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SAVGNOS NO SSGNISOG ZOA NGdO LON XZGSZON-:GLON GSVATd



## ALL CATALOG PRICES F.O.B. AUGUSTA UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS:

When to Plant. As early as possible after the first killing frost.
Care of Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant immediately, dig a trench, unpack the trees and heel in, cover the roots with earth, and water freely.

Preparing the Trees for Planting. Remove all broken roots. Cut back one-year peach, apple, cherry, pear and plum trees to a naked stem, $11 / 2$ to 2 feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have branches cut back to half their length, the lower limbs shorter than those immediately above, then cutting them shorter as you go upward, leaving a long leader.

Preparing the Soil. Fruit trees succeed best in rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Make the holes at least 2 feet wide, and 2 feet deep. Cover the roots with surface soil, tamping thoroughly as the hole is filled. Use thoroughly rotted manure or bonemeal mixed with the soil. Do not put fresh manure around the roots.

Cultivation. Stir the soil frequently during the summer to conserve moisture and remove weeds. Cut suckers or branches that start below the head. Lime, bonemeal, or a high-grade commercial fertilizer may be used as required. Mulch trees at least for first and second years after planting.

## APPLES

## Std., 2-yr., well branched........ $\$ 1.50$ \$12.50

## SUMMER APPLES

Early Harvest (Early June-eating). Medium to large; bright yellow; well flavored. June 5. Lasts 2 to 3 weeks.
\Horse (Haas; Summer Horse). Large green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. July, August.
Lodi. Large yellow, ripening a few days later than Yellow Transparent.
Red Astrachan. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, crisp, acid. End of May through June.
Red June. Medium, deep red; juicy. June 15 to end of July.

Yellow Transparent. Fruit yellow and white, crisp, slightly sour. June.

## AUTUMN APPLES

Grimes. Skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid. October.
\Shockley. Yellow, with bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid. August. Keeps until summer.

## WINTER APPLES

Delicious. Skin greenish yellow, almost covered with dark red. Flesh crisp and juicy.
Stayman Winesap. Dark red; flesh firm, crisp, subacid.
Winesap. Red; vinous. Keeps well.
Yates. Dark red, dotted white; flesh yellow, juicy and aromatic.

## CRAB-APPLES

2 yr., well branched
1 -yr. 4 to 5 ft ............................. $\$ 1350$

Each
10

Golden Beauty. Fruit beautiful golden yellow.
King. Native. Lemon-yellow, bright carmine cheek.
Transcendent. Yellow striped with red.

## APRICOTS

Each 10
3 to 4 ft..................................... $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 9.00$
Blenheim. A strong-growing, good bearing variety. Oval-shaped, orange-colored fruit; yellow meat, juicy and fairly rich.

Early Golden. Round, pale orange, tinged with red. June 1-15.
Wilson. Ripens about June 10th to 20th.

## CHERRIES

4 to 5 ft ., heavy ..... Each ..... $\$ 1.75$
3 to 4 ft ., heavy
3 to 4 ft ., heavy to 4 ft ., heavy ..... 1.50 ..... 1.50Black Tartarian. Large; black: sweet

Early Richmond. Medium size; light red; acid. Late May.
Governor Wood. Large; yellow and red; sweet.
Large Montmorency. Large; rich red. Follows Early Richmond. A good bearer.

## FIGS

Each
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . .$.
18 to 24 in................. 1.25
Brown Turkey. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific.

Celeste (Sugar). Sweet and excellent. Hardiest of all figs. Early.

## OLIVE



Picholine Olive. Flourishes in barren rocky soil. Extensively cultivated along coast of Georgia and South Carolina.



## PEACHES

## PEACHES_Freestone

Prices of all peaches:
Each 10

3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \mathrm{F} .55$ \$ 4.50
2 to 3 ft ......... . $40 \quad 3.50$
Belle (Belle of Georgia). Large: skin white, with red cheek: flesh white. firm, and of excellent flavor. Excellent shipper. July 5-20.

Carman. Large: creamy white, with deep blush : flesh tender and of fine flavor. June 20 to July 1.

## PEACHES-Freestone (Cont'd)

Dixigem. Yellow near-freestone, of mediumfirm quality. Makes excellent canned or frozen product. Holds up well in shipping. Medium size. July 1.
Dixired. Medium-sized. About three-fourths of surface is covered with bright red blush. Flesh yellow, firm, melting, good flavor. June 20 to July 1.
Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheeks; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. An excellent shipping variety. Mid-July.
Golden Jubilee. Yellow freestone. Elberta type. Mid-season.
J. H. Hale. A large, smooth peach without fuzz. Deep red; flesh yellow; fine quality. Middle to last of July.
Hiley (Early Belle). Large; white with red cheek; flesh white. Prolific bearer. The best shipper of its season. June 25 to July 5.
Mayflower (Neva-Myss; Early Wonder). Fruit small to medium; entirely covered with red. Blooms late; very hardy. May 15 to June 1.
Southland. A new introduction, especially adapted to Georgia and South Carolina. Yellow; firm; high quality. Ripens June 25 to July 5.

## PEACHES-Clingstone

Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh, fine-grained. July 20 to August 1.
Indian Cling. The old reliable. Fruit medium to large; skin dark, mottled blood purple; juicy, streaked with red. Last of July to mid-August.

## DEPENDABLE PEARS

Pears are most successfully grown in wellfertilized, heavy clay or clayey-loam. If grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

Plant Standard trees 20 to 25 feet apart. Each 10
Standard, 2-yr.. 4 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \text { \$1.60 } \\ & \$ 15.00\end{aligned}$ 1-yr. ........................... 1.25
Baldwin. Good flavor, vigorous grower. Ripens in August. Said to be blight-resistant.
Chinese Sand. (Pineapple Pear). Crisp, juicy, coarse flesh. Fine for cooking and canning. So far it has proved to be blight-proof. July, August. 2-yr. only.
Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.
Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, musky aroma. Begins to bear when four years old. September, October.
Le Conte (Chinese Pear). Fruit large; pale yellow; quality variable, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool dark room, improves remarkably. July 20 to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.

Orient. New. One of the best for the South. Fruit $31 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 314^{\prime \prime}$; uniform in size, skin thick, lemon-yellow mottled with russet dots. Flesh creamy-white; juicy ; sweet; subacid. Fine for canning. Vigorous and spreading growth. Said to be blight-resistant. 1-yr. only.

## JAPAN PERSIMMONS

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. Some varieties have dark flesh, which is edible while the fruit is still hard, but the light-fleshed varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the trees until just before frost is expected, or in the case of early-ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late ripening varieties can be kept until February. Distance for planting, 15 to 25 feet apart each way.

Each
3 to 4 ft.................................................. $\$ 1.50$
Fuyugaki. Medium to large; deep red skin; light flesh, non-astringent, very sweet and may be used while still hard; seedless; good shipper and keeper. September and October. 3-4 ft.
Gailey. Fruit small, pointed end; dull red color; flesh firm and juicy. Sold mainly for pollination of other Persimmons, and for the flowers. One should be planted for every 10 trees of other varieties.

## Each

2 to 3 ft . only.
\$1.25
Hyakume. Perhaps the most desirable of all round, red fleshed varieties. Fruit large, averaging 3 in . in diameter and 5 oz . in weight. Usually flattened, but 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. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
Tane-Nashi. Large to very large; skin light yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow; seedless. Prolific, bearing quite young. Finest for home and commercial use. 3-4 ft.

## PLUMS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

 3 to 4 ft.................................................... $1.25 \quad 11.50$
Abundance (Yellow-fleshed Botan). Yellow, heavily washed purple-carmine; flesh firm, juicy, with apricot flavor. Clingstone. One of best early varieties. June 15 to July 5.
Burbank. Cherry-red, mottled yellow; flesh, flavor and quality are identical with Abundance. Period of maturity is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July.
Combination. Large, early, light crimson plum of very best quality. Flesh light yellow, nearly freestone. June 5-15.

