with fine bright yellow and a few ruddy spots in the sun. Separates readily from the stone.

**Russian**—Introduced into Kansas and Nebraska by the Mennonites from Russia several years ago, very valuable there, being remarkably productive, of good quality and ripening early. The tree is very hardy.

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## NECTARINES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums. They ripen through July and part of August.

**Boston**—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red; sweet and a peculiar, pleasant flavor; freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. Free.

**Early Violet**—Medium sized, yellowish green, nearly covered with dark purplish red; juicy, rich and high flavored. Free.

**Hunt's Tawney**—Medium; pale orange; juicy, rich and excellent; very early and productive; the best of its season, and worthy of general cultivation on account of its hardiness; freestone. Free.

**Red Roman**—Large size, greenish yellow, with a dark, dull, red cheek; flesh yellowish, fine and rich; productive. Cling.

**Hardwicke**—Medium size; violet red; juicy, rich, and good flavor. Free.

**Stanwick**—Medium size, pale greenish white, with violet cheek. A late variety.

**Pitmaston**—Large, rich orange yellow, dark, brownish-red cheek; flesh yellow, excellent flavor.

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## ALMONDS.

**Princesse and Sultana**—The soft-shelled almonds of commerce,

## QUINCES.

Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for Winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four of other fruit it imparts a most delicious flavor. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely. Price 25 cents each; \$2.51 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

**Apple or Orange**—Large, roundish, bright golden yellow, cooks tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring, very productive, the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

**Champion**—New fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very productive, surpassing any other variety in this respect, bears abundantly when young, flesh cooks as tender as the apple, and without hard spots or cores, flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. A great acquisition.

**Rea's Mammoth**—A seedling of the Orange quince, one-third larger, of the same form and color, fair, handsome, equally as good, and said to be as productive. Tree a healthy, thrifty grower.

**Chinese (Hong Kong)**—A most extraordinary fruit, oblong, of immense size, often weighing from two to two and one-half pounds. Growth rapid and distinct.

## STRAWBERRIES.

In marking out the rows for planting, a deep furrow should be opened and some Ammoniated Super Phosphate spread in the bottom, in the proportion of about 300 or 400 pounds per acre. The furrows should then be closed by going around twice to the row, the ground smoothed ready for planting with a rake. A slight ridge will thus be formed upon which to plant. Small plots can be prepared after the same plan, using the spade and hoe instead of the plow.

We have tested the varieties we offer, and such as we recommend can be depended upon. We cultivate Strawberries only for the plants, and consequently are enabled to supply much larger and stronger plants than parties who take off a crop of fruit before they begin to cultivate. Our plants are worth double the price of many sent out by Northern growers.

**Charles Downing**—Fruit very large, deep scarlet, flesh quite firm, pink, juicy, sweet, rich. Plant very vigorous and productive. Flowers perfect. Stands the sun well.

**Seth Boyden (Boyden's No. 30)**—Very large, bright crimson, flesh quite firm, juicy, rich sub-acid. Plant vigorous and very productive.

**Kentucky**—Fruit large, bright scarlet, flesh white, firm, juicy, rich, sweet and of excellent quality. Very productive, with long fruit stalks bearing the berries well up from the ground, foliage good, standing the heat of summer, a week later than most varieties. Flowers perfect.

**Crescent**—Large, conical, color a handsome, bright scarlet, quality good. Flowers pistillate; should be planted near other varieties.

**Cumberland Triumph**—For home markets and family use, the most valuable berry grown. Very large, sometimes measuring six inches in circumference, uniform in size, producing no small berries, exceedingly productive, with strong, bright, foliage, and always of even, handsome shape. No family should be without it, and will always bring the highest price in home markets. This variety and the Sharpless stands the extreme heat and drought far better than any others. This pair of strawberries should be in every garden. They are truly magnificent.

**Sharpless**—Of mammoth size, sometimes measuring 9 and 10 inches in circumference. The plants are very robust and if kept in narrow rows on soil well enriched it yields very heavily. A little later than Cumberland Triumph. These are the two best strawberries for the South, especially for home use.

**Mount Vernon**—A superb late variety, either for the amateur or a nearby market. Berries large, oblate, regular, light scarlet, not very firm, but of fine quality.

