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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

SELECT FRUIT TREES,

GRAPE VINES *and* SMALL FRUITS,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE AT

Smith's Nursery

AND FRUIT FARM,

=====NINE MILES WEST OF=====

FRANKLIN, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TENN.,

=====BY=====

Wm. Hy. Smith.

NASHVILLE, TENN. :

GOSPEL ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,

1892.

To Our Customers.

OUR nursery, heretofore known as the Williamson Nursery, will in future be called, "SMITH'S NURSERY AND FRUIT FARM."

We are extending our fruit growing and find our soil and location well suited for the business. It is certainly an advantage to the careful and pains-taking fruit grower, to know that he is getting his Nursery Stock from a practical horticulturist who is testing, as far as practicable, what he sells to others.

We commenced handling trees in the spring of 1873. We have been busily studying, practicing, and learning all we could in regard to the business since that time. While there is much yet to learn, our success warrants the conclusion that we have accomplished much.

Our customers will please notice,

1. Our terms are cash, unless special agreement to the contrary.
2. If the varieties of fruit ordered cannot all be supplied, others equally good, ripening at the same season may be sent with the consent of the purchaser.
3. When purchasers describe their location, stating when they want the fruit to ripen, and leave the selection to us, we guarantee satisfaction, if trees are cared for.
4. Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling out an order so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation.
5. All orders will be delivered at the depot in Franklin, free of charge.
6. Our prices will be moderate.
7. To those wishing large orders, we offer special inducements.
8. Wholesale prices to nurserymen and dealers.

For further information, or for catalogues, address:

WM. HY. SMITH,
Leiper's Fork, Williamson County, Tenn.

Testimonials.

FRANKLIN, TENN., APRIL 4, 1892.

We, the subscribers, having full confidence in the integrity and business capacity of Wm. Hy. Smith, as a nurseryman, take pleasure in recommending him to all persons interested in growing fine fruit.

J. W. HARRISON,

E. B. CAMPBELL,

JNO. B. McEWEN,

W. E. WINSTEAD,

C H. KINNARD,

P. A. HOUSE,

ATHA THOMAS,

SMITHSON, KENNEDY & HODGE.

NASHVILLE, MARCH 5, 1892.

We, the subscribers, living near Goodlettsville, Tenn., have tried Wm. Hy. Smith's trees, and prefer them.

J. D. BERKLIN,

LEE McCASLAND,

W. J. CAMPBELL,

A. G. SHIVERS,

T. J. KEMPER,

W. G. BOOTH, GOODLETTSVILLE, TENN.

S. S. WHARTON, NASHVILLE, TENN.

GENERAL REMARKS ON APPLES.

MUCH of our want of success is due to our disregard of some important truths. Successful fruit growing must be learned by studying the habits of our finer sorts. Taking apples to illustrate: Lady Finger and Fall Pippin attain perfection only on rich, deep soil; the best trees of these sorts are usually found on rich, level land, while Wine Sap, Kinnaird, and all the Wine Sap family, do best on high land; but the Wine Sap will do reasonably well where any apple will grow.

Again, Ben Davis, Lady Finger, Hall, and Red Crab, are early and abundant and constant bearers; such sorts exhaust the fruit-producing properties of the soil more rapidly than some others, and require liberal feeding to maintain fruitfulness for any length of time. Jones' Seedling, originating near me in a rich limestone valley, suits that location, while Shockly does well only on our sandy, free-stone hills. Yates, no doubt a seedling, and an improvement on Hall, seems to succeed well on any ordinary land and makes a valuable winter apple for general culture.

To be brief. Were we planting an orchard on high, good apple land, we would give preference to the following varieties: Early Cotton Harvest, Summer Pearmain, Sum. Queen, Gravenstein, Bostick Queen, Rome Beauty, Paragon, Kinnaird, Yates, Shockly, Red Limbertwig, and any of the finest green skin winter apples.

If the location is low and rich, the following will be most apt to succeed: Harvest St'd July, Fall Pippin, Fall Queen, Lady Finger, Wine Sap, Ben Davis, Yates' Red Crab and Jones'.

We are frequently asked, How do you graft? on whole roots or piece roots? We usually cut our roots 4 to 5 inches long; occasionally we make one graft to a seedling; this is called "whole root grafting," when in truth there is no such a thing. Those who *pretend* to practice "whole root grafting," select the shorter seedlings and shorten them to about 7 or 8 inches in length.

The important things for the purchaser to know, are: Am I getting trees in good condition, true to name, and with plenty of healthy roots. With these in good soil with good culture, you will have success. The roots of apple trees go wherever good soil and treatment invite them. We favor deep setting of apples where thorough culture is given; if this is not given, best to set as they stood in the nursery. Setting out two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery, and nice culture, and a little mulching during the entire growing season for two or three years will produce roots above the union with the seedling. This is a very great advantage to any apple orchard.