## PLUMS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS (Cont'd)

Methley. Red-fleshed, red-skinned variety of very good quality. Sweeter than many plums. Ripens same time as Mayflower Peach.
Ogon. Golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good, freestone. A good cook. ing fruit. June 1-15.
Red Nagate (Red June). Skin purplish-red; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarsegrained, juicy, sub-acid, Damson flavor. Ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.
Satsuma, or Blood Plum (Yonemono). Large, dark purplish-red. Flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood-color, well-flavored, firm. Unsurpassed for canning. Mid-July.
Wickson. Fruit large, waxy white when halfgrown, then changes to pink and to dark crimson-purple; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavored; pit small, clingstone. July 10 to 25.

## POMEGRANATES

Each
2 to 3 ft .
$\$ 1.50$

Sweet. Fruit large, brilliantly colored.

## BERRIES



## BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries do their best in a strong loam. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable. To prevent rust, spray with copper-sulphate solution during fall and winter, and with

Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50) during spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 ft . apart and the plants from 3 to 4 ft . in the row. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation. Eldorado. The large berries, borne in big clusters. Very sweet-no core. A heavy bearer.
Himalaya. Strong grower: very prolific. Should be grown on trellis.

## BOYSENBERRY

Very large fruit with delicious flavor. Most prolific. Highest quality.

## DEWBERRIES

Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece of 18 in . long nailed to each stake, $21 / 2$ to 3 feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail, slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one end of the stake and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. Draw wires as taut as possible, and securely fasten to the other end of the row. The wires are now raised and caught on the nails. thus holding all the canes closely together in the row. Dewberries should be mulched to keep the berries from the ground.
Austin's Improved. Very large fruit. Vigorous grower; productive. The best variety for the South.
Lucretia. Low-growing. Hardy and very productive. Fruit sweet and luscious. Early.

## RASPBERRIES

The lighter loams are best for the red sorts, and the heavy loams for the blackcaps. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone, or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. Keep the plants in vigorous condition; mulch heavily with straw.
Cumberland (Black). Very large, firm berries of high quality. The best mid-season market variety.
Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). The best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit large, red, and of excellent quality : ripens middle of May. Prolific bearer. Fine shipper.
Latham. Large: red; luscious. Very productive. Splendid shipping qualities.
Ranere (St. Regis). Berries large, crimson: flesh rich. Prolific. Produces its fruit early and through a long period. We consider it one of the best raspberries.

## STRAWBERRIES

Blakemore. Uniformly large, bright red berries. Early. Good bearer.
Klondyke. Large, firm berries. A profitable variety. Early bearing on vigorous, upright growth.
ABOVE TWO VARIETIES $\$ 2.00$ per 100.

## YOUNGBERRIES

Youngherries. Fruit larger than dewberries, with a decided flavor of raspberry. Splendid for home use, but will not ship well.
PRICE ON ALL ABOVE BERRY PLANTS (except Strawberries) 15c each; $\$ 1.25$ per 10;
$\$ 10.00$ per 100

## GRAPES

In transplanting grapes, leave main branch and cut back to two or three eyes. The usual distance for planting grapes is 10 by 10 feet. Prune annually.

## PRICES-EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE

 NOTED:Strong plants, 40 c each; $\$ 3.00$ for 10.
Caco. Most delicious of all red grapes. Very sweet and tender.
Concord. Bunch and berry, very large, blueblack; skin thin, cracks easily ; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender. Most reliable and profitable.
Delaware. Berry medium, light red. Moderate grower but vine healthy, prolific. For table and white wine.
Fredonia. New, early, blue. Thick skin; sweet. Ripens about two weeks earlier than Concord.
Golden Muscat. Delicious, sweet, aromatic, with muscat-like flavor. Large berries and bunches. \$1.00 each.
Ives. Bunch large; berry large, blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet and musky. Prolific.
, Lindley. Berry medium to large; color red; sweet; aromatic flavor. Mid-season.
Niagara. Greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet. Vigorous and prolific.

## BULLACE, OR MUSCADINE GRAPES

This type is purely Southern, and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all diseases. The fruit never decays before maturity. Cultivation is reduced to the simplest form-plant from 20 to 30 ft . in row ; train on an arbor or trellis.

Each 10
Strong, 3-yr., heavy..................... $\$ .75$ \$6.50 Strong, 2-yr., heavy transplanted vines ................ . 60 5.50
Flowers. Black and sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.
Hunt. Vigorous grower; good bearer; large black fruit; good flavor, ripening in late August, 2-yr. only.
James. Berries large, blue-black; skin thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy; quality good. Ripens after Scuppernong.
Male Muscadine. Plant one of these with every ten vines to make a heavier crop. $2-y r$. only.
Scuppernong. Berries large; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy, flavor sweet. Vine is free from all diseases and insect depredations. Prolific. 2-yr. only.
Spalding. Very prolific. Fruit black, skin medium to thin, pulp small. Ripens 2 weeks later than Hunt.
Stuckey. Reddish-bronze, medium to large, sweet, excellent. Ripens 10 days after Scuppernong.
Thomas. Violet, quite transparent; pulp tender. sweet. Middle to last of August.

[^0] 5:00 P.M. Saturdays we close at 3:00 P.M.

## NUTS

## ALMONDS

Almonds can be successfully grown in some sections of the South, but, owing to their early blooming periods, the fruit is sometimes killed by late spring frosts. Requires the same cultivation as the peach. I. X. L. A desirable California variety. Sturdy upright grower; nut large; soft shell; heavy bearex. Each

2-3 ft. ....................................................................... 1.00

## PISTACIA

Pistache. This nut was imported from Mediterranean countries. Does well in dry climates of south and southwest. Each 2 to 3 ft . . $\$ 1.50$ 18 to 24 in. ......................................................................... 1.00

## WALNUTS

$\backslash$ Japanese. Particularly successful in the Southern states. Large, spreading top. Useful as well as an ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. Shells moderately thick; kernels very sweet.
2 to 3 ft ................................... $\$ 1.00 \quad 10$
Wilson Wonder (English Walnut). The "Jumbo Walnut," so-called because of its enormous size. Bears very young and heavily. 3 to 4 ft. ...................................... $\$ 2.00$

## WE ADVISE

THAT YOU

## ORDER EARLY

ORDER TODAY!

Our shipping season usually begins about the
1st of November and extends through

April 15th.

## PECANS



Plant pecans 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil, which should be good.

A sour soil will kill or injure the trees and never be satisfactory. To get crops, you must cultivate, fertilize, and properly prune the trees. Our trees, if properly cared for, should bear in five years, bear paying crops at eight years, and should produce $16-20$ pounds of nuts per tree at 10 years.
Planting and Cultivating. After pecans reach maturity in fall, transplant any time until March. Keep ronts covered with moss or wet sacks at all times before planting-they must not dry out. Dig hole for tree before exposing roots. Hole should be 2 feet wide and deep enough to set tree a trifle lower than it stood in nursery.
Fill hole half full around roots with wellpulverized top-soil enriched with either the proper amount of well-rotted stable manure, bonemeal. or high-grade fertilizer, thoroughly mixed with the soil.
Pack earth firmly as the hole is filled, but leave 2 inches of loose soil on tnp. When soil is very dry, pour water in the hole when partly filled. Be careful not to break eyes of trees when handling. Keep trees cultivated and properly pruned. Between the rows you may plant cover-cron for several years, but never small grain. When trees go into bearing. plant and turn under a cover-crop of soy beans, vetch or clover.
Mahan. Extra-large nut; thin shell; delicious meat. Very desirable. Each
3 to 4 ft .
$\$ 4.00$
Schley. Medium to large. Shell thin ; plump. rich flavor. Good grower. Has few equals as a market nut.

