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FRUITLAND NURSERIES
ESTABLISHED 1856
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

WHITE CRAPE MYRTLE
Introduction

We have been growing trees, shrubs and plants at Fruitland Nurseries for more than fifty years. The Nurseries were established in 1856. The attention of Mr. P. J. Berckmans, the founder of Fruitland Nurseries, was attracted to the neighborhood of Augusta not only by the delightful climate, but by the many advantages it possessed for an enterprise like Fruitland Nurseries. Here may be grown the finest and most vigorous specimens of most of the fruits and ornamentals that thrive in the North, as well as those which serve their greatest usefulness in the South.

Augusta is just about the dividing line of the North and South in matters horticultural. Evergreens and other hardy trees and shrubs grown by us have demonstrated their adaptability to a wide range of territory.

Aside from the climate advantages which we have, the Fruitland Nurseries are particularly well off in the matter of soil. In our home tract of 400 acres, located west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on Washington road (a continuation of Broad street), and one and one-half miles from the terminus of the Lake View Electric Car Line, we have soils of almost every texture to be found anywhere, ranging from stiff clay to the most friable sand. We are thus enabled to grow everything in the character of soil best adapted to it.

In addition to the home location, we have a 240-acre farm, ten miles away, constituted largely of new land and now almost entirely planted in nursery stock. On our home farm, also, more than thirty acres are devoted to orchards and test grounds. Our nurseries now contain more than twenty-five acres of roses, over one hundred acres of evergreens and deciduous trees and shrubs, and about three hundred acres of fruit trees and small fruits and vines.

In our greenhouse and plant department we have a total of in excess of 60,000 square feet of glass. Every appliance of proved merit which affords an economy of labor and adds to the production of healthy stock is utilized. An area of 50,000 square feet of coldframes allows us to carry through the winter a large stock of plants which do not require artificial heat in our mild climate. Our trees and plants in point of quality and a perfect adaptability to a wide range of climate, as well as in size, health and vigor, are equal to those produced by any other nursery establishment in the United States.

If it were not immodest, we might successfully claim that in many lines we offer a superior grade of stock not obtainable anywhere else. We ship to almost every part of the United States, and our foreign trade reaches such distant points as Australia, China, Japan, Africa, the East and West Indies, Brazil, the Bermudas and every section of Europe and North and South America. It is not our object to grow or offer cheap stock, such as is so often palmed off on the public. Within the last few years the cost of production has increased rapidly, until in many cases it has fully doubled. The market price of stock in many instances is equalled by the cost of production, owing to the rapid advance in the price of labor and materials; therefore, when quality of products is considered, our prices will be found as low as those of any first-class nursery.

Catalogue will be mailed free on application. This Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Shade-Trees, Grape-vines, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Palms, etc., is issued annually in August.

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY (Incorporated)

Drawer 1070. AUGUSTA, GA.

Landscape and Engineering Department. In this department are handled all questions that may arise with our patrons as to the improvement of private estates, city lots, public grounds, parks, cemeteries, etc. Topographical surveys are made, grading and planting plans furnished, and consultations given on such subjects as tree-moving, planting, pruning and trimming, preparation of soil for special purposes, road, driveway and walk building, drainage and sewage disposal.

Our charges for services are as moderate as is consistent with good work and results, and all work entrusted to us is carefully executed by experienced men under direct supervision of the firm.

It is a pleasure to us to answer inquiries from our patrons concerning the improvement of their grounds. For further information as to the work of this department, refer to page 15.
Suggestions

Always address all communications to P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, Drawer 1070, Augusta, Ga., and not to individuals.

Note. All quotations are for immediate acceptance subject to stock being sold. No liability to attach to us where frost, drought or other casualties beyond our control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

ORDER NOW.—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now; it will be carefully filed until you desire it shipped. When making out your order, write the full and correct name of the article desired, as given in catalogue. Give size and catalogue price. Never give local names of plants, as different plants frequently have the same local names.

NAME AND ADDRESS.—Always write your name plainly upon order sheet in catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same initials.

Give your post office, county and state, also street or post office box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

EXPRESS.—In all cases when possible, we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are now taken by the leading express companies at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular merchandise rate.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given on application.

PACKING.—We have every appliance for packing in the best possible manner. A large force of thoroughly trained men are entrusted with this labor.

Domestic orders packed free; but on export orders there will be a packing charge at actual cost, as these export orders require large quantities of specially prepared packing material, and entail much extra labor and care.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or, if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft orders we require 25 per cent of the bill remitted before shipment.

REMITTANCES.—Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Orders, or by checks on Augusta or New York. As our banks charge exchange on checks on all points except Augusta and New York, please add one-fourth of one per cent on private checks. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk. Make all remittances payable to P. J. Berckmans Company.

WE GUARANTEE every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first-class in every respect when leaving our hands, but after delivering to forwards, all losses resulting from delays or exposures in transit are at risk of purchaser.

PRICES.—Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, are billed as follows: 10 trees of a class, at 100 rate; less than 40, at 10 rate; 400, at 1,000 rate.

RESERVING ORDERS.—When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.

ERRORS.—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season, an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison. All claims for errors must be made within five days after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained.

CLUB ORDERS, or those for parks and cemeteries, will be given special rates on application.

RESPONSIBILITY.—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all of our trees and plants true to name, well-grown and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants as prove untrue.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—Augusta being the terminal point of seven lines of railroad, and two lines of steamers upon the Savannah river, enables us to secure low rates of freight to all points.

SHIPPING SEASON.—This usually commences about the middle of October, or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and for all open-ground trees and plants continues until the middle of March, or until the buds begin to swell. Pot-grown plants can be safely sent out any time of the year.

INSECTS AND DISEASES.—Our Nurseries are free from these. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

FUMIGATION.—We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that assurance from freedom of insects or diseases of any kind is made doubly sure.

### TABLE: Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Given Distances Apart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance apart each way</th>
<th>Number of plants</th>
<th>Distance apart each way</th>
<th>Number of plants</th>
<th>Distance apart each way</th>
<th>Number of plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>45,500</td>
<td>8 feet</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>15 feet</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>9 feet</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>20 feet</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>8,410</td>
<td>10 feet</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>25 feet</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 feet</td>
<td>2,722</td>
<td>12 feet</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>30 feet</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 feet</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>15 feet</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>35 feet</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 feet</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>16 feet</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>40 feet</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distance: 1 foot = 12 inches; 1 foot = 30.5 centimeters; 1 inch = 2.54 centimeters.
Hints for Planters

Preparation of the Soil. The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Prepare the soil, as described on page 73, before planting. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow, then a cultivator to make ridges or furrows, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. The soil, thus filled, should be fertilized with two shovelfuls of thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure; or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly mixed with the soil before the contact of the roots with heating manures.

In the preparation of this experiment, it has been necessary to plant, of course, and to obtain data of the most practical value in order to test the results of the above treatment, it has been necessary to plant the trees in the nursery, and to apply the mixtures of lime and sulphur, supplying the deficiency with bone meal, hardwood ashes, or a good commercial fertilizer. You cannot get a healthy growth on your trees unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant-food.

Care of the Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the branches until ready to be planted. When received on the farm, when received, do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. In no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box in saw-dust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of the stock, and when the soil is firm, or partially solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

Injurious Insects

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit-edge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their spread, and to control them. The following are the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchard entomologists. The following remedies are compiled from the

APPLES

Apple Worm (Carposcoca pomonella, or Codling Moth). Spray with arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons of water, and Bordeaux mixture (six pounds lime, three pounds bluestone), the first spraying to be applied just before the calyx closes, and then seven to eight weeks later, when the brood appears. This gives the best results from an economic standpoint. It is generally connected with late sprays. The first spraying as mentioned above is of no value against the mature brood, but the second is valuable. Remember that not being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codling moth, but it is always well to use it with arsenate of lead in two fungous diseases, the following year. Borer (Saperda candida). Examine trees in spring and again in June and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the tree of roots and other parts of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (Clistocampa americana). Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning, or by spraying with Paris green eight ounces, lime one pound, water fifty gallons. Spring Canker Worm (Pseudacraeata). Eeride the trees with a copper belt coated thoroughly with tar or train oil; or spray with six ounces Paris green and one pound lime to fifty gallons Bordeaux or water.

The Canker Worm (Aphilis). For above-ground colonies, wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerose enulsion. For root-inhabiting colonies, remove the soil to a depth of about three inches, or sufficient to partially expose the roots; open a circle from four to eight feet in diameter, depending on the spread of the roots, distribute three to eight pounds of tobacco dust or use 15 per cent kerose enulsion. Enough emulsion should be used to saturate the soil by a depth of about four inches. Research experiments have shown that kerose enulsion may be used with success. Tobacco dust is of more value as a preventive and fertilizer. Bodily infected trees should receive kerose treatment.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Peach Tree Borer (Sansoniola exilis). The old method of protection against this pest, during winter, has been found ineffective, principally because these borers remain in the wood and are not killed before being removed. This insect infests the trees year after year. It makes a hole in the earth from about the body of the tree down to the crown, shaving off gummy exudations, and carefully search for the borer. For this work, use a farrier’s knife, or a tool especially made for working peach trees. An excellent wash for borers is the following: One bushel of quick lime, twenty pounds of sulphur, one gallon of coal-tar, fifty gallons of water. Mix tar and sulphur in ten gallons of water and add lime. Stir well while skaking. When it is

tightly slaked, dilute the above to fifty gallons, and apply this wash to the tree, allowing it to run well down upon the roots. As long as it is possible, drag the tree with a rope, so that it will form a cone about six inches above the level. A second application of this wash should be applied during August. During the last of October, remove the mound of earth (from around the tree and thoroughly scrape the bark as in the spring and give another application of the wash. This is vigorous treatment, but it is effective.

Curculio (Conotrachelus neumaphus). To prevent the depredation of this pest, see remedial measures under head of “Brown Fruit” on page 4.

San Jose Scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus). This attacks peaches, pear, apple, quince, cherry, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees. When shrubs or trees are infested, it is recommended that spraying with lime-sulphur solution. Spray in December and again late in February or early March if the orchard is badly infested. For summer treatment would suggest spraying with kerose enulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or use the regular strength of lime-sulphur solution, applying this wash to brush to the trunks and large limbs only. None of this mixture should be put on the foliage or young shoots.

Other Scale Insects, of which there are several species, which are more or less destructive to fruit or other trees, can be eradicated by the use of kerose emulsion, whale-oil soap or Larkin’s Sulpho-Soapemulsion. (Note:—If your trees are infected with any insects or fungous diseases, send a parcel of wood to your Experiment Station or your State Entomologist, or United States Entomologist, at Washington, D.C.)

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

Borer (Prionus). These bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree; and must be carefully removed. Carefully cut the collar of bark off the tree in winter and midsummer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

Caterpillar (Catocha maclonia). Feeds on the leaves of persimmons, and is found in orchards. The common variety is green, four ounces, lime one pound, to fifty gallons of water.

Pecan Bud Worm (Protochrobro Delphanus). Sprays the trees in spring with a mixture of lime and sulphur and soap; one gallon to fifty pounds of water, and repeat application ten or twelve times. If the young leaves appear again in June or July repeat the treatment. This will also help control the pecan eces borer.

Twig Girdlers (Oncerae cingulati). All limbs that have been girdled, and the bark fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying all future broods of sawyers.
Dangerous Fungal Diseases

**Apple Tree Blight** may be treated similarly as for pears, but fewer applications are required.

**Black Rot in Grapes.** Spray with copper sulphate solution together with arsenious acid, if the leaves appear infected with Bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of ten to fourteen days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeat every seven days until the cluster is about the size of a gooseberry, prevents the disease.

**Black Knot in Plums.** Cut off the affected branches below affected parts, and burn to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

**Brown Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines.** Brown Rot and Curculio work together; therefore, the following treatment is recommended for Brown Rot and Curculio. Apply the first spraying about the time the calyces are shedding, using two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime and sulphur, and four gallons of water. Apply the second spraying three weeks later, using the self-boiled lime and sulphur and arsenate of lead. Prepare as follows: Eight pounds lime, eight pounds lead sulphate, and four gallons of water. Make the sulphur into a thin paste, and then add the lime to the sulphur paste, and add water from time to time until the mixture will dissolve in the water. The mixture from becoming too thick to stir well. The boiling process should be permitted to continue until the lime is all shaked, which will be fifteen or twenty minutes, when it should be allowed to cool for the addition of cold water.

The arsenate of lead should be rubbed into a thin paste by adding about two pounds of the same lye to spruce a gallon of water. It should be stirred until it is worked into a thin liquid paste, and should be added to the diluted lime-sulphur solution, and allowed to stand before spraying. Mix the solution and apply it about four weeks after the blossoms have opened, using the self-boiled lime sulphur without the arsenate of lead. If the currulo is very numerous and the foliage shows no injury from the second previous application, arsenate of lead may be added to the self-boiled lime sulphur at the third spraying.

Three applications of the above spray will give best results.

**Peach and Plum Curv.** Two to three sprays are required to check and burn the affected tree as soon as the disease is observed. The former preventive measures are recommended: As blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture (40-50) and arsenites; eight to twelve days later repeat application and use Bordeaux mixture ten to fifteen days later, and again ten to fourteen days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs to prevent spreading. During winter, carefully remove all dead branches, twigs, and pay particular attention to removing all blight occurring in main limbs or branches. Send for bulletin on "Control of Peach Blight," which can be secured from the University of California, or from the State Board of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga. Disinfect the pruning shears.

**Rust on Raspberries and Blackberries.** Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

**Fungicide and Insecticide Solutions and Formulæ.**

**Arsenate of Lead** can be used as a substitute for Paris green and London purple, as it can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to fifty gallons of water will give good results against most hewing insects.

**Bordeaux Mixture.** Copper sulphate, four pounds; quick lime, six pounds. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding twenty-five gallons; shake the lime gradually and add it into the vessel. The blue-stone mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly before going out. Bordeaux mixture will not keep more than twenty-four hours. Remember this.

**Copper–Sulphate Solution.** Dissolve one pound of copper sulphate in five gallons of water. Do not apply to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape-vines and peach trees. For the latter, use twenty-five gallons of water.

**Kerosene Emulsion.** One-half pound of soap dissolved in one gallon of water; add to this, while hot, two gallons of kerosene. (The boiling solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added.) Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringer until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Use the above mixture with nine to fifteen parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than one part of oil to nine to fifteen of water. Sour milk may be substituted for kerosene.

**Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soup** is a universal insecticide. A sure and safe exterminator of all kinds of insects and vermin on fruit, berries, vines, shrubs and trees. It also acts as a powerful fertilizer; plants that have wilted from the ravages of insects will regain their freshness and grow luxuriantly. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

**Lemon Oil.** We have found this an invaluable insecticide for all plants, both hardy and those grown in greenhouses. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

**Lime Sulphur.** Lime, fourteen pounds; water, fifty gallons; sulphur, ground, sixteen pounds; water, to make fifty gallons. Place eight to ten gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and dissolve the sulphur in the water until it is thoroughly stirred. Next, add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick

**Leaf Hopper** (Erythroneura vittata). Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening and shaking the vines to dislodge the insects.

**Leaf F mocker** (Dromia funerealis). Kerosene emulsion, or Paris green, or arsenate of lead as a spray.

**Phylloxyra.** Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.
SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP
A Wonderful Insect and Bug Exterminator

Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers, in- and out-of-doors. Effectively destroys squash and potato bugs, currant worms, lie, greenfly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines.

This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and noninjurious to the tenderest growth. You cannot afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying results. We have discontinued handling anything smaller than the 10-lb. size. 10-lb. cake by express, $3.

SPRAY PUMPS

We have perfected arrangements by which we can ship promptly from stock in Augusta, the following Goulds Spray Pumps: "Bordeaux" No. 1129, "Pomona" No. 1160, "Monarch" No. 1506; also hose, nozzles, couplings and bands.

The celebrated "Pomona" pump is recognized as the most durable barrel sprayer on the market. It is very powerful and is capable of supplying four loads of hose and eight nozzles.

The "Bordeaux" is placed in bucket, with foot-hold on outside. This is the best small pump made.

The "Monarch" is the best high-grade sprayer for large orchards.

We recommend, with confidence, the pumps made by the Goulds Manufacturing Company. Write us for descriptive catalogue and special prices.

Special Southern Evergreen Lawn Grass "Fruitland Mixture"

If You Want a Beautiful Lawn This Winter, Try Our Mixture

We have experimented for a number of years in an effort to produce a Lawn Grass Mixture that would stand the hot, dry summers of the South, and we have finally succeeded in obtaining an Evergreen Lawn Grass Mixture which has given admirable results. During the past ten years we have tried many different mixtures, and we do not believe that a better Lawn Grass than our Fruitland Mixture can be produced. It is composed only of such grasses as have exhibited the greatest heat- and drought resisting qualities, and these are most carefully blended, resulting in a mixture that stands our hot summer sun better than any Evergreen Lawn Grass that we have been able to obtain. We feel sure that a trial will prove satisfactory. Of course, during periods of intense heat and drought in the South all evergreen lawn grass will burn out more or less. Frequent watering with the hose or lawn sprinkler in the evening after sunset is of great benefit, and should be practiced constantly.

In making a lawn, the ground should first be thoroughly broken as deep as possible, and a liberal application of well-rotted stable manure made. This should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and the whole then well pulverized. A 7-7-6 fertilizer (7% Phosphoric acid, 7% Nitrogen and 6% Potash) should be applied at the rate of 300 to 1,000 pounds to the acre (depending upon the character of the soil), and raked in well. When the surface has been raked perfectly smooth, the seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 4 to 5 bushels (of 14 pounds each) to the acre, then raked in lightly, and rolled or tamped firm. In the spring a top-dressing of bone-meal should be applied. By following these directions no trouble should be experienced in obtaining a beautiful lawn. $3 per bushel of 14 pounds; in lots of 10 bushels and upwards, $2.75 per bushel, packed, f. o. b. Augusta, Georgia. No orders filled for less than one bushel.
Fruit Department

APPLES

Summer and early fall varieties of northern or European origin succeed equally as well as southern seedlings, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for late fall and winter. Northern varieties may sometimes retain their fruit well here after August, as it then decays and drops during that month. Some native varieties that keep well when grown in the upper sections of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these states. The season of maturity is given for the latitude of Augusta.

For orchard and long-lived trees, plant only standards, grown by either being budded or grafted upon whole seedling stocks. We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots. We have always advocated planting trees propagated on whole seedling stocks, and held to the same practice now.

Clay or clay loam are the best lands for Apples. Pione well and deep before setting the trees. The land should be well drained and cultivated.

**Prices of Trees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard, 1 year, 5 to 7 feet, extra-heavy, whips and partly branched</th>
<th>$10</th>
<th>$20</th>
<th>$50</th>
<th>$100</th>
<th>$150</th>
<th>$500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Distance for planting, 20 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil**

### Summer Apples

**Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals**

- **COFFMAN** (Summer Red; Coffman June). Medium large, roundish oblong; greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red, with white dots; flesh white, juicy, of good quality. An improvement on Red June. The tree is an upright grower. June.
- **Carolina Watson.** Very large, oblate-conical; green, striped with dull red; with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and very fragrant. Exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit. Beginning of July.
- **EARLY HARVEST** (Early June-eating; Yellow Harvest). Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well flavored. An excellent home market Apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.
- **EARLY RED MARGARET** (Southern Striped June). Small to medium, rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes; subacid, and of high flavor. Ripens June 20, and lasts until July 20.
- **Horse** (Haas, Summer Horse; Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.). Large, red; flesh white, acid. Good for cooking and drying. Known everywhere. A very productive variety. July and August.
- **HOMINY** (Sops of Wine). Medium; red; very juicy, subacid. July.
- **KANSAS QUEEN.** Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Very reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light sandy soils. June to August.
- **May Pippin** (White June-eating). Small; yellow; good quality. Ripens first of the season.
- **RED ASTRACHAN** (Red Ashmore; Early Rus, etc.). Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable. Ripens end of May, and continues through June.
- **RED JUNE** (Carolina Red June, etc.). Medium, conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July.
- **SIMMONS’ RED.** Large; orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor; quality very good. Ripens June to September.

### Autumn Apples

**Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals**

- **BONUM** (Magnum Bonum). Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September to October.
- **CAROLINA GREENING** (Southern Greening; Yellow, or Green Cran; Southern Golden Russet; sp. Russet). Medium; green or yellow; crisp, subacid, fine flavor. September to January. Compactly grower and prolific.
- **EQUINETTE** (Bachelors; King; Gala; Ne Plus Ultra; Byers; Buckingham; Kentucky Queen). Very large, oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, subacid, very red; with a juices, firm and juicy; a standard of September and lasts until November. Tree compact and a vigorous grower; hears young.
- **FALL PIPPIN** (Pippin Pippin; York Pippin, etc.). Large; green; subacid; quality best. August and September.
- **GRIMES’ GOLDEN.** Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, subacid; very good. October to December.
- **HARGROVE.** (Origin, Haywood County, N.C.). Above medium to large; oblate; good color; bright carmine cheek; flesh crisp, white, with Pearson flavor; subacid; quality best. Maturity, October and November. The Hargrove possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it a valuable addition is made to our best fall Apples.
- **MRS. BRYAN.** (Origin, Walker County, Ga.) Very large; orange-red; quality best. Maturity, September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, and becoming very popular in many sections.
- **PINE STUMP.** Large; oblate; dark crimson; flesh yellow, extra, sugary, good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. Best known in the Shenandoah Valley.
- **Red Beithgheimer.** Large to very large, roundish; ground color pale cream, nearly covered with subacid; bright crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid. A heavy bearer.
- **Wallace Howard.** Very large, conical; deep orange-red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary and highly flavored; quality best. A very showy fruit. October.

### Winter Apples

**Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals**

- **BLACK WARRIOR.** Above medium; green; quality best; a fine keeper and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.
- **BEN DAVIS** (New York Pippin; Thornton of Southern Alabama). Medium; oblate; greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality. Keeps remarkably well.
- **Buckharm**. From New Zealand; has been tried in Europe and in the United States. Enormously productive, and bears very young; quality very good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit. And is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Has fruited with us.
- **GANO** (Black Ben Davis, Red Ben Davis, Peyton). Roundish; oblate, large; color deep, dark red; flesh yellowish white; mild, subacid. Quality good and a profitable market variety.
- **Horn** (North Carolina Vandevere). Medium; flat or conical; lined and colored; South dark crimson; further north, red with red cheek; juicy, rich. Ripens in November and keeps until March; tree an open grower; productive.
- **Mammoth** (Carter; Gully). Medium; red-striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripens in October, and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous, compact grower.
- **Parragon.** A Tennessee seedling, resembling the good flavors of Winesap and Limbertwig. An excellent keeper.
- **Romanite.** Similar to Shockley; very productive; tree of more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance. Possesses all the hearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.
FRUIT DEPARTMENT

GEORGIA Fruit

WINTER APPLES, continued

ROME BEAUTY (Royal Red; Rome; Phoenix, etc.). Large; yellow and bright red; medium quality; handsome. A moderate grower and good bearer. October to April. Should be found in all orchards.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Large, oblate; pale yellow, striped red; flesh, yellow, rich and juicy.