We would be glad to add many other suggestions on other points of interest, but must omit them. We only suggest the importance of spraying fruit trees to destroy insects, etc. In many sections of the country it is extensively practiced with marked success. For full information on this subject we must refer the reader to the many catalogues published by those furnishing the machines for doing the work. The cost is but little.

LEFONT'S LIQUID GRAFTING WAX.

"Melt one pound of common rosin over a gentle fire. Add to it one ounce of beef tallow and stir well. Take it from the fire, let it cool down a little and then mix with it a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, and after that about seven ounces of strong alcohol (95 per cent.) Then replace it on a slow fire and stir well. Great care is necessary to prevent the alcohol from getting inflamed. This must be continued till the whole becomes a homogeneous mass like honey." Keep in a large mouth bottle and use in out-door grafting, or to cover the wounds of trees. It is very superior to any other known preparation for this purpose.

TO PROTECT YOUNG TREES FROM MICE AND RABBITS.

Dissolve two pounds of lime and one pound of copperas in a bucket of warm water, in which a little glue or flour paste has been previously dissolved; add one spoonful of sulphur; apply with a brush from the ground up as high as necessary. It is also very beneficial to the trees. This should be done in November or December. Select a clear day to do this.

To destroy insects in the summer and promote growth on young trees and plants, the New York Experimental Station prepares the

remedy as follow: One pound of common soap is dissolved in one gallon of boiling water and one quart of kerosene oil added, as soon as the boiling mixture is removed from the fire. The whole must be thoroughly, vigorously and constantly stirred until cold. A pint of this emulsion is then dissolved in ten gallons of hot water, and when thus applied to plants or trees, will be found harmless to them but death to the insects. In a more concentrated form, however, the kerosene emulsion may do injury to tender plants, as we have found out to our sorrow.

A TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE WHEN PLANTED AT STATED DISTANCES IN FEET.

<i>No. of Plants.</i>		<i>No. of Plants.</i>		<i>No. of Plants.</i>	
1 x 1	43,560	14 x 14	222	34 x 34	37
1 x 2	21,780	15 x 15	193	35 x 35	35
2 x 2	10,890	16 x 16	170	36 x 36	32
2 x 3	7,260	17 x 17	150	37 x 37	31
2 x 4	5,445	18 x 18	134	38 x 38	30
3 x 3	4,840	19 x 19	120	39 x 39	28
3 x 4	3,630	20 x 20	109	40 x 40	27
3 x 6	2,420	21 x 21	98	41 x 41	26
4 x 4	2,720	22 x 22	90	42 x 42	24
4 x 6	2,820	23 x 23	85	43 x 43	22
4 x 8	1,352	24 x 24	75	44 x 44	22
5 x 5	1,742	25 x 25	69	45 x 45	21
6 x 6	1,210	26 x 26	64	46 x 46	20
6 x 8	910	27 x 27	59	47 x 47	19
7 x 7	888	28 x 28	55	48 x 48	18
8 x 8	680	30 x 30	48	49 x 49	18
9 x 9	537	31 x 31	45	50 x 50	17
10 x 10	435	32 x 32	43		
12 x 12	302	33 x 33	40		

APPLES.

Charles Downing, in the second revised edition, page 86, says: "The summer ripening varieties of apples originating North, are greatly improved when grown South." Our people are just beginning to awaken to the importance of this fact. If we can grow better summer fruit than they can, and place it in the markets of the Northern cities from two to four weeks ahead of their early apples, this industry will certainly assume large proportions in the near future. Our list will be found very complete, comprising all of the best varieties for the South and West, arranged in the order of ripening.

EARLY COTTON—Tree of excellent habit, more durable than Harvest, an annual and good bearer, fruit beginning to ripen with May Apple, round, greenish yellow, nearly as large as Harvest, of most excellent flavor. Well tested here. The *best very early* apple.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Tree an upright, slow grower, and early bearer. Fruit medium cream yellow, acid, firm, a good shipper but not so valuable as Harvest in this climate.

EARLY HARVEST—An upright, spreading tree of moderate growth. A medium size yellow apple, of mild, fine flavor. Very valuable for market or home use. June 20 to July.

LANE (Probably Sops of Wine)—Large, rather conical, dark crimson on yellow ground; flesh tender, vinous, with a spicy aroma. A good and handsome fruit, ripening the end of June. John Lane, of Una, Tenn., has a bearing tree of this apple; bears every year and sells better than Harvest in the Nashville market.

CAROLINA RED JUNE—An upright tree of slow growth, but an early and good bearer; a medium size, oblong, dark red apple; flesh white, tender, juicy and excellent. July 1st to 10th.

STRIPED JULY—From Wilson county, Tennessee. Tree a fine grower; fruit medium to large, bright red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish rich, sub-acid, very firm and high flavored. An excellent bearer. July 5th to 20th.

FANNY—Large, deep rich crimson red, moderately sprinkled with white dots. Flesh white, a little stained next the skin, tender, juicy, pleasant sub-acid. One of the best. July. New and very highly recommended.

