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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
AND
PRICE LIST
OF
FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS,
EVERGREEN TREES, ROSES, ETC.
GROWN AND FOR SALE BY
FORKED-DEER NURSERIES,
B. A. CRADDICK, PROPRIETOR.
CURVE, TENNESSEE.

1890.
CLIMAX PUMP No. 2.

PRICE $15.00.

This pump is made entirely of iron and brass, all parts that have to bear any strain being malleable iron. The legs are made of gas pipe and screw firmly into the base. This pump can be taken apart and shipped in a very small box and easily set up by the purchaser. It can be attached to any kind of vessel or tank by means of our brass connections, in ten minutes; or the suction hose can be dropped into a barrel trough, or cistern with equal success. We sell this pump complete, with twenty feet of hose, sixteen feet discharge, four feet suction, two nozzles, and the necessary connections for it, as shown above. We do not furnish the barrel or vessel, but merely show it in this cut to give an idea of what we consider a practical manner of connecting it. Any person can prepare this barrel and rack, as shown above, in a few minutes. The agitator, the handle of which is shown on top of the barrel, is a very complete and successful thing. It costs $1.00 extra. This pump and connections undoubtedly constitute the best cheap apparatus for spraying purposes ever put on the market.

Nixon Nozzle & Machine Company, Dayton, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN—Having used your No. 2 pump in spraying fifty fruit trees last spring, also in spraying potatoes and in watering a kitchen garden, I have found it efficient for all these purposes and can heartily recommend it to others. Yours truly,

J. E. Alexander.

Kirkwood, Shelby Co., O., August 24, 1889.

Nixon Nozzle & Machine Company, Dayton, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN—I will say that I have given your No. 2 Spray Pump a thorough test and find it a perfect machine. It does the work perfectly in every respect. No one can be disappointed in buying one if they wish first-class work and a first-class machine.

M. N. McNeil.

Medina, New York, August 19, 1889.

Nixon Nozzle & Machine Company, Dayton, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN—During the past season we have sold a number of your "Climax" Spray Pumps, and so far as we know they have more than "filled the bill" with purchasers. No pump on the market will do as effective work with so little wast of material. It work easily, responds promptly, and does not wet the operator.

H. J. Tanner & Son.

For further information address

THE NIXON NOZZLE AND MACHINE COMPANY, DAYTON, OHIO.
Or, B. A. CRADDOCK, Ag't, Curve, Lauderdale Co., Tenn.
Have only sent out Wholesale
lists since July - I will now
be able to deliver 3 apples a
and 2 boxes of my introduction
is a marvel.
FORKED-DEER NURSERIES.

INTRODUCTION.

Recognizing a growing demand among intelligent fruit growers for a better grade of Nursery Stock than is sent out by the average nursery, and believing the public will reward, with a liberal patronage, those who furnish just what is wanted, I am sparing no pains or expense in growing at Forked-Deer Nurseries a stock of Trees and Plants that I think cannot be surpassed in any country.

My soil is of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth and having an abundance of such land I do not crowd my stock, but by giving plenty of room and using the best system of cultivation, pruning, etc., I am enabled to produce stock that I can offer with entire confidence to planters in all sections of the country. I aim to keep fully abreast of the times in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruit—accepting with pleasure everything that has real merit, I shall with equal readiness discard and discountenance the sale of worthless humbugs. I have a large orchard in which I test all new fruits and thereby arrive at a true knowledge of the merits or demerits of each variety. It is my desire to offer to the trade only such as are worthy. I give my personal attention to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to me to protect myself from error or imposition, and reject anything of which I have reason to feel suspicions. By such careful and constant watching and attention, I am warranted in offering my stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Judging from the rapid increase of my trade the past four years, I think my efforts to please have not been in vain; and by careful consideration of the wants of my customers and by faithful attention to business I hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits.

HORTICULTURAL BOOKS.

As I will not have room in this Catalogue to give full instructions as to the setting and care of orchards, I have arranged with the publishers to furnish my customers with Elliott’s Hand Book for Fruit Growers, new edition. This book has about sixty fine wood-cut illustrations; 141 pages, and contains the latest information and practice on all subjects connected with fruit growing. Made for those who grow fruit for their own use. Price $1.00 for bound copies; 60 cents for paper bound.

Elliott’s Practical Landscape Gardening. New edition, illustrated, 16 colored plates of trees; giving designs for laying out grounds, with engravings, showing where to set each tree, directions for selecting trees and planting them; also condensed instructions as to forming lawns and care thereof; the building of roads; turfing; propagation of trees; pruning and care of trees, evergreens, hedges, screens, etc., perennials, herbaceous plants, etc. Containing designs for lots and grounds from a lot 30x100 feet to a sixty acre plot. Price, bound, $1.50.

Address all orders or communications to B. A. CRADDOCK, CURVE, TENN.

ADVICE AND TERMS.

REMIT by Money Order on P. O. at Ripley, Tenn.; by registered letter to Curve, Tenn.; by Express or Bank Exchange—New York preferred.

SHIPPING SEASON—From October 15 to December 25, and from March 1st to April 1st. Strawberry plants may be shipped any time during Summer, but do best if set early in Spring.

I DELIVER all goods to forwarders here without charge, after which my control ceases, hence my responsibility also.

ORDERS must be accompanied by the cash, or if to be sent C. O. D. one fourth of the amount must accompany the order—except from known responsible parties.

GUARANTEE.—I warrant my stock true to name with the express understanding that should any not prove so, I will refund the money paid or replace it with other stock but am not liable for damage beyond this.

PACKING.—I pack all stock for shipment in the most thorough manner, using straw, moss and burlap. I think my system of packing is as near perfect as it can be.
CLAIMS, if any, must be made on receipt of goods, when they will be carefully and cheerfully examined and all made satisfactory. Claims made after fifteen days from receipt of goods will not be entertained. I send out only good stock in good condition carefully packed in all cases, but success or failure depends in so large a degree upon the weather and the care and management after received, that I do not, because I cannot, undertake to guarantee stock to live or replace that which fails.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is my custom, should the supply of a variety be exhausted (which will occasionally occur in all nurseries), to substitute in its stead a sort of the same season of ripening, and similar in other respects. When it is desired that I shall not do this, it must be so stated in the order. To simply affix the words "No substitution" is all that is necessary. And if the variety ordered can not be furnished I will return the cash for that amount. Customers will generally be most successful in getting desirable assortments by leaving the selections, in part at least, to me, as I have much experience in testing and growing for market, but I desire everyone to have his or her choice as near as possible.

DISCOUNTS.—On all goods quoted in this catalogue, except where otherwise noted, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed if order amounts to $25.00 or more, and 20 per cent. if order amounts to $50.00 or more.


HOW TO PLANT TREES,

Make ground thoroughly mellow at least 15 inches deep, and 3 or 4 feet wide every way, if holes are to be dug; thorough plowing of entire plat is preferable if it can be done. Prune the tree close, straighten out roots evenly, having the tree standing the same depth it was in Nursery, work fine, mellow soil—but no manure—among the roots, and when they are all covered an inch or two, then press the soil very firmly down with the foot, after which fill up evenly with loose soil, over which place a mulch of rotten straw or manure, 3 to 4 inches deep, extending 3 feet every way from the tree. Whether the mulch is put on or not, keep the soil well cultivated about the tree. If the trees are frozen when received, they should be buried immediately in the earth, tops and all, and allowed to thaw in this condition.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Tree</th>
<th>Distance (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard Apples</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines</td>
<td>16 to 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Pears, Dwarf Apples</td>
<td>10 to 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currants and Gooseberries</td>
<td>3 to 4 feet apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberries and Blackberries</td>
<td>3 by 5 to 7 feet apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries, for field culture</td>
<td>1 by 3 by 4 feet apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries, for garden culture</td>
<td>1 by 2 feet apart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground the peaches will have passed their prime and can be removed.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance (feet)</th>
<th>Number of Trees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>4840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Of all fruits known to man the apple is the most universally used and the most popular.

By a judicious selection of varieties we can have them almost the entire year.

SOIL. Almost any rich well drained soil will grow apples, a black loam is probably best.

Winter apples should not be set on old, poor land or on south hill-sides where the sun bakes all the moisture out of the ground. They will ripen too early on such land and drop before gathering time. To prevent this the surface of the soil under and between the trees should be kept thoroughly pulverized by repeated harrowings. This prevents drying out and keeps the ground cool, which retards the ripening of the fruit.

One-half of the previous year's growth should be cut back when trees are set. Go over the trees every few weeks during the first summer and rub off suckers, allowing only such limbs to remain as are needed to form a well shaped head, care being taken to have the head balanced. If more weight is allowed on one side it will draw the body in that direction and cause a leaning tree.

After this the pruning will consist in shortening limbs to make them fork near the body of the tree. Thin out where too thick and take out all limbs that cross or rub each other.

LONG LIVED TREES. I graft or bud all my apples on 1 year old French Crab-apple stocks (the hardest apple in the world) and use none but the main tap root, hence, my trees are well rooted, have long tap roots, and can, with proper care, be relied upon to make healthy long lived trees.

Below is a list of the leading varieties, in the order of their ripening.

Prices, except where noted, 1st class 2 yr. trees, 5 to 8 feet, 25 cts. each; $2.00 per 100. 1 yr. trees, 3 to 5 ft, 10 per cent off above prices.

Yellow May. Small to medium, yellow, oblate, tender, pleasant sub-acid, good. June 1st.

Yellow Transparent. A new variety from Russia, very early, large and showy, skin clear white changing to yellow when fully ripe, flesh white, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, very good, not thoroughly tested here but promises to become very popular as a market apple, tree of rather dwarfish habit and very productive. June. 50 cts each or $4.00 per 100.

Early Strawberry. Medium size, roundish, finely striped and stained with red on a yellow ground, flesh white, tender, sub-acid, with an agreeable aroma, very good. Early June.

Early Russian (Red Astrachan). Vigorous grower, productive, large, red, a very showy apple and valuable for market or home use, does best on upland. June.
**Yellow June.** Large, roundish, yellow, of best quality and very productive, almost identical with Early Harvest. June.

**Early Harvest.** Large, pale yellow, quality best, bears heavy crops annually. Valuable for home use or market. June.

**Thompson.** Medium to large, roundish, red striped on greenish yellow ground. A showy apple of good quality, keeps two weeks after being picked making it the most profitable early shipping apple known. Very vigorous and productive. June. Supposed origin near Ripley, Tenn., on the Terrell Thompson farm where the original tree now stands, having borne successive crops for the past twenty-five years. Now offered for the first time. 50cts each $40.00 per 100.

**Red June.** Too well known to need description. A popular apple both for home use and market. Small to medium, oblong, acid, middle to last of June.

**Coffman.** A seedling of Carolina Red June, ripens same time but fully twice as large, quality good, red with some dark red stripes and gray dots. Original tree about forty years old, still bearing; furnishes apples six to eight weeks after it begins to ripen, some of them hanging on the tree until last of July. Next to Thompson I consider this the most valuable early market apple in existence.

**Summer Rose.** Small, roundish, smooth, yellow, streaked and splashed with red, very tender and juicy, very good, wonderfully productive, trees often bear at 1 and 2 years old. Early July.

**Summer King.** Supposed to have originated in North Carolina. Tree upright, moderate grower and productive; bears heavier on alternate years. Medium to large, roundish oblate; skin yellowish green, striped with crimson, red and orange; yellow flesh, very fragrant ripens with Red June. Very tender, mellows on the tree, one of the very best early apples for family or market. 50cts each, $40.00 per 100.

**Sweet Bough (Large Yellow Bough—Sweet Harvest).** Above medium size, oblong ovate in form, skin smooth, pale greenish yellow; flesh white, very tender and crisp when fully ripe, and with a rich, sweet sprightly flavor. Tree moderately vigorous, bears abundantly and forms a round head. July.

**Golden Sweet.** Large, roundish, when fully ripe pale yellow or straw color; flesh tender, sweet, rich, very good. July 1st to August 1st.