Stuart. Nut large to very large. Shell of medium thickness, and of very good cracking quality. Flavor rich and sweet. A good grower; heavy bearer. An excellent variety. Prices, except where noted:

Each 10


Nursery stock makes a most welcome gift at Christmas time, Easter, Mother's Day, Father's Day and throughout the year to the owners of a newly made home.

## Please Note:

Our Nursery is not onen for business on Sundays. Our week-day business day begins at 8 A.M.-closing at 5:00 P.M. Saturdays we close at 3:00 P.M.

# FLOWERING SHRUBS 



Buddleia davidi magnifica
Althea frutex. See Hibiscus syriacus.

## BUDDLEIA-Butterfly Bush

Buddleia charming. Lovely lavender-pink blooms in late summer.
B. davidi magnifica (Oxeye Butterfly Bush). 8 ft . Flowers a deep violet. Plant is a tall grower, and blooms from June until frost.
B. dubonnet. Large wine-colored spikes of flowers all summer.
B. Ile de France. Thick flower spikes 6 to 9 inches long. Rosy-purple with deep violet suffusion. Fragrant.
Above Buddleias:
Each
3 to 4 ft..................................................................
2 to 3 ft .
.85
B. White Bouquet. Plant Patent No. 536. Hardy, pure white, very fragrant. 18-24 in. Price 85 c each; 3 for $\$ 2.25$.

## CALYCANTHUS-Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus (Common or Strawberry Shrub). 6 ft . Flowers double, chocolatecolored, bloom very fragrant, in early April. Grows well in shady locations.

2 to 3 ft . . 1.00
18 to 24 in. .75

## CHILOPSIS-Desertwillow

Chilopsis linearis. 20 ft . A large shrub native to Texas and Mexico. Narrow willowlike foliage; handsome trumpet-shaped lilac flowers with yellow throat, resembling snap-dragons, produced from July until frost.

4 to 5 ft....................................................... $\$ 1.75$

2 to 3 ft ........................................................... 1.25

## CHIONANTHUS—Fringetree

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringetree). 10 ft . A native, white flowering shrub, known locally as Granddaddy's Grey Beard. Flowers in May.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} \text { Each } \\
& 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {. ............................ } 1.25 \\
& 18 \text { to } 24 \text { in. ................................. } .95 \\
& \$ 11.50 \\
& 18 \text { to } 24 \text { in. .............................- } .95 \\
& 9.00
\end{aligned}
$$

## CYDONIA—Japan Quince

Cydonia japonica (Flowering Quince). 6 ft . Commences to bloom in late winter, followed by quincelike fruits in August.
C. nivalis. White. 2-3 ft.
C. Red. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
C. rosea grandiflora. A pretty shade of rose. 18-24 in., 2-3 ft.

18 to 24 in................................................... 1.00

## EXOCHORDA—Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora. 10 ft . A native to China. Pure white flowers produced in great profusion about the middle of March. Does not require much pruning.

Each
3 to 4 ft ....................................................... $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 0 0}$
2 to 3 ft .
.75

## FORSYTHIA-Golden Bell

Bright yellow, bell-shaped flowers appear in the spring before the leaves come out. The upright forms make excellent hedges, and good fillers for massed shrubs.
Forsythia intermedia (Border Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft . A tall variety with slender arching branches. Flowers golden yellow; blooms in March. 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft.
F. intermedia spectabilis. 6 to 8 ft . Most beautiful of the Golden Bells. Profusion of large bright yellow flowers in March. 2-3 ft ., $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft . A graceful variety with long, slender drooping branches. Flowers yellow, produced in great profusion in March. 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft.
F. suspensa fortunei (Fortune Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft . Similar to F. suspensa. Flowers golden yellow. A desirable variety. Blooms in March.
F. viridissima (Greenstem Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft . Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early
in March. Most effective when planted in large groups. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$., $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
All Forsythias: Each 10 $\begin{array}{rlrr}4 & 5 \mathrm{ft} \text {., well branched. } \$ 1.00 & \$ 9.00 \\ 3 & \text { to } & 4 \mathrm{ft} \text {., well branched. } \\ .75 & 7.00\end{array}$ 3 to 4 ft ., well branched.. $\mathbf{7 5} \quad 7.00$ 2 to 3 ft ., well branched.. . 60
5.50

## GORDONIA

Gordonia alatamaha (Franklinia alstamaha). 15 to 20 ft . Very rare. Blooms from early August until frost. Blossoms very large; snowy-white with golden yellow stamens; breathes forth a delicate, balmy fragrance. Very desirable.

Each
3 to 4 ft .
$\$ 4.00$
2 to 3 ft .
3.00

## HALESIA-Silver Bell

Halesia carolina. 15-18 ft . Masses of snowwhite, bell-shaped flowers. Blooms same time as Dogwood. Each 2 to 3 ft . $\$ 1.00$

## HAMAMELIS-Witch-Hazel

Hamamelis virginiana. 25 ft . Shrub or small tree. Bright yellow blossoms in late summer. Does well in damp location.

Each
3 to 4 ft .
$\$ 1.00$


Hibiscus

## HIBISCUS-Althea

Hibiscus syriacus (Althea frutex; Shrub Althea). 10 ft . The single, semi-double, and double flowers are produced from May until September. When planted in masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. When ordering, state color and type desired.
Anemonaeflorus-Double rose. 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft
Jeanne d'Arc-Double white. All sizes.
Lucy-Double lavender pink. All sizes.
Pulcherrima-Double white, suffused pink. 2$3 \mathrm{ft} ., 3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
Rubus-Single red. 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft.
Each 10
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ . ~ 75 ~$
$\$ 7.00$
2 to 3 ft ................................ . 60
5.50

## HONEYSUCKLE. See Lonicera.

## HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea opuloides, 12 ft . White, blue and pink.
SOIL CONDITIONS CONTROL COLOR OF BLOOM-therefore we cannot guarantee
them to bloom same color with you that they do here.
H. paniculata grandifiora (Peegee Hydrangea). 8 to 10 ft . Produces, in July, immense panicles of pure white flowers. Very valuable shrub. Should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. 18-24 in. only.


## HYPERICUM-Gold Flower

Hypericum moserianum. 2 ft . Dwarf shrub, almost evergreen in this section. Flowers large, single, bright golden yellow, 2 in. across. Blooms from May throughout the entire summer. Most effective when planted in masses.

Each
10
18 to 24 in. ........................... $\$ .75$. $\$ 6.50$
12 to 18 in.

## JASMINUM-Jasmine

Jasminum beesianum. 3 ft . Leaves small: flowers pink or deep rose, very fragrant. Summer bloomer.
J. nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine). 10 ft . Graceful, hardy, drooping shrub with dark green bark gives the plant the appearance of being evergreen. Leaves dark green. Bright yellow flowers produced in early January. Hardy at New York.
J. primulinum (Primrose Jasmine). 10 ft Evergreen in this section, but farther north loses its foliage in winter. An improvement upon J . nudiflorum. 2-3 ft ., 3-4 ft.
Above Jasminums: Each 10

J. floridum (Flowery Jasmine). 3 ft . Golden yellow flowers, half an inch in diameter, produced during summer. Hardy. Flexuous kranches and very pretty foliage.