WILLIAMS' FAVORITE, Southern Queen or Summer Queen of some—Tree vigorous and hardy, and an excellent bearer. Fruit medium to large, roundish conical, red striped on yellow ground. Next to the Harvest, this is best well tested market apple. If Fanny proves any better it will be very fine. Ripe, July 5th to 20th.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, conical, yellow, skin smooth, flesh white, very tender, rich, sweet flavor. Tree moderately vigorous. July.

RAGAN'S YELLOW—(Local name.)—A beautiful, yellow apple, larger and finer than Horse. Really an improved Horse. July 15th to 30th. We continue to grow some trees of the old Horse A., but this will be found better both in tree and fruit.

AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAN—Medium to large, irregular in shape, but generally conical, dull purplish red, partially striped, quality best. Tree hardy, but a slow grower in nursery. Middle of July to middle of August. An excellent bearer.

SUMMER QUEEN—Tree an upright, moderate grower; quite distinct from Summer Queen or Sharp's Early of Downing; fruit large to very large; bright red with some darker colored stripes; an excellent bearer. Ripe August 1st.

GRAVENSTEIN—From C. E. Douglass, Gallatin, Tenn. Grown in Summer county for a long time and highly esteemed. Tree vigorous, spreading; an abundant bearer; large, oblate, striped on yellow ground; a firm, heavy apple, very rich and juicy; of delicious flavor. August 10th to 20th.

Primate, Red Astrachan, Golden Sweet, and Julian are all good, early apples, but we prefer the above sorts.

SELECT LIST OF FALL APPLES.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Tree upright, spreading, and very vigorous. Fruit clear, lemon yellow, with brilliant crimson cheek next the sun. Flesh white, very rich, sub-acid. Commences ripening Aug. 10th and continues for a month or more.

FALL PIPPIN—Tree vigorous, irregular, spreading and very long lived; fruit very large, beautiful yellow when fully ripe; of the finest flavor; unsurpassed for cooking. Requires rich, deep soil to attain perfection. Then it is truly magnificent both in tree and fruit. The two finest apple trees known to me near Nashville are Fall Pippin. One is in Davidson, and one in Williamson. It is infinitely superior to the old pound apple, coming at the same season, last of Aug. and Sept.

FALL QUEEN, BUCKINGHAM—Tree upright, spreading, very healthy, long lived and productive. Fruit large, yellow, with bright, red cheek and crimson stripes; sub-acid, very rich, juicy and fine flavored. September and October.

BOSTICK QUEEN—High Lo Jack of some. Tree similar to Fall Queen, but a more vigorous grower; fruit resembles Fall Queen, but larger and more highly colored. Sells higher in Nashville than any apple of the same season. September.

CARTER'S BLUE, LADY FITZPATRICK—Origin, Alabama, very large, green, with thick, blue bloom; flesh crisp and sugary; very rich aroma. Tree distinct, a desirable fruit. October and November.

LADY FINGER—A large, beautiful, red apple of fine flavor and very productive; tree very upright. Should be made to branch very low; does best in well drained, rich land. October to December. Of very little value on thin land, but one of the few sorts that succeeds best on rich, level land. An abundant bearer, and free from rot.

EARLY WINTER.

ROME BEAUTY—Tree of excellent habit, a late bloomer and fine bearer; origin, Southern Ohio but succeeds well here; fruit large, red striped, very handsome; flesh tender, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Best on high land. Oct. to Jan.

KINNAIRD'S CHOICE—Origin, Williamson county, Tenn. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, healthy, and productive. Fruit medium to large, somewhat flattened, mostly covered with a dark, rich red. Flesh yellow, mild, rich, sub-acid, and very aromatic; succeeds best on high land. It is the finest early winter apple in Middle Tennessee.

MANGUM—Carter, of Alabama. Tree upright spreading; fruit medium, striped with red on yellow ground, sub-acid, very juicy, rich and tender, and a fine bearer; good southern sort. October to February.

SMITH'S CIDER, CHOICE KENTUCK—Large, conical, glossy yellow, nearly covered with bright carmine; flesh white, very juicy, sub-acid, well flavored. A very productive sort, successful only on high, good locations; specks on low land.

POOR HOUSE, Winter Green—Origin, Sumner county, Tennessee. Fruit large, roundish, pale yellowish green. Tree of excellent habit and abundant bearer. November to February.

SWEET LIMBERTWIG, from Grundy county, Tennessee.—Tree and fruit resemble Kinnaid's Choice. No doubt the finest winter sweet apple for Tennessee. November to January.

MEDIUM WINTER.

BEN DAVIS—Large, roundish, oblong, striped, mostly red; very handsome, mild, sub-acid, not rich. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. For all sorts of locations this is among the safest and most profitable market apple grown in this country. November to March.