**Summer Queen.** Fruit is large and broad at the crown, tapering towards the eye. Skin yellow, striped and clouded with red; flesh aromatic, yellowish white, rich and of good flavor. Tree a thrifty grower and abundant bearer. Last of July.

**Horse.** Large, roundish, yellow. Flesh yellow, firm, rather coarse, pleasant acid, good. July.

**Summer Hagle.** Large, roundish oblate, whitish yellow, striped and splashed with bright red; flesh white, rather coarse, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good to very good. Last of July.

**Summer Pearmain.** Productive. Medium size, oblong, striped. Flesh yellow, remarkably tender, with a rich pleasant flavor, often bursts in falling from the tree; best quality. Ripens gradually from July 15th to last of August.

**Maiden's Blush.** Medium size, regular shape, a little narrower towards the eye; pale lemon yellow in the shade, with brilliant crimson cheek next the sun, flesh white, tender; sub-acid, good. July and August.
Royal Kianard's Dick Nickajack.

Ben Davis.—Large, showy, fair quality, roundish conical, yellow, splashed and striped with red. Tree vigorous and productive but drops its fruit badly if grown on old poor land, south of Kentucky. Very popular in latitude of Kentucky and Southern Illinois, where it is a valuable keeping apple. Ripens here in September and keeps through December.

Rome Beauty.—Large, roundish, yellow, shaded with red, sprinkled with light dots. Flesh yellowish, rich and good. October to January.

Dick Dowdy.—Very popular in Stoddard County, Mo., where it is well known and considered their best fall and winter apple. Many specimens weigh one pound each. Named for the late Richard Dowdy of Dexter, Mo. Roundish, striped with light and dark red. A good keeper and of best quality; always brings highest price in market. October to February. 50cts. each or $40.00 per 100.

Bailey's Sweet.—Large, roundish conical, often oblong, yellow ground, thickly striped with red. Flesh white, tender, not very juicy, almost melting, with a honeyed sweet flavor, very good. October to February.

Red Winter Sweet.—Medium size, flesh yellow, tender, sweet and rich. September to February.

Me Afee. Large, globular inclining to oblate; yellow, shaded and striped with crimson; flesh white, solid, crisp, sub-acid, very good. Tree a vigorous upright grower, very hardy, bears heavy crops and commands highest prices in market; keeps moderately well. October to February.

Grimes' Golden.—Medium size, golden yellow. Flesh yellow, compact, sub-acid, very good. Tree productive and hardy. October to March.

Nickajack.—Large, striped, rather poor quality, moderately productive. November to January.

Pryor's Red.—Medium to large, globular, obliquely depressed, sometimes slightly russeted. Flesh yellow, very rich, pleasant sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous, not an early bearer; keeps well.

Wine Sap.—Medium size, dull red, good quality and a fair keeper. Tree irregular, does not form a handsome head but bears heavy crops annually. One of the few apples that do well on light, thin soil.

Royal Red. Almost identical with the above.


Junaluskee.—Origin, North Carolina. Medium to large, roundish oblate, yellow, with brown and gray dots. Flesh yellow, moderately juicy, rich sub-acid, very good, core small. November to March.

Kinnard's Choice.—Origin, Franklin, Tenn. Supposed to be a seedling of Wine Sap. Fruit medium to large, oblate, inclining to conic, sides sometimes unequal, a good keeper, early and annual bearer; upright grower, forming a handsomer tree than Wine Sap. January.

Smith's Cider.—Medium to large, roundish, yellow, shaded and striped with red, covered with gray dots. Flesh white, juicy, crisp, mild, sub-acid, good. Tree a spreading, upright grower and very productive. September to January.

Fulton.—Medium size, oblate, yellow, sprinkled with gray dots, blush on the sunny side. Flesh yellow, juicy, tender, mild sub-acid, almost sweet, very good. Tree hardy, free grower, an annual and productive bearer. November to February.

Duncan.—Medium, roundish oblate, ribbed, yellow, with rich deep red in the sun. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, pleasantly acid. November to January.

Glendale.—Large, roundish, striped and clouded with bright red on yellow ground. Flesh yellowish, mild, sub-acid, good. Tree vigorous, productive. Oct,
Descriptive Catalogue of

Buckingham. (Fall Queen.) Large, oblate inclining to conic, greenish yellow striped with two shades of red. Sprightly sub-acid, good. September.

Cherry Neverfail. Thought by some to be identical with the above. Very large, an abundant bearer annually, valuable for drying and cooking, and one of the best cider apples we have. Valuable for shipping, in late summer, to Southern markets. August and September.

Penn. Red Streak. Large, roundish, yellow striped and splashed with red; numerous gray dots. Very productive and universally popular where known. September.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A handsome Russian apple, medium to large, roundish oblate, red on yellow ground; juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, good. September.

Yellow Bellflower. Fruit large, oblong, tapering to the eye, skin smooth, lemon yellow, excellent flavor; before fully ripe it is considerably acid. Very good. Moderately vigorous, branches rather slender and drooping, bears well alternate years. September and October.

Jonathan. Medium size, regular, roundish conical, skin thin and smooth, red; flesh pinkish white, very tender and juicy, best quality. Tree very hardy and a regular bearer. October.

Lady Finger. Medium size, oblong, yellow shaded with red. Flesh yellow, tender, not very juicy, but very fine flavor, quality good. Tree moderately productive and short lived. September to November.

Spark's Late.—Large, roundish oblong, yellow, with a shade of crimson in the sun. Flesh white, half tender, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Tree an upright grower, hardy and good bearer.

Sauta.—Origin, White County, Ga.; popular as a late keeping apple even in Mississippi and Alabama, where only a few varieties are known possessing this quality. Tree thrifty, branches rather slender, a regular, moderate bearer, annually. Fruit large, oblate, skin smooth, light yellow or straw color. Flesh whitish yellow, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, good quality, core small; keeps until April. 50cts each; $40.00 per 100.

Shannon Pippin.—From Arkansas. Took three premiums at the great fruit exhibition in New Orleans; has taken premiums wherever exhibited, as the largest and handsomest apple. Fruit large, oblate, rich golden yellow, mill sub-acid, sprightly, pleasant and has a strong aroma, said to be a good keeper and ripens in succession from September to December. Tree a vigorous grower, forming a broad, spreading head. Not an early bearer but when established produces good crops on alternate years. 50cts each, $40.00 per 100.

Delaware Winter.—Claimed by some to be same as Lawver. Medium to large, round, bright red, flesh fine-grained, crisp, juicy, excellent, sub-acid; remarkable for its long keeping qualities, having been kept in good condition until August. A rapid grower and remarkably early bearer. 50cts each; $40.00 per 100.

Shockley.—Small to medium, oblong, yellow, splashed and striped with bright red, skin smooth. Flesh dry, rather sweet, keeps well but poor quality. Tree an upright grower and good bearer. November to April.

Yellow Limbertwig.—Medium size, oblate, color greenish yellow, striped with dull red, slightly russeted. Flesh yellow, very firm, good flavor, acid, has been kept until June. Very reliable in some localities and shy bearer in others.

Lawver.—Large, red, best quality, good keeper. Tree a thrifty grower and very productive.

Picket.—Large, roundish oblate, light and dark red, sprinkled with light and brown dots. Flesh yellow, fine, tender, juicy, rich, mild, sub-acid, very good. Originated near Arlington, Ky. Tree a strong, vigorous, upright grower; an early and abundant bearer annually. A valuable acquisition. December to May. 50cts each; $40.00 per 100.

Arkansas Black.—Origin Bentonville, Ark. Medium to large, dark red, fine grained, pleasant sub-acid, of best quality, a supposed seedling of Wine Sap, which it resembles in fruit. Said to be a better keeper than that popular old variety; superior
to it in growth of tree, forming an upright head and bears heavy crops annually. 50cts each; $40.00 per 100.

\textbf{Poor House}.—This remarkable apple was found growing on the poor house grounds in Sumner County, Tenn. Hence its name. Fruit very large, often weighing 1 to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) pounds. Skin golden yellow, flesh yellowish white, a brisk sub-acid, flavor unexcelled, quality good to best. Its uniformly large size and handsome appearance, together with its keeping qualities, places it at the head of the list of winter apples for the South. Tree a very vigorous grower, and will make more fruit per tree every year than any apple grown in this locality. 50cts each; $5.00 per dozen; $40.00 per 100.

\textbf{Southern Mammoth}.—I quote from J. W. Rosamond, President of West Tennessee Horticultural Society:

"The Southern Mammoth Apple is large, round, very firm, yellow flesh, red striped; ripens in October and keeps until April. Tree a vigorous grower, profuse, annual bearer and free from blight. A good winter variety." 50cts each; $5.00 per dozen; $40.00 per 100.

\section*{CRAB APPLES.}

These come into bearing very early and produce abundant crops every year. Esteemed for culinary purposes: they can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on, thus saving a great amount of trouble. The size of the fruit varies from 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying, etc.

\textbf{Price}, except where noted, 25cts each.

\textbf{General Grant}.—Large, dark red, flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid, one of the best. September.

\textbf{Hews Virginia}.—Small, round, dull red with white dots, acid. Good for cider. October.

\textbf{Hyslop}.—Large, deep crimson, very popular. October.

\textbf{Lady Elgin}.—New, small, fair and handsome, very tender. September.

\textbf{Martha}.—From Minnesota, very vigorous, hardy and productive. November.

\textbf{Quaker Beauty}.—A hardy sort, bears large crops of fine fruit. Late.

\textbf{Tetofsky}.—From Russia. Very productive and hardy; large and fine. July.

\textbf{Transcendant}.—Fruit from 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 2 inches in diameter. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. One of the best for cider; very productive. Sept.

\textbf{Whitney's Seedling}.—Large, skin smooth, glossy, green striped. Tree a great bearer. August.

\textbf{Yellow Siberian}.—Good size, very handsome, fine amber or golden yellow color.

\section*{PEACHES.}

The Peach tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil. They seem to thrive equally well on strong mellow loam with clay foundation or on deep sandy loam. If planted on a light sandy soil the tree is apt to be short lived, owing to the rapidity with which the soil is impoverished. It is very important that the tree should be properly pruned at time of planting, all side branches should be cut back to within a few inches of the main stem, the latter being severed at about two-thirds of the distance from the ground. Small trees should be pruned to a whip, cutting back the stem very nearly one half the way to the ground. The after culture is very simple, being merely to keep the surface always mellow and free of weeds and grass.

Unleached wood ashes and ground bone are the best fertilizers for the peach, and
are best applied broadcast in the Spring and harrowed in. If wood ashes cannot be obtained muriate of potash or nitrate of soda can be used in its place, with excellent results. In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year so as to preserve a round vigorous head with plenty of young wood, and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

The Peach Borer or Peach-worm does great mischief to this tree by girdling and devouring the whole circle of bark just below the surface of the ground, when it soon languishes and dies. The insect in its perfect state is a slender, dark-blue, four-winged moth, somewhat like a wasp. It commences depositing its eggs in the soft and tender bark at the base of the trunk, usually about the last of May, but at different times from May to October. The egg hatches and becomes a small white borer or grub, which eventually grows to three-fourths of an inch long, penetrates and devours the bark and sap wood, and, after passing the winter in the tree, it enfolds itself in a cocoon under or upon the bark, and emerges again in a perfect or winged form in May or June, and commences depositing its eggs for another generation. We can rid our trees of this enemy by devoting a few moments every season to each tree. The eggs which produce the borer are deposited in the soft portion of bark just at the surface of the earth. Experience has conclusively proved that if a quantity of leached ashes, charcoal, or even common soil, be heaped to the height of one foot around the trunk of each tree at the end of April, and suffered to remain till October, the peach borer will not attack it. It has been tried successfully in large orchards, where the protected trees have long remained sound, while those unprotected have been speedily destroyed by the borer. The remedy undoubtedly lies chiefly in covering the most vulnerable portion of the tree from the attack of the insect. These mounds or heaps of earth, ashes, etc., should be spread over the surface every autumn on approach of winter, thus exposing the larvae of the insect, if any have entered the tree, to cold and destruction. The presence of the borer may be detected by the gum where they enter the tree. Keep a sharp lookout for them, and, if found, cut them out with a sharp bladed knife. Treated in this way and shortened in regularly, as above described, the peach will usually retain its vigor and productiveness twenty to thirty years.