SHOCKLEY (Waddell; Hall; Sweet Romanite). Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet, juicy, with some flavor. Trees are tall, erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and will keep until the following summer. This Apple can not be considered of high quality, but is yet one of the most popular winter varieties we cultivate. This is a very profitable variety for market.

STAYMAN'S WINEAPPLE (Stayman). A seedling of Wineap. Dark red; flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, subacid; quality best. Strong grower.

STEPHENSON (Stephen's Winter, Stevens' Winter, etc.). Medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy. A regular bearer, and keeps until April. The tree is a fine grower.


WINEAPPLE, Small to medium; red, vinous; quality very good. A long keeper. Not generally planted.

WINTER QUEEN (Poorhouse; Winter Green). Large, roundish, oblate; pale yellow-brown, russet spots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy; mild, subacid; very good. Tree vigorous, compact growth. This is a valuable addition to our varieties, as it is exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens in October, and keeps until March.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Immense grower and good keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter, Shepp, etc.). Medium whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy and subacid; very good. A profitable market variety for the upper sections. October to January.

NOTE.—Nearly all winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool dry room, from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.

Crab Apples

Siberian Varieties

Golden Beauty, Red and Transcendent. These are the best varieties. They produce an abundance of small fruits, very desirable for preserving. Trees are also most ornamental.

New Native Varieties Introduced by Us

PRICE OF TREES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>1 year, 3 to 4 ft.</th>
<th>2-year-old, heavy</th>
<th>2-year-old, stocky</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BYLOVE CRAB, A native of Richmond County, Georgia. Fruit sometimes two and a half inches in diameter; good color. A regular and profuse bearer. Keeps late.

KING CRAB, A native Crab Apple found in Richmond County, Georgia. Very dwarf; color—red, with yellow flesh; very juicy fruit. Excellent for preserving and very productive; fine keeper.

APRICOTS

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where trees are protected from surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from the late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall

growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to the end of July. The best varieties are as follows:

**PRICES OF TREES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1-year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy</th>
<th>1-year, 5 feet and up, heavy</th>
<th>1-year, 5 feet, branchless</th>
<th>1-year, 5 feet, branched</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EARLY GOLDEN** (Dubois). Fruit small, rounded, oval; skin smooth, pale orange; moderately juicy and sweet; very good flavor.

**MOORPARK** (Dunmore; Temple's; DeNancy, etc.). Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright yellow, subacid; very good flavor.

**ROYAL**. Fruit medium, oval, dull yellow, red on sunny side; flesh pale orange, fine flavor.

**ST AMBROSE**. Large, early; skin deep yellow; flesh sugary and juicy.

NECTARINES

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to the attacks of the currulo and brown rot, and must be sprayed according to directions on page 3. They ripen through July and part of August.

**PRICES OF TREES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1-year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy</th>
<th>1-year, 5 feet and up, heavy</th>
<th>1-year, 5 feet, branchless</th>
<th>1-year, 5 feet, branched</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COOSA**. Fruit large red; flesh white; originated in the northern part of Georgia.

**EARLY VIOLET**. White, with blush cheek; flesh tender and juicy; of good flavor.

**ELRUGE**. Red, somewhat darker.

**NEW WHITE**. Large; pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early; tree.

**VICTORIA**. Medium; purple, with brown cheek. July.

FIGS

**PRICES ON TREES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2-year-old, heavy</th>
<th>2-year-old, stocky</th>
<th>3-year-old, heavy</th>
<th>3-year-old, stocky</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BEST VARIETIES FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION IN CAPITALS**

Angelique (Early Lemon, etc.). Medium; yellow; of fair quality; very early.

**BLACK ISCHIA** (Blue Ischia, etc.). Medium; blue-black; crimson pulp; good; moderate bearer. Not so hardy as Green Ischia.

**BROWN TURKEY**. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture. One of our hardest varieties.

**BRUNSWICK** (Madonna; Boughton, etc.). Very large; sweet; good and productive.

**CELESTIAL** (Sugar; Celeste, etc.). Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific. Hardiest of all Figs.

**GREEN ISCHIA** (White Ischia). Medium to large; green; crimson pulp; good; prolific; rather late, but bears continually until frost.

**LEMON**. Fruit medium to large, flattened, slightly ribbed; yellow; flesh white; sweet; early. Strong grower and very prolific. A favorite for canning.

**MAGNOLIA** (Dalmation). Large to very large; greenish orange; crimson pulp; good; prolific; rather late, but bears continually until frost.

**MADELINE** (White Neyreil). Medium to large; greenish yellow; flesh white; good for drying.

**WHITE MARSEILLES** (White Georgian; White Naples). Medium to large; yellow; flesh white; good.

PEACHES

**PRICE OF TREES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1-year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy</th>
<th>1-year, 5 feet and up, heavy</th>
<th>1-year, 5 feet, branchless</th>
<th>1-year, 5 feet, branched</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VARIETIES FOR COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS IN CAPITALS**. Dates of maturity given for latitude of Augusta, Ga., except where noted

We propagate our Peach trees from buds taken from the best bearing trees. We, therefore, know our trees to be true to name, perfect in color, quality, good, productive, but tender.

**DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING**. A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18 x 18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree is not too heavy for the first two years fertilize with well-rotted barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply 1 to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen. Fumigate every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees; otherwise wood-lace will injure them. In preparing orchard land, plow deep. If necessary,
subsoil. Cowpeas, drilled in 2 feet apart, leaving at least 4 feet on each side of the trees; the least crop grown in a Peach orchard. Cultivate frequently, and, in late fall or early winter, turn under the rowed peas. Do not allow the orchard to get weedy, but after the fruit is harvested, drill in peas for a cover crop, and turn these under as above directed.

PEACHES, Freestone

Alexander. Above medium; highly colored In clay soils, less so in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous; | of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15. Remarkably prolific and hears very young.

Angel. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) Large, roundish, slightly pointed; skin yellow, highly washed with red; flesh white, juicy, fine flavor; seedling of Peen-to; freestone; ripens in north Florida, June 20.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white, with red check; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper. Tree a rapid grower, July 5 to 20.

BERENICE (China Strain). Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. Matures from end of July to middle of August. In point of excellent qualities it is superior to any yellow Peach of its season, is most showy and an excellent shipper. Its good quality also commends it to the planter. It originated with the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans in 1878, and, after a trial of over thirty years, we have nothing equal to it at the same season.

Captain Eds. Large; yellow; excellent quality. Ripens early in July. Remains Elberta, but better flavor.

CARMAN. Large; creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh very tender and of excellent quality; produces large, very prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 20 to July 1.

Champion. Large; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh rich and juicy. Ripens middle to last of July.

Chair’s Choice. Large; yellow; flesh very fine; heavy bearer; an excellent variety. August 15 to 20.

Climax. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) A seedling of Honey, but larger; a heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance, round, slightly oblong; point recurved; pale yellow, washed red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, sweet. Ripens north Florida, June 25 to July 3.

Columbia (Peer; Yellow Indian; Tinsley, etc.). Large; dirty yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow, herry, rich and sweet; quality best. End of July to middle of August.

Dr. Berckmans. Large; creamy white, blush cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous; of high flavor. A seedling of Chinese Cling, but surpasses any variety of the same parentage maturing at same season. Middle to end of July.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripened middle of July. This is an excellent shipping variety.

Everbearing. (Indian type.) In some sections, this Peach begins to ripen about July 1 to 15, and continues to produce successive crops until almost the last of September. Fruit varies in size from large to medium, is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins. Of long, tapering shape, to the apex, flesh white, with red veins on the skin. Very juicy and of excellent flavor. We do not recommend the Everbearing Peach for commercial orchards, but for family use only.

FORD’S. An excellent large, white-flesh Peach of Chinese type. Quality good; a heavy and reliable bearer. June 15.

Governor Heg. Large; white, with beautiful check; flesh white, tender and juicy; highly flavored; red at pit; semi-cling; June 20 to 25.

GREENSBORO. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens usually a week later than Alexander, but frequently with it, and is much larger and superior in every way. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white, with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. A favorite and profitable early market sort.

HILLY (Early Belle). Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it a very valuative.

Imperial. A Florida variety; very large, roundish, oblong; skin greenish yellow, red blush; flesh white, juicy and of excellent quality. Ripens late in north Florida. June 25 to July 5.

Pallas. A seedling of Honey, originated by Dr. L. E. Berckmans. Fruit resembles the parent, but is much larger and more nearly round in shape; flesh white, melting and vinous. July 10.

Peen-to Free. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) Fruit 2 to 2 1/2 inches in diameter, flat; skin creamy white, with beautifully mottled red cheek; flesh finely grained; quality good. As this Peach colors some time before maturity, it is frequently gathered prematurely. Therefore, it should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, to get the best flavor. Ripens in Florida in August.

Picquet’s Late. Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, hattery, rich, sweet and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September. One of the best freestones.

Red River. An improvement on Early Louise, but of larger size; quality best; creamy white, with pink cheek. June 10 to 15.

ROBERT. Large; creamy white, with cinnamon cheek; flesh white, only veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best. A reliable sort. August 15.

SALWAY. A well-known and popular variety; large; dull yellow, checkered brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, but rather acid; fine flavor. August 15.

Slippery. Clear, golden yellow, with dark cheek; flesh yellow and of good quality. Ripens early in July.

SWED (Bowers; Peebles). Medium; creamy white, with cinnamon mottling; flesh greenish white, juicy, semi-cling; quality fair. Ripens on an average six to eight days before Alexander.

Samarre, or Atlanta. Very large, round; deep yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, and of good quality. Maturity from middle to end of September. This Peach fills a gap which has long been open in the season of maturity, because it ripens after all the good freestones are gone; very desirable on this account.

THURBER. Medium to large; skin white, with light cinnamon mottling; flesh very juicy, vinous, of exceedingly fine texture. Ripens July 15, a fine seedling of Chinese Cling. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort.

Victor. Size below medium; creamy white, mottled light carmine, some faint dark stripes; flesh white, juicy, vinous; semi-cling. Quality hot of the Alexander type. Ripens immediately after Flames.

WADDELL. Of medium size, fine shape; skin greenish white, leathery covered with pink, red flesh white and yellow; very prolific; a fine market sort. June 25.

Wallo. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) Medium, bright yellow, oblong; skin red, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, juicy and melting. Very valuable for the South. Ripens June 1.

Wonder. Very large; yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. Ripens middle to last of August.

If you want a beautiful Lawn this winter, try our “Fruitland Mixture.” We feel sure a trial will prove satisfactory. See page 5
Peaches, Chinglestone
Albright. Large; white, changing to light orange; juicy, sweet, very good. Ripens middle of August.

Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh, fine-grained, melting, vinous. July 20 to August 1.

Demming’s September. Large, oblong, with a protruberance; yellow, with flesh tinged red; flesh, yellow, red near the stone, juicy, vinous and good. Resembles Babbage, but over one month later.

GENERAL LEE. Improved Chinese Cling. Above medium, oblong, creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh, very fine-grained, melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality best. July 1 to 10.

Heath Late White (Heathetta Cling). Fine cling; large size; skin deep yellow, shaded brownish red in the sun; flesh firm and juicy. Favorite variety in California.

Indian Blood. Large; dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red, very juicy. Middle of August.

Juno. Very large; deep yellow, mottled with orange-strain; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, vinous, subacid; quality best. August 10 to 20.

Lovy’s Late (Henrietta Cling). Fine cling; large size; skin deep yellow, shaded brownish red in the sun; flesh firm and juicy. Favorite variety in California.

Mikado. Japan. Large; oblong with a protruberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, subacid, of excellent quality.

Plant. Very large; covered with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. An improved Orange Cling. Ripens from July 25 to August 10.

Oriental Pears
This type is peculiarly adapted to the South
Garber. Reminisces the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and the Standard. Suitable for all varieties, and is a profitable grower. July 15 to 25.

Hawaii, of Sandwich Island. Medium; round, Bergamot-shaped; very profitable; foliage luxuriant, fine grower. Valued for its dessert and canning qualities. July 20 to September.

Japan Golden Russet. Large, almost globular; entirely covered with red; flesh yellow, excellent for canning and preserving. A strong, vigorous grower.

KEIFFER. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermiculation check; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. If the fruit is allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, it is a very attractive Pear.

Le Conte (Chinese Pear). Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, its quality is greatly improved. Maturity from July 20 to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.

Mikado. Large; yellow; flesh brittle. A vigorous grower. Good for the dessert and canning. End of August.

Smith’s. Almost identical with Le Conte in size, shape and quality, but a few days earlier.

European Pears
SUMMER
Alamo. Origin, Texas. Large; yellow, with bronze cheek. Tree a vigorous grower; bears young.

Barlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular, good for dessert and canning. July and August.

Belle Lucratrice (Sieur d’Esperon; Fondante d’Automne). Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and ripens early. Ripens late August and early September.

Beurre Perpetual. Medium; yellow; melting, very good. Blooms twice; first bloom ripens in August, second in September.

Beurre Giffard. Medium; size; juicy. Tree a straggling grower. Ripens middle of June.

Stonewall Jackson. Almost identical with General Lee in size and quality, but ripens a week later; tree a more compact grower. July 10 to 20.

STINSON’S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The most profitable late Peach yet introduced for southern markets. Middle of October.

Pears, New

PRICES OF TREES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>1-year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy</th>
<th>1-year, 10 feet and up, extra heavy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20trees</td>
<td>10 trees</td>
<td>10 trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distance for planting: Standard trees 20 to 25 feet, and Dwarf trees 15 to 20 feet apart each way.

Clapp’s Favorite. Reminisces Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Fine flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.

Doyenne d’Ete. Small; melting; very good. Tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

Early Harvest. Medium to large size and color; quality fair; very productive. Ripens in July.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting; sweet; handsome. August. Known for its size, large; firm; juicy, sweet, very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Petite Marguerite. Small; very early; an improvement upon Doyenne d’Ete. Beginning of May. Ripens in July.

Philadelphia. Medium; large; melting; very good. July 15.

St. Michael Archangel. Medium; large; melting; very good; beautiful; pyramidal tree. Ripens in August.


AUTUMN AND WINTER

Beurre d’Anjou. Large; juicy, melting. A fine tree, and regular bearer. September to October.

Beurre Dieu. Large; buttery, rich; vigorous grower, Sept.

Beurre Langeier. Medium; firm, vinous, good. October and November.

Beurre Superfin. Large; melting, subacid. Fine tree, and regular bearer. August.


Lawrence. Large; medium; yellow, with red cheek; melting, sweet, and very good. Beginning of June. Of vigorous and symmetrical growth. A valuable early market fruit.

Dwarf Pears

PRICES OF TREES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>1-year, 4 feet and up, branched</th>
<th>1-year, 10 feet and up, branched</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20trees</td>
<td>10 trees</td>
<td>10 trees</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$35</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Barlett. Beurre Superfin, Beurre d’Anjou, Duchesse, Seckel. For descriptions see list of Standard Pears.
JAPAN PERSIMMONS (Diospyros Kaki)

The Japanese Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt, and it does especially well in the Coast Region. It is a vigorous grower and an early and most prolific bearer; in fact, bears too profusely, and, therefore, the fruit should be properly thinned. It is to be known to market this good fruit, as it usually comes on the market in the fall and early winter. For shipment, the fruit should be packed in flat boxes with dividers, and each specimen wrapped in paper. Some varieties have dark flesh, which are edible while the fruit is still hard; whereas, the light-flesh varieties must be allowed to ripen before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripe.

The quality of the Persimmon becomes greatly improved after being house-ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half-ripened, but should be allowed to hang upon the tree in this section until just before frost is expected, or, in the ease of the early-ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until January or February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years, and then again in other years they will contain more or less seed. Furthermore, both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

**PRICES OF TREES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 10 to 100</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
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<td>$3.00</td>
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<td>$3.50</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Among (Yemen).** Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; 2½ inches in diameter; average weight, six ounces; flesh red, very sweet, and sometimes edible while still solid.

**Goshio.** Very large, round, somewhat flattened. 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. Average specimen ten ounces, and sometimes yields specimen sixteen ounces in weight. Keeps late; flesh red; tree cropy growth.

**Hachiya (Hachiya in Japanese synonyms: Costata, Imperial, Yamoto, etc.).** Oblong, with a blunt apex, slightly ribbed, 2½ by 3 inches; average weight, five ounces; flesh deep orange-red; astringent while soft, but sweet, and very good when soft. Should be house-ripened, and can be kept until March. Tree of vigorous and tall growth.

**Hiyakume (100 “Momee,” a unit of Japanese weight, equaling four-fifths of a pound).** This is perhaps the most desirable. It is full the round, red-flushed varieties, and, when the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and flesh containing the good qualities fully, and elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

**Miyō-tan (Mazzel).** Round, or slightly oblong, 2½ inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish brown, but specimens of half-brown and half-red flesh are grown produced on the same tree; keeps late. The brown-flushed specimens are edible while solid.

**Okane (Mikanjo).** Large, roundish oblate, sometimes with quarter marks, point not depressed; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine; flesh brownish red; good quality. Edible while solid.

**Tsuru-no-ko (Stork Egg; Mino Kaki).** Large, oblong, 2½ by 3½ inches, weight four to five ounces, sometimes ten ounces; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny, tree compact, of vigorous growth.

**Zuugi of Zuir.** (Name of Japanese) is covered with white bloom; flesh dark brown, with dark spots. Very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September, while still solid; very prolific.

**PLUMS**

**Chickasaw Plums (Improved Type)**

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curcuria than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness.

- **Wild Goose.** Large; somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet, good quality; cling. Ripes middle of June. A very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Profitable for early shipments.

**European Plums**

The following varieties of Plums thrive best in the Piedmont sections:

- **Cyman.** Seedling from California. Large; reddish purple; flesh firm; freestone; vigorous and a good bearer.

- **Giant Prune.** The largest Prune known; fruit averaging 1½ to 2 ounces; flesh containing the good qualities fully, and elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 10 to 100</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.30</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distance for planting 15 to 25 feet apart each way**

- **Lombard.** Medium; violet-red; juicy, good; hardy and productive. The leading market variety. Ripes early in July.

- **Sugar Prune (from Luther Burbank).** Superior to the French prune; dark purple when half-size, larger in size; when fully grown; flesh dark crimson; quality is firm, solid, heavy, red, round, aromatic; nearly free-stone; Ripes middle to last of June.

**Japanese Plums**

- **Prunus triflora of botanists Prunus Japonica of Pomologists**

  **Abundance, or Yellow-fleshed Botan.** Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply-pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily waded purple-carmine and darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; cline-stone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June-June; after-shake large. A valuable variety under several names as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for northern and middle states. Carries well to distant markets. After fruiting this variety extensively for many years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

- **America.** Hybrid of Japan and Chickasaw. Originated by Burbank in 1889. Fruit very glossy, large; coral-red; flesh light yellow; quality good; very hardy. A very valuable sort. Excellent for jelly. Ripes middle to last of June.

- **Apple.** From Luther Burbank, 1898. Fruit large, 2½ inches in diameter; reddish purple when ripe; flesh firm, deep red, sweet or subacid, rich; ripens middle to late; nearly free-stone; Ripes middle to last of June.

- **Burbank.** In general characteristics, resembles Abundance, or Yellow-flushed Botan. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for northern states.
PLUMS, continued
Chabot. Two to 2½ inches long, by 1 inch broad; yellowish green, bearing exceptionally fine qualities. Juicy, very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. Identical with Bailey of several growers.

Chansons. Medium, round, good flavor and hardy; fruit almost standard; large, flat, tomato-shaped; red, brick-red, flesh yellow, firm and meaty, very sweet. Ripens before Burbank.

Combination. One of Burbank’s best. An extremely handsome, large, early, light crimson plum of the very best quality. Flavor unsurpassed. Nearly globular, uniform; flesh light yellow; nearly freestone. Ripens June 5 to 15.

Doris. Medium; purple; sweet; quality good. Ripens on the last of July.

Douglasis (Mason, of Professor Bailey; Hyatt-Kayo, of Texas growers). Large, pointed; dark purple, carmine, with little bloom; juicy; excellent; late. Maturity early August. Semi-cling. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

Kerr (Hattinkko No. 2). Variable in shape, usually pointed, 1½ inches; inches, perfectly round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. The pointed form is the Hattinkko-Togari (Togari means pointed); the round form is sometimes called round Hattinkko-Maru (Maru means round). Skin bright yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, subacidic, gage flavor; quality very good. Clingstone. Maturity from June 15 to July 10. Produces an excellent early market, as well as dessert fruit.

Lutts. Fruit medium, oval, sometimes pointed; dark red, with white bloom; juice, purple, perfectly round specimens are often produced; boneless; quality good; good for jelly and canning. Ripens June 1.

Redagata, or Red June, or Long Fruit. 1½ inches; pointed; with thick bloom; red, brick-red, flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Dangou flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity, 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.

PLUMS, continued

Ogon (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum). Medium to large, round, golden yellow, excellent flavor, firm; quality good; freestone. June 1 to 15. Tree of vigorous growth. A good cooking fruit.

Satsuma. Freestone, conical, with pointed apex; yellow, overspread with red, enormous yellow dots; flesh yellow; quality good. Clingstone. Ripens June 10.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum (Yonemomo). Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp points; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood-color, well-flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Uncommon, but well-flavored, and not in common use at present. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section, and adapted to the Middle and Southern states.

Terrell. This is a Florida seedling—a crosses between a Japanese and Chickasaw. Strong grower; fruit 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, slightly pendulous, terminating in a blunt point; reddish yellow, slightly mottled, covered with purplish bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet, juicy, quality good; clingstone. Highly recommended for Florida and Gulf coast.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and (or) to dark crimson; flesh very firm, velvety in texture, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; best quality. July 10 to 25.