BARKER'S LINER, a favorite Wilson county apple.—Known in Marshall county as the Ezell apple, in Sumner county as Baltimore. Medium to large; more or less oblique, purple striped, very juicy, rich and high flavored; tree very hardy and bears abundantly. Probably Gilpin, of Downing. November to March.

CULLESAGA—Fruit medium to large, roundish, somewhat flattened; skin mostly covered with dark, rich red; flesh yellow, with mild, rich flavor. Close kin to Red Limbertwig. January to April.

WINE SAP—Tree irregular spreading, hardy and productive, fruit medium to large, light red on yellow ground; firm, rich, juicy, and fine flavored. The most *generally successful* sort, adapting itself better to all sorts of localities than any other variety. November to March.

LATE WINTER.

HALL—Tree upright; fruit small; flesh yellowish, fine grained, juicy and high flavored; a fine bearer and keeper.

LADY—Tree very upright; fruit small, flat, yellow with pink blush; beautiful and of delicious flavor; keeps till May; a very fancy apple. Tree a very slow grower, and tender.

RAULE'S JANET, Never Fail.—Tree irregular spreading; blooms later than other varieties; an excellent bearer; very juicy, striped, tender meat. November to May. Only valuable on high, dry, sunny locations.

LIMBERTWIG, RED—Tree upright and spreading; fruit medium, an excellent bearer and long keeper; fruit specks on low land. A favorite mountain apple.

SHOCKLEY—The best and most popular *Southern winter apple*. Size medium, conical, regular; yellow with bright crimson cheek, and beautiful appearance; flesh firm, sweet, and of good flavor. Tree erect, vigorous grower and good bearer. Ripens in October and keeps until the following summer. Best on sandy or free-stone soil. Should never be planted on limestone soil; there the leaves take the rust, and fruit is very inferior.

SAUTA—Large, greenish yellow and russet; quality good; a good keeper. October to March.

YATES—Size small, dark red, with numerous gray spots, ripens in November, keeps until March, flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic; tree a splendid grower and profuse yearly bearer. We believe this sort will be extensively grown when once known. It will often take the place of Shockley for it succeeds well on lime-stone or free-stone land.

NEW WINTER VARIETIES.

Out of the great many new kinds offered, we select a few that we deem most valuable.

DR. WALKER—A seedling of Raule's Janet from Kentucky. We insert a few testimonials from Kentucky fruit men.

"Dr. Walker is a seedling of Janet, *larger, brighter* in color, and of *superior* quality. A very *late keeper*."

"Have fruited Dr. Walker *several years*, it has the characteristics of Janet, but is *much larger* and *better* and *keeps longer*; of almost *deep red* color."

"A seedling of Janet, *larger* and *brighter* in fruit and of *more vigorous* growth. Of *much value*."

"We think this a *very promising* new apple, *embodying all the good qualities of Janet*, but *brighter* color and *better quality*. Tree a *fine grower*."

PICKET—Origin, Ballard county, Kentucky. Large, oblate; skin yellow, nearly covered with light and dark red; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender, juicy, rich, mild sub-acid; quality best; core small. December to April. Has fruited for me.

SHANNON—Origin, Arkansas. Tree moderately productive; fruit very large, yellow, mild, pleasant sub-acid. Took more premiums at the New Orleans Exposition than any other Southern apple. Worthy of trial on our best lands. November to January. Has fruited for me.

JONES' SEEDLING—Origin, Williamson county, Tennessee. Tree resembles Red Limbertwig; a very abundant bearer, blooming late. Fruit medium to large, roundish, conical, sometimes angular. Color light stripe on yellow ground, resembling a pale striped Pearmain; believed to be a cross between the Limbertwig and Pearmain. Flavor rich, milk, pleasant sub-acid, almost sweet. This sort requires a good grade of lime-stone soil. Will not be successful on high, poor, free-stone land.

LOY—Awarded the first prize at the New Orleans Exposition, for the BEST NEW APPLE. Origin, Missouri; named and recommended by the Missouri State Horticultural Society. The fruit is as large as the Ben Davis; resembles the Willow Twig in form and color; core small; stem short; quality the very best; an extra long keeper. Tree, a good grower; hardy; an early and annual bearer.

GAÑO—Tree very healthy, vigorous, very hardy; an early, annual and prolific bearer; color bright red on yellow ground, large, flesh white, fine grained, mild sub-acid. Close kin to Ben Davis; same season.

PARAGON, or Black Twig of Tenn. Mammoth Black Twig, or Arkansas, of Ark.—Tree very vigorous, hardy, and productive; roots much stronger than Wine Sap, has larger leaves and twigs a shade darker. Fruit about the same color as Wine Sap, but larger. Flavor fully equal to Wine Sap, believed to be a better keeper. (I have kept them till April.) It will out-sell Wine Sap in any market.

The history of this new apple is interesting. We believe the Ark. and Tenn. apples are one and the same, having the same origin, Lincoln county, Tenn. The growth and habits of the trees are the same. The description of both are practically the same, and the artist at Rochester, New York, who made the pictures of each, pronounces them the same. Of the Tenn. apples sent him in 1887, he wrote: "Specimens sent us lately by Mr. Smith of Tenn., measured fully twelve inches in circumference and were about as handsome as anything we have ever seen."