Nurseries in old fruit growing sections are sometimes compelled to use seed from the budded fruit, which are not so vigorous and should never be used. I bud only on stocks grown from seed obtained in my own county from seeding trees, and guarantee my trees to have healthy vigorous roots.

Price of trees, except where noted: 25 cents each; $20.00 per 100.

The following list is composed of the leading and best varieties for this latitude, named in the order of their ripening:

\[ \text{Sneed.} \]—Large, yellow with red cheek, best of all the extra early peaches for home use or market, does not rot like other early peaches, bears shipping well and being of superior quality it sells for highest prices. Tree a crooked, irregular grower but very productive and a late bloomer, not apt to kill by late frosts. Ripens May 20th to June 1st. 50 cents each or $4.00 per 100. Read what others say of it:


DYERSBURG, TENN., March 11th, 1890.

B. A. CRaddock, Esq., Curve, Tenn.

Dear Sir: For the past two seasons I have made small shipments of the Sneed peaches to Indianapolis and Chicago by express, and they were reported as arriving in good condition in every way. These shipments were made on the last day of May, the fruit being in fair eating condition, and not hard at time of shipping. My Alexander peaches all rotted so badly that I did not get a single peach to eat last season, although we had a few the season before. My Sneed and Alexander peaches were obtained at the same time, from the same nursery and planted on the same ground, side by side, and yet I did not have a single Sneed to rot, while all the Alexanders rotted. The Sneed is a week earlier than Alexander, and are far superior in quality, ripening all over and extending over a period of 17 to 20 days. When fully ripe they peel like a banana, and are as sweet and juicy as it is possible for fruit to be. I shall set out 500 trees this month of this variety alone. Yours truly, T. L. WELLS.
THE FORKED-DEER NURSERIES.

Alexander, Amsden, May Beauty, Waterloo, Gov. Garland, Wilder, &c.—All practically the same. Early, red, handsome, but rot very badly. Tree vigorous and productive.

Arkansaw Traveler.—Large, red and yellow, good quality. Tree an upright vigorous grower, productive; last of May.

Jessie Kerr.—One of the finest of the early peaches, handsome and reliable, (new); June 1st. 50 cents each.

Briggs' Red May.—From California; very large, mottled red on yellow ground, good; last of May.

Beatrice.—Medium size, with marbled red cheek, very juicy, ripens just after Alexander, clings to the seed until fully ripe, when it is a semi-cling, productive and reliable.

Early Louise.—Medium, bright red, good quality. June 10th.

Early Rivers.—Large, pale straw color, with pink cheek, brisk sub-acid, very juicy, productive, cling; June 15th.

Troth's Early.—Medium to large, roundish, red on one side, red at the stone; semi-cling; 20th of June.

Flater's St. John.—Large, deep yellow, flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, the earliest freestone peach; 15th to 20th of June.

Davis' Early.—Medium to large, red, best quality; flesh yellow, free from rot; tree very vigorous and productive, a valuable acquisition; freestone; ripens just after St. John. 50 cts. each.

Mountain Rose.—Large, roundish, skin whitish, nearly covered with light and dark red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, from which it parts freely; 25th of June.

Peen-to.—Semi-tropical, medium size, flat, good quality, cling; does well in Florida, but blooms too early here.

Amelia.—Very large, oblong, white flesh, red cheek, free, last of June. 50c. each.
Lady Ingold.—From North Carolina, claimed to be the earliest yellow freestone peach; red cheek, large size and best quality. 50 cents.

Family Favorite.—From Texas; large, white flesh, red cheek, freestone, best quality, sure crop, prolific, one of the best; last of June. 50 cents.

Elberta.—Very large, yellow with red cheek, freestone, firm flesh, one of the best canning or market peaches; 1st of July. 50 cents.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 13, 1890.  
B. A. CRADDOCK, Esq.,  
Dear Sir: Our experience in handling the “Elberta” peach leads us to think it a very profitable variety for growers on account of its shipping qualities. A car load of them shipped us from Atlanta, Ga., last season, which were due at Cincinnati on Friday morning, (shipped on Tuesday) were delayed until Sunday. On Monday morning they were in good order and brought fine prices. We saw some of the same lot in the hands of a retailer, still in good condition, on the following Saturday. We have had no such experience with any other variety of peach. Yours very truly.  
JAS. H. SMITH & CO.

Crawford’s Early.—Large, oblong, yellow, freestone; one of the best for all purposes. July.

Chinese Cling.—Very large, white, shaded and marbled with red, flesh white, very juicy, rich; rots badly in wet seasons. July 15th.

Reeves’ Favorite.—Larger than Crawford, roundish, with a swollen point, skin yellow with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor, freestone; middle of July. 50 cents.

Woodard’s Early.—A new seedling of great promise, large size, round, white flesh with red cheek, freestone, worthy of a trial; last of July.

Wheatland.—Fruit large to very large, roundish, skin deep golden yellow, shaded with dark red or crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet, and of fine quality; the flesh is light red around the stone, which is small and from which it separates easily; it ripens between the Early and Late Crawford. One of the most promising new peaches. 50 cents.

Jennie Worthen.—Large, white, with red cheek, freestone: a fine canning peach. July.

Old Mixon Free.—Large, roundish, skin pale yellowish-white, marbled with red, the cheek a deep red, flesh white but quite red at the stone, tender, with an excellent rich, sugary flavor. M’dle to last of July.

Stump the World.—Large, round, creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and high flavored, free: 20th of July.

Crawford’s Late.—Very large, roundish, skin yellow, with a fine dark-red cheek, flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, very rich flavor; ripens from the 20th to the last of July; free

Thurber.—Large, roundish inclining to oblong, skin white, shaded with pale red on sunny side, flesh white, freestone: 1st of August.
Susquehanna.—Fruit large, nearly globular, skin rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek nearly covering the whole surface; flesh yellow, sweet juicy, rich, free-stone: a shy bearer here. August 1st.

Sallie Worrell.—Originated in North Carolina, was raised from seed by an old lady named Sallie Worrell; it is regarded in that locality as one of the largest and best peaches they cultivate, either for family use or market. Large, roundish, one side a little enlarged; mottled over half the surface with light red, flesh white, juicy, melting, of excellent quality, free-stone; August 1st to 10th. 50 cents each.

Lemon Cling.—Medium size, oblong, narrowed at the top, having a large, projecting, swollen point, much like that of a lemon, skin and flesh yellow, rich and juicy, young shoots a light green color, blossoms white. August.

Davis White.—Large, round, skin and flesh white, white at the stone from which it separates; a favorite canning and drying peach. A native of this county and a reliable cropper; 20th of August. 50 cents.

Indian Cling.—Very large, round, skin mottled with dark red, flesh white, sometimes stained, very rich flavor; last of August.

Smock.—Fruit large, oval, narrowed toward the stalk, and rather compressed on the sides, skin orange yellow, with a dark red cheek when fully exposed; flesh bright yellow, red at the stone, free; ripens early in August.

Silver Medal.—Large, white, a valuable peach for family use; tree very hardy and productive; ripens last of August.

Heath (Heath Cling, White Heath, etc.)—Large, oblong, narrowing to both ends and terminating at the top with a large swollen point, very juicy, adheres closely to the stone; tree vigorous, long lived and moderately productive; with the shortening in mode of pruning the fruit is always large and fine, otherwise often poor; middle to last of August.

Big Jack (or Improved Heath.)—Produced from seed of Heath and resembles its parent in quality of fruit but one-third to one-half larger, skin white, with dull red cheek when fully exposed; a sure and prolific bearer; bore a heavy crop in 1889 when most kinds rotted before ripe, it matured perfectly and was the admiration and wonder of all who saw it; cling; ripens 1st of September. 50 cents each.

Ringold’s Cling (new).—A seedling of Heath and said to be a great improvement; not tested here; ripens with that variety. 50 cents.

Piquet’s Late.—From Georgia; fruit large to very large, round, sometimes a little flattened and one-sided, skin yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and perfumed, very good, freestone. September.

Salway.—Large, roundish oblate, skin creamy yellow, with a rich, clear crimson red cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, stained with red at the stone; juicy, melting, rich, sweet, very good; originated in England; free. September.

Bilyeu’s Late.—A large white, freestone peach, with a beautiful red cheek; ripening two weeks later than Heath. September.

Nix Late White.—Large, roundish inclining to oblong, skin white, flesh white to the stone, to which it adheres; firm, juicy, sweet; one of the very best late peaches for preserving or canning; originated in Georgia. Tree vigorous and productive. Ripens from middle to last of September. 50 cents.

Henrietta (Levy’s Late).—Originated in the garden of W. W. Levy, Washington, D. C. A very large, yellow cling, crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, very rich and sweet, sure crop; ripens here from 1st to 10th of October. 50 cents.

Bonanza.—Very large, white flesh, red cheeked, freestone, prolific.

Late White Cling.—Large, creamy white, very juicy, delicious flavor; originated with W. L. Coffman, Curve, Tenn., and is latest of all; begins ripening middle of October and lasts until November. 50 cents.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PEACHES.

May Beauty, Wilder, Waterloo, Gov. Garland, Hale’s Early, Early Tillotson, Early York, Honest John, Moffet, George the 4th, Foster; Columbia, Indian Free, Heath Free, Crockett’s Late White, Wonderful (50c.), Druid Hill, Nelson Cling.
NECTARINES.

The nectarine is a delicious fruit, resembling the peach in flavor and shape, but smooth-skinned, like the plum. The tree is similar to the peach tree, and requires about the same soil and treatment. Subject to attacks of the curculio. Price of trees, 50 cents each.

**Boston.**—Large, bright yellow, with deep red cheek; handsome, with a pleasant but not high flavor. Free. 1st of August.

**New White.**—Large, pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous, very good; early, free. 1st of August.

**Stanwick.**—Large, yellow, with violet red cheek; flesh white, juicy and sweet. Cling. 1st of August.

PEARS.

**Profits in Pear Culture.**—The *Review and Journal*, of Tennessee, says: "W. L. Wilks has sold his crop of pears from fifteen acres for $3,000. This is the second $3,000 crop which Mr. Wilks has sold from the orchard within the last four or five years, besides other smaller crops aggregating something near $8,000 in that time, or an average of nearly $2,000 a year from fifteen acres of land, while the expenses of keeping it up have been but a trifle."

Franklin Davis gives an account of a pear orchard below Richmond, Va. The owner set out 1000 Bartletts. The following Spring 400 more Bartletts were added, and 600 Clapp's Favorite. Soon a company was incorporated, and the farm passed into their hands with a capital stock of $20,000 in 200 shares of $100 each. Nine thousand more trees were set out the following Spring and the same number a year later. The orchard now numbers over 20,000 trees, over 19,000 being Bartletts. The company paid $12,000 for the farm, leaving $8,000 for planting trees. The first pear crop brought $4,000, which, with balance in the treasury from the previous year, gave a cash dividend of 20 per cent. on the capital. Next year four thousand boxes of pears were sold with net returns of $13,684, out of which 50 per cent. was paid to the stockholders, besides 10 per cent. set aside for current expenses. Most of the trees were set out within the last eight years and are still comparatively small.

The worst enemy of the pear tree is blight. This can be prevented to a great extent by cutting off all blighted limbs as soon as affected. It always begins at the end of the limbs. Cut off below where it is affected; follow this practice closely and you will not be troubled much with blight.

**Soil.**—The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers Quince, a dwarf, the former being best adapted to large permanent orchards, the latter for yards and gardens.

**Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep** to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince two or three inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous Summer's growth cut off each Spring. Under this treatment, Dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standards may be trimmed to the height desired. Train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb. Place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until late, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

The letters "D" and "S" appended to the description of varieties, indicate favorable growth, either as "Dwarfs" or "Standard," or both.