QUINCES

These succeed best in strong, clay soils, in special locations and in the Piedmont section. They can be grown in bush form. Being somewhat subject to leaf-blight, the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture during the winter and the spraying throughout the summer at intervals, as necessary. However, in some situations Quinces seem to be free of blight.

Strong, 2-year trees, 3 to 4 feet, 40 stems each... $3 for 10, $25 per 100

Angers. A productive old variety. Fruit rather acid. 25 stems each... $2 for 10, $15 per 100

Apple, or Orange. Large, round. Excellent late quality. 25 stems each... $1 for 10, $6 per 100

Chinese. A most extraordinary fruit. Oblong, and of immense size, often weighing from 2 to 2½ pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms very early in spring, but withal seldom fails to produce a crop. Fruit rather coarse in texture, but makes an excellent jelly. 2½ to 3½ feet, heavy... $40 80 $30 250

Meeche’s PROFILE. Larger than Apple Quince. Ripens early. 4 to 6 ft., heavy... $25 15 00

ALMONDS

Princess and Sultanita. Both are prolific and self-shelled varieties, and are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe for almonds and oil. They are reliably hardy, well adapted to most of the middle sections of the South, as they bloom early, and the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts. One-year-old budded trees, 4 to 5 ft., 30 stems each... $2.50 for 10.

CHESTNUTS

American Chestnuts. Our native variety. EACH 10

Heavy trees, 4 to 5½ ft., well-branched, 5 yrs. $80 80 60 40

3 to 4 ft., well-branched... 25 00

Large Spanish Chestnuts. Produce very large nuts, not so sweet as the American, but their size and beautiful appearance commands a ready sale. Does well in the under 8 inches; an early and heavy bearer. EACH 10 100

6 to 7 ft., extra heavy, well branched... $25 100 00

5 to 6 ft., extra heavy, well branched... 15 00

1½ to 2½ in. cal... 1 00

4 to 5 ft., very heavy, well branched... 7 50 00

1 ½ to 2 in. cal... 50 00

2 to 3 ft., very heavy, well branched... 25 00

3 to 4 ft., branched, sticky... 20 00

FILBERTS

European White. Of easy culture, growing 8 to 10 feet; bushy habit; excellent for an ornamental tree, and remarkably productive, and requires but little space. Nut oblong, very sweet. Suited to the Piedmont section. EACH 10 100

7 to 8 ft., 8 to 10 ft., extra heavy bushes... $2 00

6 yrs., 8 to 10 ft., very heavy bushes... 1 00

6 yrs., 4 to 5 ft., heavy, branched... 50 00

5 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., heavy, branched... 35 00

3 yrs., 2 to 3 ft., sticky... 25 00

WALNUTS

The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate for ordinary trees are available for this purpose. Walnuts. Never plant these trees in pipe-clay or undrained soil.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

(Thin-shelled, or Madeira Nuts)

Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality and keep sweet a long time. EACH 10 100

4 to 5½ ft., heavy... $80 75 60 40

3 to 4 ft., heavy... 50 00 35 00

2 to 3½ ft., heavy... 35 00 25 00

18 to 24 in. 25 00 15 00

JAPANESE WALNUTS

The Japan Walnut succeeds from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the southern states. The tree is very handsome, has a large, spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The nuts are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet. We offer two varieties:

EACH 10 100

5 to 6 ft., extra heavy... $80 75 60 40

4 to 5½ ft., extra heavy... 50 00 35 00

4 to 5 ft., heavy... 30 00 20 00

2 to 3½ ft., sticky... 25 00 15 00

Juglans cordiformis. Nut broad, pointed, flattened, medium-sized, somewhat resembling the English. If cracked longitudinally, the kernel can be removed entire.

Juglans Sieboldiana. Shaped like the butternut. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut.

NOTE.—We can supply Walnuts in immense quantities. Special prices given per 1,000
PECANS

All of our Pecans are budded or grafted on two-year, thrifty seedlings, and are, therefore, very heavy and stocky. We offer a beautiful stock of the following well-known varieties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRICES OF TREES</th>
<th>EACH</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 2 feet, extra fine</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet, very heavy</td>
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<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet, very heavy</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>$12.50</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet, heavy</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 2 feet, stocky</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jerome. Originated in Louisiana and is a seedling of "Pride of the Coast," and very superior to the parent; the tree is very healthy and a vigorous grower. Nut very large, shell about the same thickness as Pride of the Coast, good cracking quality. Nut is of excellent quality and well filled. Will run from 30 to 50 to the pound.

For a number of years we have inadvertently sent out this pecan under the name of Pride of the Coast. This pecan is unquestionably a very superior variety, and when it is better known, will become one of the standard sorts.

Frotscher's Egg Shell. Very large; nuts averaging 45 to 50 to the pound, shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entire from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown.

Schley. Large size; shell thin; full kernel; flavor rich; good grower and fairly prolific.

Stuart. Nut of large size, about 2 inches long, by 1 inch in diameter; shell thin; quality good; heavy bearer.

Van Deman. Nut large, about 15 to 20 to the pound. Olong: shell quite thin; good quality.

The planting of budded and grafted Pecans has now passed the experimental stage, and it has been practically demonstrated that an orchard of the better varieties of grafted and budded Pecans is a paying investment.

The market demands the larger grades of nuts, which are beginning to be well known for their high quality, and the only way to make Pecan-growing pay is to plant budded or grafted trees of such varieties as combine large size, good flavor, thin shell and easy-cracking qualities. When purchasing trees, the reliability of the nurserman should be known, because many inferior trees are palmed off by unreliable dealers. It is known that some varieties which are best adapted to the lower sections of the South do not always give the same result when planted in higher localities. Whilst there are scores of varieties now cultivated, a half-dozen of the best well-known sorts would be amply sufficient for commercial groves.

Pecans should be planted from 35 to 50 feet apart, according to the soil. The Pecan will adapt itself to a variety of soils—the rich, alluvial soil of the river bottoms, the high rolling lands, and the sandy pine lands; but the trees should never be set in lands which are not well drained. If the land sours, the trees are apt to be killed. Although the Pecan succeeds in so many different soils, the richer the land the earlier and the larger the yield. This tree is hardy as far north as Iowa. Its natural distribution includes fifteen degrees of latitude. The trees can be safely transplanted as soon as they are thoroughly matured in the fall, and can be successfully transplanted as late as March.

The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, peas, potatoes or vegetables. If these are heavily fertilized, it will increase the growth of the trees. A top-dressing of stable manure or commercial fertilizer within a radius of 4 to 6 feet from the tree will he found a good investment.

The commercial value of nuts varies according to size. Nuts averaging forty to sixty to the pound sell at wholesale from 30 to 60 cents per pound, and some unusually large sizes bring fancy prices.

Pecan trees are long-lived. The average fruiting age for budded trees, which have grown off vigorously and received proper care, is three to five years. Such trees should yield from fifteen to fifty pounds each per year, after being planted ten years. This tree, is, therefore a source of much revenue, and it is not subject to many diseases or insect depredations. For remedies, see page 3.

Directions for Handling and Transplanting Pecans

Take great care in preventing the roots of the trees from becoming dry, by being exposed to the weather. Keep the roots moist and covered at all times. When taking the trees to the field for setting, they must be carefully covered with moss, wet sacks or something else, to protect them from drying out. This is important. Only one tree should be removed at a time and this set at once in the hole previously dug. This hole must be at least 2 feet wide and of proper depth. Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the taproot, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive more food, and, at the same time, affords it a firmer hold upon the land. Use a sharp knife for this; do not use an axe or hatchet. Place the tree in the hole about 2 inches deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row; fill the hole about half full with well-pulverized top soil in which there is a proper proportion of well-rotted stable manure. If this is not available, use the proper amount of high-grade fertilizer. This must also he thoroughly mixed with the above-mentioned soil.

Pack the earth well about the roots of the tree—the firmer the better. Fill up the hole and pack the dirt well, but leave at least 2 inches of loose soil on top. If the soil is very dry, some water should be poured about the tree when the hole is partly filled. When the trees are more than 3 or 4 feet in height, the top should be cut back to within 3 feet of the ground. Do this after the tree is planted. Be careful not to break the eyes off the tree in handling. Keep them well cultivated and properly pruned.
SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture; too sandy or too clayey, but soil must be well drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventive for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux (4-8-0) during the spring and summer. The rows should be 3 to 4 feet apart and the plants from 3 to 4 feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired, cultivate with a hoe; other soil treatment is done as for the plants in the same way. As soon as the fruiting season is past, remove the old canes; these should be burned at once. The young canes should be clipped off when they reach the height of about 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter; 1 lb. of a mixture of clean manure and 1 lb. of potash per planting.

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together. Very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort. 10 cts. each, at $2 for 50, $3 per 100, $2.50 per 1,000.

Erie. Very productive. Fruit large, round, good quality. One of the most popular sorts. Early. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, $1.50 for 50, $2 per 100, $15 per 1,000.

Iceberg. This remarkable Blackberry is one of Luther Burbank’s productions. It succeeds admirably in this climate. The fruit is large, dark red, and firm. The seeds, which are usually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The fruit is borne in large clusters, and ripens quite early, about June 10th. The plant is an enormous bearer, and the fruit lasts a long period. A desirable variety. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $5.50 for 50, $6 per 100.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. An early and enormous bearer, and very hardy. A popular market sort. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $2 for 50, $3 per 100, $22.50 per 1,000.

CURRANTS

These are only moderately successful in this latitude. They do best in a cool, strong, moist loam. Plants should be well cultivated and fertilized. Keep them mulched. Set the plants 4 feet apart. Prune out all old wood, leaving only vigorous shoots.

Strong, 2-year plants, each. $0.15
10 strong, 2-year plants 1.00
50 strong, 2-year plants 3.50
100 strong, 2-year plants 6.00

Black Champion. Very productive; large bunch and berry. Excellent quality; strong grower.

Victoria. Large, bright red bunches; long berries, medium to excellent quality; erect grower; productive; ripens late.

DEWBERRIES

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Use short, stout stakes, driven at the back of each plant, with a wire or crosspiece nailed to each stake 2 to 3 feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail slanting toward the top, upon which the plants will grow. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one of the end stakes and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the other end of the row. The wire on each side is now raised, pressing the canes inward, and caught on the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row.

Austin’s Improved. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, and is eight to ten days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower, and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust. Twenty-five two-year plants produced forty quarts of immense berries.

DEWBERRIES, continued

Strong plants, each. $0.10
10 strong plants for 50
50 strong plants for 1.50
100 strong plants for 2.00
1,000 strong plants for 15.00

Columbia. Fruit resembles Shavers; very large, purplish; vigorous and productive.

Cuthbert Raspberries

Cuthbert. After several years’ trial this proves the best and most reliable of all the various varieties. Fruit large; red; of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May, and continues for several weeks.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berry medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular grape grown; unsurpassed for table and for white wine. 15 cts. each. $1.25 for 10, $6 per 100.

Diana. Bunch large, compact; berry large, reddish rail; sweet; very productive. Ripens about August 15 to 25. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $6 per 100.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable grapes for the mountain regions. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, $5 per 100.

GRAPES, Native Varieties

Nothing but varieties that have stood severe tests are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of several additional varieties. We have a large stock of extra-strong one- and two-year-old vines.

PRICES OF ASSORTMENT, OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES

10 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use $1.00
100 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use $8.00

Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upward.

FOR PURCHASER’S SELECTION. Not less than five vines of one variety will be charged at the rate for 10; not less than 40 vines of one variety will be charged at rate for 100.

Agawam (Rogers’ No. 15). Large; dark red. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, $5 per 100.

Amber. Pale amber; long bunches; berry medium, sweet, fine flavor; larger than the Concord. 10 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $6 per 100.

Berckmans. Cross of Clinton and Delaware. Bunch larger than Delaware; berry large; firm; one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Matures middle to end of July. 15 cts. each. $1.25 for 10, $6 per 100.

Brighton. Bunch medium; berry large, red; skin thin; quality best. An excellent early varietal market type. Vigorous. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $6 per 100.

Catawba. Bunch and berry large; deep red; with flake bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, $6 per 100.
**GRAPEs, continued**

**Elaeagnus (Japan Olaster)**

Elaeagnus edulis (Lingipes). Gumi fruit of the Japanese. A low-growing ornamental shrub, which produces in early May enormous quantities of fruit, which is one-third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is not sufficiently appreciated, and should be more extensively cultivated, as the fruit is very ornamental and makes an excellent jelly or marmalade; the flavor is sharp, pungent, and rather agreeable. Foliage light green, very handsome. Produces very fragrant flowers April 1. Plants perfectly hardy, and grow in almost any situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$0 75 80 00 $50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$0 55 40 00 $30 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**E. Simoni (Simon's Olaster).** Fruit larger than Edulis; matures here in March. Owing to its early blooming properties, the fruit is apt to be killed in this latitude by late frosts. The plant is an evergreen and is very ornamental.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 in., very bushy (O. G.)</td>
<td>$1 00 00 80 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 2 in., bushy (O. G.)</td>
<td>$75 60 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 1 1/2 in., well branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>$50 40 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., from pots</td>
<td>$25 20 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bullace, or Muscadine Type** (*Vitis rotundifolia, or Vulpina*)

This type is purely southern, and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all disease. The fruit never decays. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row, trained on an arbor or trellis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10 100</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1 00 25 00 10 00 75 00 75 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sm.**

**Eriobotrya japonica**

Loquat; Japan Medlar; Biwa of the Japanese.

Trees of medium height, with long, glossy evergreen leaves; flowers white and produced in early winter. The fruit, which is borne in clusters, matures from the end of February to April. Owing to its early season of blooming, fruit is seldom ripe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., very bushy (O. G.)</td>
<td>$1 00 00 80 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., bushy (O. G.)</td>
<td>$75 60 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in., well branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>$50 40 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., from pots</td>
<td>$25 20 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MULBERRIES**

Prices, except where noted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 to 9 ft.</td>
<td>$0 25 80 00 $15 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Downing.** Fruit of rich, subacid flavor; last six weeks. Stands winters of western and middle states.

**Hicks' Everbearing.** Wonderfully productive; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

**Russian.** Very hardy; largely planted for hedges and windbreaks in the western states; fruit small and of little value.

**Stubbs.** A native variety from Laurens County, Georgia. Produces an immense quantity of fruit, and ripens from September to November. A few fruit set on the root stock. Fruit of medium size.

**OLIVE (Picholine)**

A variety much esteemed for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus bearing a crop annually. Makes excellent oil, and stands with the best for pickling. Olives have been cultivated on the coast sections of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

**POMEGRANATES**

The Pomegranate is hardy in the Gulf States, and the central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The plants will sometimes attain a height of 20 or more feet. The plant is of good form and foliage, the bright scarlet flowers make this a most ornamental plant. It blooms profusely. There is a growing demand for the fruit in the eastern markets, and the Pomegranate is being grown in some sections on a large scale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft., extra heavy</td>
<td>$0 75 80 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in., very bushy</td>
<td>$30 00 40 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., well branched</td>
<td>$25 00 20 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Purple-seeded, or Spanish Ruby.** Large, yellow, with crimson flesh; flesh purplish crimson, sweet, best quality.

Subacid. Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, subacid.
Landscape Design

We offer our services to owners of private estates, suburban and city home grounds, suburban communities, residential parks officials in charge of the development of the grounds of educational and other institutions, summer and winter resorts, hotel grounds, country club and golf grounds, public squares and playgrounds, parkways, mill villages, cemeteries, and to all those desiring to have their properties laid out and improved in good taste.

We have had long and varied experience in this profession, and are almost daily called into consultation with the owner and house-architect in selecting the layout of approach drive, service road, walks, lawn areas, flower garden, kitchen garden, and service yard. We visit and make a study of the property to be improved, give verbal suggestions and written reports.

If the problems requiring solution are such as can only be satisfactorily disposed of by means of plans, we are prepared to make topographical surveys, design preliminary and general plans, and, for the better execution of the work, detailed grading, drainage, and planting plans, specifications and estimates.

We solicit correspondence with any one interested in landscape work.

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., Inc., Landscape Architects
414 Harison Bldg., AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The comparatively recent development of the desire for suburban homes has, within the past few years, created a growing demand for such things as will contribute to the exterior beauty of the home; especially so as the greater space enjoyed lends itself most readily to this end. However, there is scarcely a home in country, suburbs or town, the beauty and value of which cannot be enhanced by a judicious treatment of the grounds, be they large or small; and for this purpose no class of plants lend themselves more readily than the hardy flowering shrubs. Their importance has only recently begun to be appreciated, but the demand has increased so rapidly within the past few years that we have found it necessary to increase our plantings each season, and this year we have again materially increased our acreage and the list of varieties carried, and we are prepared to furnish the most desirable shrubs in large quantities. We grow the best sorts that have been tested as to their adaptability to the South; we also grow very largely of the hardy varieties adapted to the northern sections.

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous fruit trees on page 6 applies to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly impress the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequent stirring, after being planted.

A few hints upon planting and pruning deciduous shrubs may aid many persons in handling these with judgment and care, and increase the vigor of their growth. Nearly all deciduous shrubs which are grown in open ground should have their tops and branches cut back one-third or one-half, as seems necessary. Cut back the most vigorous-growing sorts more than those that are of more dwarf habit. All shrubs that flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, or after the crop of flowers is over. To this class belong the following: Altheas, Pyrus japonica, Deutzia, Philadelphus, Spiraea, etc. The old wood may be shortened-in, in order to promote the young growth, which is to produce flowers the following year. But some varieties, like Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, which produce flowers upon the young wood, should be pruned during winter.

We will supply 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, standard size, our selection for .......................................................... $1.50
Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, standard size, our selection, for .......................................................... 10.00
Or 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, extra heavy, for .......................................................... 2.00
Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, extra heavy, for .......................................................... 15.00
Althaea frutex (Hibiscus Syriacus)  
Rose of Sharon

These are most beautiful flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively planted. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion from May until August. When planted in groups or masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. The varieties we offer are nearly all of dwarf growth and are far superior to the old sorts.

**Prizes, except where noted:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra-strong, bushy, grafted plants, 5 to 6 ft.</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very strong, grafted plants, 3 to 5 ft. (according to variety)</td>
<td>49.00</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong, grafted plants, 2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Althaea amplissima.** Double, deep purple-pink, with crimson center; tall grower.

**A. bicolor hybrid.** Semi-double, white, with crimson and maroon center; medium grower.

**A. carnea semi-plena.** Semi-double, pale pink, with crimson eye; medium grower.

**A. coelestis.** Single, deep violet-blue, with darker center; a magnificent variety; blooms early; very dwarf.

**A. Comite de Hainault.** Semi-double, pale pink, shaded to crimson center; medium grower. Fine.

**A. Joanna d’Arc.** Double, pure white; tall grower.

**A. Mollis.** New Variegated-leaved Althaea. Robust habit, compact and somewhat dwarf. A most remarkable variety; leaves variegated, creamy white with irregular margins and green centers; never sunburns. The flowers are single, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, of a satiny lavender sheen, and purple blotched at the base of each of the five petals; blooms perpetually from June until autumn.

This variety must not be confused with Althaea Bulstoi or Variegata, who's double white-colored flowers never open and remain unsightly. The Mollisian is immensely superior.

**A. Pompon Rouge.** Double, deep purple-pink; more compact and free-blooming.

**A. punicose roseus.** Large, semi-double, violet-purple, with crimson eye; medium grower.

**A. purpurea semi-plena.** Originated by us. A beautiful semi-double violet-purple variety. Flowers large, of beautiful form; tall grower; profuse bloomer.

**A. rubra plena.** Double, rosy red, with crimson center; medium grower; very fine.

**A. violacea semi-plena.** Semi-double, deep purple-magenta, with crimson center; tall grower.

**Amorpha. False, or Bastard Indigo**

**Amorpha fruticosa.** A fine ornamental shrub of spreading habit, with fine foliage; violet-purple flowers produced in clustered racemes 3 to 6 inches in length; very desirable. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

**Azalea**

**Azalea calandulosa (A. borealis).** Great Flame Azalea. Very showy. About the middle of April this plant is covered with a mass of bloom. There are many shades of yellow, orange, red and crimson. The plant should be in bloom for several weeks. It is unquestionably one of the most brilliant spring-flowering shrubs. Attains a height of 6 to 8 ft.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 ft. 3 in., strong clumps</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., well-branched plants</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 18 in., strong plants, 3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A. mollis.** Japanese Azalea. Hardy species from China and Japan, expanding its large flowers before A. calandulosa. The color range from pale yellow to orange and carmine. They are exceedingly valuable for massing in open ground, where early flowers are desired, and for forcing under glass. Grafted plants, in distinct colors, with buds, 13 to 18 in., $1 each, $8 for 10.

**A. nudiflora.** Pinkster Flower. The well-known native variety, which in early spring, before the leaves appear, produces in great profusion pink flowers of various shades. Being one of our earliest spring flowers, makes this shrub very popular and desirable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 to 30 in., strong clumps</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 20 in., strong plants</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A. Pontica.** Hardy Ghent Azalea. A very beautiful species, growing 4 to 5 ft. high. Flowers yellow, orange and red, with delightful odor. Should be planted in rich, shady situation. Named varieties, fine bushy plants, well set with buds, 12 to 15 in., 75 cts. each, $6.50 for 10.

**Berberis (Barberry)**

**Berberis purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry).** A form of the European Barberry, but with bright purple foliage. A most conspicuous plant; very effective when properly planted with other shrubs. Attains a height of 5 to 6 feet.

**B. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry).** A dwarf and graceful shrub from Japan. Leaves small, lustrous, changing in autumn to beautiful shades of orange, scarlet and crimson; berries produced in great profusion and lasting throughout the winter. Makes a beautiful hedge.

**Buddelia variabilis Veitchiana**  
Veitch's Buddleia

A beautiful new shrub, with very dark green leaves, usually attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Flowers violet-purple, with orange throat in bloom in mid-June to mid-July. Blooms almost the entire summer; very fragrant. A most desirable acquisition. Strong, well-branched plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

**Callicarpa. French Mulberry**

**Callicarpa floridu (Sweet or Strawberry Shrub).** Our native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double; chocolate colored; very fragrant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 ft., very heavy, well branched</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft., heavy, well branched</td>
<td>84.00</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., well branched</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft., branched</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. americana alba.** A form of the French Mulberry, with white berries. A very distinct and rare plant, introduced by us. In the late fall and early winter, when this plant is covered with a mass of snow-white berries, it is a very conspicuous object.