The Tenn. history ante-dates that of Arkansas. The first account of the Ark. apple, says, bearing trees were found at

only two places, both in the same neighborhood in N. W. Ark. in the Fall of 1884. The original tree of the Tenn. strain was first grafted from by Mr. Twitty, a nurseryman of Lincoln county, Tenn., about the year 1869. It had then been bearing several years and is said to be still alive and bearing. We grow only the Tenn. strain, having made three visits there to get it straight. When first grafted it was mixed with Wine Sap, and Mr. Twitty did not know he had a new apple till it commenced bearing in his own orchard. We have been frequently asked, "Will this variety supersede the Wine Sap?" We think not. There is no winter sort yet introduced that will do better than Wine Sap in 2nd or 3rd rate apple land, with ordinary culture. But we believe that Paragon will take the place of Wine Sap when grown on the best locations and has proper culture. When grown under very favored conditions, Kinnaird is superior to Wine Sap, but for general culture and ordinary treatment, Wine Sap succeeds best. So we think it will be with Paragon; the higher the type, the better the surroundings needed to keep it so.

McKinley **A NEW SEEDLING APPLE.**

Learning from friends in Nashville that there was a valuable new apple in Putnam county, Tennessee, I visited the owner a few days since, saw the trees and fruit, and obtained all the scions. They will be grafted on what are called whole roots, in order to make good trees in one season. The original tree is gone, but there are eleven bearing trees in the orchard, all of them grown from sprouts from the original tree. I would take them to be at least forty years old. I measured the four largest trees. They range from six feet to six feet ten inches in circumference. They are situated on a very high ridge at an old tavern on the main thoroughfare from Nashville to Cookeville. Though they seem to have had no special attention, they are remarkably healthy and vigorous for large trees, and bear every year. But the crop last season was light, and the dry, hot season was very much against them. The growth of the trees are upright, spreading of very distinct habit, with one peculiarity more plainly marked than I have seen anywhere before. Many of the main limbs and much of the best young growth crooks back and forth at nearly

every bud, giving them a wavy appearance, which enables the close observer to distinguish the trees at a glance. The apple is very large, light green, (becoming a rich yellow in winter), of fine flavor, good in August and keeps well all winter, and cooks well. These trees have never been successfully grafted, though attempted several times. It is called *McKinley*, after the originator, and is certainly a seedling.

The above was published in the *Southern Cultivator* before the trees were grafted. We put in 2945 grafts; 450 into fine one-year apple trees. These will be about equal to two-year trees next fall. 1000 are on whole seedling roots one year old, and 1405 are on piece roots 5 inches long. Great care will be used to make this grafting a success. We expect to have fully 2000 trees next fall and winter, 3 to 6 feet high. We will probably bud as many as we can next summer, as we are assured there will be a great demand for this variety when well known.

Nashville, Tenn.

April 6th, 1892.

The "McKinley Green" is certainly the finest and best apple I ever saw—superior in many respects to the celebrated "Albermarle Pippin." In color, a beautiful green and round, almost, as an orange; very juicy and of delicious flavor, and ought to sell for twenty-five to fifty per cent. more than any apple brought to this market.

W. H. MITCHELL,

Care Safe Deposit, Trust, and Banking Co.,

Nashville, Tenn.

CRAB APPLES FOR CIDER AND PRESERVING.

WHITNEY No. 20—Fruit large for one of its class; flesh very juicy, mild sub-acid. A very pleasant eating apple and good for canning and making cider wine. A profuse and constant bearer. Season, August.

TRANSCENDENT—The finest preserving crab; tree very vigorous and bears abundantly; fruit a beautiful, bright red. Season, August.

RED CRAB—Tree vigorous, very hardy and immensely productive; fruit small, red, keeps well till spring, and can be made into very superior cider any time during the winter. Identical with "Kentucky Red Crab," so highly esteemed in Kentucky for cider making.

MARTHA, CRAB APPLE—This is one of the most beautiful of apples. The ground is of a bright yellow, nearly overspread with light bright red ; it is of good size. Its beautiful bloom, and more beautiful fruit, makes it an ornamental as well as useful tree.

PEARS.

SELECT LIST OF PEARS.

As soon as blight makes its appearance, affected parts should be removed and burned.

Dwarfs are budded on the Angers [French] Quince stock, and are desirable on account of their early bearing and rather superior fruit. Standards are grafted or budded on pear stocks, and are longer coming into bearing, but make longer lived trees.

Dwarf trees do best when set three or four inches below the junction of the quince. With good culture they put out pear roots and make good trees. Experienced growers now advise to cultivate well till the trees commence bearing, then put in grass and top-dress the surface soil about the trees if necessary. Pears do best on high, well drained locations, with clay sub-soil.