Plant standards 20 feet apart each way, 108 trees per acre; dwarfs 8 to 12 feet apart each way. Below is a list of the leading and best varieties, in the order of their ripening:

**Prices of trees except where noted:** Standard, 1st class, 5 to 7 feet, 75 cents each; $8.00 per dozen; $50.00 per 100. Dwarf trees, 1st class, 4 to 5 feet, 5 cents each from above prices.
Lawson (Comet)—This remarkable Summer Pear is said to be not only the most beautiful in appearance, but also the largest early pear yet introduced. The fruit is so beautiful, that it sold in New York market the past season, and for many seasons, as high as $4.00 per half bushel crate, and as the tree is a heavy annual bearer, the profits to be derived from it are apparent. As it is also a good shipper, there is nothing, perhaps, that can be planted by the fruit-grower that will yield such paying results. The original tree, supposed to be 100 years old, sprouted in the cleft of a rock on a farm belonging to John Lawson, in Ulster county, N. Y., where it still stands, and during its long life it has never been affected by blight, nor injured by insects, and is still in a perfect state of health. The tree is an upright vigorous grower, with clean, healthy foliage, much resembling the Early Harvest and Jefferson in appearance and habit of growth. Bears quite young. Fruit large for so early a pear, and its color cannot be surpassed, being a bright crimson on a bright yellow ground. Middle to last of June. S. $1.00 each; $10.00 per dozen.

Summer Doyenne (Doyenne d' Ete, Sugar)—A beautiful, melting, sweet pear, small; tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. D. and S. June.

Harvest.—Medium size, roundish, pale yellow, tinge of red in the sun; flesh white, not very juicy or melting, but sweet, good; tree an upright, round, spreading head, a good grower and bearer. S. Last of June. $1.00.

Jefferson.—Fruit large, straw color, shaded with red in the sun; flesh white, not juicy, sweet, coarse, decays quickly at core, not high flavored; tree irregular, crooked grower, but hardy and productive. S. July. $1.00.

Osborn's Summer.—Medium size, yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor, productive. D. and S. July.

Clapp's Favorite.—A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few weeks earlier: a cross between that variety and Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous either on the pear or quince. Care should be taken to pick the fruit ten days before it would ripen upon the tree. D. and S. July.

Bloodgood.—Medium, yellow, touched with russet; rich and delicious; first quality. D. and S. Last of July.

Manning's Elizabeth.—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful, melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; very productive. D. and S. July.

Tyson.—Medium size; bright yellow, with reddish brown cheek; melting, sweet, buttery, juicy; vigorous grower. D. and S. Last of July.

Seckel.—Small, yellowish russet, with cinnamon red cheek; rich, juicy, melting; moderate grower, productive. D. and S. 1st of August.
Beurre Giffard.—An excellent variety; medium; greenish yellow, red in the sun; very early; very productive. D. and S. July.

Andrews.—Large, pyriform, one-sided; yellowish green, with a dull red cheek. Flesh greenish white, full of juice, melting, with a fine vinous flavor; subject to rot at the core. S. 1st to middle of August.

Howell.—One of the finest American pears; large, handsome, sweet, melting. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. D. and S. August.


Garber.—Tree very vigorous, healthy and productive; fruit medium size, pyriform, light yellow, with a distinct quince-like flavor; valuable for canning. S. August.

Bartlett.—Large, clear yellow, juicy, buttery, excellent; thrifty, young, heavy and regular bearer. Command’s highest prices in the markets. Very reliable and popular. D. and S. August.

Belle Lucrative (Belle pear) —Large, melting and sweet. A free, upright grower, and bears early and abundantly. D. and S. August.

Buffum.—Medium size; deep yellow, dotted with brown, and russetted; buttery, rich, juicy and melting. This splendid pear deserves attention. It comes early into bearing and makes a handsome tree. D. and S. August.

Onondaga (Swan’s Orange).—A large, melting, sprightly vigorous pear. Tree vigorous, hardy, and extremely productive. D. and S. Last of August.

Flemish Beauty.—Large, pale yellow, somewhat russeted, juicy, sweet. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful. D. and S. Last of August.

Sheldon.—A pear of the very first quality; large, round, russet and red, melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, and bears well as a standard, but does not grow well on quince. S. August and September.

Louise Bonne de Jersey.—A large, beautiful, first-rate pear; yellow, with a dark red cheek; melting, vinous, buttery and rich. Tree a vigorous, erect grower and most abundant bearer; best on the quince. August.

Coles (Seedless and Coreless).—A new pear, originated on grounds of E. Eicholtz, Detroit, Kansas. The tree is a vigorous grower in nursery, earlier than the Keiffer, resembling the Clapp’s Favorite in color of wood and appearance. It is said to be a very young and annual bearer. The great peculiarity of this pear is that it has no core whatever, and it is practically seedless. The leathery carpels which surround the seeds in ordinary pears and apples, are entirely absent. Embedded in the flesh, at the center, are only a few empty and shriveled shells of seed. Quality of fruit, good to best; size, medium to large; color, bright yellow when fully ripe; season, September. It is certainly an intersting novelty, and is worthy of a place in every collection. Price of trees, $1.50 each.

Doyenne Boussock.—Large; lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting, juicy, with a sprightly vinous flavor. S. September.

Duchess. (Duchess d’ Angouleme)—Very large, dull greenish yellow, flesh white,
THE FORKED-DEER NURSERIES.


Clairgeau (Beurre Clairgeau).—Large, pyriform; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after being gathered. Tree a free grower and early, abundant bearer; a magnificent and valuable market fruit. S. September.

Anjou (Beurre d’Anjou).—Large, russety, yellow with red cheek; buttery, melting, superb, vigorous, very productive; should be in every orchard; succeeds well on the quince. D. and S. September and October.

Lawrence.—Medium size; light yellow, buttery, sugary, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and an abundant bearer. Succeeds well on the quince. Should be in every orchard. D. and S. September and October.

Easter (Beurre Easter).—Large; yellow, sprinkled with brown dots, dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best fall pears. Best on quince. Sept. to Nov.

Keiffer (Keiffer’s Hybrid).—Large, showy, rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, good flavor, quality rather poor until fully ripe; a vigorous, upright grower, early bearer, and wonderfully productive. Very profitable as a canning pear. Does well, either dwarf or standard—4 year old trees having been loaded with fruit in nursery row. D. and S. October to January, $1.00.

Mt. Vernon.—Size medium; dull russet, juicy, melting, very rich, excellent; a good keeper. D. and S. November to January.

Vicar of Winkfield.—Medium to large, long; yellowish green, poor quality, good grower, productive, does best on quince. D. and S. Winter.

Winter Nels.—Medium size, yellowish green and russet; fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. S.

CHERRIES.

The cherry tree universally requires a dry soil; they need but little pruning, but should be allowed to head low to protect the bodies from the summer sun.

In some States they are a very reliable crop but in west Tennessee and all the adjacent country there are only a limited number of varieties that can be relied upon; especially of the sweet sorts. The following varieties have proven reliable in this county and bear heavy crops annually. Price of trees except where noted, 50c. each.

Yellow Spanish.—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy and very sweet. May 1st, $1.00

Gov. Wood.—Very large, yellow and light red; juicy, rich and delicious. May 10th. $1.00.

Royal Ann.—(Napoleon Bigarreau). Very large, pale yellow, very firm, juicy and sweet. Last of May. $1.00.

Early Richmond.—Medium size, red, melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. One of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. May.
Large Montmorency.—A large, red, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later. 75cts.

May Duke.—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; of excellent quality. Not quite so reliable as Early Richmond. May.

Reine Hortense.—Very fine; large, bright red, sub-acid; excellent, very productive and hardy. One of the best. First of May. $1.00.

Common Murello.—Medium size, red, becoming dark red when fully ripe; acid. Tree slow grower, productive and hardy. June.

Olivet.—Very large, globular, very shining, deep red sort; flesh red, tender, sweet, rich sub-acid flavor. Of French origin; very hardy and productive. May. $1.00.

Ostheim.—A new, hardy cherry from Russia and I think will prove valuable here. Fruit large, roundish, red, dark at maturity. Tender, juicy, almost sweet. June. $1.00.

Wragg.—Supposed to hail from North Germany. A good grower, resembling the English Murello in habit of growth and shape, and is said to be an immense bearer; quite late, and a valuable cherry. $1.00.

Esel Kirsche (Everbearing).—Large, bright red, sub-acid, late. The tree blossoms again while the first crop is ripening. Said to be very hardy and productive. $1.00.

Additional List of Cherries: Black Tartarian, English Murello, Dyehouse, $1.00, Black Heart 75cts, Empress Eugenie $1.00, Belle Magnifique, Lieb, Belle de Choisy, Luelling $1.00, Black Eagle.

APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It blooms early and is sometimes killed by late frosts, and is liable to be attacked by curculio, which can be kept in check by the methods suggested for plums—which is to spray with Paris green soon after the blossoms fall and repeat once a week for two or three weeks; or by shaking off the curculio on to sheets. The fruit always sells for fancy prices and when it escapes the late frost and curculio is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. Give same cultivation and pruning as for peaches.

Price of trees, 50 cts each.

LEADING VARIETIES.

Breda.—Small; orange-red; flesh yellow, rich and juicy. Freestone. June.

Early Golden.—Small; pale yellow; juicy and good. Freestone. Last of May.

Moorpark.—Medium size; orange color; firm, jucy. with a rich flavor; very productive. 1st of June.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

These are quite distinct from the European varieties. Their leading characteristics are extreme hardiness, early bearing, productiveness, and freedom from insect ravages and diseases. They come into bearing as early as the peach and are said to be a more reliable crop.

Below are the names of the best varieties selected from the thousands of seedlings cultivated by the Russian Mennonites in Nebraska, where the trees have endured 30° below zero and given full crops of fruit. Price of trees, $1.00 each.

Gibb.—Medium size, yellow, sub-acid, juicy and rich. The earliest of all. Middle of May.

Alexander.—Large, oblong, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, flavor sweet and delicate. Last of May.
Nicholas.—Medium to large, white, sweet, melting. June 10th.
Alexis.—Large to very large, yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid; rich and luscious. June 15th.
Catherine.—Tree hardy, very productive. Fruit medium size, yellow, mild sub-acid, good. June 25th.
J. L. Budd.—Large size, white with red cheek; flavor sweet and extra fine; the best late variety. July.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES—Chinese, Skobeloff, Remer, Byram, Evatt, Smith.

QUINCES.

Need very rich, deep, well drained soil. Its greatest enemy is the borer which must be diligently destroyed.

Orange.—The best known and most popular of all quinces. Large, golden yellow and of best quality. September. 50cts.

Champion.—Said to be extremely hardy and a great bearer. Fruit large, obvate pyriform in shape; yellow color; very showy and handsome. About two weeks later than Orange. $1.00.

Angers.—Medium size; poor quality; ripens late and keeps well. Tree hardy and productive. Used for dwarfing the pear. 35cts.

Meech's Prolific.—A new quince from New Jersey—below is the description given by the introducer:

“This valuable new quince possesses merits that render it in every way superior to all other varieties as yet introduced, both as regards the trees and their fruit. It is re-

1st class trees, $1.00 each; 2d class, 75 cts.
PLUMS.

The Plum attains its greatest perfection on our heavy soils, being entirely free from disease. The great enemy to the plum, and to all smooth-skinned stone fruits, is the Curculio—a small brown beetle about 1/4 of an inch long, which deposits its eggs in the green fruit soon after the blossom falls. When half or two-thirds grown the punctured plums begin to fall rapidly from the tree. The egg deposited in each, at first invisible, has become a white grub or larva, which eats its way towards the stone. As soon as it has reached this point the fruit falls to the ground. Here, if left undisturbed, the grub soon finds its way into the soil, to remain ten to twenty days, when, in their perfect form, they again emerge as beetles and renew their ravages on the fruit.