**Calyanthis. Sweet Shrub**

**Calyanthis Floridus (Sweet or Strawberry Shrub).** Our native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double; chocolate colored; very fragrant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft., heavy, well branched</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., well branched</td>
<td>84.00</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft., branched</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. Praeox (Chimonanthus fragans).** Oriental sweet shrub. A beautiful Japanese shrub, producing a great abundance of exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers early in January, lasting about four weeks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft., very heavy, bushy</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft., branched</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Caryopteris Mastacanthus**  
Blue Spires, or Chinese Beardwort

Ceanothus, New Jersey Tea
A very desirable flowering shrub, well adapted for rockeries and massing. Succeeds in any well-drained soil. Commences to bloom April 15 and lasts for a long time. Height 4 to 6 ft.
Extra-strong 3-year plants. Each 10 $9 0 0
Strong 3-year plants. Each 10 $9 0 0
Ceanothus Intermedius. Panicles smaller than those of Marie Simon. Flowers lavender, blooms late.

Chilopsis. Flowering Willow
4 yrs., very bushy. Each 10 $5 0 0
3 yrs., very heavy. Each 5 0 0
2 yrs., heavy. Each 5 0 0
Chilopsis linearis. A tall-growing shrub, from southwest Texas. Leaves linear; flowers silky; very showy in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube, divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Blooms almost continually from spring until frost.

Chionanthus Virginica. White Fringe
A very ornamental native shrub. White, fringe-like fragrant flowers in early April.
Large, bushy plants, 2 to 3 ft. Each 10 $5 0 0
18 to 24 in. bushy. Each 25 2 0

Citrus trifoliata. Hardy Orange
As an ornamental flowering plant; few are more desirable. The plant attains a height of 10 to 15 feet and is very hasty and thrifty; foliage fruited, retained quite late, but is not an evergreen here; however, the vivid green wood gives it an evergreen appearance during winter. In early March the plant is covered with a mass of single, white flowers and, after a second and third crop of blooms, of smaller size, are produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes this plant a showy garden feature. It is also an excellent hedge plant.

Clethra alnifolia
Sweet Pepper Bush, or White Alder
A hardy, compact shrub, attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet. Leaves dark green; flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect racemes. One of our finest flowering shrubs. Blooms in May.
2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched. Each 10 $5 0 0
18 to 24 in., well branched. Each 25 2 0

Colutea arborescens. Bladder Senna
A tall shrub, sometimes attaining a height of 15 feet. Leaves dull green; flowers red, brown, produced in early summer. Flowers are soon followed by large inflated seed pods. These are frequently highly colored. Very attractive and ornamental plant.
4 to 5 ft., very heavy. Each 10 $5 0 0
3 to 4 ft., heavy. Each 25 2 0

Corylus (Kerria) Japonica fl. pl.
Globe Flower; Japanese Rose
This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about 5 feet. Heavy clumps, 50 cts. each $4 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., branched, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Cornus. Osier Dogwood
2 to 3 ft. Each 10 1 0 0
$5 25 2 0 0
Cornus Sanguinea (European Red Osier). A shrub of spreading habit; branches purple red; flowers greenish white, in dense panicles; herbage black. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in April.
C. Siberica (Red Siberian Osier). An upright shrub. Branches bright red; leaves dark green; flowers creamy white, in numerous small panicles; fruit light blue. Usually attains a height of 8 to 9 feet. Very conspicuous shrub in early spring.

Cydonia Japonica. (Pyrus Japonica)
Japan Quince, or Fire Bush
Flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades of red, salmon and pink. Have also a pure white variety. Each 10 1 0 0
31 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched. $5 35 3 0 0
2 to 3 ft., well branched. 25 2 0 0 1 2 0

Deutzia

Elaeagnus edulis (longipes)
Japan Oleaster
A beautiful ornamental shrub. In early April produces very fragrant green yellow flowers, which are immediately followed by enormous quantities of bright red edible fruit. A very useful, as well as ornamental plant. For full description see page 14.

Euryonymus Bungeanus
Bungen's Spindle Tree
A tall Chinese shrub, 8 to 12 feet high, branches slender; leaves dark shiny green; red fruit, very showy; flowers yellowish.
3 to 4 ft., heavy. Each 10 1 0 0
$5 35 3 0 0
Exochorda grandiflora. Pearl Bush
(Spiraea grandiflora)

A popular, large-growing shrub, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. A native of North China. Leaves bright green; large, pure white flowers are produced in great profusion about the middle of March. When the blooms are fully expanded, a well-grown plant has the appearance of a snow bank. A clump or mass of these plants on the lawn makes a most conspicuous feature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 4 ft., extra heavy</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., well branched</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forsythia. Golden Bell

2 to 3 ft., well branched. $25 $50 $100

Forsythia Suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). A graceful variety with long, slender, drooping branches. Leaves dark, shiny green; flowers yellow, produced in great profusion in early spring. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet.

F. Viridissima (Golden Bell). Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

Genista (Spartium). Spanish Broom

1 to 4 ft., very heavy | 35 | 00 | 75 |
| 2 to 3 ft., well branched | 25 | 00 | 50 |

Genista alba. A white Spanish hroom, having same habit of growth as Genista Juncea. Small white flowers in great profusion in early April.

Hydrangeas

A rich moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, is the best location.

Prices, except where noted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 yrs., heavy, well branched, 30 to 36 in. 50</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>$0 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 yrs., strong, well-branched plants, 18 to 30 in. 10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


H. arborescens grandiflora alba. A recent introduction of great value, large blooms are of a very large size, snowy white. A valuable acquisition, as it begins to bloom in April, and lasts almost the entire summer. In form, the panicles are similar to H. Hortensis.

H. Monstrosa. A very large-flowering variety; beautiful rose-color shaded white. In some soils pale rose or blue. A very decided improvement on Otaksa.

H. Otaksa. An improved variety of Hortensis; flower-heads very large; pale rose of blue, according to soil.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

H. paniculata grandiflora. Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads.

H. Ramis pictis, or Red-branched. With dark purple stems and large heads of rose or pale blue flowers, with lighter center.


H. Thomas Hogg. Best white-flowering variety of the Hortensis group. Flowers last seven weeks. At first slightly tinted green, becoming of the purest white.

HYDRANGEA, SPECIMEN PLANTS

We have a beautiful lot of these, which have been carefully prepared and tubed. These plants make a handsome display.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>10-in. tubs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monstrosa</td>
<td>$1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otaksa</td>
<td>$3 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We offer the following varieties: Monstrosa, Otaksa, Ramis Pictis, Rosea and Thomas Hogg.

HYDRANGEA, STANDARD

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (Standard). These plants have been trained to a single stem and have large, bushy heads. Conspicuous as single specimens on the lawn.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hypericum Moserianum
Golden St. John's wort
A beautiful shrub, attaining a height of 1 to 2 feet. Leaves dark green; plant almost an evergreen; flowers bright golden yellow, 2 inches in diameter. Very showy. Each 10 12 to 15 in., bushy 30 25 $2.00
Jasminum. Jasmine
Each 10 100
18 to 24 in., very bushy 80 35 50 85 75 30
12 to 18 in., bushy, branched 25 2 00 15 00

Lagerstroemia Indica. Crape Myrtle
A very popular and free-flowering shrub, or small tree, which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or of a single specimen, makes a most striking effect. We offer three varieties: White, Crimson and Pink.
Each 10 100
Well branched, 30 to 36 in. 30 50 $4.00 80 00
Strong plants, 18 to 24 in. 25 2 00 17 50

Loniceria
Bush, or Upright Honeysuckle
These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are of easy cultivation.
Each 10 100
Extra-heavy specimens, 4 yrs. 30 50 $1.00 80 30
Very heavy, 3 yrs., bushy 30 50 3 00 20 00
Strong 2-yr. plants 25 2 00 15 00
Loniceria Bellica (Belgian, Dutch or Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle). Of semi-climbing habit, but can easily be grown in bush form. Pink flowers; very prolific bloomer in early spring. In late spring, the flowers, which continue for some time, are followed by a mass of bright red fruit.
L. Bella. A hybrid variety, producing an abundance of pinkish-white flowers in early spring, followed by yellow fruit.
L. fragrantissima (Fragrant Honeysuckle). Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish-white flowers, which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time. Almost evergreen.
L. Morrowii (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.
L. ruprechtiana (Manchurian Honeysuckle). Flowers pure white. Blooms in March, and lasts six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.

Myrica Cerifera. Wax Myrtle
A native shrub found from New Jersey to Texas. Broad green leaves; berries bluish white with a waxy coating. A desirable shrub.
Each 10 100
12 to 15 in., bushy 30 25 82 00

Philadelphia. Mock Orange
Vigorous-growing shrubs, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful flowers, produced in great profusion in early spring. Should be in every collection.
Each 10 100
4 to 6 ft., heavy, well branched 50 3 00 4 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched 25 2 00
Philadelphia. coronarius (Garland Syringa). Flowers pure white; very fragrant; produced in great profusion.
P. grandiflorus. A conspicuous variety, with very large white flowers.
F. laxus. Flowers very large, white, produced in clusters. A very fine and desirable late-blooming variety.

Prunus
Dwarf Double-flowering Almond and Plum
Beautiful small shrubs, producing, before the leaves appear, quantities of double flowers, last of March to the middle of April. Very desirable.
Strong grafted plants 25 82 00
P. trifolia (Flowering Plum). A small shrub with downy ovate leaves, sometimes three-lobed. Beautiful double pink flowers are produced in early spring in great profusion.

Punica granatum. Pomegranate
Very valuable summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy South. Flowers are produced in great profusion very early in May, and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright lustrous green. Very conspicuous and desirable.
Each 10 100
5 to 6 ft., extra heavy, well branched 30 75 75 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched 50 4 00 35 30
2 to 3 ft., branched 25 2 00 15 00
Punica granatum alba. Double white.
P. granatum variegatum. Double variegated.

Rhamnus alaternus. Buckthorn
A shrub or small tree. Attains a height of 20 feet. Branches glabrous; leaves ovate-lanceolate, serrated, dark green above, pale green beneath. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Rhodotypus Kerrioides. White Kerria
A beautiful and distinct shrub from Japan, attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet. Leaves large; flowers white, an inch or more in diameter, appearing in late spring, followed by black berries, which are retained during the winter.
Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft., very bushy 30 35 $3.00
18 to 24 in. 25 2 00 17 50

Rhus cotinus (Sumac)
Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree
Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers, which appear the last of April and cover the entire plant during the summer. From a distance the plant appears like a cloud of smoke.
Each 10 100
5 to 6 ft., very bushy 81 00 87 50
5 to 6 ft., bushy 75 6 00
4 to 5 ft., very heavy 50 4 00
3 to 4 ft., branched 25 2 00 15 00

Robinia hispida rosea
Rose, or Moss Locust, or Acacia
During April it is covered with clusters of rose-colored flowers, and is then one of the most attractive trees of dwarf growth.
Each 10 100
4 to 5 ft., very heavy 30 75 $6.00
3 to 4 ft., heavy 50 4 00
2 to 3 ft. 25 2 00

Rosmarinus officinalis. Rosemary
Thisfavorite is very effective for a border, or for planting in clumps. Will be cut back to 6 inches to facilitate transplanting.
Each 10 100
18 to 24 in., very heavy, bushy plants 30 35 $3.00

Spira Van Houttei (see page 20)
**Spiraea**

**Prices, except where noted:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EACH</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra-heavy, busky plants</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy, well-branched plants, 3 yrs. old</td>
<td>$32</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy, well-branched plants, 2 yrs. old</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPRING-BLOOMING SPIRAEAE**

*Spiraea Arguta* (Hybrid Snow Garland). A very fine and showy variety. Leaves narrow, bright green fading into tones of yellow and salmon. Blooms in early spring. Height 3 to 5 feet.

*S. Opulifolia aurea* (Golden Leaved Nine-bark). A strong-growing variety, with golden-tinted leaves and white flowers. Very conspicuous.

*S. prunifolia flore pleno* (Bridal Wreath). A beautiful early-blooming variety, with many small white flowers. Commences to bloom early in March.

*S. Reevesiana* (Reeves’ Single Spiraea). Produces large clusters of single white flowers which cover the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer.

*S. Reevesiana flore pleno* (S. Cantomenos flore pleno). With large, round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Commences to bloom later part of March and continues for several weeks. One of the best.

*S. Thunbergii* (Common Snow Garland). A beautiful dwarf variety, with many slender branches, forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Profuse bloomer. Desirable for a low hedge.

*S. Van Houttei* (Van Houtte’s Spiraea). A graceful shrub, growing 6 to 8 feet in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. Deservedly one of the most popular Spiraeas grown.

**PERPETUAL-BLOOMING SPIRAEAE**

*Spiraea Anthony Waterer* (Crimson Spiraea). An improvement upon S. Rumalldii. A remarkably free-flowing shrub, with upright branches. Attains a height of about 3 feet. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom throughout the entire season. Makes a beautiful low-growing hedge.

*S. Billardii*. A tall grower. Flowers bright pink, produced in large dense panicles, very showy and attractive. In April.

*S. callosa alba*. Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. A neat and desirable variety. Commences to bloom early in April.

*S. Fortunei macrophylla*. A variety with very large leaves, which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Very effective for borders or groups.

*S. Froebeli*. A fine, free-blooming sort. Flowers rose-colored, in panicles.

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**Stephanandra flexuosa**

A very desirable shrub with drooping branches. Closely allied to the Spiraea. Native of Japan. Attains a height of 3 to 4 feet. The serrated borders of the leaves are tinged with red at the time of unfolding. During summer the leaves are deep glossy green, in autumn tints of reddish purple are assumed. Flowers white, small, but so numerous that the plant is very showy. Blooms early in May. 

**Stuaria pentagyna.** Alleghany Stuaria

A beautiful native shrub, growing to a height of 5 to 10 feet. In early summer produces cup-shaped white flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter; stamens white and golden anthers. Very showy and desirable. 

**Styrax Japonica.** Japanese Storax


**Symphoricarpos racemosus**

Snowberry

A graceful shrub, growing 4 to 6 feet tall, slender, drooping branches; flowers white, followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for many months. Very ornamental. 

**Syringa. Lilac**

Very valuable and desirable early spring-blooming shrubs; commence blooming last of March. Succeed best in strong soils. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts.

**S. Grandiflora**. Very showy, with clusters of flowers. Light pink; very desirable. 

**S. Iridescent**. Very showy, with a mass of flowers. Very fragrant; very desirable. 

**S. Profundiflora**.showy, with a profusion of flowers. Very fragrant; very desirable. 

**S. Nanhoensis**. Very showy, with clusters of flowers. Very fragrant; very desirable. 

**S. Van Houttei**. Very showy, with clusters of flowers. Very fragrant; very desirable. 

**S. Van Houttei flore pleno**. Very showy, with clusters of flowers. Very fragrant; very desirable.

---

**SINGLE VARIETIES**

**Charles X.** Dark lilac-red.

**Frau Dammann.** A fine white, with large panicles of flowers of medium size. An early bloomer.

**Gloria Rupella.** Dark lilac. Extra early, Profuse bloomer.

**Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac)**. Flowers creamy white, in large panicles. A late bloomer; becomes a good-sized tree.

**Ludwig Spath.** Dark purple-red. Very distinct; a good sort.

**Pekinesis** (Chinese Lilac). A large-growing variety, with tall, slender, spreading branches. Flowers creamy white, in large panicles. Plants are very drooping. A late bloomer.

**Prof. Stockhardt.** Lavender; large trusses; extra early. An extra-good sort.

**Uncle Tom.** Dark lilac-blue. One of the darkest varieties that we grow; much darker than Ludwig Spath. An extra good early bloomer.

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**DOUBLE VARIETIES**

**Alphonse Lavallée.** Blue, shaded violet; large panicles; a good sort.

**Belle de Nancy.** Very large; satiny rose, white toward center. A very fine variety.

**Charles Joly.** Very dark reddish purple. Excellent.

**Comte de Jessieu.** Lilac-blue; very fine.

**Comte Horace de Choiseul.** Porcelain-blue in bud, white when open. Fine large trusses; profuse bloomer.

**Emile Lemoine.** Rose lilac; very large and beautiful.

**La Tour d’Auvergne.** Flowers very large, violet-purple. An extra good sort, and one of the most profuse bloomers in our list.

**Le Gaulois.** Purplish lilac.

**Louis Henri.** Rose lilac; extra fine; blooms early.

**Mme. Casimir Perier.** Beautiful white flowers in large and compact panicles. One of the most prolific whites.

**Matthieu de Dombasle.** Reddish mauve; buds purplish.

**Michael Buchner.** Pale lilac; very large panicles.

**Prest. Carnot.** Pale lilac. A fine early bloomer.

**Pyramidalis.** Pale lilac; carmine in bud. An extra fine, profuse bloomer.

**Renanucle.** Purplish lilac. A free bloomer; an extra fine sort.
Tamarix. Tamarisk

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves, which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. An excellent plant for the seaside.

- **Tamarix Gallica** (French Tamarisk). Foliage light glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.
- **T. Hispida Estivalis**. A new variety of vigorous growth. In May the branches are covered half their length with numerous bright carmine-pink flowers, which gives the plant a most pleasing appearance. Blooms for a long time. Awarded first prize at the Paris International Exposition in 1900.
- **T. Odessana** (Caspian Tamarisk). A new variety, with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than *T. Gallica*.
- **T. plumosa, or Japonica** (Japanese Tamarisk). Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery. A fine plant. Blooms middle of April.

Viburnum. Snowball Family

**Viburnum Lantana** (Wayfaring Tree). A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black.

- 4 to 6 ft., heavy branched........................................... $1.00 $8.00
- 3 to 4 ft., heavy...................................................... 50 4 0
- 2 to 3 ft., heavy...................................................... 25 2 0

**V. Opulus** (High-bush Cranberry). A tall shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers white, produced in flat clusters in latter part of April. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy.

- 10 to 100.............................................................. 2 0 0
- 2 to 3 ft., heavy...................................................... 25 2 0
- 18 to 24 in.............................................................. 25 2 0

Viburnum Opulus sterilis (Common Snowball; Guelder Rose). Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite.

- 3 to 4 ft., very heavy.............................................. 30 6 0
- 2 to 3 ft., well branched......................................... 35 2 0
- 18 to 24 in., branched............................................ 25 2 0

**V. plicatum** (Japanese Snowball). A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks. Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft.:

- 4 to 6 ft., well branched........................................... $0 50 $4 0 0
- 3 to 4 ft., well branched......................................... 3 0 0
- 2 to 3 ft., branched.................................................. 2 0 0

**Vitex Agnus-Castus**. This is a valuable shrub, or medium-growing tree. Flowers in spikes, blue color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

- **V. Agnus-Castus alba**. Same as above, but white-flowering.

Weigela (Diervilla)

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are amongst the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

- 4 to 6 ft., bushy plants............................................ 80 40 $3 00 $2 0 0
- 2 to 3 ft., strong plants........................................... 25 2 0

Weigela candida. Pure white; excellent.

**W., Eva Rathke**. Flowers deep carmine-red; profuse bloomer, and continues in bloom for a long time.

**W. nana variegata**. Of dwarf habit, with silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white; stands the sun well.

**W. Van Houttei**. Crimson.

WISTARIA (Standard, or Tree). See page 35.

Hardy Perennial Plants

Of the many plants that are grown for ornamental purposes, there are few, if any, which have sprung more rapidly into popular favor than the old-fashioned hardy garden flowers.

With a proper selection of varieties, one can have perpetual bloom from early spring until frost. These hardy perennial plants are especially effective when planted in open border, having for a background a hedge, fence or trellis, or interspersed with hardy shrubs or evergreens.

We offer a few varieties which have given excellent results in this locality.

In many cases, the following plants are sent out in the form of dormant roots.

**AQUILEGIA** (Columbine).

- Strong plants, mixed colors...................................... $0 15 $1 25

**CAMPANULA** (Bellsflower).

- Mixed colors.......................................................... 15 1 25

**DIANTHUS Barbatus** (Sweet William).

- Double and single; choose a mixed sort..................... $0 15 $1 25

**COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora** (Tickseed).

- 15 1 25
IRIS Germanica (German Iris, or Flag). The German Iris is one of our most desirable early spring-blooming plants. It is a vigorous grower and is of easy cultivation. Flowers are large and conspicuous. The colors are white, blue, purple, yellow and variously veined and striped. Every garden should contain a collection of these Flags. We offer ten distinct named varieties. 

**Each** 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Roots</td>
<td>$0.15 $1.25 $10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**I. K. Kempferi** (Japanese Iris). These handsome spring-blooming plants are popular. They begin blooming about the middle of April, and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of the blooms have a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches, and are of various colors—white, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, variously marked and penciled. They are invaluable in herbaceous plantings, are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. Most effective when planted along border of pond or stream where the colors are affected. With proper attention the Iris will give a wealth of bloom and color. We offer twelve of the best-named sorts, 25 cts. each. $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

See page 41 for our list of Specimen Conifers for immediate effect.

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**HIBISCUS** (Mallow), Meenan's Mallow Marvels. These are most desirable perennials. They produce flowers of immense size and in a great variety of colors—white, every shade of pink, red and crimson. They bloom continuously from early summer until frost. No garden is complete without this beautiful plant. Strong 2-year roots, 46 cts. each, $3.30 for 10.

**HERBACEOUS PEONIES**

The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested in this locality and have given most satisfactory results. We offer twelve to fifteen best sorts, double and single, white and several shades of pink, rose and red. Peonies do best in rich, deep, rather moist loamy soil, and, if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun, they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom during April and May. Fertilize well with cow manure, as they are heavy feeders. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

**PHLOX**. In great variety of color. 

**Each** 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHLOX</td>
<td>In great variety of color</td>
<td>$0.15 $1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLATYCODON** (Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bellflower) white and blue. 

**Each** 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLATYCODON Bellflower</td>
<td>White and blue</td>
<td>$0.15 $1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RUDBECKIA** (Cone Flower). 

**Each** 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RUDBECKIA Cone Flower</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.15 $1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEDUM** (Stone Crop). 

**Each** 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEDUM Spectabile</td>
<td>Stone Crop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STORESIA** (Cornflower, or Stokes' Aster). White and blue. 

**Each** 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STORESIA Cornflower</td>
<td>White and blue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRITOMA** (Red Hot Poker), Pittzert and Tri-color. 

**Each** 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRITOMA Red Hot Poker</td>
<td>Pittzert and Tri-color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VERONICA** (Speedwell), Hendersonii (Longifolia Subaequata), and Maritima. 