The following contains the best varieties in cultivation for this climate, ripening in succession, continuously, in about the order named :

DOYENNE D'ETE—Small, melting, very good ; tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

WILDER—Said to be very early, of superior quality, does not rot at the core, of handsome appearance, and a vigorous tree. Ripens with Doyenne d'Ete.

TYSON—Medium size ; bright yellow with reddish brown cheek ; melting, sweet, buttery, juicy ; vigorous grower. Early summer.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—New ; fruit large, resembling the Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier ; beautiful and productive. July 20.

BELLE LUCRATIVE—Large ; yellowish green, slightly russeted ; melting, delicious, highly perfumed. An abundant and regular bearer. July and August.

BARTLETT—Large, long, pyriform, sometimes irregular ; yellow, slightly blushed toward the sun ; fine-grained, juicy and delicious. Tree vigorous grower, on both pear and quince stocks ;

bears early and abundantly. Decidedly the most popular pear grown. August.

SECKEL—Small; yellowish green or brown, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, buttery, melting, rich, with a delightful aroma. Tree slow grower. None better. August.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY—Large, pyriform; yellowish green, with a dull red cheek; buttery, melting and rich. Tree vigorous grower, and bears early and abundantly. Succeeds best on quince stock. September.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Large, melting, sweet, and productive, but slow grower. Does best as standard. October.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME—The largest of our fine pears; melting, juicy, and well flavored. A magnificent pear; succeeds best on quince stock. September and October.

LAWRENCE—Medium; light yellow; buttery, sugary, excellent; reliable, productive, profitable. October to November.

KEIFFER—Origin near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now twenty-two years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for fifteen years past. It is a seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, affecting the ovoid or egg shape; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old.

GARBERS—A seedling of China Sand, raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania. Resembles the Keiffer in size, appearance and quality. Maturity October. Tree of more open growth than Keiffer.

WINTER NELIS—Medium to large, buttery, juicy and good flavor; tree slender and somewhat straggling grower. October to December.

BEURRE EASTER—Large, melting; very good; good grower. Ripens in November, and can be kept until Spring.

IDAHO—A very promising new pear raised from seed at Lewiston, Idaho. Size very large, form nearly round, resembling Easter Beurre, skin yellow with brownish red on sunny side, with a

surface like that of Bartlett; flesh melting, juicy, slightly vinous, quality best. Wood and foliage resemble Bartlett; season of maturity, September, in Idaho. The disseminators say it is very hardy, vigorous and prolific.

PEACHES.

When raising peaches for market the trees should be made branch low, give good culture. Thin the fruit by hand when about half grown. Nothing pays better.

Please notice they are arranged as they ripen.

ALEXANDER—Above medium size, greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red, very juicy, sweet and of good quality, adheres to the stone. Two weeks earlier than Hale's Early. June 5th to 10th.

BEATRICE—Small to medium, deep red and mottled deeper red; flesh juicy, vinous and of good quality; matures immediately after Alexander; trees are exceedingly prolific; fruit needs thinning so soon as set, otherwise it is too small.

EARLY LOUISE—Larger than Early Beatrice, which it succeeds in immediate maturity; very thin skin and delicate aroma; excellent variety for home consumption.

EARLY RIVERS—Large, light straw color, with a delicate pink cheek, flesh juicy and melting, with a very rich flavor. Peels readily at maturity. The most beautiful of early peaches. June 20th.

HYNE'S SURPRISE—Originated by Captain E. P. Hyne, of Howell county, Missouri, an amateur fruit grower, who has originated a number of valuable varieties of fruit. Resembles the Alexander; finer in quality, and when fully ripe a perfect freestone. It is firm and carries well. June 25.

HALE'S EARLY—Medium, pale white, nearly covered with red, flesh white, melting and rich. Tree is hardy and productive, and in sections where it does not rot on the tree is very profitable as a market sort. July 1st.

TROTH'S EARLY—Fruit of medium size, skin whitish, red in the sun, flesh white, juicy, sweet and very good. We have found this one of the best varieties; freestone. July 10th.

EARLY TILLOTSON—Medium, white, covered red, melting, good; very prolific; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—An excellent variety, originating in New Jersey; highly colored; fruit large and round, skin white, nearly covered with light and dark rich red. Juicy, sweet and good. Freestone; ripens July 15th.

ELBERTA—A cross between Early Crawford and Chinese Cling, free, exceedingly large, yellow, high colored and flavored, firm, a most imposing peach, brought \$15 per bushel in New York when other fine peaches were selling for one-third as much. Originated with Sam'l. H. Rumph, a large fruit grower of Georgia. Ripe here July 25th.

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

BROOKS—Another freestone, seedling of Chinese Cling, found in Williamson county. In every way equal to Thurber, and has large flowers. July 25th.

CHINESE CLING—Tree irregular spreading and very vigorous; fruit large, creamy white, mottled and washed with carmine; red next the stone, very juicy, of a peculiarly melting texture; most excellent and showy fruit. August 1st.