A few years ago fruit growers supposed that the curculio was unconquerable, but it now appears that he is as easily destroyed as any other insect, and now plum growing is a great success and very profitable. A spray of very weak Paris green water thrown upon the foliage at blossoming time, also again a few weeks later, destroys the curculio. The expense is but a trifle. The poison, in powdered form, can be had for about 25 cents per pound, and one pound dissolved in 200 gallons of water is the proper strength. The spraying machine advertised elsewhere in this catalogue is the best machine for the work. The old way of destroying the curculio is effective if persevered in, but requires more time than the average farmer is willing to devote to his plum trees. Spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheet and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn or feed to swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS.

These plums are extremely hardy trees, regular bearers and very productive. Some of them are curculio proof, that is, the egg deposited in them from some cause, fails to hatch and the punctured plums mature same as the others. Those of the Chickasaw type are mostly bushy, spreading growers with more or less thorns.

- Price of trees, except where noted, 50 cents.
  \ Wild Goose (Chickasaw)—Large, red, vigorous grower, very productive and curculio proof. July. 25 cents.
  \ Marianna (Chickasaw)—Seedling of Wild Goose; rapid grower; fruit round, large as Wild Goose, 10 days later, curculio proof.
  \ Quaker.—Good grower, red cheek, large, excellent, prolific. July 20th. $1.00.
  \ Newman (Chickasaw)—Medium size, bright red, good quality. July 25th.
  \ Robinson (Chickasaw).—Rather small, slightly oblong, clear bright red, and of superior quality. Last of July.
  \ Forest Garden.—Vigorous, red, large, excellent, prolific. Last of July.
  \ Weaver.—Large, reedish purple, with a blue bloom, very prolific; good quality. August.
  \ Golden Beauty.—Round, large as Wild Goose, rich golden yellow; very firm, small seed, nearly free, excellent in quality, immensely productive, late and valuable. Last of August. $1.00.
  \ DeSoto.—Medium; bright red; sweet, rich, of fine quality, hardy and productive. August.
  \ Miner (Chickasaw).—Medium size; oblong, dark purplish red, with fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, fine quality. September.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

These are strong growing, smooth limbed trees, much handsomer than those of the Chickasaw type, and equally as productive, but succumb more readily to attacks of the curculio. Price of trees, except where noted, 50 cents.
Spaulding.—Introducer’s description: The Spaulding is a curculio-proof plum, and its curculio enduring proclivity is not its only merit. Unlike most other so-called curculio-proof plums of which we have any knowledge, it does not belong to the Chickasaw or American species; but has descended from the same species as Green Gage, Coe’s Golden Drop, Lombard, etc. It is not exempt from the attacks of the “Little Turk,” any more than other varieties of the European Plum, but for some reason the wound is soon outgrown, the plums develop fair and perfect and no harm is done. The tree is a remarkable grower, with leathery, large, rich dark foliage. The fruit is large, yellowish green with marblings of a deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, of sugary sweetness, though sprightly and of great richness.

Washington.—Very large, yellowish green; juicy, sweet, good; rots badly. August.

Hungarian Prune.—Medium size, elongated, dark purplish black, with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sugary, rich, separates freely from the stone. Tree a vigorous, spreading grower. August. $1.00.

German Prune.—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple, of very agreeable flavor. August. $1.00.

Coe’s Golden Drop.—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; adheres to the stone; one of the best late plums. September. $1.00.

Common Blue Damson.—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom, separates freely from the stone. September. 50 cents.

Shropshire Damson.—Of fine quality; as free from the attacks of the curculio as the common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. Larger than the common Damson. September. $1.00.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

A unique class of plums, of great beauty and productiveness. The fruit is exquisitely perfumed, with a charmingly attractive bloom. Trees are exceedingly ornamental, with smooth branches and rich, light green foliage, and quite distinct from other varieties, early and prolific bearers. The flesh is so firm and meaty that they can safely be shipped long distances, and kept for a long time in excellent condition.

Price of trees, except where noted, $1.00.

Ogon.—From Japan; large, nearly round, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. Excellent for canning. Last of June.

Botan.—One of the imported Japan varieties. It is so remarkably strong and handsome in growth and foliage as to make it an ornament in any yard. It excels in early and profuse bearing. The fruit is large, handsome, showy and curculio-proof; beautiful lemon yellow, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with heavy bloom; very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed; freestone. July.
Abundance.—Description of Introducer: This is a remarkable fruit indeed; both in tree and fruit it is unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree, equalling in thrift and beauty the Kieffer Pear, which it even excels in early and profuse bearing.

Its propensity to early bearing is such that it loads in the nursery row, bending the limbs with weight of fruit until they sometimes break, and this is the case every year. The curculio having no effect upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub the same as with the Spaulding. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color with a decided white bloom and highly perfumed. Season early—July. Stone small and parts readily from flesh. Price, $1.50 each; $12.00 per dozen.

Satsuma.—A purple fleshy plum from Japan, of very vigorous growth, with rank, dark-green foliage; enormously productive of fruit: larger, handsomer, very much richer and better flavored than Kelsey—hardier and ripening five to six weeks earlier. Pit but little larger than a cherry stone. Fruits at two or three years of age. Considered the most valuable of Japan plums. Price, one year, 4 to 6 feet, $1.00 each; $10.00 per dozen.

Satsuma Blood.—A fine large plum of the Oriental class, as large as Kelsey, more globular in shape and from five to six weeks earlier. The flesh is solid, of a purplish-crimson color from pit to skin, juicy and of fine quality. Pit exceedingly small—very little larger than a cherry stone. Tree a strong, vigorous grower with brownish red bark and lanceolate foliage. H. E. VanDeman, U. S. Pomologist, says of it, “The Satsuma plum is equal to Kelsey in size and quality. It is as red as blood inside. A month earlier than Kelsey and probably harder, it may prove more valuable for the North where the Kelsey does not succeed.” $1.50 each; $12.00 per dozen.

Prunus Simoni (Apricot Plum).—This new plum, a native of northern China, is believed to be the most valuable new fruit introduced for many years, being hardy as far north as central Iowa and Nebraska, and in protected situations even farther. Its fruits are very pretty, with a very short stem; size of Orleans Plum, with brick red or dark cinnamon color. The flesh shows a fine apricot yellow, firm and has a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in the plums we cultivate. Price, $1.00 each; $10.00 per dozen.

Prunus Pissardi. — A new purple-leaved plum from Persia, very ornamental. The fruit is medium sized, nearly round, dark purple, pulpy flesh, very sweet, juicy and good. It is said to be unusually exempt from the attacks of the curculio. A handsome lawn tree. Price, $1.00 each; $10.00 per dozen.

Kelsey.—Fruit large to very large, heart-shaped, rich yellow, nearly overspread with light red, with a lovely, delicate bloom; flesh firm and melting, with remarkably small pit. Tree not quite as hardy as the peach; ripens late.
The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting; requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

The soil for the Grape should be dry: when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is an essential point to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

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.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good strong vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following Spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the Fall, will be from seven to ten feet long and should be cut back to within four or five feet of the root. The next Spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from ten to twelve inches apart. As these grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis. During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered, and the vine has shed its foliage, the cane should then be cut back to two buds. The following Spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. Grape vines should be top-dressed in the Spring.

Price of vines, except where noted, 50 cents each; $5.00 per dozen.

**Perkins.**—Bunch medium size, compact, pink, of good quality and very reliable; ripens early.

**Empire State.**—The vine is a remarkably healthy, strong grower, and very hardy. The clusters are exceedingly large (from six to ten inches long and shoulder-ed); berry, medium to large, nearly round, white, with a slight tinge of yellow, with a heavy white bloom—rendering it most beautiful; tender, juicy, sweet, rich, spicy and pure flavored; adheres to the stem with great tenacity; does not crack; ripens early (with Moore’s Early). $1.00.
**Niagara.**—Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact; sometimes shouldered; berries large, or larger than the Concord, mostly round; light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin, but tough, and does not crack; quality good; has a flavor and aroma peculiar to itself, much liked by most people; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center. $1.00.

**Dunlap.**—The most reliable grape ever grown in the South; vine a healthy vigorous grower, and matures a heavy crop of fine fruit every year; has not failed in fifteen years, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. Never known to mildew or rot. Bunches large, very compact, sometimes shouldered; berry large, pinkish white, tender, of excellent quality; ripens early, about two weeks before Concord, and will hang on the vine a long time after ripe. $1.00 each; $10.00 per dozen.

**Brighton.**—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best of satisfaction. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware.

**Catawba.**—Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; ripens with Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, and good culture to mature perfectly.

**Centennial.**—Color greenish white, with blush in the sun; bunch large, long and shouldered; berries medium, flesh very sweet and juicy, and of good quality; skin thin but tough. Vine vigorous, healthy and hardy, is productive and a good keeper. $1.00.

**Champion (Talman).**—This variety is valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than the Hartford, and nearly or quite equal to the latter in flavor. $1.00.

**Concord.**—A popular variety where the choice kinds fail to ripen; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black, with bloom; early; rots badly in some locations. 25 cents.

**Cottage.**—Seedling of Concord, a little smaller in bunch and berry, more compact, sweeter, and a few days earlier. Vine a rank grower, healthy and hardy. $1.00.

**Delaware.**—One of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines moderately vigorous, very hardy and productive.

**Diana.**—Bunches a little above medium size, compact; berries large, light red, very
juicy and sweet, with distinct, spicy, refreshing flavor; vine a vigorous grower, and bears well; ripens a little before the Isabella.

**Downing.**—A black grape; bunches very large, compact and shouldered; berries large to very large, flesh firm, meaty, tender, sweet and rich; vine vigorous, healthy and productive; ripens with Concord. $1.00.

**Draucut Amber.**—A very early red grape, large in bunch and berry, sweet but foxy; vine hardly, healthy and vigorous. Valuable for the North.

**Duchess.**—The Duchess originated with A. J. Caywood, in Ulster County, N. Y. Bunch medium to large, often eight inches long, shouldered, compact; berries medium, round, greenish white: skin thin, flesh tender, without pulp, rich and delicious. Ripens with the Delaware. $1.00.

**Eaton.**—Black; bunch and berry of the very largest size; not quite so early or sweet as its parent, the Concord, but less foxy; pleasant, juicy, with tender pulp; vine very vigorous, healthy and productive. Originated in Massachusetts. $1.00.

**Etta.**—White; seedling of Elvira, which it resembles, but has larger berries and firmer skin, is less compact and better quality. The vine is a vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive; ripens late.

**Early Victor.**—In bunch and berry it is rather below the average, but ripens very early, and what is of special importance it is very pure in flavor, with very little pulp and without a trace of foxiness, or other unpleasant tastes, while it is exceptionally sweet, sprightly and vinous, never cracks and adheres firmly to the bunch. Very hardy, and one of the few that resist mildew perfectly. Color black, with a fine bloom. $1.00.

**Eumelan.**—A native black grape. Bunches above medium, very handsome, double shouldered and moderately compact: berries round or slightly oval; in size medium; in color black. Its flesh is tender to the very center; its flavor rich, vinous and sprightly. $1.00.

**Green Mountain.**—Originated in Vermont. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit white, skin thin, pulp tender and rich; ripens early. $1.00.

**Hayes.**—A new white grape of medium sized bunch and berry; of first rate quality and very early; foliage healthy; vine vigorous and very hardy. $1.00.

**Hartford Prolific.**—Bunches rather large; berries large, globular: color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh sweet and juicy. Ripens four or five days before Concord; valuable for its hardiness, abundant bearing and early maturity.

**Highland.**—Black; bunch and berry very large and handsome; ripens with Catawba: quality very good, desirable wherever it will ripen. $1.00.

**Iona (Dr. Grant.)**—Bunches large, long, somewhat shouldered and loose; berries medium, of a fine, clear, wine color: skin thin: flesh tender, without pulp, with a brisk, sweet, vinous flavor. Ripens about a week after the Delaware.

**Ives.**—Probably a seedling of the Isabella; hardy and productive, but with a tough, acid center.

**Jefferson.**—Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive: leaves large, thick, downy, bunch very large, often double shouldered, very compact; berries large, roundish, oval, light red, with a thin blac bloom; flesh meaty or solid, tender, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, spicy: best for market. $1.00.