**Manchester**—Size large, color scarlet, flesh pink, firm but melting, with a rich sub-acid juice, and a decided aromatic flavor. Plant robust and very productive; quality very good to best.

**Wilson's Albany**—Large, conical, dark red, hardy, prolific; the best market berry for long distances.

**Monarch of the West**—Of enormous size, averaging larger than any variety except Sharpless. It does well in nearly all localities, but does not stand the sun as well as the Cumberland and Sharpless. We would place it next in rank to those sorts.

**Bidwell**—Abundantly productive in some localities; full average size, excellent flavor and one of the very earliest.

Strawberries should have a liberal dressing of super-phosphate, early the next Spring after planting. They stand the heat and drought much better if well cultivated and enriched.

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## GRAPES.

The soil for the grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained and should be deeply worked. The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the third year after planting, and requires but little space. The best grape vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis; stretch the wires, four in number, about eighteen inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. When, however, it is not convenient to make a wire or other trellis, very good results are had with the old vineyard system of training to stakes. This method is as simple as the cultivation of Indian corn.

Grapes for keeping to be used in their fresh state should be allowed to remain upon the vine until perfectly matured, but not much longer. Pick them when perfectly dry. Let them stand in open baskets or boxes for about ten days, in a cool, dry room; and after sorting out all decayed or imperfect berries, pack them in shallow boxes and cover closely. Use no paper, but basswood or elm boxes, if convenient. Pine and other resinous woods should not be used, as they flavor the fruit disagreeably. After packing keep the boxes where it is both cool and dry.

**Scuppernong**—Clusters of two to six berries, rarely more than ten; berries large, round, of a bronze color when fully ripe. Season middle to end of August.

**Tenderpulp**—Berries large, very sweet, and pulp quite tender. End of September.

**Thomas**—Reddish purple, thin skin, flesh tender. Makes a fine red wine. Less musky than others, and the best quality of any of the type. Esteemed for the table.

**Brighton**—A truly superb grape of recent introduction. In color, bunch and berry it resembles Catawba, uniting the sprightliness of that variety with the richness and sweetness of the Delaware. Vine vigorous, hardy, productive and quite free from mildew. Season medium.

**Concord**—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of the highest quality is one of the most popular market grapes. Middle of July.

**Delaware**—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered, berries rather small, round, skin thin, light red, flesh juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. First of August.

**Ives**—Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered, berries medium, dark purple, when fully ripe quite black. It colors up as early as Hartford Prolific, valuable as a market fruit, bears transportation well. It is the most healthy of all this class of grapes and produces enormous crops, free from rot. In localities where the Concord rots badly this variety remains perfectly sound. Its early maturity prolongs the season of wine-making, as other good wine grapes are later in ripening. This grape should have its place in every vineyard in the South. Sweet and juicy, rather pulpy, musky, inferior for the table.

**Lady**—A seedling of Concord, and a little earlier. Berry yellowish green, large, sweet, rich tender and sprightly. Bunch of good size, compact, handsome. Vine even hardier than Concord, exceptionally free from mildew and very reliable.

**Moore's Early**—The best early grape, by long odds, yet fully tested, either for market or family use. A seedling of Concord, which it equals in vigor and hardiness of vine. In bunch and berry, it is very like the Concord, except it has a heavier bloom, fully equaling it in tenderness and flavor, and ripens ten days to two weeks earlier.

**Perkins**—A valuable, very early market grape, as it is showy, which is more important for out markets than fine quality; bunch medium to large, shouldered; berries medium, oblong, often flattened by their compactness, greenish white at first, then of a fine, pale lilac color when fully ripe, with a thin, white bloom, flesh rather pulpy, sweet, juicy, skin thick, ripens a few days after Hartford Prolific and before Delaware, vine a vigorous grower, healthy and productive.

**Triumph**—A hybrid between Concord and White Chasselas, bunch large and heavy, berry round, full medium, golden when ripe, covered with delicate bloom, transparent, vine a good grower and bearer, one of the finest table and market grapes. Fine flavored as the best foreign and brings as good prices. Tender pulp, small seeds, no rot and vine as vigorous as Concord. Finest of all acquisition for the the South. Season middle of August.