OLD MIXON FREE—Fruit large, 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 and vinous flavor. One of the leading orchard varieties. August 5th.

OLD MIXON CLING—In every respect like Old Mixon Free, but a cling.

SHELBY CLING—Similar to Old Mixon Cling, but a little higher colored. A good market sort.

STUMP THE WORLD—Fruit very large, roundish, oblong, skin creamy white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and highly flavored; a very delicious and desirable fruit. Freestone. August 15th to 20th.

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

HOOVER'S HEATH CLING—In every respect equal to Heath Cling. Originated with Dr. Hoover, of Rutherford county. More desirable because it is about three weeks later, has large flowers making it a better bearer, and being right in our midst, will be found very valuable here. Ripe September 20th to October 10th. Bore well in 1891.

PICQUET'S LATE—Origin, Georgia ; fruit large to very large ; skin yellow with a red cheek ; flesh yellow, rich, sweet and highly flavored ; freestone ; a valuable acquisition. Ripens about October 1st.

BILYOU'S LATE—An accidental seedling from Maryland ; fruit large, flesh white, with a bright red cheek. Ripe one week after Heath Cling ; has been fruited largely and found profitable in all cases. New.

BALDWIN'S LATE—Fruit large, oblong, skin greenish white, with a light red cheek ; very firm, rich and high flavored ; freestone. October 20th in Tennessee. This is the best very late peach known to me. A very fine bearer and as hardy as any seedling.

We are well acquainted with Crawford early and late. They are tender trees and shy bearers. We believe the sorts named above the most perfect collection, to be had for our section. In addition, we expect to have for sale next fall, seedling trees of Hoover's Heath, which will be apt to reproduce themselves.

CHERRIES.

There are two distinct varieties grown. The Ox Heart, or large, sweet cherry makes a very large tree, and should be propagated on the Mazzard, a seedling of similar growth. The Dukes and Morellos, or acid cherries make a small tree, and should be grown on the Mahalib or small cherry seedling. As a rule the acid cherries pay best, as they are the most certain bearers. But the large, sweet cherry can be grown successfully here. There

are many fine trees in the country. They make a very fine shade in the yard. Should be made to branch low, that the top may protect the body. Of the Ox Heart cherries, the best are :

WILLIAMSON COUNTY—Cherry, grown on the Hay Place, near Nolensville.

GOVERNOR WOOD AND NAPOLEON BIGARREAU—There is a very fine tree of the last named sort at George Whites, near Allisonia. No doubt the most profitable tree in the country, and we will grow this under the name of "George White." It is not only a fine bearer, but very beautiful and firm, and brings a fancy price in market.

DUKES AND MORELLOS—This we grow on the Mahalib ; a cherry seedling of about the same size. The best kinds, are May Duke, Early Richmond and English Morello. All bear well, and make trees of moderate size, are healthy and easily grown, but do best on hard ground ; do not do well with constant culture.

APRICOTS.

Since the introduction of the early peaches, Apricots are but little grown. The peach being a much more certain crop. We usually grow the Peach Apricot.

PLUMS.

WILD GOOSE—Large, deep red when ripe ; good quality ; one of the best native plums ; should be in every orchard. June 20th.

MARIANA—A seedling from Wild Goose, from Texas ; tree more hardy than the Wild Goose ; fruit very much the same, and ripening about the same ; easily grown from the cutting like a grape, and does not sprout like Wild Goose.

BLACKMAN—Has proven to be unproductive and not worth planting.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Round, as large as Wild Goose ; rich golden yellow ; blooms late, hence a certain crop ; very productive and hardy ; ripens last of August ; valuable for preserving.

WAYLAND—This is pronounced an excellent late plum, ripening with Golden Beauty ; beautiful red ; as large as Wild Goose ; quality good, and very productive.

OF FOREIGN VARIETIES.

BOTAN, OR ABUNDANCE—From Japan, is a fine grower ; tree hardy, and blooms late enough to do well in our climate ; fruit of fine size and superior flavor ; considered the best of its class. July 5th.

PRUNUS PESSAIDI, OR PURPLE LEAF—A very beautiful and ornamental tree ; should have a place in every yard ; fruit medium, purple and good ; valued mostly for its great beauty.

BURBANK NO. 2.—Yellow ; nearly overspread with purplish carmine ; flesh yellow ; very juicy ; rich freestone. July 10th.

KELSEY'S JAPAN—Does well South, but blooms too early to be successful here.

PRUNUS SIMONI—Recommended in the South, but of doubtful success with us.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

Many varieties are doing well in the South, but of the many kinds tried here, none have been found sufficiently hardy for our winters.

QUINCES.

ORANGE, OR APPLE—Bears large, round fruit, of excellent flavor ; ripens early ; a good bearer ; equal to any of the new kinds recommended so highly.

GRAPES.

For family use, we should practice what is called " wall culture."