**Jessica.**—White; originated in Canada; ripens with the earliest; small to medium in bunch and berry; vine a fair, compact grower, hardy, healthy and productive.

**Jewel.**—Originated in Kansas; similar in appearance to Early Victor; ripens with the very earliest; black; bunch and berry medium sized, sweet, sprightly and good; vine vigorous, hardy, healthy, and productive.

**Leader.**—Originated in Ohio; white; bunch and berry medium sized; will dry into raisins; quality good; very hardy and productive.
Lady.—A seedling of the Concord. Of medium size, white and very good flavor; very early.

Lady Washington (Ricketts).—A cross between Concord and Allen's Hybrid. Fruit yellow, tinged with pink; bunches very large, often weighing a pound. Vine strong, very hardy. $1.00.

Martha.—A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles in growth and hardiness. Bunch of good size, and berry large, of pale green or light color; buttery, sweet, juicy, sprightly. Ripens with the Concord.

Mills.—Black; originated in Canada. Vine vigorous, hardy and healthy; supposed to be a cross between a native and foreign variety; bunch very large, long and shouldered; berry medium to large, adheres firmly to the stem, flesh firm, meaty, rich and sprightly. $1.00.

Moyer.—Red; originated in Canada; vine hardy, healthy and productive; bunches and berries rather small; ripens very early—with the earliest—and hangs well on the vine; resembles Delaware in appearance; sweet as soon as colored; skin thin but tough, pulp tender, rich and juicy. $1.50.

Monroe.—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; berries large, round; skin rather thick, black, covered with a thick coating of white bloom, very handsome. Flesh juicy, sweet, vinous and sprightly; a pleasant, refreshing table grape, and it is believed will make good wine. The vine is vigorous, with fine healthy foliage. Ripens with Hartford Prolific.

Moore's Diamond.—Vine a vigorous grower, with dark healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe. Skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy, and nearly transparent, with very few seeds. Berry about the size of Concord; rich, sprightly and sweet. Ripens about two weeks before Concord. $1.00.

Moore's Early.—A seedling of Concord, combining great vigor, health and productiveness; ten days earlier than Hartford. In quality, hardly to be distinguished from Concord. Bunch large, berries very large, black. $1.00.

Pocklington.—Is a seedling of the Concord. Originated and raised from seed by John Pocklington, Washington County, N. Y., an elevated, cold, late locality. The vine is thoroughly hardy, both in wood and foliage. Strong grower; never mildews; is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunch very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set. $1.00.

Woodruff Red.—Branch and berries very large and handsome, sweet and of fair quality, and strong and vigorous grower and iron-clad hardiness. $1.00.

Wyoming Red.—A very early red grape, desirable for the garden and vineyard, a good grower and healthy; bunch and berry small to medium, sweet, but a little foxy. $1.00.

Winchell.—Originated in Vermont. Color greenish white; bunch and berry medium size, flesh tender, juicy and rich. Vine hardy and healthy; ripens very early. $1.00.

Poughkeepsie Red.—A seedling grape, raised by A. J. Caywood; said to be a cross of Iona with Delaware and Walter; somewhat larger than Delaware, but resem-
bling it in general appearance. It is fully equal to the Delaware in quality, ripens early, and keeps well. So far as tested, much like the Delaware vine in habit of growth $1.00.

Prentiss.—A seedling of the Isabella; bunch large, not often shouldered, compact; berry medium to large, yellowish to green, sometimes with rosy tint on side next to the sun; skin thin but very firm; flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant musky aroma; vine a vigorous grower, with thick, heavy foliage, and very productive. $1.00.

ROGERS’ HYBRIDS.

Agawam (No. 15).—Large, round, early, and of great vigor of growth. Rich, high, peculiar aromatic flavor.

Goethe (No. 1).—A fine light colored variety, tinged and nearly covered with red when fully ripe. It has more the flavor of its foreign parent than any of the others, being tender to the center. Bunch and berry large. Ripens with Catawba.

Lindley (No. 9).—Resembles No. 3 in appearance, but distinct in flavor.

Massasoit (No. 3).—Large; resembles Diana in quality; tender, sweet and good.

Salem (No. 22).—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 early as the Delaware, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season for the past six years; keeps well.

Wilder (No. 4).—Large, bunches greatly shouldered; berry round and large, flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center, sweet, rather sprightly.

CURRANTS.

No garden is complete without a row of currant bushes. There is no fruit that equals this for making jellies, sauce, pies, etc.

CULTURE.—South of Kentucky the currant does not thrive unless planted in a cool, moist soil, which should be very deep and rich; the north side of fences where they are partially protected from the sun is recommended. Set two to four feet apart and cultivate well. A heavy mulch of straw or leaves should be applied every Spring if you do not wish to give constant cultivation.

Price, except where noted, $2.00 per dozen; $10.00 per 100.

Black Naples.—Very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wine or jellies.

Black Champion.—Bunches are very large, and the flavor of the fruit particularly delicious. It hangs long on the bushes, and unlike other varieties it will bear the severest pruning without detriment.

Cherry.—The largest of all the red currants. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

Crandall.—Originated in Kansas. In form of bush similar to our common currants, but making a stronger growth; fruit bluish-black, and in size from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; has a distinct flavor, desirable for pies, etc. 50 cents each.

Fay’s Prolific.—Color deep red; great bearer; stems longer than cherry, and berries hold their size to the end of the stem better. Quality first class; not quite so acid as Cherry, the best of all the red currants. 50 cents each.

La Versaillaise.—Very large, red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality; one of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

Lee’s Prolific.—An English production of great value. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable. 50 cents each.
Moore's Ruby.—Originated near Rochester, by Jacob Moore. Berries about same size and color of Victoria; bunches are long, bushes vigorous and very productive; less acid than the Cherry. 25 cents.

Prince Albert.—Large, bright red, resembling the Victoria; valuable for its lateness: vigorous and productive. 25 cents.

Red Dutch.—An old variety, excellent and well known.

Victoria.—Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, a good bearer. Very desirable.

White Dutch.—An excellent and well known sort.

White Grape.—Very large, yell wish white, sweet, or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

White Gondoin.—A large, light-colored sort, sweet, vigorous and productive. 25 cents.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows, and mulch deeply, six or more inches with straw, leaves, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for 20 years. The mulch retains moisture in the dryest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching be sure the ground is UNDER DRAINED, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivation is better than HALF mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew.

PRICE, except where noted, $2.00 per dozen; $10.00 per 100.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. The best sorts are INDUSTRY, CROWN BOB (red), and WHITE SMITH (greenish white) which in favorable localities do extremely well.

Crown Bob.—Fruit large, oblong, hairy; flavor first class.

Industry.—It is of vigorous, upright growth; a larger cropper than any other known variety, and one of the best for market purposes, owing to the properties it possesses of flowering late and afterwards swelling so quickly as to reach a suitable size for pulling green sooner than any other variety. If left to attain maturity it is a dark red color, hairy, with a pleasant, rich flavor.

White Smith.—Fruit large, roundish oblong; flavor first rate.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Downing.—Origin, Newburg, N. Y. Fruit large, roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth, flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive.

Houghton's Seedling.—A medium sized American variety, which bears abundant and regular crops, and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; very valuable.

Mountain Seedling.—A strong grower and heavy bearer; berries very large, dark red, smooth; a profitable variety.

Smith's Improved.—From Vermont. Large, oval, light green, with bloom; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good. Vigorous grower.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

On the last pages of this Catalogue will be found the business cards of a number of Commission Merchants. I can cheerfully recommend all of them as worthy of your confidence and patronage.
CULTURE.—The best soil for strawberries is that which contains an abundance of plant food, with sufficient drainage. Assuming that the land is drained, either naturally or artificially, it should be plowed as early in the spring as it is dry enough. When the best result is desired, it should be thoroughly pulverized to as good a depth as possible, without bringing the poor subsoil to the surface. Sometimes a single plowing and harrowing are insufficient, and it is necessary to repeat the work. In such cases the first plowing should be shallow, and the second deeper.

If well decomposed stable manure can be had—and there is nothing better—it is well to put on a liberal quantity after plowing, and harrow it in. If the manure be fresh it is better to plow it under. If commercial fertilizers must be relied upon, bone dust and unleached wood ashes contain all that any soil needs for this crop. From ten to twenty hundred pounds of the former to the acre should be used. It may be harrowed in before planting, or scattered over the surface afterwards, and worked in with cultivator end hoe. The ashes may be sown over the surface after the plants become established, or at any time through the growing season. They should not come in contact with the roots at the time of planting, nor should any considerable amount be allowed to fall upon the leaves at any time, and none at all when they are wet with dew or rain. Forty bushels to the acre is sufficient. Any soil that is rich enough for corn or potatoes will answer for strawberries, but a good crop of this fruit is worth so much that one can well afford to be liberal with the material out of which the crop is made.

Strawberries are grown in hills or matted rows, or some compromise between the two systems. In hill culture we cut off all runners, and rely upon the plants set out to produce the crop. A plant requires about a square foot of ground for its proper development, but as we must have room to get among them, we usually plant them in rows three feet apart, and one foot apart in the row. This gives ample room for horse and cultivator, and furnishes a path for pickers. By this method, ninety plants to the square rod are required. When it is the intention to let the runners cover the ground, the plants may be set two feet apart in the row, and the rows may be 3½ to 4 feet apart.

In selecting plants for a new bed, only those of the previous season’s growth should be used. Plants are usually better on a one-year-old bed than on an older one. Those who raise their own plants should take them up with care and trim off all the dead leaves and runners. Those who buy will find this already done. The roots should then be shortened to three inches. As many as twenty-five may be taken in the hand at once, with the crowns even, and all shortened at a single cut. The object of this is to cause the roots to spread out in planting, and not come together like the strands of a rope. It also causes the plant to send out new roots from the crown sooner than it otherwise would. The plants should be carried to the beds prepared for them with their roots in water, and taken out one by one, as needed. This causes the earth to adhere to the roots, and they are ready to commence growth at once.

Set the plant with its crown on a level with the surface, and its roots spread out fan-shaped. The crown must not be covered or the plants will die.

The surface of the ground should be stirred often, to destroy weeds and to prevent the formation of a crust, which hinders growth by keeping air from the roots. After
the first of September cultivation should be shallow, as the roots come very near the surface in the fall.

The blossoms should all be cut off as soon as they appear, for if allowed to produce fruit the plants will be much exhausted. When the matted row system is to be used, every runner should be cut off till the first of August. If grown in hills till that time, the plants will be so strong that they will send out several large runners at once, instead of one or two weak ones; and the cultivating and hoeing can be much more easily done without runners in the way. When hill culture is the method chosen, of course the runners must be kept cut throughout the season."

**Profits in Strawberries.**—This is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown, for those living near rail roads where they have good facilities for shipping to northern markets.

On good land, with proper attention, they usually pay from $75.00 to $200.00 per acre, annually, above expense of gathering, boxing, shipping, etc. This has been done by numbers of men in this and other counties in the past, with probabilities of the business being equally as remunerative in the future.

During the Spring of 1883 Mr. M. D. Majors of this county set three acres in strawberries, and the following spring, (1889) gathered over 400 crates of berries (of 24 quarts each) which netted him the sum of $500.00, clear of all expenses; and this was his first attempt at fruit growing for market, he having had no previous experience in handling berries. He shipped most of his berries to Louisville and Cincinnati.

In 1887 Mr. J. M. Abernathy, of this county, shipped from seven acres of land over 800 crates of berries, for which he received about $2,000, and after paying all expenses of boxes, picking, etc., he had over $200.00 per acre left; or over $1,400 for one crop from 7 acres.

And you can do the same if you will set the best land you have in berries, cultivate them well, and use reasonable judgment in marketing the fruit.