**Agawam**—Red, large, round, early, and of great vigor of growth. Rich, high, peculiar aromatic flavor.

**Goethe**—This is the best of all Mr. Rogers' Hybrids; bunch medium, rather loose, shouldered; berry very large, oval, very good, already when yet white, when it resembles the White Malaga, pale red, with beautiful bloom when fully ripe, thin skin, tender pulp, very juicy, sweet and delicious, resembling Frontignan in flavor, ripens after Concord; exceedingly productive, vigorous and healthy but should not be overtaxed when young, as like most of Rogers' Hybrids, it is apt to overbear. Very fine for market and table, and makes a delicious white wine. Middle of August.

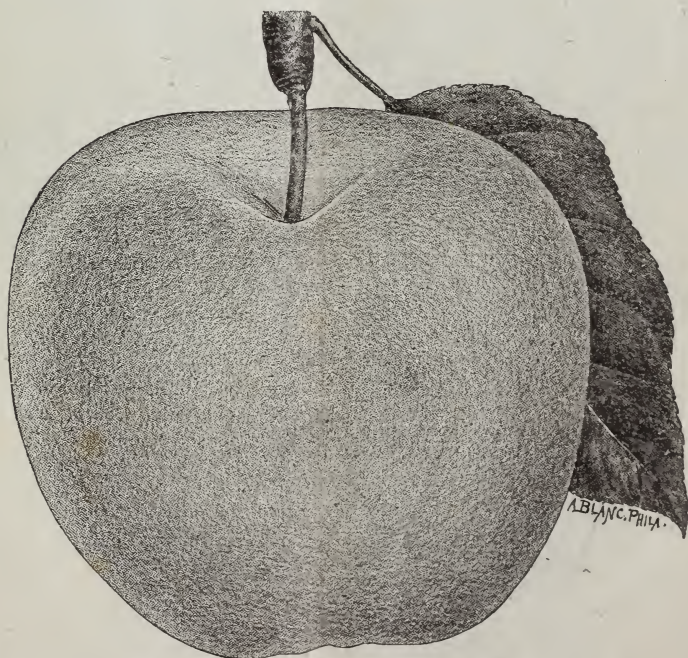
**Lindley**—Beautiful and good, red, with beautiful lilac bloom; sweet and high flavored; on account of its tough skin it keeps remarkably well, but it is subject to disease in some localities.

**Massasoit**—Very early and very good; bunch medium, rather loose; berry full medium, round; pale red, with lilac bloom; sweet, juicy, and with a delicious flavor. Nearly as early as Hartford, and twice as good.

**Salem**—Bunch large and compact, berry large, of a light chestnut or Catawba color, thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor, as nearly as early as the Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season. Keeps well.

**Worden**—(True) A seedling of Concord, a few days earlier, larger in berry, and larger and more compact in bunch, more beautiful, and of better quality. Vine even hardier than Concord, and is free from mildew; color black. It will be hard for some to believe there can be a better black Grape than the Concord, but the Worden is decidedly superior to its parent for family use, and far more profitable for market. The true Worden is so difficult to propagate, it can never become low-priced. It is badly mixed in many sections, and so many Concord vines have been sold for it, a report has gained credence that they are identical, when in reality it is as stated above.

**Elvira**—Originated with Mr. Jacob Rommel, Morrison, Mo., and seems to succeed wherever grown, one of the best and most reliable table and wine grapes; bunch medium, very compact, berry medium; greenish white, sometimes with faint amber tinge in the sun, transparent, thin skin, without pulp, very sweet and juicy; makes a very fine white wine resembling Riessling. Very productive.



**YELLOW TRANSPARENT (Russian.)**

**BLACK TWIG.**

New—brought to notice by the marketmen of Lincoln county, Tenn., where it is supposed to have originated. It is one of the most valuable and profitable apples for market grown. It resembles in every way the Wine Sap, of which it is no doubt a Sport, except that it is from one-third to one half larger. The trees are also the same in habit of growth, color of bark and foliage, but the Black Twig is the stronger grower and makes a handsomer tree in the nursery and orchard. To those who are aware of the value of the Wine Sap as a profitable market fruit, the only objection being to its size, will understand at once the great prize found in the advent of the Black Twig.

**THE BLACK TWIG.**