Fach
2 to 3 ft ........................... $\$ 1.50$
18 to 24 in................................................. 1.00
KERRIA
Kerria japonica fl. pl. 6-8 ft. A sraceful shrub bearing double pompon-like yellow flowers in May and June. Each
3 to 4 ft ....................... ........... ............ $\$ 1.00$
2 to 3 ft ................................................. . 75

## KOLKWITZIA-Beauty Bush

Kolkwitzia amabilis. 6 ft . A native to Chins. It is hardy in the New England States. Has general resemblance to weigela and honeysuckle, the beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers appearing in abundance in April. Flowers pale pink, with orange veins in throat : buds darker. Each 10 18 to 24 in.
LONICERA-Honeysuckle
Lonicera fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). 8 ft . Sweet-scented pinkish-white flowers in January. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft............................... $75 \quad 6.50$
Climbing Honcysuckle-See page 44.


## Meratia

## MERATIA-Calycanthus

Meratia praecox (Wintersweet). 10 ft . Exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers about January 1, lasting for about four weeks. Flowers appear before leaves. Blooms at a period when our gardens are destitute of flowers.

Each
2 to 3 ft ........................................................... \$1.50
18 to 24 in.
1.00

## PHILADELPHUS—Mockorange

Philadelphus virginal. 4 to 6 ft . A handsome, vigorous-growing shrub with large, semi-double fragrant flowers, sometimes $21 / 2$ inches across, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May. Also blooms during the
 7.00 18 to 24 in.............................. . 60 5.50

## PUNICA—Pomegranate

Hardy in the South. Flowers are produced in great profusion early in May and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright green. Very conspicuous. Prune in late winter, as blossoms are made on current year's growth.
Punica granatum alba. 20 ft . Double; white. P. granatum rubra. 20 ft . Beautiful double, red flowers.
P. granatum variegata. 20 ft . Sometimes red and variegated double blooms will appear on same plant.
All Punicas:
Each 10
2 to 3 ft .
\$ .75
$\$ 7.00$
18 to 24 in .
. 60
5.00

## SALIX-Pussy Willow

Salix discolor. 8 ft . The well-known Pussy Willow, with silky catkins which precede the leaves in early spring.


## SALVIA-Autumn Sage

Salvia greggi (Autumn Sage). 4 ft . Native to western Texas; extremely hardy. Can stand zero weather and resists drought. Carmine flowers come in early spring and continue until frost. Effective for massing.

Each 10
12 to 18 in.
$\$ .60$
$\$ 5.00$

## SPRING-BLOOMING SPIRAEAS

To keep shapely plants which will give a maximum of blooms, they should be pruned severely, and old wood removed directly after flowering every year.

Spiraea prunifolia plena (Double Bridal Wreath). 4 to 8 ft . Early-blooming variety, with small, double white flowers. Commences to bloom in early March. 18-24 in., 2-3 ft.
S. reevesiana (Reeves Single). 4 to 8 ft . From China. Produces large clusters of single white flowers, covering the entire bush. 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft.
S. reevesiana lanceata (Reeves Double). 4 to 8 ft . Large, round clusters of double white flowers. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks. All sizes.
S. vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spiraea). A graceful shrub growing 6 to 8 ft . in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. One of the most popular Spiraeas. 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft.

| Above four Spiraeas: | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft ., well branched | \$ . 75 | \$6.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 60 | 5.00 |
| 18 to 24 in . | . 50 | 4.00 |

S. thunbergi (Thunberg Spiraea). 4 to 6 ft . Beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. Commences


Philadelphus virginal

## SPRING-BLOOMING SPIRAEAS-(Cont'd)

to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low heage and for massing Each 10 for massing.

Each 10
30 to 36 in.
$\$ 1.10$
$\$ 10.00$
24 to 30 in.......................................... 90
8.00

18 to 24 in..................................... 75
6.50

12 to 18 in............................ . 60
5.50

## PERPETUAL-BLOOMING SPIRAEAS

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. 3 to 5 ft . Flowers rose colored. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom the entire season. Makes a low-growing hedge.
S. japonica ovalifolia (White Japanese Spiraea). 3 to 5 ft . Flowers white. Commences to bloom early in April. Dwarf growth. 18-24 in.

S. billiardi (Billiard Spiraea). 4 to 6 ft . A tall-growing variety. Flowers bright pink. Commences to bloom in May and lasts throughout the summer. Very showy.

$$
\text { Each } 10
$$

$$
3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \$ ~ . ~ 75 ~ \$ 6.50 ~
$$

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ 60 ~ 5.50 ~$

## SYMPHORICARPOS-Snowberry (St. Peter's Wort)

Symphoricarpos vulgaris (Coralberry). 4 ft . Native shrub. Purplish red berries, produced in great profusion, remain upon the plant all winter, making it especially desirable for landscape planting. Each 10


12 to 18 in. 4.00

## SYRINGA-Lilac

Syringa persica laciniata (Cutleaf Persian Lilac). 6 ft . Foliage finely cut. Light purple blossoms in April, having customary lilac odor. Not attacked by diseases or insects. Each 10 18 to $24 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 1.00 \quad \$ 9.00$

## PREPARE FOR THE

HOT SUMMER AHEAD
PLANT TREES
The Natural Way to
Air-Conditioning.
PLANT AMERICA!

## TAMARIX—Tamarisk

Tamarix gallica (French Tamarix). 30 ft Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

Each
10
4 to 5 ft .
$\$ 1.00$
$\$ 8.50$

## VIBURNUM-Snowball

Viburnum opulus sterile (Common Snowball). 8 ft . Large, globular cluster of white flow. ers in early April. An old favorite. 18-24 in, only.
Viburnum tomentosum plenum (Japanese Snowball). 8 ft Upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in rreat profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks.
Above two Viburnums: Each 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} .$, branched ............................ $\$ 1.00$ 18 to 24 in . . 75


Viburnum tomentosum plenum

## WEIGELA—Diervilla

Weigela hybrida Eva Rathke. 6 ft. Flowers deep carmine-red. Profuse bloomer and continues in bloom for a long time. $2-3$ $\mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{f}^{3-4} \mathrm{ft}$.
W. hybrida Mt. Blanc. 6 ft . Flowers at first are white, later turning to light pink. All sizes.
W. rosea (Pink Weigela). 6 ft . Flowers are light pink. Compact grower; free bloomer. All sizes.

| All | Weigel | as : | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | to 5 | ft . | \$1.25 |  |
| 3 | to 4 | ft . | 1.00 | \$9.50 |
| 2 | to 3 | ft. | . 90 | 8.50 |



Acacia (Mimosa). See Albizzia.

## AESCULUS-Buckeye

Aesculus octandra. 40-60 ft. Yellow flowers in 6 -in. panicles.

Each
10
2 to 3 ft .
$\$ 1.00$
$\$ 9.00$

## ALBIZZIA-Mimosa

Albizzia julibrissin (Acacia julibrissin; Silk Tree). 20 ft . Rapid growing tree with spreading brances; low, flat-topped head. Foliage fine and feathery. Pink flowers are borne at tips of branches the middle of May and continue for several weeks.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | . \$2.50 | \$22.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 1.75 | 16.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.00 | 8.50 |



Albizzia

## ALEURITES-Tung-oil Tree

$\triangle$ Aleurites fordi. 30 ft . Medium-sized tree. The rather large, apricot white flowers, which appear in large numbers in April; broad, handsome, green leaves. Its apple-like fruits contain several large nut-like seeds which yield the valuable tung-oil used exclusively in paints and varnishes.

Each
2 to 3 ft .
\$. 50

## AMYGDALUS—Flowering Peach

During March the Flowering Peaches are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored double flowers. Perfectly hardy, thriving in any soil in which other peaches grow.

CANNOT BE TRANSPLANTED SUCCESSFULLY AFTER BLOSSOMS FORM, UNLESS PRUNED HEAVILY.