**Each** 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VERONICA Speedwell</td>
<td>Hendersonii Longifolia Subaequata, and Maritima</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DECIDUOUS TREES

The planter is beginning to appreciate the vast difference between a thrifty, well-grown nursery tree, and one taken from the forest. All of our nursery trees have been several times transplanted, and plenty of space given in the rows. The root system is perfect, and when our nursery-grown shade trees are properly transplanted and pruned there should be no loss. Of course, the initial cost of a nursery-grown tree is somewhat more than one taken from the forest, but our trees grow off better, give more satisfactory results, and thus are cheaper in the end.

Directions for Planting and Pruning. Before setting out, cut off the broken or bruised roots, should there be any. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base, but when a tree has an abundance of roots and a small top and few branches, then the pruning need not be so severe. However, when the roots are small and the top heavy then prune the tree severely. In many cases remove every lateral limb, preserving only the leader, and this, if too long, may be cut back to the proper height. Frequently large trees are transplanted without pruning. This neglect will often cause the tree to die. Dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size so when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about 3 inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought in contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, pour in a bucket of water so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, mulch with 5 or 6 inches of well-decomposed stable manure; this should extend over the circumference of the hole; keep tree from grass and weeds and loosen up the soil occasionally.

Acer aceraceum (Sugar, or Rock Maple). A large tree of pyramidal form, dense habit; foliage dark green, in autumn assuming brilliant shades of scarlet and yellow. A magnificent tree for street and lawn. Does best in the Piedmont section. Height, 50 to 60 ft. Each 10 10 to 12 ft., very heavy $2 60 8 to 10 ft., stocky 1 25 $10 00 6 to 8 ft. 65 7 00

ACER JAPONICUM. Japanese Maples These beautiful dwarf Japanese Maples combine many attractive features, both in shade and color of foliage. The foliage is delicately and finely cut. The decorative value of these beautiful Maples has long been recognized by all lovers of beautiful trees.

The best effect is secured by planting the various kinds in a bed, thus securing a pleasing color effect. For this purpose the plants should be set about three or four feet apart. The Maples will give satisfactory results only when planted in a rich, heavy soil, and in a position where they can be protected from the afternoon sun. If these plants are kept well mulched, there will be no difficulty in growing them.

We offer about eight or ten of the best and most distinct and hardiest sorts.

Each Strong, 3-year, grafted pot-grown plants $1 00

Aesculus rubicunda
Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut

A very fine ornamental tree. Red flowers produced in large heads, which form a beautiful contrast to the deep green leaves. Desirable for the colder sections only. $1 each.

Aphaneathe aspera
Chinese Hackberry. Sugarberry, or Nettle Tree

This is the beautiful Yenoki of the Japanese Gardens. The tree is of rapid growth with spreading branches; foliage deep green; bark smooth. A most desirable and rare shade tree. A twenty-five year old tree, now standing in our grounds, has a height of 40 feet with a corresponding spread. Each 5 to 6 ft., heavy. $1 00 4 to 5 ft. 65 5 00

Acacia Julibrissin (Albizia Julibrissin)
Pink Mimosa Tree

A beautiful tree with spreading branches, which form a low, flat-topped head. Leaves divided into many leaflets; flowers borne at the tips of branches in large pink heads. A remarkably beautiful tree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>25 ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 ft.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 6 ft.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acer. Maple

Acer dasycarpum (Saccharinum). Silver, or White Maple. A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. foliage bright green and silvery white beneath. Attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. These trees should not be confused with the Silver Poplar, or European Aspen, which throws up numerous shoots from the roots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 to 14 ft.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 ft.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 ft.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. dasycarpum Wierli. (Wier's Cut-leaf Silver Maple). This is a beautiful form of the Silver Maple. Leaves deeply cut and delicately divided; branches dropping, frequently touching the ground. A rapid grower and a very effective and popular variety for lawn and park planting. Height, 35 to 40 ft.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 ft.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 ft.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Negundo (Negundo Aceroides, or Fraxinifolium; Ash-leaf Maple, or Box Elder). A rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches; foliage resembling the Ash; very hardy; desirable as a street tree. Height 50 to 70 feet. Each 10 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 ft.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 ft.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 ft.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). An European species of compact, rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable tree for the colder sections. Height, 40 to 50 feet, each | 50 | 100 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 ft., stocky</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 ft., stocky</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avenue of American White Elm
Catalpa. Indian Bean

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). Of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 4 feet high. Large, glossy foliage. This variety is usually grafted on straight, upright stems, 3 to 6 feet high. It makes an effective round-headed tree, somewhat like the standard Bay in form. Very effective for lawn planting and formal gardens.

Each
14 to 2 in. cal., extra heavy, 3-yr. heads ...........................................
$2 00
1½ to 1½ in. cal., heavy-2-yr. heads ........................................... 1 50
C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). It is better and blooms two to three weeks later than the southern variety. One of the most valuable forest trees, on account of the lasting quality of the timber, which is extensively used for railroad crossings.

Each
8 to 10 ft., heavy ....................................................... $0 75 $0 60 $0 50 00
6 to 8 ft. ........................................................................... 3 50 4 00 3 00
4 to 6 ft. ........................................................................... 25 2 00 2 00

Celtis occidentalis

Nettle Tree, Hackberry or Sugarberry

One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for street and avenue planting; of rapid growth. In transplanting the Hackberry, it should be trimmed to a single stem. Remove the side branches, otherwise it is difficult to transplant.

Each
12 to 14 ft., well branched, 1½ to 1½ in. ........................................ $1 00 $8 00
10 to 12 ft., well branched, 1 to 1½ in. cal. ................................. 75 6 00
8 to 10 ft., well branched .......................................................... 50 4 00 $35 00
N. B. Keep the roots moist. Do not expose to the air so that they will dry out.

Cerasus. Flowering Cherry

Cerasus Hortensis (Japanese Flowering Cherry). The well-known flowering cherry of the Japanese. Flowers very large; pure white, opening just as the leaves begin to appear. Flowers are produced in enormous quantities. Each
10 100
Extra heavy, well branched trees ........................................... $0 75 $6 00
Strong, 4 to 5 ft. trees ......................................................... 50 4 00 $35 00
C. rosea pendula (Japanese Weeping Cherry). A small tree with drooping branches. Leaves bright green, sharply serrated. In early spring the single rose-pink flowers, in small clusters, literally cover the tree, just as the leaves begin to unfold. A unique and beautiful early flowering tree. Each
Trees budded on 5 to 6 ft. stems ................................................ $1 00

Cercis, Judas Tree

Cercis Canadensis (Red-Bud). A very ornamental native tree, producing a profusion of delicate redish purple flowers early in the spring before the foliage appears. Grown as a single specimen it is a very attractive tree.

Each
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. cal., extra heavy ........................................ $1 25 $10 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1½ in. cal. ....................................................... 1 00 8 00
5 to 6 ft., 1½ in. cal. ............................................................. 1 75 6 00
4 to 5 ft., stocky ............................................................... 50 4 00
C. japonica (C. Chinensis), (Japan Judas Tree). Leaves heart-shaped, deep shiny green, assuming a yellow color in autumn. Last of March rosy pink flowers, with a purple cast, cover the entire plant. This is a grand shrub, and should be in every collection.

Each
4 to 5 ft., very heavy ......................................................... $1 00
3 to 4 ft., very heavy .......................................................... 75 6 00 $50 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched ..................................................... 30 4 00 30 00
1½ to 2½ ft. ........................................................................ 25 2 00

Cornus. Dogwood

Cornus florida alba (White-flowering Dogwood). The native large white-flowering Dogwood. A most effective plant on the lawn.

Each
4 to 5 ft., very heavy .......................................................... $0 75 $6 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched ...................................................... 50 4 00
2 to 3 ft., branched ............................................................ 35 3 00
C. florid flor rubro (Red-flowering Dogwood). Similar to the White-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which makes it a most effective tree.

Each
4 ft., very heavy ..................................................................... $1 00
3 to 3½ ft. .............................................................................. 1 00
2 to 2½ ft. .............................................................................. 75 6 $6 00

Fraxinus Americana

American White Ash

A very hardy native shade tree of rapid growth; thrives in almost any soil which is fertile. Very desirable for park or street planting. Prune close when transplanting. Height, 50 to 60 feet.

Each
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 2 in. cal. ................................... $1 50 $12 50 $100 00
10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 1½ in. cal. ................................. 1 00 8 00 70 00
8 to 10 ft., heavy, 1½ to 1½ in. cal. ........................................ $0 75 6 00 $50 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1½ in. cal. ..................................................... 30 4 00 30 00
Magnolias. Chinese Flowering
All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring before the leaves appear.

**Magnolia purpurea** (Chinese Purple Magnolia), Of bushy growth; large purple flowers, which are produced latter part of March.  
Each 10
6 to 8 ft., very bushy specimens. $15 $20 $30  
4 to 5 ft., very bushy heavy. 2 50 22 50  
3 to 4 ft., very heavy. 1 50 12 50  
2 to 3 ft., well branched. 1 00 8 00  
18 to 24 in., branched. 75 6 00

**M. stellata** (Halleena), Starry Magnolia. Of dwarf habit, flowers semi-double, pure white and fragrant. Blooms from two to three weeks earlier than other Magnolias. 2 to 2½ ft., $2.50 each.

**M. Soulangiana** (Soulang’s Magnolia). Of vigorous habit, flowers large, pink on outside and white inside. Beautiful variety. Blooms in March.  
Each 10
3 to 4 ft., very heavy. 82 50  
2 to 3 ft., well branched. 1 00 $8 00

**Magnolia acuminata**. Cucumber Tree  
A native variety of rapid growth and fine shape.  
Each 10
7 to 8 ft., very heavy. 3 50
6 to 8 ft., very heavy. 1 00 88 00

**Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis**  
Texas Umbrella Tree: Umbrella China  
A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. It is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Blooms middle of April.  
Each 10 100
7 to 8 ft., heavy branched, 1½ to 2½ ft., $12.50 $10.00 $8.00  
6 to 7 ft., heavy branched, 1½ to 2½ ft., 1 00 8 00 65 00  
5 to 6 ft., well branched, 1½ to 2½ ft., 1 00 5 00 50 00  
4 to 5 ft., well branched. 50 4 00 30 00  
3 to 4 ft., well branched. 30 2 50 17 50

**Morus alba pendula**  
Tears’ Weeping Mulberry  
A beautiful and hardy weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamenting lawns or parks, or for cemetery planting.  
Each 10 10
Extra-heavy heads, budded on 5- to 7-ft. stems... $12.50 $10.00  
Strong 2-yr. heads, budded on 5- to 7-ft. stems... 75 6 00
Ornamental Department

Nyssa sylvatica. Tupelo
Sour or Black Gum
A native tree of robust habit. Grows naturally from Maine to Texas. Leaves dark, shining green; in autumn assuming tones of red and purple. A most desirable tree. Fruit dark blue. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Oxydendrum arboreum. Sourwood

Persica. Double-flowering Peach
Each 10 100
Extra-heavy trees, 5 to 7 ft. .......... $0 50 $4 10
Strong trees, 6 to 8 ft. .......... 25 00 175 50

Platanus Orientalis
Plane Tree; European Sycamore
A popular European shade tree. Does well here. Not subject to blight like the native sycamores. Makes a large, spreading tree. Rapid grower. Succeeds well in either rich or low situations. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Populus. The Poplar
Populus Caroliniana (Carolina Poplar). A rapidly growing native tree of upright growth. A very popular shade tree, and widely planted. After the tree has attained a height of 10 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader. This will cause the tree to make a spreading head. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

P. fastigata (Lombardy Poplar). A tall, pyramidal, compact-growing tree, rapid grower and very hardy. Widely planted in the southern part of Europe. We can supply trees with 4-foot limbs when desired. Ultimate height 15 to 20 feet. 8 to 10 ft., 100 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Prunus. Plum
Each 10 100
5 to 7 ft., extra heavy ............ $0 40 $3 00 $25 00
4 to 5 ft., strong trees .......... 25 00 17 50
Prunus Mume. (Japanese Double-flowering Apricot). A very early blooming variety. In March the tree is entirely covered by a mass of beautiful double pink blossoms, making a most pleasing tree for the lawn. The bark being a light shingreen gives the tree a most conspicuous appearance. Ultimate height 10 to 15 feet.

P. Pissardi (Persian Purple-leaf Plum). The most valuable of all the purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout the winter months, and is leaves until mid-winter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

Pyrus spectabilis
Double-flowering Chinese Crab Apple

Quercus. The Oak
All of our Oaks have been transplanted several times, but nevertheless must be severely pruned. A desirable tree. Water Oak. This well-known variety needs no description. Each 10 100
6 to 8 ft., heavy ........ $0 75 $6 00 $30 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy ........ 25 00 17 50

Quercus nigra (Quercus Aquatica). Water Oak. This well-known variety needs no description. Each 10 100
5 to 6 ft., heavy ........ $0 75 $6 00 $30 00

Salisburia adiantifolia
Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree
A beautiful tree from Japan. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Folage resembles that of the maidenhair fern, hence the name. Very desirable. Used in some cities for street planting with pleasing effect.

Each 10 100
8 to 10 ft. ........................................ $1 25 $10 00
6 to 8 ft. ........................................ 75 50 6 00
4 to 6 ft. ........................................ 50 4 00

Salix. The Willows
Each 10 100
6 to 8 ft., heavy, 1 to 1 in. cal. ........ $0 50 $3 00 $25 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy, 1 to 1 in. cal. ........ 25 00 15 00
Salix annularis. A weeping Willow with peculiar curled leaves. Each 10 100
5 to 6 ft., very heavy ................ $1 00 $8 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy .................. 75 6 00
3 to 4 ft., light ................. 50 4 00
2 to 3 ft. .................. 35 2 00 30 00

Sorbus. American Crab Apple
Each 10 100
5 to 6 ft., heavy .................. $1 00 $8 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy .................. 75 6 00
3 to 4 ft., light ................. 50 4 00
2 to 3 ft. .................. 35 2 00 30 00

Sterculia planifolia
Varnish Tree; Japan Parasol
A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Large panicles of yellowish white flowers in June. Leaves dark glossy green; creamy white flowers turn orange in autumn. A very handsome tree. Ultimate height, 40 feet.

Each 10 100
8 to 10 ft., very heavy ........ $1 50 $10 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy .................. 1 00 8 00 $7 00
4 to 6 ft., heavy .................. 75 6 00 50 00
3 to 4 ft. .................. 50 4 00 30 00
2 to 3 ft. .................. 25 2 00

Tilia Americana
American Linden, or Lime

Each 10 100
10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1 to 1 in. cal. ... $1 50 $12 50
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 in. cal. ........ 00 8 00 70 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1 in. cal. ........ 50 4 00 35 00

Ulmus Americana
American White Elm
A native tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively planted for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

Each 10 100
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 2 in. cal. .... $1 50 $12 50 $50 00
10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1 to 1 in. cal. ...... 00 8 00 75 00
8 to 10 ft., well branched, 1 to 1 in. cal. 75 6 00 30 00
6 to 8 ft., well branched, 1 in. cal. .... 50 4 00 35 00

Virgilia lutea (Cladrastis)
Yellow Wood
A medium-sized tree, with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches, with a symmetrical round head. Leaves bright green, turning golden early in autumn. In early spring, white flowers are produced in loose, drooping panicles. A desirable lawn tree.

Each 10 100
2 to 3 ft. .................. $0 25 $2 00
4 to 5 ft. .................. 50 4 00
BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS AND SHRUBS

We can supply large specimen plants of nearly all of the evergreens in the following list. Prices, sizes and descriptions will be given upon application. The plants are all carefully grown, and are in fine condition.

Most of the plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting, and with less danger of loss from removal. Those marked "O. G." are taken from open ground, but lifted with balls of earth about the roots, and same wrapped in moss and excelsior, or burlaps.

In this section we are particularly fortunate in the wealth of Broad-leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs. We can grow here many very desirable varieties which are not hardy in the far North, and we can also successfully bring to perfection a very large proportion of the hardy northern varieties. A judicious selection and planting of evergreen trees and shrubs enhances wonderfully the winter aspect of our grounds. Certain varieties must be given the proper exposure for them to attain satisfactory results. If evergreens are kept mulched with well-rotted leaves, this prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil, and also protects the roots from sudden changes of temperature.

It is advisable to partially defoliate nearly all Broad-leaved Evergreens lifted from open ground. This will lessen the loss from transplanting, as many trees die if transplanted with all of the leaves left on. This is especially so as to Magnolias, Photinias, Crataegus and Liguustrums.

We will supply 10 plants, our selection of varieties, standard sizes, for .......................................................... $4.00
100 plants, our selection of 25 varieties, standard sizes .......................................................... $25.00

Abelia grandiflora (rupestris)
One of the most satisfactory broad-leaved dwarf shrubs. Graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark glossy leaves, in the winter assuming a metallic sheen. Produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers, about an inch long, which are borne in clusters from last of May until first of October. Each 10 100
24 to 30 in., strong, from 4-in. pots and open ground .......................................................... $8.00 $8.50 $8.00 $8.00
18 to 24 in., strong, from 4-in. pots and open ground .......................................................... 50 4.00 3.00
12 to 18 in., strong, from 3-in. pots .......................................................... 25 2.50 2.00

Andromeda floribunda (Pteris floribunda)
Mountain Firethorn Bush
A fine evergreen shrub, attaining a height of 2 to 4 feet. A native of the Alleghany mountains. Leaves dark green; showy white flowers produced in panicles in early spring. A most desirable evergreen. Very scarce. Strong, 12- to 18-in. clumps, 50 each.

Arbutus unedo. Strawberry Tree
A very rare and desirable broad-leaved evergreen. Attains a height of 15 feet. Foliage dark glossy green. Flowers white, bell-shaped, produced in early spring in great profusion, followed by pretty scarlet fruit which is retained until late winter. Each 10
Extra-strong plants, from 4-in. pots, 18 to 24 in., .......................................................... $3.00 $8.00 $8.00
Strong plants from 4-in. pots, 12 to 18 in. .......................................................... 50 $4.00

Ardisia crenulata rubra
A dwarf-growing shrub, with dark, shining leaves. Produces a profusion of red berries, which remain upon the plant for a year. Succeeds best in a shady situation. Hardy southward. Each 10
8 to 10 in., from 4-in. pots .......................................................... $8.00 $8.40
6 to 8 in., from 3-in. pots .......................................................... 35 3.00

Aucuba Gold Dust Tree
This genus contains both male and female plants; if the latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries, which make them very attractive. Succeeds best in a shady situation.

Prices, except where noted: Each 10 100
40 to 48 in., O. G., well branched .......................................................... $8.00 $8.15 $8.00
36 to 40 in., O. G., well branched .......................................................... 1.50 12.50
30 to 36 in., O. G., well branched .......................................................... 1.00 8.00 $9.00
24 to 30 in., O. G. .......................................................... 75 6.00 5.00
18 to 24 in., O. G. .......................................................... 50 4.00 3.00

Aucuba Himalaica. Of medium growth, with large, dark, glossy leaves. Produces a profusion of scarlet berries, which make a fine contrast with the rich green foliage. Should be more extensively planted.

A. Japonica aurea maculata (Gold Dust Tree). A form of the above, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinieres and window-boxes; also for planting in masses.

A. viridis. A beautiful variety of dwarf growth. Leaves narrow, dark glossy green; produces a profusion of bright red berries, which remain upon the plant for a long time. Very desirable for growing in pots, as well as for open ground. Each 10
Grafted plants, 24 to 30 in., very bushy .......................................................... $1.50 $12.50
Grafted plants, 18 to 24 in., very bushy .......................................................... 1.00 8.00
Grafted plants, 12 to 18 in., very bushy .......................................................... 75 6.00 5.00
Grafted plants, 10 to 12 in., well branched .......................................................... 50 4.00 3.00

Azaleas

Azalea amoena (Early Amoena). A very dwarf-growing variety, producing small claret-colored blooms. Excellent for a low hedge or for massing. Hardy at New York.

Prices, except where noted: Each 10 100
13 to 18 in., very bushy .......................................................... $1.00 $8.00
12 to 15 in., very bushy .......................................................... 75 6.00
10 to 12 in., bushy .......................................................... 50 4.00
6 to 8 in., branched .......................................................... 25 2.00 $17.50

A mass planting of Abelia grandiflora
AZALEA, continued

**Azalea Hinoedegiri.** A magnificent hardy Japanese variety; defended improvement upon A. owase, which is somewhat resembles in habit of growth, but is a more vigorous grower and foliage is heavier. Bright carmine flowers are produced in enormous quantities. In fact, when in full bloom, the plant is almost a solid mass of color. Remains in bloom for a long period. In the winter and fall months the foliage assumes a reddish appearance. This variety is hardy to Zone 8.

Plants imported from Japan.

| Size and Buds | Each
|---------------|-------|
| 2 to 3 ft., extra fine specimens | $10.00
| 18 to 24 in., strong bushy plants | $8.00
| 12 to 18 in., strong bushy plants | $5.00

Home-grown plants:

| Size and Branching | Each
|--------------------|-------|
| 8 to 12 in., branched | $5.00
| 6 to 8 in., branched | $3.50

**AZALEA INDICA. Indian Azalea**

*HOME-GROWN*

Each | $10.00
---|---
15 to 24 in. high, very bushy plants, well set with buds | $8.00
15 to 18 in. high, very bushy plants, well set with buds | $6.00
12 to 15 in. high, bushy plants, well set with buds | $5.00
8 to 12 in. high, branched, with buds | $3.50
6 to 8 in. high, branched, with buds | $2.00

We can supply a few very fine specimen plants at from $3 to $5 each.

We have over fifty varieties in our collection, and have 10,000 salable plants in stock this year. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single and double flowers.

We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add many of the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during the summer and lifted in October, when they are in the most healthy condition. In this latitude it is best to plant Azaleas in open ground in March, but southern yards can be safely planted from October until April.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but succeed best in a somewhat shady situation, and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf-mold. They are of the greatest value for all purposes, either for massing or as single specimens in open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or rooms.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be reported after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days and then place the pots in open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for winter blooming in conservatories, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants suffer from want of proper watering. Daily spraying of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests, as also will a spray of sulpho-tohoo soap.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat, half leaf-mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

The engraving, from photograph taken at Fruitland, well shows the superb proportions to which Indian Azaleas may be grown in this latitude. It will be noted, too, that they cover themselves with flowers in the same prodigal fashion as the diminutive bushes with which our more northern customers are familiar.