The blossoms of all varieties are bi-sexual or perfect, except those marked with the letter P, which are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate or imperfect, as shown by following figures. Pistillate varieties must have a row of a perfect flowered sort, planted every nine or twelve feet apart among them, or, better yet, every third or fourth plant in the row, to pollenize their blossoms. When properly fertilized the pistillate varieties are the **Pistillate or Imperfect** most prolific; and there is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure on getting fine, healthy plants, strictly pure and true to name. This I know my plants to be.

I usually charge a little more for fall dug plants, than for those delivered in spring, though I would not advise the setting of strawberries in the fall as it is very uncertain about having them live through the winter. If set late, say 1st of November, unless it is a very mild winter, they have no time to make root growth before freezing weather and cannot stand the repeated freezes and thaws of our Southern winters; while if set as early as September they often die for want of moisture. March or April is the proper time for planting them, the sooner after ground is in plow order the better. If properly set, at this time, while the soil is cool and moist, there is absolutely no risk; every plant will live.

It is impossible to name a list of varieties that will succeed everywhere. Varieties that do well on a certain kind of soil are sometimes worthless when planted on a different soil.

I would advise every one interested in growing this fruit for market to set a few plants of all the most promising new varieties, and by this means you will know for yourself which is adapted to your locality.
I am continually testing new sorts from all over the United States and aim to offer to the public only those that possess merit. The following list contains most of the leading popular old varieties and a number of the most promising new sorts. Plants will be tied in neat bunches with roots straightened, each variety plainly labelled and packed in moss.

Price of plants, except where noted, $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1000.

I am prepared to furnish them by the million, and will make special prices on large lots.

**VARIETIES.**

**Bubach No. 5** (P).—Originated with J. G. Bubach of Illinois. The plant is large, healthy and productive; sends out plenty of runners and is a model plant everywhere; free from rust. Fruit very large, roundish conical, rather light, glossy red, moderately firm and of good quality. Averages twice as large as Crescent and a few days later. A valuable berry for home use or market. Dozen 50c.; 100 $3.00.

**Belmont.**—A strong grower, but requires good soil and culture, or it is unproductive and unsatisfactory. The berry is quite distinct, oblong, dark crimson, glossy, of exceedingly high quality, rich and meaty; remarkable for its firmness and long keeping qualities. Dozen 50c.; 100 $3.00.

**Bomba.**—Originated with the late Judge Parry of New Jersey, from seed of the Crimson Cluster. The plant is large, with strong, healthy foliage. It develops many crowns and renews itself moderately well with strong runners. Blossom, bi-sexual. Fruit very large, dark red, of regular form, and one of the first to ripen. Dozen 50c.; 100 $3.00.

**Crystal City.**—Medium size, very early, good quality and a valuable variety where it succeeds but is a shy bearer here. It is used extensively as a fertilizer for Crescent but should be discarded on account of its small size as it injures the sale of Crescent when mixed.

**Crescent** (P).—The leading market berry of the South. Wonderfully productive and hardy; bright glossy red, fair quality, and has been shipped 1,300 miles in good condition.

**Chas. Downing.**—An old, well-known variety. Succeeds from Maine to California, but of late years in some sections its foliage has been affected with rust and blight. Requires good soil and cultivation. Ripens a few days after Crescent; large size; firm and of fair quality. A good shipper.

**Cumberland Triumph** (Jumbo).—A good vigorous plant, and under good culture, productive. Berry very large, round as an apple, of good quality, pale scarlet, rather soft. Excellent for home use, especially southward. Medium to late. Dozen 50c.; 100 $2.00.
Crawford.—Originated by that veteran berry grower, M. Crawford, and introduced last season for the first time. The following is the description given by Mr. Crawford himself:

"The plant is large and stocky, a very luxuriant grower, healthy, hardy and as free from rust or blight as any variety on my place. The leaves are large, dark green, and usually shade the fruit. It sends out a mass of strong roots that take full possession of the soil to a good depth, and hold what they gain, in spite of freezing and thawing. The fruit stalks are very strong, of medium length, and support a wonderfully heavy weight of fruit. It has a magnificent blossom, with a large number of very prominent stamens. It is very productive. I have never seen as heavy a crop of very large and superior berries on any other variety. Scores of people have pronounced it the finest sight they ever saw. The Crawford sends out an abundance of long and very stout runners, and the young plants are so large and vigorous that it is a pleasure to handle them.

The fruit is among the very largest, running from four to six inches, and even seven inches in circumference when well grown. Nor is it one of the crooked, warped style of berries that measure so much around the angles and appear to be larger than they are. The shape is from round to conical, with a slight neck. The first specimens that ripen are often irregular on the surface, sometimes triangular but never flattened nor ill-looking. The color is bright, glossy red above, and lighter underneath, and it is one of the best to color all over at once. The flesh is light pink. The seeds are prominent, and as dark as the berry on the upper side much lighter on the under side. The flesh is very firm, making it superior for canning or shipping; and the quality is excellent. Its keeping qualities are extra owing to its firmness and the protection given by its prominent seeds. It combines great size with beauty of form and color in such a high degree that it attracts great attention wherever it is shown; and its quality is as good as its appearance." Season early, and continues a long time in bearing. Dozen $1.00; 100 $5.00.

Cloud (P).—Said to be the largest early strawberry and the earliest large strawberry. The Rev. W. A. Mason of Mississippi writes of it:

"This new berry has forced itself into favor whatever known, without advertising. It was discovered about four years ago, and since that time has almost supplanted every other variety as a market berry. It is shipped to Chicago and commands the highest prices there. At the last meeting of the American Horticultural Society, it created a sensation. A resident gentleman stated that he saw a test of three rows of the same length, side by side, in which Captain Jack yielded 5 quarts, Crescent 7, and the Cloud 14 quarts. Of 21 varieties on my place, it is the most vigorous grower, and twice as productive as any other kind. Plants set early commence bearing April 15th, coming in with the Crystal City, and bore till June 15th, and had full crops on all the time, forming immense stools and making runners at the same. I have counted 21 large berries on
one fruit stem. *Its fruit is more uniformly large than any other strawberry I ever saw.* Its shape is regular, much like Gandy or Jersey Queen. It has the most vigorous roots I ever saw. Last spring I sent plants to several Northern States. Good results as to growth, etc., came from all quarters. A Maryland grower writes me that his Clouds are the prettiest plants in his county. Both Mr. Cloud and a Mr. Strickland contend for the right to name, but the American Horticultural Society adopted the name of 'Cloud.'

Price of plants: Dozen 50c.; 100 $3.00.

**Gold.**—From Connecticut. A handsome berry of best quality but a spare bearer and makes but few runners. Not desirable. Dozen 50c.

**Gandy.**—From New Jersey. This is generally conceded to be the best late variety. Its habits of growth are good, and no fault has been found with it, except that it is rather deficient in productiveness. The fruit is very large, roundish, conical, never irregular, of good color and quite firm. The quality is good. Two weeks later than Crescent. Dozen 50c.; 100 $3.00.

**Hyslup.**—Similar to Crystal City; claimed by some to be more productive.

**Haverland (P).**—From Southern Ohio. Its strong points are vigorous growth and great productiveness, and it is probably not surpassed in these respects. The plant is large and healthy. The fruit stalks are tall and always bent to the ground with the heavy weight of fruit. Fruit large, long, rather light red, moderately firm and of medium quality. A few days later than Crescent but larger and equally productive. Dozen 50c.; 100 $3.00.

**Hoffman.**—A new, perfect flowering variety which is now attracting a great deal of attention among fruit growers of the South. Very large, productive and a good shipper. Thought by some to be the best variety with which to fertilize Crescent. Dozen 50c.; 100 $2.00.

**Itaska.**—Originated in Indiana. Plants are vigorous and very productive in some localities. Not so good with me; small and a shy bearer. 100 $1.00.

**Jessie.**—I think Jessie combines more good points than any berry of my acquaintance. It has been before the public long enough to have been fully tested and we hear good reports from it wherever it has been tried. The originator, Mr. F. W. Loudon, of Jamesville, Wis., describes it as follows: 'The plant is a stout, luxuriant grower; foliage light green, large and clean, with never a trace of rust. The berry is very large, continuing large to the last picking, with very few small berries. It is of beautiful color, fine quality, good form; colors even, without white tips; quite firm, having been shipped 600 miles in good condition. If picked green, as the Wilson usually is, it will carry 1,000 miles. In 1884, from 180 hills set September previous, I picked twenty-six berries that made two heaping quarts; twenty-two berries from same hills, not selected, made one heap-
The Jessie originated in Wisconsin; and a delegation of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, after examination of the berry in fruiting, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the show of the 'Jessie' upon F. W. Loudon's grounds exceeds anything we have ever seen in size, productiveness and quality, and we believe it possesses more valuable qualities than any new variety now disseminated."

Mathew Crawford, regarded as one of the most competent judges in Ohio, says: "I have fruited the Jessie twice in my home garden, and can find no weak place in it. This is more than I can say for any other strawberry that was sent me for trial. The plant is perfection itself, being strong, stocky, vigorous, free from rust and wonderfully productive. It has a perfect blossom. The fruit is very large, of regular form, with rare exceptions, and it is among the very best in quality. No other yet in the market has so many good qualities. As soon as it becomes well known it will take the place of a large number of varieties now considered among the very best."

Jewell (P).—A native of Connecticut. Makes so few runners that it is hard to propagate. Said to do well on heavy soil with high culture. Dozen $1.00; 100 $4.00.

Jersey Queen (P).—One of the best late berries for home use. Large, rich, fine flavor and with good culture it is very productive. Late. Dozen 50c.; 100 $2.00.

Michel's Early.—I have learned the following in regard to this berry, after considerable correspondence, and am of the opinion that it is about the truth:

"One of a number of seedlings that came up near a packing shed in White County, Arkansas, where a lot of strawberry pulp had been thrown the previous year. It is probably a seedling of the Crescent, as it resembles that variety in many ways, and is eight or ten days earlier."

"The plant is remarkable for its vitality, and its ability to withstand the heat and drought of summer, as well as the cold of winter. It has been planted by the acre after the bearing season, and made a luxuriant growth."

"The foliage is tall and heavy, and free from rust or blight. It increases rapidly by runners, and the young plants root deeply and are able to endure hardships that would be fatal to most varieties."

"It has a bi-sexual blossom."

"It is as large and productive as the Crescent, and ripens about ten days earlier, making it the most profitable of all. Two and one-fourth acres brought the owner $1,300 last season, and within three weeks after the picking season, he sold to his neighbors nearly 150,000 plants."

"The berry is conical, always of fine form, bright scarlet color, and of the very finest quality—possessing the flavor of the wild strawberry."

"Its firmness enables it to be shipped from central Arkansas to St. Louis, where it brings a higher price than any other variety."

Dozen 50c.; 100 $2.00.
Monmouth.—Recommended as being as large and productive as Crescent and with perfect bloom. It ripens with Crescent but is smaller and not so productive on my soil. Try it in a small way, your soil may suit it. $.100 per 100.

May King.—From New Jersey. One of the Crescent style. It is a very vigorous, healthy grower, with green, healthy foliage, and an excellent bearer. It furnishes an abundance of pollen, and is a good sort to plant with the Crescent. It bears well, and the fruit is good size, roundish, light red and of good quality.

Manchester (P.).—One of the best late berries for home use in many sections. Its chief fault is with its foliage, which rusts badly on heavy soils. Succeeds on light sandy soil. Fruit large, uniform in size and shape, and of good quality. Doz., 50c.; 100, $2.00.

Mammoth.—An extremely large berry, but requires strong soil with thorough cultivation to do any good. Those wishing to raise premium berries should plant this variety. The originator exhibited 54 berries that filled four quart boxes, one box containing only eleven berries. Dozen, $1.00; 100, $5.00.

Old Ironclad.—In fruit it closely resembles the old Wilson, but a more vigorous grower, making an abundance of very large, strong plants, with tall, dark green foliage, free from rust. Ripens with Crescent; has a wonderful amount of pollen in the bloom and is an excellent variety with which to fertilize pistillate blooming kinds.

Parry.—A seedling of Jersey Queen, but it has a perfect flower; very large, productive, hardy firm; plant strong and vigorous; with good soil and cultivation it is a very profitable market berry. Ripens early. 100, $2.00.