Amygdalus perisca albo-plena. 12 ft . White; double.
A. persica carnea flore-plena. 12 ft . Pink; double.
A. persica rubro-plena. 12 ft . Red; double. A. persica variegated. 12 ft . Blossoms variegated; double.


## CERCIS—American Redbud

Cercis canadensis. 30 ft . A fast-growing, round-headed tree with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. The last of March, before the foliage appears, the tree is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers.

Each
10
5 to 6 ft.............................. $\$ 1.50$
4 to 5 ft............................. 1.25
$\$ 11.50$
C. canadensis alba. 30 ft . Same as Cercis canadensis, except flowers are white.

Each
$\qquad$
CORNUS-Dogwood
Cornus florida (Flowering Dogwood). 40 ft . The native, large, white-flowering Dogwood. A most effective plant for the lawn. Each 10
4 to 5 ft . ..................................... $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 5 0} \mathbf{\$ 2 3 . 5 0}$
3 to 4 ft . .-........................................... $2.00 \quad 19.00$

C. florida plena (Double White-flowering Dogwood). 25 ft . Very scarce. Each 3 to 4 ft . ....................................................... $\$ 3.50$ 2 to 3 ft. .................................................... 2.50
C. florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). 25 ft . Similar to the White-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of blooms, making it a most effective tree for single specimens on the lawn, and for mass planting with a background of tall evergreens. It is considered one of our outstanding flowering trees.

Each
4 to 5 ft . ...................................................... $\$ 4.75$
3 to 4 ft. ................................................................................ 3.50
2 to 3 ft. ........................................................ 2.50

## LAGERSTROEMIA-Crape Myrtle

Crape Myrtles will sometimes remain dormant, not putting out leaves for a year. They should be cut back, kept watered and the ground around them loosened lightly.
If Crape Myrtles are severely pruned and well fertilized in February, the blossoms during that season will be much more beautiful.
Lagerstroemia indica (Crape Myrtle). 20 ft . A 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. Commences to bloom in June. All plants will be pruned before shipping. First year blooms not always true.
Crimson. 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft.
Lavender. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. only.
Each
5 to 6 ft... ..... $\$ 3.00$
4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .2 .50$
3 to 4 ft ................. 1.75
$\$ 15.60$
2 to 3 ft ................. 1.25
10

## LIRIODENDRON—Tulip Poplar

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree). 200 ft . Rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape. Foliage broad and glossy. Flowers yellow-ish-creen, tulip-shaped. Valuable for street and lawn planting. Needs severe pruning when transplanting.

Each
6 to 8 ft .
$\$ 3.00$
5 to 6 ft.
4 to 5 ft .
2.00

## MAGNOLIA

Magnolia liliflora (Chinese Purple Magnolia). 25 ft . Makes a small tree of compact growth. Large purple and white flowers are produced in great profusion the latter part of March and scattering blooms the entire summer.
M. liliflora nigra (Purplish Red Magnolia). 25 ft . Flowers several shades darker than M. liliflora. A free bloomer, commencing in March and blooming spasmodically during the entire summer. $18-24 \mathrm{in}$. only.
Preceding two Magnolias: Each


18 to 24 in........... . ...... ... .... .. 2.50
M. soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). 25 ft . Flowers large, cup-shaped, white, more or less suffused with pink, borne in March.

Each


M. stellata (Star Magnolia). 8-10 ft. Shrub or small tree having very fragrant starshaped white flowers. Quite hardy and very frec-flowering. It begins to bloom when hardly 2 feet high.

Each
12 to 18 in .
2.50

EVERGREEN MAGNOLIAS. See page 32.


## Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle)

## MALUS-Flowering Crab-Apple

The Flowering Crab can be planted as specimens on the lawn or in masses, either in the border or open lawn.
Malus ioensis bechteli (Bechtel Double-flowering Crab). 8 ft . The flowers of this sweet scented Crab resemble small pink roses. Very hardy and good for individual planting. Each
2-yr. ........................................................................ 15
1-yr. ............................................................. 1.50
M. atrosanguinea (Carmine Crab). \& ft . Single, carmine flowers that fade to a light pink. Very showy. 2-yr.
M. scheideckeri (Scheidecker Flowering Crab). 8 ft A tall, upright grower, with small pink flowers in great profusion. 2-yr.
M. spectabilis (Chinese Double-flowering Crab). 8 ft . A small-sized tree, producing a wealth of delicate, double pink flowers in early April. 2-yr.

Each
Above 3 Malus, 2-yr......................... \$1.75

## MELIA-China Tree

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis (Texas Umbrella Tree). 25 ft . Spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A most desirable tree of rapid growth. Ideal for dog kennels and poultry yards. Flowers fragrant purple in April.

Each
5 tn $\mathrm{f}_{5} \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \$ 2.50 ~$
4 to 5 ft. ....................................................... 1.50
OAK. See Quercus.
POPULUS-Poplar
Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). 40to 50 ft . A tall, pyramidal, compact andrapid-growing tree. Very desirable wherea formal effect is wanted.
P. simoni fastigiata (Simon Poplar). 40 to 50 ft . A remarkable variety of small-leaf Chinese Poplar. Of pyramidal habit, resembling the Lombardy, but making a more pleasing impression. A rapid grower. Each 10
8 to 10 ft .............................. $\$ 1.00$ \$9.00 6 to 8 ft .............................. $\mathbf{.} 75$ 7.00

## PRUNUS—Flowering Cherry and Plum

There is no group of exotic trees as handsome as the flowering cherries and plums.
Prunus campanulata (Flowering Cherry). 15 ft. Small, single, bell-shaped flowers; rosy-red. Tree covered with blooms in very early spring.

Each
5 to 6 ft.................................................. $\$ 3.50$
P. cerasifera pissardi (Purple-leaf Plum). 10 to 20 ft . Most valuable of all purpleleaved trees. Retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather and its leaves last until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

10
4 to 6 ft . ................................. $\$ 1.75$ \$16.50
P. kwanzan (Flowering Cherry). 15 ft . Beautiful shade of pink flowers, which literally cover tree in early spring. Very desirable.

Each 4 to 5 ft....................................................... $\$ 3.00$

## QUERCUS—Oak

Oaks must be severely pruned when transplanted, otherwise there is danger of the tree dying.
Quercus nigra (Water Oak). 50 to 80 ft . Too well-known to need description.

Each
5 to 6 ft ........................................................ $\$ 2.00$
4 to 5 ft........................................................ 1.50
EVERGREEN OAKS-See page 34.
SALIX-Willow
Salix babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow). 40 ft . The well-known graceful weeping willow.
S. japonica (Japanese Weeping Willow). 20 ft. Puts out leaves about 10 days later than S. babylonica, thus protecting it from frost injury.
Above two Salix: Each
5 to 6 ft....................................................... $\$ 2.00$
4 to 5 ft....................................................... 1.50
3 to 4 ft....................................................... 1.00

## ULMUS-EIm

Ulmus pumila (Dwarf Asiatic Elm). 50 ft. Introduced from China. Rapid grower and far superior to U. americana. Very hardy and disease-resistant.
8 to 10 ft .
6 to 8 ft .
2.00

UMBRELLA CHINA. See Melia.


Chinese Magnolia (See page 12)

## $\approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx \approx$

Hlowering Trees


## Color the spring and summer garden with a generous show of flower. Plan now for next season's reign of beauty.



## VITEX-Chaste or Hemp Tree

Vitex agnus castus (Lilac Chaste Tree). 10 ft . Large shrub, growing tree-like in the South. Handsome, aromatic foliage. Lilac-blue flowers on long spikes freely produced in late June, lasting about a month. 18-24 in., 2-3 ft.
V. agnus castus alba (white Chaste Tree). 10 ft . Same as above, but with white flowers. 18-24 in., 2-3 ft.
V. negundo incisa. 10 ft . (Blue Chaste Tree). A Chinese shrub of graceful habit, with coarsely serrate foliage and terminal spikes of pale blue flowers. 2-3 ft., $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.


## BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS

## ALL EVERGREENS ARE DUG B\&B, UNLESS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED

$\star$ The figure after each name denotes ultimate height of plant.

## ABELIA

Abelia Edward Goucher. 6 to 8 ft . Similar to grandiflora, except that blooms are twice as large, and are lilac-pink when open. Each
2 to 3 ft.................................................. $\$ 1.50$ 18 to 24 in................................................... 1.00 15 to 18 in................................................. . 75
A. grandiflora (Glossy Abelia). 6 to 8 ft . Pinkish white blossoms produced all summer. Fine for single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia.

Each
10
3 to 4 ft .............................. $\$ 1.25$

18 to 24 in., bare roots.... $\mathbf{. 7 5} 6.50$

## ACACIA-Opopanax

Acacia farnesiana (Sweet Acacia). 20 ft . A popular Southern plant, with thorny branches and very small leaflets. The fragrant flowers, which look like yellow balls, are produced freely in February and March. A popular Northern greenhouse plant, where it blooms freely all winter. Strong, potted plants. \$1.00 each.

## ARDISIA

Ardisia crenulata. Small plant suitable for conservatory or pot. Long wavy leaves ; white flowers followed by an abundant crop of bright red berries. 5 in . pots, $15-18 \mathrm{in}$.
$\$ 1.50$ each

## AUCUBA

Gives the best results if planted in a shaded situation, in a somewhat moist, though rich, well-drained soil. Aucubas are especially desirable for city gardens as they are seldom injured by smoke or noxious gases. These plants are also largely used for vases, urns and window boxes.
EXCELLENT FOR MOIST, SHADY TO DEEP SHADY LOCATIONS.
Aucuba japonica (Japanese Aucuba). 8 ft . A stroug-growing variety with large, dark glossy leaves. Each 10 12 to 18 in. .......................... $\$ 1.50$ \$12.50 8 to 12 in. .......................... $1.00 \quad 9.00$
A. japonica variegata. Same as above, except that foliage is variegated green and yellow. Good for jardinieres. Each
12 to 18 in . $\$ 2.00$
8 to 12 in. .................................................. 1.50

## A LIST OF EVERGREENS SUITABLE FOR VERY SHADY LOCATIONS

| Aucubas | Camellias | Elaeagnus |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Azaleas | Cleyeras | Ilex integra |



## Pink and Salmon Colors

George Franc. Medium, early, deep pink. 12-15 in. to $18-24$ in.
Lawsal. Sometimes called Pride of Summerville. Tall salmon-pink. $12-15 \mathrm{in}$. to $18-24$ in. See cut, page 18.
Miltoni. Medium, late, clear pink with conspicuous dark bloteh. 18-24 in., $2_{2} 3 \mathrm{ft}$.
Model de Marc. Medium late, clear pink. 18-24 in., $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
Pres. Clayes. Deep salmon-pink. 15-18 in. to $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
Reddish Salmon Purple Throat. Tall, red-dish-salmon with darker throat. 18-24 in.
Salmon Pink. Dwarf, very late. Hardy, 1215 in., 18-24 in., 2-3 ft.
Wm. BuIl. Tall, mid-season, double brickdust. Leggy. 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft.
RED-Including Orange-Red and Deep Pinks
Praestantissima. Tall, mid-season, deep pink. $15-18 \mathrm{in}$. to $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.

## LAVENDER

Early Lavender. Lavender, tall-growing. 2-3 ft., $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
Phoenicea. Medium, late, lavender. 12-15 in. to $18-24$ in.
Violacea Rubra. Tall, wine-red. Late. 12-15 in. to $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
Vittata Purple. Tall, early, lavender. Hardy. 18-24 in. to $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.

## VARIEGATED

Alba Punctata. Dwarf, late, white with few pink markings. 15-18 in., 18-24 in.
Iveryana. Dwarf, late, variable, pink and white, sometimes solid. 8-12 in. to 18-24 in.
Mme. Dominique Vervaene. Color variable. Sometimes clear violet throughout; sometimes magenta-pink with white border; other times blazed with violet stripe. In all cases throat markings are deep dubonnet. 8-12 in. to $15-18 \mathrm{in}$. See cut, page 17.
Venus. Dwarf, late white with pink veins. 18-24 in.

## WHITE

Alba. Tall, early, hardy. $15-18$ in., 18-24 in. Supreme. Dwarf, late white. Sometimes slight pink veins. $18-24$ in.

SAME PRICES AS KAEMPFERI

## AZALEA KAEMPFERI—Tall, Hardy

Azalea kaempferi (Japanese Azalea). Beautiful variety introduced by Prof. Sargent. Perfectly hardy and a most desirable addition to our collection of evergreen Azaleas. We can furnish plants in shades of pink. Large flowers. $12-15 \mathrm{in}$. to $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.

## AZALEA KAEMPFERI HYBRIDS

We have been trying to get a hardy type of tall growing Azaleas, combining the colors of the Indica type with the hardiness of the Kaempferi type. In this we seem to have succeeded. These hybrids came through the severe winter 1935-36 when the temperature dropped to 7 degrees $F$. above zero, with only slight injury to one-year-old plantsnone to older plants. Mixed colors. All sizes. Kaempferi hybrids. Lavender. 18-24 in., 2-3 ft.
All above Azaleas: (Indica and Kaempferi)


If you haven't seen an Azalea in bloom then you have an exciting experience awaiting you.
Truly nature at its most glorious stage.

Beauty
Splendor Charm

That's an Azalea


Hardy-small flowers.

This type is very hardy, surviving a temperature as low as 5 degrees $F$. above zero. Flowers small, plant a compact, dwarf grower. Height. 3 ft .
Amoena. Small, bronzy foliage; hose-in-hose, claret flowers. $12-15 \mathrm{in}$. to $18-24 \mathrm{in}$.
Apple Blossom. Midseason, pale pink, single. $6-8 \mathrm{in}$. to $15-18 \mathrm{in}$. See cut, page 17.
Bridesmaid. Glowing salmon flowers produced in large clusters; very prominent stamens. Small, glossy green foliage, 8-10 in. to $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
Christmas Cheer. Hose-in-hose, crimson. Midseason. $6-8 \mathrm{in}$. to $15-18 \mathrm{in}$.
Coral Bells. Hose-in-hose; pink. Early. 6-8 in. to 2-3 ft. See cut, page 17.
Daybreak. Pure light pink flowers in dense clusters; very free-flowering. Beautiful green foliage. $6-8 \mathrm{in}$. to $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
Flame (Fire Fly). Orange red, with coppery suffusion ; beautiful, medium-sized flowers. Glossy foliage. $12-15 \mathrm{in}$. to $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. See cut, page 17.
Hexc. Midseason, hose-in-hose, large deep red flower. Low grower. 10-12 in., 12-15 in.
Hinodegiri. Single; red. Late. 6-8 in. to $15-18 \mathrm{in}$. See cut, page 18.
Hinomayo. Single; pink; larger flowers than the others. Midseason. 12-15 in. to 18-24 in. See cut, page 18.
Mountain Laurel. Midseason. White. shaded with pink, like Mountain Laurel. Good. dark green foliage. Hardy. 10-12 in. 12-15 in., 18-24 in., 2-3 ft.
Orange Beauty. Midseason. Large, single: free flowering. Foliage light green. 2-3 ft.
Pink Jewel. Bright pink flowers. Very showy and desirable. $6-8 \mathrm{in}$. to 2-3 ft .
Pink Pearl. Hose-in-hose; delicate appleblossom pink. Late. $10-12 \mathrm{in}$, to $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. See cut, page 18.
Salmon Queen. Hose-in-hose. 6-8 in. to 2-3 ft. See colored cut, page 17.
Single Cherry. White edged mauve. 18-24 in.. 2-3 ft.