A few vines planted near and trained on the walls of any building can be made to produce many bushels of the finest grapes every year. Indeed, it is surprising, the amount of fruit that can be so raised, if the vines are liberally fed, and a few wires added to give additional space at or near the building. Dr. Turner, of Franklin, Tenn., has a Concord vine so managed, from which he has gathered about 500 pounds of fine grapes each year, for two successive years. Very little skill is required in training and pruning the vines. The house protection secures a purer and dryer atmosphere, the important item in grape culture in our climate. Always prune in the winter, before the sap rises. If summer pruning is practiced at all, let it be done sparingly. In this way every family can have a few vines and plenty of delicious grapes.

LUTIE—New ; origin near Nashville, Tenn.; ripens with Moore's Early, and sells for one-third more in the Nashville market ; berry large, beautiful rich lilac color ; of very superior flavor ; introduced thirteen years ago. The demand is increasing. It is now admitted to be the most productive and profitable grape grown about Nashville ; very fine for family use, and near market. Ripens July 14 to August 1.

CONCORD—Berries and bunches large, black, with blue bloom ; skin thin ; pulp dissolving, juicy ; a vigorous grower and profuse bearer ; a splendid market grape—one of the best for this climate. August 1st.

IVES' SEEDLING—The great white grape, succeeds well ; berries medium size, black, juicy, sweet, and well flavored ; a strong grower and profuse bearer. Ripens with the Concord.

HARTFORD PROLIFIC—Hardy, vigorous and productive early grape ; just before Concord ; large, black, covered with bloom.

NIAGARA—Bunch medium to large ; berry large ; skin thin but tough ; slightly pulpy, tender, sweet ; vine vigorous, healthy, and very productive ; ripens with Concord ; all things considered, probably the most valuable white grape in cultivation. This grape is doing well in the South and is now planted extensively.

MOORE'S EARLY—Large size ; black ; a few days after Champion, otherwise much like Concord, with less rot. Superseded by Lutie in this section.

DELAWARE—Small, red ; usually regarded as the best American grape ; does well in the South.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—An unfailing, never rotting, red wine grape, of fine quality.

ISABELLA—Bunches long, large, loose ; berries large, oval, juicy, sweet and musky ; a vigorous grower, hardy, and immense bearer—one of the most popular of all our native grapes ; suited for wall culture only.

The Scuppernong does well South, but is not a success here.

OF STRAWBERRIES

We grow only a few of the *best* kinds.

CHARLES DOWNING—Once considered good, now but little grown, *rusts*.

SHARPLESS—It is, perhaps, the largest of all ; high flavored and productive ; plants very vigorous, making very long roots ; successful here.

JESSE A. SHARPLESS SEEDLING—Very fine, but requires rich land and good culture to give good results.

MAY KING—A very healthy, hardy plant, producing a fine berry, which resembles Crescent, but better.

BUBACH NO. 5—Vigorous, healthy plant ; immensely productive ; berries large and handsome, and gives general satisfaction ; pistilate ; needs another sort near it.

GANDY—A very fine, very late berry, not overly productive, but very firm ; good size, and considered very profitable.

JEWELL—On rich land, with good attention, nothing is any finer, but it produces so few plants it will continue a costly sort.

PARKER EARLE—Originator's description : " Plant robust, free from disease, stooling heavily, endures extremes of heat and cold remarkably well ; roots very long ; berry regular, uniformly large, conical with a neck, glossy scarlet crimson, ripens all over ; flesh firm, crimson, seeds prominent, flowers perfect, always setting perfect fruit, which is borne in the greatest profusion, the rate of 15,000 quarts per acre having been gathered ; fruit carries well and brings the highest price in market ; season medium to very late." All who have grown this speak in high praise : well spoken of in the reports of the Ohio and New York Experiment Stations. It will, without doubt, become a leading shipping berry. Its habit of making enormous stools and very few runners is an advantage to the planter, but not to the propagator, hence the price of plants must rule comparatively high.

RASPBERRIES.

HOPKINS—Best well tested, early, black cap, twice as productive as the ordinary black raspberry, and much better ; very hardy.

GREGG—The largest and best of all black caps ; of excellent quality, very productive and perfectly hardy ; the most profitable market raspberry in cultivation ; requires rich, deep soil and good culture.

TURNER—Known also as Baldwin's Choice ; one of the best red raspberries ; perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive ; largely and profitably grown for market in some sections.

BLACKBERRIES.

There is very little call for this fruit, common wild are so abundant. We can supply best-cultivated sorts when wanted.

CURRANTS

Do not succeed in our climate.

GOOSEBERRIES.

HOUGHLLEN AND DOWNING are as good as the best, and succeed well here.

ASPARAGUS.

BARR'S MAMMOTH is now conceded to be the very best sort. We keep a good supply of roots.

RHUBARB,

Or Pie-Plant, grown from seed, on hand at all times.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

Authorized Agents have Certificates to that effect.
Preserve this Catalogue for reference.