A well-fed, -tended and -pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year, as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. We believe that, by following the hints given above, any of our southern customers may own specimens as fine as those illustrated.

Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.

**AZALEA INDICA (Imported)**

These beautiful plants are becoming more popular every year, for forcing and for window, store and conservatory decoration. These plants are also adapted for open-ground planting. The Azaleas which we offer are all grafted and have bushy crowns, which are well set with flower-buds. We have about twelve to fifteen distinct varieties, double and single, white, all shades of red, pink, variegated, etc.

Plants with Crowns

| Size and Diameter | Each
|-------------------|-------|
| Beautiful specimens, 16 to 18 in. diameter | $10.00
| Beautiful specimens, 12 to 14 in. diameter | $8.00
| Beautiful specimens, 10 to 12 in. diameter | $7.50

**Berberis Japonica (Mahonia Japonica)**

Japanese Barberry

This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in a partially shaded location, where the ground is well drained. Leaves very broad with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow in long spikes during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub.

Each | 10
---|---
36 to 40 in., extra heavy (O.G.) | $10.00
30 to 36 in., very heavy (O.G.) | $8.00
24 to 30 in., heavy (O.G.) | $6.00
18 to 24 in., very heavy | $5.00
12 to 18 in., heavy | $4.00

**Buxus Balearica.**

Boxwood

A very handsome variety of Boxwood, with large oblong leaves, from 1 to 2 inches in length. Not so hardy as the common true box.

Each | 10
---|---
18 to 24 in., well branched | $80.00
Buxus sempervirens. Boxwood
Untrimmed Bushes
A large shrub of compact habit. This old plant is again in great favor, and is being extensively planted. We offer a fine lot of very compact, bushy plants. Each 10 100
2 ft. (O. G.) $1 25 $10 00
18 in. (O. G.) 1 00 8 00

Trimmed Pyramidal Boxwood Trees
These are becoming very popular for decorative purposes, as they can be used in exposed places where the temperature is too low for palms. We offer a fine lot of plants trimmed in pyramidal shape, as shown in the accompanying photograph.
Each
4 ft. $5 00
3 ft. 4 00
3 ft. 3 00
2 ft. 1 50

Camellia Japonica
IMPORTED PLANTS
These are bushy and shapely plants, but without flower-buds. The color ranges in all shades of red from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisitely beautiful variegations, penelings, motlings, etc. Whilst we import a large quantity of Camellias from the largest and most reliable European growers, we cannot always guarantee that every plant of the colored section will come true to label in every instance, and we have to purchase and sell under those conditions.

White Varieties
Double White (Alba plena and Mathitiana alba) Each 10
28 to 30 in., heavy, well branched $3 00
20 to 24 in., well branched 2 00
18 to 20 in., well branched 1 50
15 in., well branched 1 25 $10 00

Colored Varieties
36 to 44 in., very heavy, well branched, specimen plants $8 to 12 00
28 to 30 in., well branched 2 50
20 to 24 in., well branched 1 50 12 00
18 to 20 in., well branched 1 25 10 00
15 in., well branched 1 00 8 00

HOME-GROWN PLANTS
We annually grow ten to fifteen thousand Camellias. The demand for this old favorite is annually increasing. All of the plants we offer are propagated from our own specimens, which are grown in open ground. Our selection contains nearly one hundred varieties, and the plants we offer comprise a great range of colors, also early and late-blooming varieties. In the home-grown section we do not offer any C. alba plena.

Cultivation of Camellias
For Open Growers.—A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but, if mixed with leaf-mold, better results may be expected. The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March. Mulch the plants with well-rotted manure.
For Conservatories.—Use a potting compost of peat or leaf-mold and good loam, and give ample drainage. When in growth, they require an abundance of water and spraying of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed except during excessively cold weather, which would injure distending buds. Dropping of buds is caused by plants becoming too dry or by over-watering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.

Each 10 100
18 to 24 in., slightly branched $1 00 8 00
15 to 18 in., slightly branched 75 6 00 50 00
12 to 15 in. 50 4 00 33 00

Cistus algarvensis. Rock Rose
Each 10
10 to 12 in., from pots, well branched $0 25 $2 00
A fine compact-growing evergreen shrub. Thrives in almost any soil. During May the plant is covered with a profusion of large white flowers, with a dark purple spot on each petal. A very showy, scarce and desirable plant.

Cleyera Japonica
A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, delightfully fragrant. The flowers are followed by red berries, which are retained all winter. A most desirable evergreen. Each 12 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots $0 50 18 to 24 in., from 4-in. pots 75

Pyramidal Boxwood
Cotoneaster
Chamaerops Fortunei

If you want a fine lawn use "Fruit-land Mixture"
## Gardenia Veitchii, or Jasminoides
Flowers and foliage smaller than those of *G. florida*; flowers white, very fragrant; best variety for forcing. Hardy at Charleston and southward only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., bushy</td>
<td>$0.75 86 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., well branched</td>
<td>$3 50 825 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 12 in., branched, from pots</td>
<td>25 2 00 17 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Ilex, Holly
### Ilex aquifolium (English or European Holly)
Leaves of intense deep shiny green, with undulating spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, make this a conspicuous plant for winter effect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 15 to 18 in., from pots</td>
<td>$0.75 86 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 10 to 15 in., from pots</td>
<td>50 4 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### I. crenata (Japanese Holly)
A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid accent, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., bushy, from open ground</td>
<td>25 2 00 17 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### I. opaca (American Holly)
In transplanting the native Holly select small plants only, and remove all the leaves; otherwise it is difficult to make the plant survive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in., from pots</td>
<td>$1 00 88 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., from pots</td>
<td>75 6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in., from pots</td>
<td>30 4 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Elaeagnus, Japan Olive

**E. Frederici variegata** (A dwarf shrub with undulated leaves; light yellow center, margins green. Very distinct.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., planted</td>
<td>$0.50 4 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**E. macrophylla** (Leaves very large, undulated, clear green on upper side, silvery white beneath. A showy and conspicuous shrub.)

**E. Pungens variegata** (Leaves very light green, margin yellowish white. Produces fruit same as *E. macrophylla*.)

**E. Simonii** (Simon’s Oleaster). Foliage elongated, silvery on under side; of compact growth; has edible fruit. A most desirable plant for the lawn.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., very bushy (O. G.)</td>
<td>$1 00 88 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 21 in., bushy (O. G.)</td>
<td>75 6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in., well branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>50 4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., from pots</td>
<td>25 2 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Kalmia latifolia, Calico Bush
A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically-shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower caps. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra-strong clumps (O. G.), 18 to 24 in.</td>
<td>$2 00 50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra-strong clumps (O. G.), 12 to 18 in.</td>
<td>1 25 10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 24 in., bushy (O. G.)</td>
<td>90 4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 18 in., bushy (O. G.)</td>
<td>75 0 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Laurocerasus, English, or Cherry Laurel
These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful, broad, shiny foliage; of easy cultivation and thrive in any ordinary good soil. For massing, or as single specimens, few plants possess more advantages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>$1 50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in., heavy, well branched, (O. G.)</td>
<td>1 25 10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., well branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>80 8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 in., well branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>75 6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 20 in., well branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>50 0 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Escallonia montevidensis
A profuse-blooming shrub, attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves bright, shiny green; white flowers in umbels, produced during June and July. Very scarce and desirable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra-strong plants, 24 to 30 in., from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.75 86 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Gardenia, Cape Jasmine

**G. radicans**. A very dwarf trailing Cape Jasmine; foliage very small; flowers white, very fragrant. Most desirable where a low effect is desired. 5 to 8 in. plants, branched, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plants 4 ft. high, by 4 ft., spread, in 13-in. tubs, fine plants</td>
<td>$4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., heavy, well branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., pot-grown (O. G.)</td>
<td>$5 4 40 35 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., pot-grown</td>
<td>25 2 00 17 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**G. floribunda**. Flowers large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

**G. radicans**. Flowers larger than those of *G. floribunda*. Flowers white, very fragrant. Most desirable where a low effect is desired. 5 to 8 in. plants, branched, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.
Laurocerasus Colchica

LAUROCERASUS, continued

Laurocerasus Bertini. Foliage very broad; dark green.
L. Caucasian. Foliage broad, light green. A fine sort.
L. Colchica. Dark foliage, which is gray-green beneath.
L. latifolia. Leaves narrow, long and dark green.
L. Lustanica (Portugal Laurel). A very distinct variety, with numerous glossy green leaves, of compact growth. White flowers, produced in spring. Not quite so hardy as the other varieties of this species. Each 10 18 to 24 in., from pots $0.75 $0.80
12 to 18 in., 4-in. pots $0.50
L. rotundifolia. Leaves short, broad, light green.
L. rotundifolia viridis. Foliage short, oblong, dark green.
L. Versailles. Broad foliage. Quite distinct.

Laurus, Laurel

Laurus nobilis (Spice, or Apollo’s Laurel). A beautiful evergreen, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic, and are used in cooking. 12 to 15 in., from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each.
L. regalis. A variety of Spice, or Apollo’s Laurel. Leaves beautifully crimped. A distinct variety. 12 to 15 in., from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each.

Ligustrum. Privet

Ligustrum Japonicum, Standards. These trees have trained heads, similar to the Standard Bay Trees. Where a cheap substitute for the Bay is desired for either tubs or open ground, the above-mentioned Standard Privet is most desirable, as the plant is perfectly hardy in the South. These plants are from open ground, but have been several times transplanted, and will be lifted and shipped with a ball of earth about the roots. Each Plants with 4-ft. stems, 30 to 36 in. heads $3.00
Plants with 5- to 4-ft. stems, 24 to 30 in. heads $2.50
3 to 4 ft., very bushy $1.50
2 to 3 ft., very bushy 100 88 00
18 to 24 in., well branched 50 4.00 $5.00
L. macrophyllum. An exceedingly rare and beautiful form of the Japanese Privet. Leaves of immense size, and of intense dark green color. A most distinct and attractive variety. Each 10 100
18 to 24 in., strong grafted plants, very bushy $1.00 $0.80
15 to 18 in., strong grafted plants, bushy 75 6.00 $5.00
12 to 15 in., strong grafted plants 50 4.00
L. Mandar’s Golden. Leaves small, center green, beautifully margined with golden yellow. A very fine variety. 12 to 15 in., very bushy, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.
L. margarithum aureum (Golden Margined Privé). A vigorous-growing variety, with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. A desirable variety. Each 10 100
3 to 4 ft., grafted, very bushy (O. G.) $1.00 $0.80
2 to 3 ft., grafted, heavy (O. G.) 75 6.00 $5.00
18 to 24 in., grafted, branched (O. G.) 50 4.00 $5.00
Ligustrum, continued

Ligustrum Nepalense (Nepal Privet). Resembles the Japanese Privet, but of dwarf and compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect. EACH 10 100
5 to 6 ft., very bushy, 4 to 5 ft., very bushy, 3 to 4 ft., very bushy, 2 to 3 ft., very bushy, 15 to 24 in., bushy
10 $12.50
25 30 $7.50
60 90 50
100 150 30

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Growth slow; leaves larger than L. Amurensis, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in large quantities.

Magnolia

Magnolia fuscata. A most popular and desirable evergreen shrub. Hardy South, but for conservatories or the colder sections. Yellowish white flowers edged with maroon appear in great profusion in early spring. The banana-like fragrance is so strong that it is recognized at a distance of several feet from the plant.

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the southern states, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens, when its large white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the middle of April and lasts until August. Hardy at Philadelphia.

M. grandiflora gloriosa. A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 to 15 inches in diameter; foliage large, bronze underneath; a magnificent tree; very scarce.

Myrtus communis. True Myrtle

A desirable shrub with strongly scented small green leaves. Flowers pure white, very fragrant. Hardy in the South only.

Mahonia aquifolium

Berberis; Holly-leaved Ashberry

A beautiful, hardy, low-growing, evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves; produces a profusion of yellow flowers in March. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or copper color.

Nerium. Oleander

Neriums are all hardy in this latitude. They have also been successfully grown along the coast in southern New Jersey, but should be well protected during winter.

Olea fragrans. Tea, or Sweet Olive

One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a cut flower for the florists it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture and especially desirable as a window plant.

Osmanthus aquifolium (Olea ilicifolia)

Holly-leaved Tea Olive

A most beautiful evergreen shrub, with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves, resembling the Holly. In the fall, and sometimes in the spring, it produces deliciously fragrant white flowers in great profusion. Tree attains a height of 25 to 30 feet. One of our most desirable broad-leaved evergreens. Hardy at New York.

Othera Japonica

(Introduced by us from Japan)

An evergreen shrub or small tree attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. Resembles the box. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long. A very desirable broad-leaved evergreen. Does best in a partially shaded situation. Perfectly hardy in August.

Photinia serrulata. Evergreen Photinia

A large evergreen shrub or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red color. Flowers white in large clusters; produced in early spring. Strong plants from open ground. (Plants will be defoliated before forwarding.) EACH 10 100
4 to 5 ft., heavy, branched $1 50
4 to 5 ft., very heavy 1 00 80 70
3 to 4 ft., heavy, branched .75 60 50
20 to 30 in., heavy 00 50
20 to 30 in., very heavy .75 60 50

Pittosporum

Pittosporum Tobira (Japanese Pittosporum). A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the end of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish white, very fragrant, are produced middle of April, and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or masses, and can also be trimmed in fanciful shapes.

Photinia serrulata.
Rhododendron Catawbiense

PITTOSPORUM, continued

Pittosporum Tobira variegata (Variegated Pittosporum). Similar to P. Tobira, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of more dwarf habit

EACH
24 to 30 in., well branched .................................................. $1.50
18 to 24 in., well branched ..................................................... 1.00

Quercus. The Oaks

Quercus Acuta (Japanese Evergreen Oak). A very beautiful and rare evergreen oak from Japan. A tree in our grounds is the admiration of all who see it. Tree is of medium growth, bark very smooth, leaves oblong, of a bright shiny green; growth very compact. Tree must be defoliated when planted. Seems to do well in almost any soil. EACH
3 to 4 ft. ............................................................... $8.75 50
2 to 3 ft. ............................................................... $8.00 00
2-yr. plants, from 3-in. pots ........................................... 2.50 00

Q. semprevirens (Live Oak). The native Live Oak of the South. We offer a fine lot of transplanted trees. This tree is very difficult to transplant, therefore it should be defoliated and the side branches severely cut back. EACH
10 to 100
5 to 6 ft., well branched .................................................. $1.00 85
4 to 5 ft., well branched .................................................. 75 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched .................................................. 50 00
2 to 3 ft., branched ....................................................... 25 25

Q. Suber (True Cork Oak). Grown from the best Spanish seed. Tree attains a height of 50 feet. A very ornamental variety. Thrives well here. The bark furnishes the cork of commerce. Difficult to transplant from open ground. We offer only pot-grown plants. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100.

Ruscus aculeatus. Butcher's Broom

A unique dwarf evergreen shrub, with acute or spiny bracts, leaves 1 to 1½ inches long. Produces numerous red berries, which are retained during winter. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Rhododendrons

Rose Bay, or Mountain Laurel

Rhododendron Catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). This is our native variety from the Alleghany mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers blue-purple. EACH
10
1½ to 2 ft., bushy .......................................................... $1.75 50
1 to 1½ ft., bushy .......................................................... 1.00 00

R. Catawbiense, Hardy Hybrids. These magnificent plants cannot be too highly recommended for such sections where they will give good results. They are indispensable in the landscape. To secure the most pleasing effect they should be planted in large groups. The varieties vary in color from pure white to deep purple and all shades of rose, pink and crimson. The plants should be set in a rich, shady situation, and the soil should contain well-decayed leaf-mold and well-rotted manure. Keep the plants well mulched with rotted leaves. Not being deeply rooted, they are apt to be injured by drought. There is no plant which will give more satisfaction, or more pleasing effect, than the Rhododendron. EACH
10
18 to 24 in., well-branched plants set with buds. $2.00 15 00
15 to 18 in., well-branched plants set with buds. 1.50 12 50
12 to 15 in., well set with buds ........................................ 1.25 10 00

Rhododendron maximum (Great Laurel). Native of the Alleghany mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than R. Catawbiense. EACH
10
1½ to 2 ft., bushy .......................................................... $1.50 10 00
1 to 1½ ft., bushy .......................................................... 1.00 00

R. ponticum (Asian species). These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy, but require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf mold. Blooms last of April. Never plant where exposed all day to direct sunshine. EACH
10
Very bushy, well set with buds, 18 to 24 in. . . . . $1.00 75 00
Branched, well set with buds, 15 to 18 in. . . . . 75 00

Thea Bohea. Chinese Tea Plant

The true Assam Tea Plant, the leaves of which are used for making the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during the winter large white flowers with woolly anthers, which have a resemblance to single camellias. A very desirable, low-growing, broad-leaved evergreen. Strong, 12 to 15 in., plants from 2½-in. pots, 50c. ea., $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

Viburnum Tinus (see page 34)
CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS

10 strong plants, in 10 varieties, our selection, for $2; $1.50 per 100

Akebia

Akebia laxiflora. A beautiful Japanese climber. Flowers very large, produced in long racemes, smaller than Akebia quinata. The fruit is of the same kind as that produced by Akebia quinata. The foliage is very hardy and is suitable for both greenhouse and open ground. Akebia is native to Japan and is very hardy in the open. The flowers are very large and are produced in long racemes. The fruit is of the same kind as that produced by Akebia quinata. The foliage is very hardy and is suitable for both greenhouse and open ground.

Clematis

Clematis montana. A hardy, vigorous, deciduous climber. Flowers very large, produced in long racemes, smaller than Akebia quinata. The fruit is of the same kind as that produced by Akebia quinata. The foliage is very hardy and is suitable for both greenhouse and open ground.

Antigonon leptopus. Mexican Rose

A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Bloomer bloomer in late summer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a beautiful rose-pink color. Great for decorating the garden. Akebia is native to Japan and is very hardy in the open. The flowers are very large and are produced in long racemes. The fruit is of the same kind as that produced by Akebia quinata. The foliage is very hardy and is suitable for both greenhouse and open ground.

Bignonia Trumpet Vine

Prices, except where noted

EACH 10
3 yrs., grafted, extra heavy... $0.40 $0.30
2 yrs., grafted... $0.25 $0.17
Bignonia capreolata (Bignonia capreolata): A very handsome, vigorous-grafted native climber. The flowers are produced in long racemes, smaller than Akebia quinata. The fruit is of the same kind as that produced by Akebia quinata. The foliage is very hardy and is suitable for both greenhouse and open ground.

Euonymus. Climbing Euonymus

Strong plants, 12 to 15 in., field-grown, each... $0.25 $0.16
Well branched... $0.25 $0.16
Nice 6- to 8-in. plants, 9 in., each... $0.20 $0.12
Euonymus radicans (Climbing Euonymus). A climbing plant, with large, deep orange flowers. In full flower, very conspicuous; blooms nearly all summer. Beau- tiful for decorating the garden. Akebia is native to Japan and is very hardy in the open. The flowers are very large and are produced in long racemes. The fruit is of the same kind as that produced by Akebia quinata. The foliage is very hardy and is suitable for both greenhouse and open ground.

Ficus repens. Climbing Fig

An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work in greenhouses. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in August. Strong plants, 2 1/2 in., pots, 15 each, $1.25 for 10, $1.00 per 100.
Gelsemium. Yellow Jasmine

Gelsemium sempervirens (Carolina Yellow Jasmine). Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring, Strong clumps, nursery-grown, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

G. sempervirens flore pleno (Double Yellow Jasmine). A very rare sub-variety of our native Yellow Jasmine, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring, and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in a conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter. Very scarce. Plants from 3-in. pots 50 cts. each.

Hedera. Ivy

Hedera Algeriensis (Algerian Ivy). A very fine variety, with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower. A most conspicuous plant: not quite so hardy as the English Ivy. Each 10 100

Kadsura. Japanese

Kadsura japonica. A very desirable evergreen Japanese climber. Leaves large, dark green, flowers inconspicuous. In autumn the fruit assumes a scarlet tinge. Strong plants, from pots, 50 cts. each.

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

Lonicera aurea reticulata (Golden-netted Honeysuckle). A remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins; leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn. A beautiful plant. Each 10 100

Lonicera esculanta (Belgian, or Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle). Pink flowers, very sweet; an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush. Each 10 100

Lonicera jasminoides (Alaskan Honeysuckle). A strong, rapid grower, with orange-scarlet flowers. An improvement upon our native Coral Honeysuckle (L. sempervirens). Each 10 100

Lonicera chinensis (Chinese Honeysuckle). A showy variety, with purplish evergreen foliage, changing to greener shade at maturity. Flowers white, tinged with purple on outside. Each 10 100

Lonicera japonica (L. Halleana; Japanese Honeysuckle). A very vigorous evergreen climber; flowers white, changing to yellow, are borne in great profusion in summer, and sparingly in the autumn. Naturalized in many sections of the country. Good for trellises and ground covers. Each 10 100

Periploca. Grecian Silk Vine

Periploca. A rapid-growing deciduous climber, with glossy green, lanceolate leaves; flowers brownish purple inside and green at the margins; blooms in August. Strong, 4-yr. plants, field-grown, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Rhychopsernum. Malayan Jasmine

Rhychopsernum malayanum (Malayan Jasmine). A very beautiful, hardy, and rapid-growing evergreen climber, producing from April until July fragrant white flowers. When in full bloom this plant is most conspicuous. Each 10 100

Rose. Climbing

Rose, Climbing Prices, our own selection of varieties: Each 10 100

Vinca. Periwinkle

Vinca major (Larger Periwinkle). An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers, produced in early spring; leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than V. Minor; excellent for vases, rockwork and bordering slopes. Strong clumps, from open ground, 25 cts. each, $1.00 for 10, $10 per 100.

Vinca minor (Common Periwinkle; Running, or Trailing Myrtle). A well-known old-time evergreen trailing plant. Flowers blue; leaves dark green, but smaller than V. major. Strong clumps from open ground, 25c. ea., $1.50 for 10, $10 per 100.