## PLANT AZALEAS NOW. ENJOY THE FLOWERS THIS SPRING.

Snow (Swan). Hose-in-hose ; white. Midseason. 6-8 in., $8-10 \mathrm{in}$., $12-15 \mathrm{in}$. to $2-3$ ft. See cut, page 17 .
Sunstar. Single, medium-size red blooms. Rather open-growing. $15-18 \mathrm{in}$.
Sweet Brier. Compact grower. Medium size single pink flowers. One of the hardiest Kurumes. 2-3 ft.
Yayegiri. Beautiful salmon-red ; semi-double flowers. Good bloomer. Very showy. Foliage narrow, intense green. $6-8 \mathrm{in}$. to 18-24 in.

## AZALEA GLENN DALE HYBRIDS

Originated by B. Y. Morrison, Glenn Dale, Md.

These are some new evergreen Azaleas put out by the United States Department of Agriculture. Some are medium growers-others tall growers, and we have indicated after each variety the type growth, if we know it.
Alabaster. Late, medium height, rather spreading habit. Two-inch hose-in-hose white flowers with an occasional fleck of pink. 18-24 in.
Anchorite. Late, medium height, rather snreading. Flowers 2 inches across. Rose colored with undertone of orange. 6-8 in. to $18-24 \mathrm{in}$.
Aphrodite. Rose-pink. 18-24 in.
Buccaneer. Midseason, medium height, semispreading, brilliant red, with darker blotch. 15-18 in., $18-24$ in.
Fashion. Hose-in-hose, salmon pink. $6-8$ in. to $10-12$ in., $15-18$ in., $18-24 \mathrm{in}$. See cat, page 18.
Gaiety. Late, medium height, rather spreading, bright clear pink, with rather heavy blotch of deep rose-red. $8-10 \mathrm{in}$, to $12-15$ in.. 18-24 in., 2-3 ft.
Glamour. Late, medium height, spreading. Very brilliant rose-red. $10-12$ in., 12-15 in., 18-24 in., 2-3 ft.
Greeting. Midseason. Medium height, rather spreading, very floriferous coral rose. Edges of lobes somewhat wavy. 15-18 in. to $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
Joya. Late, medium height, large-flowered rose-pink. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$ only.
Picador. Midseason, moderate height, rather spreading. Brilliant orange-red. 12-15 in. to $18-24 \mathrm{in}$.

## Azaleas have year-round beauty



APPLE BLOSSOM


MME. DOMINIQUE VERVAENE


CORAL BELLS


SALMON QUEEN


FLAME


SNOW

# Azalead CANNOT be SURPaSSED FOR BRILLIANCE OF COLOR 



HINODEGIRI


FASHION


## MACRANTHA HYBRIDS

Bunkwa. Giant-sized, peach or salmon color with pure white center. Late bloomer. Compact grower. Good. $6-8$ in. to $10-12$ in.
Gunbi. Light cherry-pink with salmon-red variegations. Large flower-fringed petals. 6-8 in., $8-10$ in.
Gunrei. Large, flesh-pink, sometimes striped rose. 6-8 in., 8-10 in.
How-raku. Large, variable white and pink. Sometimes solid salmon-rose. $8-10 \mathrm{in}$. to 12-15 in.
Kow-Koku. Very large, snow-white with some salmon or crimson variegation. 12-15 in. to $18-24$ in.
Mai-Hime. Always very attractive, even though colors vary from light purple or rose to reddish-purple on milky-white ground. Single flower. Very hardy. 12-15 in. to 18-24 in.
Seigetsu. Late, tall, white, edged pink. Very lovely. Color may vary to lilac-pink and white. 15-18 in., 18-24 in.

## MACRANTHA VARIETIES

Satsuki. (L). A new evergreen variety of broad, spreading growth. Flowers large and double. The color varies from brickdust red to rose. 15-18 in., 18-24 in.
No. 1. Large, single pink. Large blossom. We have found this variety very hardy and desirable. $6-8$ in., $15-18 \mathrm{in}$. to $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.


Berberis

PLEASE NOTE:
Our Nursery is not open for business on Sundays. Our weekday business day begins at 8 A.M. -closing at 5:00 P.M. Saturdays we close at 3:00 P.M.

## HELLER HYBRIDS

Hybrids. Assorted colors. Evergreen. Similar in growth to Indian Azaleas and period of blooming is about same. 6-8 in . to $12-15 \mathrm{in}$., 18-24 in., 2-3 ft.

## PERICAT

Hybrids. Medium tall grower; medium to large flowers. Mixed colors. 18-24 in., 2-3 ft.
Hybrid Double Pink. 15-18 in.
Hybrid Single Salmon Pink. 12-15 in., 15-18 in., $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
Hybrid Single Red. $10-12$ in. to $15-18$ in.
Mme. Pericat. Hose-in-hose, pink. 12-15 in. to $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. See cut, page 18 .

## PRICES ON ABOVE AZALEAS:

(Kurume, Glenn Dale Hybrids, Macrantha Hybrids, Macrantha, Heller Hybrids, Pericats)


## BERBERIS—Barberry

Berberis Julianae. (Wintergreen Barberry). 6 ft . Spiny-toothed leaves 3 inches long; yellow flowers in clusters; bluish-black fruit.

Each

30 to 36 in.................................................. 3.50
24 to 30 in.................................................. 3.00
18 to 24 in................................................... 2.50
15 to 18 in................................................. 2.00

## BUXUS——Box

Buxus harlandi (Chinese Box). A rapid growing variety, probably not as hardy as English Boxwood, but has proved satisfactory in locations where other Boxwoods will not.
4 to 6 in.............................. $\$ .30 \quad 10$

Buxus japonica. 6 ft . Lustrous light green foliage. Rapid grower. Stands more sun than B. suffruticosa, but less cold.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 in. | \$. 50 | \$4.50 | \$35.00 |
| 4 to 6 in. | . 30 | 2.50 | 20.00 |

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. (Truedwarf Box). We have a nice lot of these popular plants in sizes suitable for boxes, urns and hedges.

Each 10100



> from the FRUITLAND Collection (The letter following each Camellia denotes the blooming period. E-early; L-late; MS-Midseason).

- IMBRICATED: Petals overlapping from center outward; no stamens showing.
- SEMI-DOUBLE: Loose formation, having more than 6 petals; stamens showing.
- PEONYFORM: Full center, usually rather loose formation.
- SINGLE: One row of petals with stamens in center.


## CULTURE OF CAMELLIA JAPONICA

Camellias will grow in full sun if protected for the first few summers with a lattice frame. However, an ideal place for planting is where the plants get only a half day's sun. Do not plant in full shade, as they will not blossom as freely. If the soil is not fertile, use the following mixture: one-half good garden soil: one-fourth well-rotted cow manure; one-fourth peat or leaf-mold, well mixed. After planting. mulch with half-rotted leaves or peat. Each spring Camellias should be fertilized with wellrotted cow manure and A-C fertilizer. Keep the plants well mulched and watered.

The foliage is sometimes attacked by a scaleinsect, which may be readily controlled by spraying with Volck. Be sure to wet the underside of leaves. This spray material may be found on pages $55-56$ of our catalogue.
GROUP NO. 1
Comte de Nesselrode. Deep pink striped and splntched red. Large, loose peony form. 18-24 in., 24-30 in.
Donckelarii. (MS). We consider this one of the finest. Rare. Beautiful red or deep rose background, mottled, flecked and static-marked with white. Flowers large, hardy, rugged. 8-12 in. See cut, inside front cover.
Edwin H. Folk. (MS to L). Semi-double, bright red. Very large, loose formation, showing stamens. $8-12 \mathrm{in}$.
Hiroshima. Extra large, semi-double pink. Broad at base with heavy high crown of petalcids and stamens mixed in center. 8-12 in.
Magnoliaeflora. Delicate pink, shading to deeper throat. Semi-double. Compact grower. 12-15 in.