Sharpless.—This variety is old and known by most all fruit growers. At one time it stood at the head of the list of fine berries, but of late years it is giving way to newer and more productive varieties. It is still a favorite with some, and with good cultivation produces fair crops of very large berries. Succeeds best on strong heavy soil; season medium to late.

Sucker State.—A fine large berry with perfect bloom; resembles Cumberland Triumph, but is earlier and more productive. A good shipping berry and is used extensively as a fertilizer for Crescent.

Warfield’s No. 2 (P.)—We copy from the catalogue of M. Crawford: “Found by B. C. Warfield, of southern Illinois. It is probably a seedling of the Crescent. It is the great market berry wherever known and very certain to supercede Crescent. It was shipped to Chicago last season, and was conceded to be the finest berry that went to that market in any quantity. The plant is a vigorous grower, tough and hardy, and astonishingly productive. It makes a great many runners, and is as free from rust as any variety. Blossom pistillate. Fruit large, conical, always of regular form, and slightly necked. The color is dark, glossy red, and it holds its color and form a long time after being picked. It has an agreeable, sprightly flavor, and ripens early.”

Prof. J. Troop, Horticulturist of the Indiana Experiment Station, writes: “First of all, I would mention Warfield’s No. 2 as taking the lead. While we have raised larger berries from a few other varieties, we have failed, so far, to find one which combines uniformity of size (and large size, too), productiveness, excellent quality, good shape and color, to as great an extent as this.” Ripens with Crescent. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, $2.00.
This fruit comes just after strawberries and is popular everywhere. Nothing is easier grown or will give better returns for the time and money invested. For garden culture the plants should be set 2 to 3 feet apart in the row; for field culture, 3 feet in row and rows 7 feet apart. Do not hill the dirt about the plants but give level cultivation and keep free from weeds and grass. Pinch off canes when two feet high and prune off laterals the following Spring, within 12 or 18 inches of the cane. This gives a stout bushy plant which needs no staking or wiring.

If land is not naturally rich, manure heavily before setting as they like a strong soil. Cut out old wood each year after done fruiting. They are divided into two classes: "Black Caps," which propagate only from tips, and "Reds," which propagate by suckering like blackberries. The young suckers should be thinned out with the hoe or they will become too much crowded.

Price of plants, except where noted: Dozen $1.00; 100 $5.00.

Special prices on large lots at wholesale.

**BLACK VARIETIES.**

**Souhegan or Tyler.**—Quoting from an old berry grower: "These varieties are so near alike that one description will answer for both. The earliest black raspberry and the best known early sort. Ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black with little bloom, firm and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Valuable for market.

**Johnson's Sweet.**—From western New York; highly recommended by parties in that locality and from what I have seen of it I think it will do equally as well at the South. Fruited for me last year and is of superior quality; very sweet and the flavor is delicious. Nearly equal in size to Gregg, earlier, and fully as productive. Dozen $2.00; 100 $10.00.
Mammotb Cluster.—This has proved one of the most reliable and profitable black raspberries in the South. Immensely productive, of fair size and good quality. With me it yields one-third to one-half more per acre than Gregg; of better quality, and a week to ten days earlier. Good for home use or market.

Carman.—Chas. A. Green says of it: "A new early blackcap from Connecticut, said to unite large size, extra earliness, fine quality and great productiveness. The plants resemble the Souhegan, healthy and hardy; fully as productive as Souhegan or Tyler; fruit jet black, large as Gregg, best quality and the earliest of all to ripen."

Dozen $2.00; 100 $10.00.

Gregg.—One of the very largest, late blackcaps. Canes of strong vigorous growth and very productive, berries covered with heavy bloom, firm, and of fine flavor, especially valuable for drying or evaporating as it gives more pounds of dried fruit to the bushel than any other variety. Requires good strong soil to give best results and responds liberally to generous treatment.

RED VARIETIES.

Begin ripening about a week later than the blackcaps and continue a long time in fruit, extending the season several weeks after the black varieties are gone.

Marlboro.—One of the largest and best early red raspberries in cultivation. Canes vigorous, stout, hardy and productive. Fruit large, luscious, bright crimson and of good quality. Dozen $2.00.

Cuthbert.—One of the leading late market varieties. Like the Crescent strawberry it seems to succeed wherever planted. The canes are hardy and of strong rampant growth, with large healthy foliage and exceedingly productive. Berries large, dark crimson, quite firm and of good flavor.

Superb.—An exceedingly large, fine variety which is tender at the North and has been discarded there on that account, but does well south of Illinois, and will probably prove to be our most profitable red raspberry for the South. Dozen $2.00.

Turner (Southern Thornless).—Downing says of this variety: "A hardy variety from Illinois; it appears to succeed in more localities than any of the red varieties, and less subject to changes of heat and cold; very productive. Fruit medium or above, roundish conical, bright scarlet; flesh rather soft, sweet, pleasant, but not rich; a good berry for home use, but not quite firm enough for a distant market."
Brandywine.—"A large, scarlet berry, firm and beautiful; bears transportation well, but not quite equal to some others in quality.

Golden Queen (yellow).—The finest flavored of all the raspberries. In size equal to Cuthbert; immensely productive; a very strong grower and hardy enough to stand alike the cold winters at the North or the hot dry summers of the South without injury. The desire for a yellow raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety. Dozen $2.00.
Plant on good land, moderately manured. Rows seven feet apart, three feet in the rows for field; prune as with Raspberries. Form a hedge or tie to wire. Cultivate shallow.

\text{Agawam}.—Ripens earlier than other kinds, and has a flavor similar and equal to the wild berry. Perfectly hardy.

\text{Early Harvest}.—A variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously. Hardier than Kittatinny or Lawton; an enormous bearer. Berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not as large as some varieties.

\text{Erie}.—Very large and very early. Perfectly hardy, a strong grower and great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort.

\text{Kittatinny}.—Commences ripening after the Wilson's Early, and continues longer in bearing; is ripe as soon as black, and much earlier, sweeter and better in all respects than the Lawton, which it resembles in plant and fruit.

\text{Lawton}.—Fruit very large and black, of excellent quality; an abundant bearer.

\text{Wilson's Early}.—Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color; of a sweet excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.

\text{Wilson Junior}.—A seedling of Wilson's Early, ripening a week earlier than that variety; fruit of the largest size; bush vigorous and healthy.
NUT BEARING TREES.

Price of trees, except where noted, 50c. each.

Almond, Hard Shell.—Fine hardy variety, with large plump kernels, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom.

Almond, Soft Shell.—This is the “Ladies’ Almond” of the shops, and although preferable to the former, it is not quite so hardy. Kernel sweet and rich.

Chestnut, American.—Our native species. Smaller than Spanish, but sweeter.

Chestnut, Spanish.—A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor. $1.00.

Walnut, Black.—The well-known native species, hardy, prolific and valuable. The timber in point of durability is difficult to excel.

Walnut, English.—This rich and fine flavored nut is quite hardy with us, and makes a vigorous growth. Well worthy of cultivation.

Texas Pecans.—A large, thin shelled variety.

MULBERRIES.

The Mulberry is a very ornamental tree in garden or lawn, with its large, green glossy foliage; and some newer varieties are worthy of general cultivation for their fruit alone.

Downing’s Everbearing.—Produced from seeds of the Multicaulis. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit 1 1/4 inches long and 3-8 of an inch in diameter; color blue-black, flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with sprightly vinous flavor. $1.00.

New American.—Fruit of the largest size, black, delicious in flavor. An attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves; of rapid growth and hardy. $1.00.

White.—Commonly cultivated for silk. Fruit not equal to the black sorts. 50c.

Russian.—Brought to notice by the Mennonite colonists of the Northwest. The timber is desirable for fuel, is fine for cabinet work, and fence posts made from it are exceedingly durable. Is a rapidly growing tree, bears fruit at two or three years of age, and every year; color of the fruit varies some, but is generally black. 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

FIGS.

Price, 50 cents each.

Figs.—Black Ischia, Brown Turkey, Celestial and White Marseilles.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep; needs high culture.

Early Scarlet.—Rather small, but early and good.

Linnaeus.—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. 25c. each; dozen $2.00.
ASPARAGUS.

To make a good Asparagus bed, the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a piece of fine, loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two-year, or strong one-year plants; and for garden, set in rows 18 to 29 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in a row.

Make a small mound of the soil, over which the roots should be evenly spread, so that the crowns, when covered, shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall, the whole bed should be covered before winter sets in with two or three inches of stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the spring. Dozen 50c.; 100 $3.00.

ORNAMENTAL

TREES AND PLANTS

EVERGREENS.

Price, except where noted, $1.00 for 1 foot high and 50c. for each additional foot.

ARBOR VITÆ (Thuja).

AMERICAN (Occidentalis).—This plant is, all things considered, the finest evergreen. Valuable for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if nursery specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly, and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a magnificent hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Of course it is not adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground, or for any other purpose.

COMPACTA (Parson's).—Foliage light green; habit dwarfish and quite compact.

ERICOIDES (Heath Leaved).—Of low, dwarfish habit, forming a round, compact head, with delicate sharp pointed foliage.

PYRAMIDALIS.—The most beautiful of all the Arbor Vitæ, having dark green compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

SIBERIAN (Siberica).—The best of the genus of this country: exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in Winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornamental trees and hedges.

TOM THUMB.—Similar to the Heath Leaved, but more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact habit; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places where large trees are not admissible.

FIR (Picea, Abies, etc).

BALSAM, or AMERICAN SILVER (Balsamea).—A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

NOBILIS.—A lofty, majestic tree, with dark shining green leaves and horizontal branches regularly arranged; one of the finest evergreens native to America.

NORDMANNIANA.—This is a symmetrical and imposing tree: the warm green of the young shoots contrasts finely with the rich, deep color of the old foliage; the best of the Silver Firs.

PUNGENS.—Colorado Blue Spruce. Known for awhile under the following names: Abies Menziesii, Paryana, Abies Englemanii. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a rich blue or sage color; an important acquisition.
**JUNIPER (Juniperus.)**

**Virginian (Virginica).**—The Red Cedar. A well-known American tree with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

**Irish (Hibernica).**—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

**Savin (Sabina).**—A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desired shape, and made very ornamental.

**Swedish (Suecica).**—Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with bluish-green foliage, of somewhat lighter color than the preceding, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

**PINE (Pinus).**

**Austrian, or Black (Austriaca).**—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

**Cembra (Swiss Stone).**—Of conical form, very uniform and dense in growth, leaves a dull green; bears purple cones; a most desirable dwarf pine.

**Scotch (Sylvestris).**—A fine, robust, rapidly-growing tree, with stout erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

**White (Strobus).**—The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

**Norway Spruce.**—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine graceful pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.
I keep a small stock of select roses; mostly Hybrid Perpetuals and Tea roses, which
I furnish to my customers at 50cts. to $1.00 each for strong, 2 year plants. Those
wanting quantities of roses or other flowering plants, greenhouse plants, etc., will do
well to correspond with the Florists whose advertisements appear on another page of
this catalogue.

**Gen. Washington.**—Brilliant rosy crimson; large and double; fine. 50c.
**Gen. Jacqueminot.**—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective. 75c.
**Giant of Battles.**—Very deep, brilliant crimson center; dwarf habit, free bloomer
and one of the very best. 75c.
**Louis Van Houtii.**—Beautiful maroon; medium size; full, of fine shape, de-
iciously perfumed. $1.00.
**Louise Margottin.**—Beautiful pink; cupped form. 75c.

**TEA ROSES.**

**Bon Silene.**—Purplish carmine. 50c.
**Jeanne d' Arc.**—Pure white, very fragrant and beautiful; strong, luxuriant
grower. 75c.
**Clara Silvain.**—Pure white, large and full. 75c.
**Marechal Niel.**—Very bright, rich, golden yellow; very large, full and perfect
form; of vigorous growth and a free bloomer. 75c.
**Madame Bravy.**—White with rose center, large and fine. $1.00.

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