Wistaria

Wistaria chinensis (Chinese Purple Wistaria). The well-known purple-flowering variety. Each 10 100

W. chinensis purpurea (Chinese White Wistaria). A white-flowering variety: a beautiful, graceful climber. Each 10 100

W. chinensis flore pleno (Double Purple Wistaria). A variety with very double purple flowers. Until the vine is three years old it is a sky bloomer, but afterward it becomes floriferous. Each 10 100

W. frutescens magnifica. Own root. Flowers in large tassels, pale blue, with a yellow center; blooms about a month later than the Chinese varieties; also produces flowers during the summer. Extremely vigorous. Each 10 100

W. multiflora (Japanese Wistaria). A remarkably distinct and showy variety. Flowers light purple, in loose, drooping racemes, 1 to 3 feet long. Widely cultivated in Japan. Each 10 100

Wistaria, Standard or Tree Form. These are specimens which have been trained to standard or tree shape. They have stems from 6 to 10 ft., and well-formed heads. These are usually imported from Europe and Japan, but we offer a beautiful lot of our own propagation of white, purple, double purple and Multi-flora, at from $1.50 to $3 each.
ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the prices quoted for 100, or 400 at the 1,000 rates

Berberis Thunbergii
Thunberg's Barberry
A beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. Has small, bright green foliage, changing to coppery red in autumn. Retains its leaves for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low-growing hedge. Strong, well-branched plants, 18 to 24 in. high, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Buxus sufruticosus. Dwarf Box
This old favorite is in great demand for edging. We offer a fine stock of young plants. $10.00

Cerasus Caroliniana
The Mock Orange of the South
This well-known hardy evergreen makes a beautiful hedge. We offer a fine stock of young plants. Large plants are difficult to transplant unless well-rooted, and it is desirable to cut back severely the young plants when transplanting. The plants should be set one foot apart, but if used for a screen they could be set 18 inches apart. 1yr. seedlings, 6 to 12 in., $3 per 100, $15 per 1,000.

Cytodya Japonica (Prunus japonica)
Japan Quince, or Fire Bush
This is a very desirable hedge plant where a blooming hedge is desired. $10.00

Citrus trifoliata
Japan Hardy Orange; Trifoliate Orange
This popular plant was first disseminated by us, and is the coming hedge plant for defensive, as well as ornamental purposes. Far more desirable than Osage orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impervious hedge can be had three years from planting. It is, so far, entirely free from insect depredations and fungal diseases. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set one foot apart. Our hedges of this plant were the first planted in the United States, and make an impervious barrier for anything from a rabbit to an elephant. Hedges of this plant require two or three annual shearmings, the first about the middle of May and the others while the young growth is tender. If delayed until the wood is hardened, it will require more time and increased labor. An excellent hedge knife can be made by taking a 28-in.-wrythe blade, straightening the shank, and riveting it to a 14- or 18-in., straight wooden handle.

Ligustrum Privet
Ligustrum Amurense (Amur River Privet). The true variety. This far surpasses any other evergreen privet. It does well in many sections of the North and East. For the South it is far superior to the Carolina Privet or Japanese Privet. Leaves during winter, whereas the Amur River Privet retains its bright colored foliage throughout the entire year. Since 1866, we have cultivated and disseminated millions of the Amur River Privet, and it is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too acid or extremely wet. If properly treated, a hedge may be secured in two years after planting.

How to Make a Privet Hedge
Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 inches deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with the soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart. Set the plants about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back to within 4 inches of the ground. In the spring after the plants have made a growth of 6 or 8 inches cut off one-half of this growth, both side and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth, until your hedge has reached the desired height and width. At all times, keep the plants well cultivated and free from grass and weeds.

Spiraea Thunbergii. Thunberg's Spiraea
Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow, light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall; flowers small, white, which appear very early in March and last three weeks. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge. 2 yrs., 12 to 15 in., bushy, $15 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

All hardy in this latitude.

These are very effective for bedding purposes. All are exceedingly graceful and have large, plump heads. When planted in masses or groups, their great value is brought out.

Arundo donax variegata
Variegated Giant Reed
A hardy, vigorous perennial. Leaves very long, longitudinally striped with green and creamy white. A very striking plant. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Eulalia

Eulalia, continued
Eulalia japonica (Lebrina) (Zebra-striped Eulalia). Similar in habit to the above, but with its leaves, variegated, and tipped with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally like the former, runs across the leaf.

Gynanthis, Pampas Grass
Extra-heavy clumps from open ground, each $10 12 to 18 in., bushy, $2 00

Strong plants, from 3- and 4-in. pots . . . . 25 $2 00 $15 00

Gynanthis argenteum (White Pampas Grass). With silvery plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

G. Roi des Roses (Pink Pampas Grass). Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color; very free-blooming and compact-growing. A new variety. A very beautiful and valuable addition to the Ornamental Grasses.
CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

It is a well-established fact that we grow the largest and most varied stock of Coniferous Evergreens in the Southern States, and especially such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. We also grow large quantities of many of the hardy varieties which are adapted to the East and West. In our collection of Biotas, Cupressine, etc., are found many rare and valuable sorts, Our conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plant, have been grown one year in pots, and then set in the open ground, and are afterwards several times transplanted. Therefore, we can offer to our patrons plants with excellent root systems. Many varieties of conifers are grown in the open ground during the summer, lifted in the early fall and potted, and, before being shipped, plants have already started new roots. All plants, both from open ground and pots, are shipped with a ball of earth around the roots, same being wrapped in burlaps or moss.

In transplanting these Evergreens it is not necessary to remove this wrapping of burlap. Place the plant in the properly prepared hole, and merely cut the burlap in several places with a knife. Water it and firm the earth well about the roots. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December and from February to March, but in the lower sections, where the ground does not remain frozen during the winter, planting can be successfully done any time when the ground is in proper condition. We have a superb lot of shapely specimen plants of many varieties of conifers. These are from ten to twenty years of age and have been several times sheared and transplanted, and those desiring immediate effect will secure it by using the above-mentioned specimens. The pictures on page 41 will convey an idea of the beauty of these specimens. The prices vary from $5 to $100 each, according to size.

Special Collection of Conifers. We will supply 10 fine plants, distinct varieties, our selection, 12 to 24 in., for $25, or 100 fine plants in 25 or 30 varieties, our selection, for $25.

Abies, Fir

Abies Frazeri (Frazer's Balsam Fir; "She" Bahama of the Southern Alleghany Mountains). Of erect pyramidal growth; foliage dark, shining green. Thrives best in the upper sections of the south. EACH 10 2 to 23 ft. .................................................. $1.00 85.00 18 to 24 in. .................................................. 30 4 00

A. pectinata (European Silver Fir). A tall-growing tree, and one of the oldest in cultivation. Leaves dark green above and silvery beneath. A most valuable and handsome variety. 12 to 15 in., strong, pot-grown, 50 cts.

Arborvitae, Biota and Thuja

ASIATIC SECTION

Biota aurea conspicua. A variety originated by us. Of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metal tint, others suffused with green. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 22 feet high, with a diameter of 4 feet. Perfectly hardy at New York. EACH 10 100 5 to 6 ft., beautiful compact specimens 85 00 85 00 4 to 5 ft., beautiful compact specimens 4 00 35 00 30 to 36 in., compact specimens 1 25 10 00 85 00 24 to 30 in., compact specimens 1 75 6 00 59 00 18 to 24 in. .................................................. 50 4 00 35 00

B. aurea nana (Berckmans' Golden Arborvitae). The ever-increasing demand for this, the most popular of all Biotas, shows the great popularity of this plant. Originated by us. As photograph shows, it is of very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses, in every way, its parent, the old Biota aurea.
Cupressus Lawsoniana (see page 39)

ARBORVITAE. continued

**Biota aurea nana**, continued

For window-boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is certainly desirable where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants. For formal gardens it is a great favorite. In many sections it has stood a temperature of 10 degrees below zero without injury. Each 10 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 in.</td>
<td>Beautiful, compact specimens</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 in.</td>
<td>Beautiful, compact specimens</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 in.</td>
<td>Beautiful, compact specimens</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 in.</td>
<td>Beautiful, compact specimens</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 in.</td>
<td>Beautiful, compact specimens</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Biota Rosedale**. Originated in Texas. Foliage very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter. Each 10 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 to 40 in.</td>
<td>Beautiful specimens</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in.</td>
<td>Very compact</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in.</td>
<td>Very compact</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 in.</td>
<td>Compact</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 20 in.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cedrus. Cedar**

**Cedrus Atlantica** (Mount Atlas Cedar). A large and stately tree and very hardy, similar to **Cedrus Deodara**, but foliage more compact and of a darker green. 12 to 15 in., 50 cts. each. 24 for 10.

**C. Deodara** (Himalayan, or Deodar Cedar). The Great Cedar of the Himalayan mountains. A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow this very largely. Each 10 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 ft.</td>
<td>Beautiful specimens</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>Very heavy</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>Extra heavy</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>Extra heavy</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cephalotaxus. False Yew**

Cephalotaxus Drupacea. This is a beautiful dwarf-growing variety, forming a low bush with spreading branches; very scarce and valuable. Each 10 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in.</td>
<td>Plants, from 4-in. pots.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in.</td>
<td>Plants, from 3-in. pots.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. Fortunei** (Fortune's Yew). This is a most graceful specimen of spreading growth; leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. Attains a height of about 12 to 15 feet. Each 10 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>Extra heavy</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>Extra heavy</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>Extra heavy</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 24 in.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. pedunculata** (Podocarpus Japanica; Stem-fruited Yew). A medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit; leaves from 1 to 2 inches long, dark glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet. Each 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 in.</td>
<td>Branch, pot-grown</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in.</td>
<td>Branch, pot-grown</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in.</td>
<td>Branch, pot-grown</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. pedunculata fastigiata** (Podocarpus Komogiga; Korean Yew). An upright-growing variety, of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 ft. Each 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 to 35 in.</td>
<td>Well branched</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in.</td>
<td>Well branched</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. Deodara**
Cupressus. Cypress.

Of this species we grow several varieties, which are well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. They are graceful trees, varying in height from 20 to 24 feet, from feathery, drooping branches to others of more erect and formal shape.

We offer the following varieties: Conocarana, Elegans, Funebris, Glaucia, Majestica.

Prices, except where noted each
Extra-heavy specimens, 6 to 7 ft., from 6 to 8 ft.
Very heavy specimens, 5 to 6 ft., from 4 to 6 in.
Lawsoniana. These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to graceful and golden tints. Maximum height, 9 to 10 ft. 4 to 5 ft., compact specimens 80.00
3 to 4 ft., compact specimens 5.00
30 to 30 in., compact specimens 75.00
18 to 24 in., compact specimens 50.00
Corniculata ( vulgaris, or Italian Cypress). This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shapely habit; ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.
Strong plants, 5 to 8 ft., from 6 in. 75.00
Strong plants, 6 to 7 ft., from 4 in. 3.00
Strong plants, 3 to 6 ft., from pots 1.00
Strong plants, 4 ft., from pots 75.00
Strong plants, 30 to 36 in., from 6 in. 50.00
Strong plants, 3 to 4 ft., from pots 75.00
Extra-heavy specimens, 6 to 7 ft., from 6 in.

Juniperus Sabina cupressioliola. A procumbent variety of much beauty. Foliage bluish green; almost creeping in habit. 12 to 15 in. high, 12 to 15 in. spread, 50 cts. each 81 for 10.

J. Sineius argentia variegata (Variegated Chinese Juniper). Foliage somewhat similar to J. Japonica, but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches beautifully variegated golden yellow. Does not burn out in summer. This is a fine variety. Each 10
30 to 30 in., heavy, compact specimens 8.00
50 to 50 in., compact specimens 1.50 12.50
18 to 24 in., compact specimens 3.00 8.00
15 to 18 in. 0.75 6.00
12 to 15 in. 0.50 4.00

J. Squamata (Scaity-leaved Juniper). A trailing variety of great merit; foliage dark green. A most valuable plant for rockeries or where a trailing effect is desired. Each 10
Plants of 15 to 18 in. spread, well branched 2.50 75.00
Plants of 12 to 15 in. spread 50.00 4.00

J. Suecica (Swedish Juniper). Foliage light green; very compact. Ultimate height, 10 feet. 15 to 18 in. 50 cts. each 81 for 10.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). Our native Cedar. Can supply a fine lot of nursery-grown, transplanted plants. Each 10
3 to 4 ft., compact 80.00 75.00
2 to 3 ft., compact 75.00 5.00
18 to 24 in., compact 25

NEW JUNIPERS

The two following Junipers are seedlings of the common English Juniper, of our own growing, and, after several years trial, we unhesitatingly place them upon the market as great acquisitions to the list of Junipers. Each 10
7 to 8 ft., beautiful specimens 5.00
6 to 7 ft., beautiful specimens 3.00 82.50
5 to 6 ft., beautiful specimens 2.50 20.00
3 to 4 ft., very compact 1.00 15.00
2 to 3 ft., very compact 0.75 10.00
18 to 24 in. 75.00 6.00

Juniperus communis compacta. Of erect and very compact growth, foliage light, green, almost glaucescent. Each 10

J. communis glauca. A beautiful form of Common English Juniper, of erect and compact habit. In winter assumes the blue color of a Koster Spruce. A most desirable and attractive variety.
Retinospora obtusa nana (Dwarf Japan Cypress). Very compact; foliage rich dark green. Very valuable. This is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes. Sells at a height of over 5 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., very bushy</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 in., very bushy</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 in., bushy</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R. pisifera aurea (Golden Pea-fruited Cypress). Foliage similar to R. pisifera, except that the new growth is of a rich golden yellow; very distinct and showy. 12 to 15 in., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

R. plumosa (Plume-like Cypress). A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite foliage. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet. 15 to 18 in., compact, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $35 per 100.

R. plumosa aurea (Golden Cypress). This is the best, hardest and most desirable Retinosporas. It is a vigorous grower. Will retain its color constantly, and when in growth is especially attractive. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., beautiful compact plants</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 24 in., beautiful compact plants</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 24 in., very compact</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in., very compact</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taxodium distichum Bald Cypress

This is the native cypress of the South. Foliage is of soft green, light and feathery, and in autumn assumes tones of yellow and orange. A deciduous tree, and will adapt itself to almost any situation. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Taxus baccata. English Yew

Of spreading habit; densely branched; foliage dark green. Attains an ultimate height of 30 to 40 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., bushy plants</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in., bushy plants</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thuya, Arborvitae

AMERICAN SECTION

**Thuya globosa.** A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth. Ultimate height 4 to 6 feet. Each $10, 100
24 to 30 in., very compact specimens $1 50
18 to 20 in., very compact specimens $1 00 $0 00
15 to 18 in., very compact $0 75 $0 00 $50 00
12 to 15 in., compact $0 50 $0 00 $30 00

**T. Peabody.** Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage of bright golden color, which is intensified during winter. 10 to 12 in., compact, 50 cts. each.

**T. pumila.** A variety of very dwarf and compact growth. Each $10, 100
20 to 24 in., beautiful specimens $1 50
12 to 15 in., beautiful specimens $0 75 $0 00
10 to 12 in., compact specimens $0 50 $0 00 $30 00

**Tsuga Caroliniana.** Carolina Hemlock

A fine, graceful, tall-growing tree of compact habit. Foliage dark green; very hardy and one of our most desirable conifers. Far superior to the Common Hemlock. Each $10
18 to 24 in. $1 00 $0 00 $50 00
12 to 18 in. $0 50 $0 00

**SPECIMEN CONIFERS**

Below we give a list of some very fine specimen conifers which have been several times sheared and transplanted. In transplanting, all of these specimens are lifted with a large ball of earth about the roots. (See photograph.) This ball of earth is carefully wrapped with moss and burlap, thus ensuring success in transplanting.

The increasing demand for these large conifers speaks for the popularity with which they have been received. Many of the plants which we offer are twenty years of age. The accompanying photographs will give some idea of the symmetry and size of plants we offer.

---

**A perfect specimen of Retinospora Veitchii**

for immediate effect

**SPECIMEN CONIFERS, continued**

Those desiring immediate landscape effect will make no mistake in securing these conifers. We guarantee that a personal inspection will be satisfactory to all visitors. In carload lots we can secure a very low rate of freight.

**Retinospora plumosa**

Sheared specimens, 12 x 6 ft. $825 00
Sheared specimens, 11 x 6 ft. $250 00
Sheared specimens, 10 x 6 ft. $150 00
Sheared specimens, 8 x 3 ft. $75 00
Sheared specimens, 8 to 9 x 3 ft. $10 00
Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 10 x 6 ft. $30 00
Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 8 to 9 x 3 ft. $25 00
Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 7 to 8 x 5 ft. $20 00
Compact, sheared specimens, 5 to 6 x 3 ft., $15 00
Compact, sheared specimens, 8 to 9 x 3 ft. $20 00
Compact, sheared specimens, 8 to 9 x 3 ft. $25 00
Compact, sheared specimens, 8 to 9 x 3 ft. $25 00

**Retinospora plumosa aurea**

Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 7 to 8 x 5 ft. $30 00
Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 6 to 7 x 5 ft. $15 00
Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 6 to 7 x 4 ft. $12 50
Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 5 to 6 x 3 ft. $7 50

**Retinospora filifera**

Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 8 x 10 ft. $100 00
Compact, sheared specimens, 8 x 7 ft. $15 00

**Retinospora filifera aurea**

Sheared specimens, 8 x 5 ft. $10 00

**Retinospora sulphurea**

Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 5 x 5 ft. $25 00
Compact, sheared specimens, 5 x 3 ft. $7 50

**Retinospora squarrosa Veitchii**

Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 12 to 14 x 7 ft. $75 00
Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 12 to 14 x 7 ft. $50 00
Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 11 to 12 x 5 to 6 ft. $30 00
Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 9 to 10 x 6 ft. $30 00
Compact, sheared specimens, 10 to 11 x 5 ft. $25 00
Compact, sheared specimens, 7 to 8 x 3 ft. $10 00

**Juniperus Japonica**

Perfected specimens, 8 x 5 ft. $15 00

**Juniperus sinensis argentea variegata**

Fine specimens, 6 x 2 ft. $5 00

Transplanting a large Conifer
### SPECIMEN CONIFERS, continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus oblonga</td>
<td>Square pillars.</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuya gigantea</td>
<td>Compact specimens, 5 to 6 x 4 ft.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuya plicata</td>
<td>Compact specimens, 8 x 3 ft.</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuja Reichi</td>
<td>Perfect, compact specimens, 5 to 6 x 4 ft.</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sub-Tropical Division

**FRUIT-BEARING AND ECONOMIC SUB-TROPICAL TREES AND PLANTS**

The exportation of our nursery products to Cuba, Porto Rico, the West Indies, South America, Mexico, and other foreign countries, has increased so rapidly during the past few years that we are warranted in saying that they are well adapted to those sections and have given satisfaction. We include in this division such fruit trees and plants as are grown especially for tropical and sub-tropical countries. The periods of maturity vary more or less, according to localities.

### Camphor Tree

**Acacia farnesiana** (Popinac)

A well-known and popular plant. Branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round yellow balls; very fragrant. A profuse bloomer. Heads to 30 in., from 3- and 4-in. pots. 25 cts. each, $2.00, $15.00 per 100.

### Apples

Early-ripening varieties are recommended for extreme southern sections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Early Harvest | Horse, Red Astrachan, Kansas Queen, Red June |...
| Early Red Margaret | May Pippin, Yellow Transparent |...

### Apricots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Camphor | (Cinnamomum camphora) The Camphor Tree |...

### Elaeagnus edulis

Description and prices on page 14

### Eriobotrya

Description and prices on page 14

### Figs

Description and prices on page 7

### Mulberries

Description and prices on page 14

### Hies’

Downing, Stubb

### Grapes

The following Grapes are recommended for Florida and sub-tropical sections:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Amber | Moore’s Early, Niagara, Seeluppernong, Worden’s |...
| Berckmans-Brighton | Elvira, Flowers, Ives, Moore’s Diamond |...
| Concord |...
| Delaware |...

### Olives

Description and prices on page 14

### Peaches

Description and prices on page 7 to 9

### SELECT LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Alexander | Florida Gem, Fords |...
| Angel | Fords, General Lee, Governor Hogg |...
| Belle |...
| Berenice | Greensboro, Hiley |...
| Carman | Honey, Imperial |...
| Climan |...
| Dr. Berckmans |...
| Elberta |...

### Pears

Description and prices on page 9

### ORIENTAL VARIETIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Garbers’ | Kieffer | Mikado, Smith’s |...
| Hawaii | Le Conte | Smith’s |...
Kinkan, or Kumquat

This plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small prune; rind sweet; juice acid. It can be eaten whole and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive and an excellent plant for growing in pots. Will stand winter in open ground in Savannah if protected.

Marumi—Round.  
Nagami—Oblong.  

2 yrs., grafted plants, 12 to 15 in., well branched.  $0.75  
2 yrs., grafted plants, 10 to 12 in., well branched.  50  50

Lemons.

Lemon, American Wonder, or Ponderosa. On own roots. We have a fine stock of well-branched specimen plants, bearing size.  

30 to 36 in., very bushy, from 9- and 10-in. pots.  $2 00  
24 to 30 in., very bushy, from 6- and 8-in. pots.  1 00  
18 to 24 in., bushy, from pots.  75  
15 to 18 in., bushy, from pots.  50

Note—This is a remarkable variety; exceedingly profitable; produces fruit often weighing 21 to 4 pounds. Fruit is of excellent quality. No better plant for house culture.

Oranges.

DeColmar, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Dancy’s Tangerine, Washington Navel, etc.  

From 24 to 30 in., very bushy.  $1 50  
20 to 24 in., very bushy.  1 00  
15 to 18 in., very bushy.  75  60  
12 to 15 in., bushy.  50  40

Satsuma (Quonshu). A variety of the Mandarin Orange. It is the hardiest of the orange family, and when thoroughly dormant has stood at Augusta a temperature of 12 degrees above zero. We however advise protection during winter in this locality.  

20 to 24 in., bushy.  $1 00  
12 to 15 in., bushy.  50  45

Otaheite (Chinese Dwarf Orange). Suitable for pot culture; plants of bushy habit, beginning to bloom when less than one foot in height. Fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion. A very desirable variety for pots.  

15 to 18 in., well-branched plants.  $0.75  
12 to 15 in., well-branched plants.  50  40

Greenhouse Department

The increasing demand for hardy ornamental shrubs, plants, etc., in the past few years, has forced us to discontinue the growing of a general line of greenhouse and bedding plants, such as geraniums, heliotropes, coleus, etc., and the space heretofore devoted to these plants in our greenhouse is now used for producing such plants as azaleas, canellas, palms, citrus fruits, etc., in large quantities. We offer herewith a small collection of greenhouse plants, but these will be found to be of superior quality.

Allamanda Hendersonii  

Each 10  
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots.  $0.25  
A beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer; can be grown in pots and trained to any stake. Yellow flowers of enormous size.

Araucaria excelsa. Norfolk Island Pine

This noble conifer has succeeded in south Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size.  

Each 10  
10 to 18 in., from 3-in. pots.  $1.50  
12 to 14 in., from 4-in. pots.  1.00  
10 to 12 in.  75  
6 to 8 in.  50

Asparagus

Each 10  
Extra-strong plants, from 6-in. pots.  $1.00  
Extra-strong plants, from 7-in. pots.  75  50  
Extra-strong plants, from 8-in. pots.  50  00

Strong plants, from 3-in. pots.  25  00

Asparagus plumosus nanus. A most graceful plant. The branches are slender and arching. Foliage is finer than the most delicate fern, and of a bright and very pleasing green.  

A. Sprengeri. A new species, useful to grow in suspended pot or basket. Fronds attain 3 to 4 feet in length.

Araucaria excelsa
Ferns

Nephrolepis Barrowii (Improved Ostrich Plume Fern). Of the Boston Fern character, but with the leaflets sub-divided so as to form a perfect frond. These grow broad and heavy and are exceedingly handsome. They frequently measure 6 inches across. This variety, being a sport, is apt to revert to the original type, either as a whole or part of the plant. 

Each

| Plants, from 6-in. pots | $1.00 |
| Plants, from 5-in. pots | 75 |
| Plants, from 4-in. pots | 50 |

N. Davalliodes fureans (Cited Sword Fern). A very distinct and beautiful variety; the fronds are long and broad, beautifully curled at the tips; feathery foliage. 

Each

| Beautiful specimens, from 6-in. pots | $2.00 |
| Beautiful specimens, from 5-in. pots | 1.00 |
| Beautiful specimens, from 4-in. pots | 75 |

N. exaltata Bosontiensis (Boston Sword Fern). Fronds are erect and graceful; one of the best and most ornamental Ferns ever introduced. Of easy culture. 

Each

| Beautiful specimens, from 10-in. pots | $5.00 |
| Beautiful specimens, from 8-in. pots | 3.00 |
| Beautiful specimens, from 6-in. pots | 1.50 |
| Beautiful specimens, from 5-in. pots | 75 |

N. Pieroulii elegansissima. A sport from the Boston Fern. The side pinnae being thin, sub-divided and narrow, standing at right angles to the midrib makes very beautiful fronds. 

Each

| Plants, from 6-in. pots | $1.00 |
| Plants, from 5-in. pots | 75 |
| Plants, from 4-in. pots | 50 |

N. Scottii (Dwarf Boston Fern). This is similar to the Boston Fern in general characteristics, but is of dwarf growth and more compact. A very beautiful fern. 

Each

| Beautiful specimens, from 3-in. pots | $2.00 |
| Beautiful specimens, from 4-in. pots | 75 |

Ficus elastica. India Rubber Tree 

A very beautiful shrub plant, the flowers of which upon opening are of pale blue, ultimately turning white; very fragrant and profuse bloomer. 

Each

| Strong plants, from 4-in. pots | $5.00 $4.00 |
| Strong plants, from 3-in. pots | 25 2.00 |

Franciscia eximia 

A very beautiful shrub plant, the flowers of which upon opening are of pale blue, ultimately turning white; very fragrant and profuse bloomer. 

Each

| Strong plants, from 4-in. pots | $5.00 $4.00 |
| Strong plants, from 3-in. pots | 25 2.00 |

PALMS

During winter, our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the larger part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat houses, where they have free circulation of air and a clean and healthy growth, becoming thoroughly hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand distant carriage without injury, and will not suffer from the sudden change when removed from a high greenhouse temperature to that of a sitting-room.

Arbreca

Arbeo lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliate graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems. 

Each

| Plants, from 6-in. pots | $2.20 |
| Plants, from 5-in. pots | 9.00 |
| Plants, from 4-in. pots | 6.00 |

A. lutescens. We offer a fine lot of made-up plants, three plants in a pot. 

Each

| Plants, from 6-in. pots | $2.20 |
| Plants, from 5-in. pots | 9.00 |
| Plants, from 4-in. pots | 6.00 |

Chamaerops

*Chamaerops Canariensis. Quite dwarf in habit, leaves bright green. A desirable variety. 

Each

| Plants, from 4-in. pots | $5.00 |

C. Fortunei. Chamaerops Canariensis. The hardest of all exotics. Plants a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Does best in a rich and partially shaded situation. 

Each

| Plants, from 15-in. pots | $5.00 |
| Plants, from 15-in. pots | 4.00 |

C. gracilis. A very graceful variety, with deep red fan-shaped leaves. 

Each

| Plants, from 15-in. pots | $5.00 |
| Plants, from 15-in. pots | 4.00 |
*Cycas revoluta. Sago Palm*

A valuable decorative plant, both for garden and house. We have a beautiful stock of this old favorite. Hardy at Charleston. Each.

- Stems 4 in. in diam., 8 to 10 perfect leaves. $2.50
- Stems 4 in. in diam., 6 to 8 perfect leaves. $1.50
- Stems 3½ to 4 in. in diam., 6 to 6 perfect leaves. $1.00

**Kentia**

*Kentia Belmoreana* (Howe’s, or Curled-leaf Palm). A most graceful variety, with beautiful, drooping foliage. Decidedly the most popular palm grown. 12 to 15 in., 4 to 5 characterized leaves, from 3-in. pots, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

*K. Forsteriana* (Thatch-leaf Palm). The most robust of the genera; leaves broader than those of *K. Belmoreana*. Stems often of a reddish cast.

- 18 to 20 in., several characterized leaves, from 4-in. pots. $1.00
- 18 to 20 in., several characterized leaves, from 5-in. pots. $1.50
- 18 to 20 in., several characterized leaves, from 6-in. pots. $1.75
- 12 to 15 in., several characterized leaves, from 3-in. pots. $0.50

**Pandanus. Screw Pine**

Leaves spreading, recurved; segments narrow, lanceolate, 24 to 30 in., from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

**Latania borbonica. Chinese Fan Palm**

The most popular of all fan-leaved Palms. Very desirable for all decorative purposes. EACH 10-100.

- 24 to 30 in., 5 to 6 characterized leaves, 8-in. pots. $1.50
- 20 to 24 in., 6 to 7 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots. $1.00
- 18 to 20 in., 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 3-in. pots. $0.75
- 15 to 18 in., 2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots. $0.50
- 12 to 15 in., 2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots. $0.35

**Phoenix. The Date Palm**

These make handsome plants for decorative purposes, being the standard of all the Palms, of robust and rapid growth. An exceedingly distinct and popular genus.


- 21 to 30 in., several characterized leaves, 6-in. pots. $1.00
- 20 to 24 in., several characterized leaves, 5-in. pots. $0.75
- 18 to 20 in., 3 to 4 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots. $0.50
- P. rupicola. This is the most graceful of all the Phoenix. It has the wide-spreading, arching, pinnate leaves, broadly lance-shaped in outline, with long, narrow pinnae. Dwarf habit. 12 to 15 in., showing character, from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

**Washingtonia filifera. Weeping Palm**

Leaves fan-shaped, with numerous divisions and whitish filaments. An exceptionally handsome Palm 15 to 15 in., from 3½-in. pots. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

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**Roses**

**FOR OPEN GROUND CULTIVATION**

For years we have made the growing of field-grown Roses one of our specialties. We test the majority of the new sorts, and if in two years' test they do not measure up to our standard they are discarded. Therefore, those which we offer are worthy of a place in the garden. Our soil is especially adapted to the best developments of the Rose, and our one-year, field-grown plants equal the two-year plants of Northern and Western growers.

**DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING**

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone meal or good fertilizer applied in spring is also advisable.

When planting, cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

Pruning.—After the first killing frost, most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year’s growth cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety, the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their top branches shortened; do not disturb the main stem.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring; they state the flowers produced on their Roses are very inferior and do not come up to description. We would state that perfect flowers cannot be expected from plants set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and if they receive the proper treatment, there will be no cause for complaint.
Effective planting of Roses in the South

ROSES, continued

Insects.—For aphids, thrips, and other insects infesting Roses, spray plants with a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap.

For Rose-Slug, spray with hellebore or insect powder. For rose-leaf hopper, spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.


NEW ROSES

We offer the following new Roses on own roots. Strong, 1-year field-grown plants at 50 cts. each, $4 for 10


Blumenschmidt. (H.T.) Pure eiron-yellow, outer petals edged tender rose. A sport from Francisca Kruger, which it resembles in form.

Catherine Zeimet. (P.) Double White Baby Rambler. This is a pure double white form of Baby Rambler, which grows to a height of about 20 inches; of very compact growth. Perpetual bloomer.

Celia. (H.T.) Flowers large and full, petals reflexed; vigorous grower; color pure carnation-pink.

Chateau des Clos Vougeot. (T.) A most beautiful velvety crimson, blooming continuously in crops closely following each other.

Col. R. S. Williamson. (T.) Satin-white with deep blush center: blooms very large, full, of perfect form, with high, pointed center. A fine Rose.

Dean Hole. (H.T.) Deep salmon-pink, with buds of great length. A vigorous and free-blooming variety.

Dr. Campbell Hall. (T.) Coral-rose, suffused white, base of petals yellow. Flowers large, full and well formed.

Entente Cordiale. (T.) A charmingly beautiful Rose, of magnificent size and form. Buds long and pointed, on long, stiff stems; flowers large and full, creamy white, with sulphur-yellow center.

Freiherr Von Marschall. (T.) A double form of Papa Gontier. Flowers large and full; color dark carmine-red; bud long. A very free and vigorous grower.

Grace Motyneus. (T.) Creamy apricot, flesh in center; a strong, free grower and very free in bloom. A fine garden Rose.

Laurent Carle. (T.) A vigorous grower, of erect, branching habit. Bears on long stems, long, well-formed buds, which open into large, full flowers of brilliant velvety carmine.

Mlle. Simone Baumez. (H.T.) A vigorous grower; flowers very large, of fine form; delicate flesh, outer petals reflexed. A fine variety.


Mme. Segond Weber. (T.) Rosy salmon; bud long and pointed, opening into an enormous bloom which deepens in color as it expands. A fine, strong grower.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. (T.) A strong, rampant grower with foliage that is ornamental in itself; buds long and pointed, rose scarlet, opening coppery salmon; large and semi-doule, a wonderful keeper. One of the showiest Roses extant.

Mrs. G. W. Rershaw. (H.T.) Buds long and pointed, of the most brilliant and intense pink. A very free bloomer.

Mrs. Conway Jones. (H.T.) Creamy white, flushed salmon-pink: flowers very large and full, of great size and substance.

Molly Sharmann-Crawford. (T.) A fine pure white Rose. Foliage dark and heavy, with good, stiff, wiry stems, and blooms of fine size, fullness and build. A fine and continuous bloomer.

My Maryland. (H.T.) Large, full, double flowers, salmon-pink; distinct and beautiful. A very popular new variety.

Paula. (T.) A vigorous, free Tea Rose, most deliciously fragrant; habit erect; buds well shaped; sulphur-yellow with ochre center.

Peerless. A beautiful Rose; color warm flesh, each petal edged deeper.

Princess Alexandra. (H.T.) Very large and full, perfect cupped form; opens well; very free; creamy white. Kaiserin type.

Reine Karola de Saxe. (T.) Flowers large; blush-white, with shadings of delicate pink. A very free bloomer.

Rhea Reid. (H.T.) One of the finest new Roses. A cross of American Beauty with a red seedling. A vigorous and rapid grower. As large as American Beauty; very double and fragrant; continuous bloomer. Beautiful shade of red. An excellent Rose in every way.

Wm. R. Smith. (H.T.) A seedling of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and Mamam Cochet. Very vigorous; color creamy white, with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer.

New Climbing Rose

Climbing Mme. Caroline Testout. (H.T.) A magnificent, free-blooming, Hybrid Tea of the very loveliest shade of pink; flowers large and full.

ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

PRICES OF PLANTS

Purchaser's selection, strong, 1-year field-grown plants. .................................................. $0 25 $2 50 $20 00

Our selection, in 25 and 50 varieties, strong 1-year field-grown plants. ................................. 2 00 15 00

Can supply a limited number of strong 2-year field-grown Roses of nearly all of the varieties listed below. .................................................. 50 4 00
Bourbon, China, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Noisette, Hybrid Tea, Polyantha, Rugosa and Tea Roses

Alfred Colomb. (H. P.) Bright red; large; globular.

Bride. (T.) Pure white.

Bridesmaid. (T.) The most popular Pink Tea Rose grown. A beautiful bright pink. An improvement on Catherine Mermet, of which it is a sport.

Christine de Noe. (T.) Very free bloomer, large, handsome flowers and bright shining buds. Color a deep glowing red. Very sweet.

Clothilde Soupert. (P.) Flowers 1 inch in diameter, beautifully formed, white, with rose or light crimson center, a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Duchesse de Brabant (Comtesse de Labarthe). (T.) Pink, shaded as carnations. An old favorite.

Etoile de France. (T.) A very vigorous grower. Flowers very large, full, cupped; dark velvety crimson, center vivid cerise. A fine variety of recent introduction.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.

Gloire Lyonnaise. (H. P.) Full; white; base of petals: very light canary-yellow; very large.

Goss an Teplik. (H. T.) Bright crimson; very full; free bloomer. Very good.

Helen Gould (Baldwin). (H. T.) Rosy pink; long, pointed buds. Fine.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Best White Tea grown.

La France. (H. T.) Silvery peach. One of the most popular Roses grown.

Louis Van Houtte. (H. P.) Vivid, velvety crimson; large full and of fine form; one of the best.

Maman Cochet. (T.) Deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery rose. Very double, extra-strong grower; fine bloomer. The finest Rose by far that has been introduced for a long time. We cannot very strongly recommend it.

Marie Pavie. (P.) Pale rose, changing to white. This variety is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cemeteries. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the Polyanthas, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. It is hardly in the northern states. Extra-strong growth, 12 to 15 inches, $1.50 per 100.


Marshall P. Wilder. (H. P.) Extra large, full flowers, dark red; free bloomer; very handsome.

Mme. Caroline Testout. A magnificent Hybrid Tea, of the very loveliest shade of pink.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. (T.) A fine bedding Rose, color coppery yellow, shaded with peach; large and full.

Mme. Jules Grolez. (H. T.) Satiny rose color; flowers large and very double; free bloomer.

Madame Margottin. (T.) This tall and perfectly double Rose is considered a great favorite. The color of the flowers, which are very fragrant, is dark crimson-yellow, with apricot shading and red center; a strong grower and produse bloomer.

Mme. Plantier. (H. N.) Bears thousands of pure white medium-sized flowers. Profuse bloomer in early spring only. Desirable for massing and as hedges as one will grow.

Meteor. (T.) Splendid red, full and fragrant.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) The flowers are immense, probably the largest and finest Rose; bright shining pink; clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely scented; blooms the first season and a summer; no collection is complete without this magnificent variety.

Phyllis. (P.) Grows to a height of about 2 feet, very bushy. Produces long, feathery panicles of very small, bright crimson-pink flowers, shading to white in center. Continuous bloomer. A fine Rose for bedding or massing.

Prince Camille de Rohan (H. N.) Deep, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense magenta, shaded black; at a short distance the flowers appear really black. One of the handsomest Roses, which is worthy of a place in every garden.


Rugosa alba. (R.) A white form of the well-known Rugosa Rose; flowers large, single white, which are followed by handsome glossy red berries.

Rugosa rubra. (R.) Same as Rugosa alba except that flowers are crimson.

Triumph de Pernet Pernot. (T.) Flowers large with brood, thick petals, and long pointed buds. Delicious ten fragrance. Clear carmine-pink, passing to bright crimson.

Ulrich Brunner. (H. P.) Cherry-red; very large, fine form; extra good.

Vieconsesse de Wautier. (T.) Bright rose, tinted darker, dark magenta; very fragrant; of fine quality.


Yellow Cochet. (T.) A form of Maman Cochet, with light yellow flowers. An extra-fine sort.

Maman Cochet

Climbing Roses

Cherokee. The well-known single, white, spring-blooming variety of the South. Foliage bright glossy green.

Clothilde Soupert, Climbing. (P.) This variety originated in our nurseries. We have cultivated it for ten years and can recommend it with utmost confidence. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well-known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after the first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of Climbing Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites.

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous-growing climbing Rose, producing a profusion of small, crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom, during April and May.

Dorothy Perkins. This is said to be a hybrid of Wichurana and Madame Gabriel Luizet. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a beautiful shell-pink color. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable new climbing Rose. Most effective for planting on terraces and slopes. Strong, field-grown plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Lady Gray. A new and most valuable variety of remarkable vigor. Flowers of a delicate ivoire-pink, fading to soft tinted white. When the plant is in full bloom, it is most pleasing. Very desirable for covering banks and terraces, and can also be trained as a climber.

Macartney (Rosa bracteata). Flowers large, single, white, produced from June until fall. Handsome almost evergreen climbing sort. Frequently used for hedges.

Philadelphia (Rambler.) This variety is a cross between Crimson Rambler and the hybrid perpetual, Victor Hugo. Its color is deeper and brighter crimson, flowers larger and growth more erect than Crimson Rambler.

Wichurana (The Memorial Rose). Almost evergreen; flowers small, single, white; of trailing habit. Beautiful for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage.
ROSES BUDDED UPON MANETTI STOCK

1-year plants, budded low, 35 cts. each, $1 for 10; when selection is left to us, $12.50 for 50, $25 per 100. We can supply strong, extra-heavy, 2-year plants, of most of the following varieties, at 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

It is almost impossible to propagate some varieties of Roses upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as the roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the earth. Do not overlook this.

The budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. If this is neglected, the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaves, whereas Tea, Hybrid and Bourbon Roses usually bare but five.

Bourbon, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses

American Beauty. (H. P.) Deep rose; large, cupped; fragrant; dwarf grower.

Alphonique Vossel. (H. T.) (Striped La France). Similar to La France, but with flowers striped pink and white.

Anna de Diesbach. (H. P.) Clear, bright carmine-pink, very large, full and finely shaped; fragrant and a free bloomer.

Bessie Brown. (H. T.) A vigorous upright grower; flowers of good form, large size, creamy white, very fragrant. A free bloomer. A new variety of great merit.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Blush, rose center; large and full; very free bloomer.

Devonniens. (T.) White, flesh center; an excellent and favorite old Rose.

Dr. Solomon. (H. P.) Bright crimson, tinged with purple, large, full.

Etoile de France. (T.) A very vigorous grower. Flowers very large, pointed center; of a soft pink color, center vivid eecce. A fine variety of recent introduction.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Rieb golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.


Fisher Holmes. (H. P.) A very beautiful and valuable Rose; deep crimson, resembling General Jacqueminot, but a more constant bloomer. Form full and perfect, very sweet.

Frau Karl Druschki. (H. P.) Flowers very large, snow-white strong grower and free bloomer. A new German Rose that has made quite a sensation, and has also been called the White American Beauty. A magnificent Rose.

Gloire de Dijon. (T.) Yellow, shaded with salmon; large and full. A good old variety.

Gloey of Brussels (Gloire de l’Exposition de Bruxelles). (H. T.) Very large, light form; deep amaranth-purple; free bloomer and vigorous; one of the best new dark Roses and one that should be in every garden.

Grand Mogul. (H. P.) Purplish crimson; large and well-formed. A magnificent variety.

Gruss an Teplitz. (H. T.) Bright crimson; very full; free bloomer; excellent.

Helen Gould. (H. T.) Rose pink; long, pointed bud; very fine bloom; strong grower.

Killarney. (H. T.) A new Irish Rose, of a brilliant silvery pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower. Although quite new, it has taken a prominent place amongst our popular sorts.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Deededly the best white Tea grown.


La France. (H. T.) One of the best-known Roses. Silvery peach; excellent; weak grower.

Margaret Dickson. (H. P.) A fine Rose. Vigorous grower; flower white, tinted flesh color near the center.


Mlle. Helene Gambier. (T.) Rosy salmon, shading deeper; a reliable variety.

Mme. Caroline Testout. (H. T.) One of the best of the newer Roses. Of La France type, but clear pink; large; free bloomer. A great favorite where known.

Mlle. Pillot. (H. T.) Satiny rose; flowers large and very; free bloomer.


Papa Gontier. (T.) Brilliant carmine, tinted rose; finely formed buds.

Perle des Jardins. (T.) Bright yellow; very full and double Best of its color.

Pride of Reigate. (H. P.) Crimson, handsomely striped white and somber, yellow; half crimson and half white.

Princes Imperial Victoria (White Malmaison). (B.) Similar to Malmaison; flowers white tinted yellow; a vigorous and free blooming sort.

Urilich Brunner. (H. P.) Cherry-red; very large; fine form; extra good.

Wassily Chudoff. (T.) Carmine, evanging to rose; a very strong grower and free bloomer.

Climbing Noisette and Climbing Tea Roses

1-year-old plants, budded low, 35 cts. each, $1 for 10; when selection is left to us, $12.50 for 50, $25 per 100. 2-year-old plants, strong, extra-heavy, of most of the following varieties, at 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Can also supply a limited quantity of extra-strong plants of nearly all the following Climbing Roses, 6 to 8 feet, at 75 cts. each.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Blush, rose center large and full; very free bloomer.


Elie de Beavilain. (T.) Soft rose, salmon center; vigorous grower; very good.


Marie Guillot. (T.) White, slightly tinted lemon; large; well-shaped. A fine climber.

Marechal Niel. (T.) Deep chrome-yellow. Always deeper in color and a better grower when budded. This is the most desirable of all the yellow Roses.


Perle des Jardins. (T.) Bright yellow, very full and double.

Best of its color.


Rose d’Or, Climbing. (T.) Yellow: large; ‘full; fragrant; free bloomer. An extra fine climbing Rose.

Solfaterre. (N.) Light yellow; free bloomer.

Sour de la Malmaison. (B. C.) A beautiful creamy form of this well-known Rose. Large and very full.


Waltham No. 3. (H. P.) Very fine spring- and autumn-flowering perennial; dark crimson.

Wm. Allen Richardson. (T.) Orange-yellow, center coppery yellow.

Woodton. (H. P.) Bright magenta-red, richly shaded crimson, very double and fine climber.

Tree Roses

We have a very fine lot of strong imported Tree Roses, and offer ten or twelve of the best varieties of Tea, Hybrid Teas, and Hybrid Perpetuals. Trees, grafted on stems, $2, to 3 feet high, 81 each.