Queen Bessie. (L). Semi-double white with faint flushes at center. Large wavy petals. Dark green foliage. Rapid grower. 18-24 in.
Rosary F.N. (MS). Superb, semi-double pink of exquisite texture; long fluted petals. Formerly listed as Finlandia F.N. We have changed name to avoid confusion. 8-12 in. See colored cut, outside back cover.
Rosea Superba. (L). Imbricated, deep rosepink. Very large. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. 18-24 in.
Ville de Nantes. (MS). Extra large, semidouble red and white. Irregular formation. Takes sweepstakes prize at all shows. Petals sometimes fimbriated. Very rare. $8-12 \mathrm{in}$. See colored cut, center spread.
White Giant. (MS). White. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. $8-12$ in.
Woodville Red. Very brilliant peony red. A beauty. $8-12 \mathrm{in}$.
PRICES GROUP NO. 1
Each
8 to 12 in.................................................. $\$ 5.00$
12 to 15 in................................................ 6.50
GROUP NO. 2
Daikagura. (E). Semi-double pink and white. Fall bloomer. $12-15 \mathrm{in}$. to $\mathbf{1 8 - 2 4} \mathrm{in}$.
Firebrand. (E). Large, semi-double scarlet, with conspicuous stamens in center. Free blwomer over long period. Very hardy. $8-12$ in., $12-15$ in.
Mathotiana Rosea. (MS). Large imbricated as it first opens-later changing to semidouble. Coloring lighter than Mathotiana Ruba. 8-12 in. See cut, page 28.

## CAMELLIA JAPONICA-Continued

Mrs. William Thompson. (MS). Semi-double pure white flower of great beauty and size. Beautifully fluted petals, resembling Easter lily. A flower sure to place in any show. 8-12 in.
Rose Dawn. (MS). Large, imbricated, deep rose-pink. Similar in shape to Alba Plena. Vigorous grower and free blooming, even when quite young. $15-18 \mathrm{in}$.
Sweeti Vera. (L). Exquisite, large, semidouble white with markings of delicate pink. Occasionally sports a solid delicate pink blossom. Rather slow-growing, but lovely. $15-18 \mathrm{in}$. See cut, page 35.
PRICES GROUP NO. 2 Each
8 to 12 in................................................... $\$ 3.00$
12 to 15 in.................................................. 3.50
15 to 18 in................................................... 4.00
18 to 24 in.................................................. 5.00

## GROUP NO. 3

Akebono (E). Semi-double salmon-pink. Dark green foliage. Compact grower. 18-24 in., 24-30 in., $30-36$ in.
Alba Plena. (E). Imbricated white. Early. 8-12 in., 24-30 in.
Carnation. (E). Carnation-form; glowing bright red. Very large compact foliage. 18-24 in.
C. M. Hovey. (Col. Firey ; Solaris; Mississippi Wm. S. Hastie) (MS). This variety was formerly listed as Col. Firey. Imbricated red. Large flower. 8-12 in., 15-18 in., 18-24 in. See colored cut, front cover.
Elena Nobile. (Hollyhock; Napa Red). (L). Imbricated, flame red. Blooms over long period. Slow, tall compact growth. 8-12 in.
Finlandia. (White Herme; Dearest). (L). Semi-double, white with yellow stamens. A west coast introduction. 8-12 in., 15-18 in.
Gigantea. (Magnolia King: Kellingtonia). (L). Semi-double red and white. 8-12 in. $18-24$ in. See colored cut, page 25.
Goshoguruma. (Rhodellia King). (L). Semidouble bright red, mottled or flecked with white, with heavy mass of bright yellow stamens forming a crown in center. Striking! 15-18 in.
H. A. Downing. (MS). Semi-double, deep pink, showing stamens. Large flower. 812 in., 12-15 in.
Lady Humes Blush. (MS). Very rare is this true imbricated white, suffused with pink. 8-12 in.
Lady Mary Cromartie Var. (MS). Semidouble rose-pink and white. $8-12$ in.
Lady Vansittart. (MS). Semi-double cherry red, with yellow stamens in center. Large flower. Beautiful slender curving foliage. Compact grower. Hardy. 12-15 in. to 18-24 in.
Lady Vansittart Var. 12-15 in., 18-24 in.
Mathotiana (Wm. S. Hastie ; Princess Louise ; Purple Prince; Purple Emperor) (MS). Large imbricated as it first opens, opening to semi-double red. Formerly known as Mathotiana Rubra. $8-12$ in. to $18-24$ in.

Nagasaki. (Mikenjaku; Candida Elegantissima; Countess Lavinia Maggi; Lady Audrey Buller). (MS). Large, lustrous green foliage. Very large, semi-double red and white blossoms. $18-24 \mathrm{in}$. to $30-36 \mathrm{in}$.
Pink Star. (MS). Semi-double rose-pink with golden stamens interspersed with inner petaloids, outer petals pointed giving star formation. Slow grower. 8-12 in. to $30-36$ in.
Rev. John Bennett. (L). Large semi-double salmon-pink with pale lighter markings, almost white, radiating from throat. Distinct coloring. Valuable. $8-12$ in.
Salmon Beauty. Semi-double, medium-large salmon-pink. 18-24 in.
PRICES GROUP NO. 3 Each
$\qquad$
12 to 15 in................................................................... 3.00
15 to 18 in.................................................. 3.50
18 to 24 in..................................................... 4.50
GROUP NO. 4
Benten. (MS). Large, single red. 24-30 in., 30-36 in.
Candidissima. (L). Imbricated, white, 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Chandleri Elegans. See Elegans.


Elegans (Chandler)
Church Pink. (MS). Semi-double pink. Large flower. 8-12 in., 18-24 in.
Claudia Lea. (MS). Medium size, single. Delicate pink. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Cleopatra. (E). Double red, splotched white. Extra fine. $8-12$ in., $12-15$ in., 24-30 in. See colored cut, page 36.
Cliveana. (E). Peonyform, solid pink. 8-12 in., $15-18$ in., $18-24$ in.
Countess of Orkney. (Apple Blossom; Youtz; Americana; McKinsey Var. ; Maid of Orleans). (MS). White streaked rose. Large, rose-formed double. Slow, compact growth. 12-15 in.

## CAMELLIA JAPONICAS-Continued

Comtesse Canarii. (L). Imbricated salmonpink, with slight touch of white. 4 -inch bloom of lovely color. Heavy bloomer. 24-30 in.
Doctor Lee. (MS). Large, semi-double, bright red. 8-12 in
Debutante. (Sara C. Hastie). (E). Peonyform, delicate pink. Desirable. 8-12 in., 18-24 in., 24-30 in.
Elegans. (Chandler). (MS). Semi-double deep pink and white; loose peony center. On large plants of this variety one will have solid deep pink blossoms. On some blossoms pink will predominate-others white. The formation of the blossoms varies to a great degree also. $8-12$ in., 18-24 in.
Empress of India. (L). Scarlet with orange undertone. Semi-double. Vigorous upright angular growth. 8-12 in.
Enrico Bettoni (Lateriatus; Hite's Pink). (MS). The Sarah Frost of the west coast. Semi-double. Translucent pink, yellow stamens interspersed among the heavy petalage. Rapid growth. 8-12 in., 18-24 in.
See colored cut on page 36 .
Frau Minna Seidel. (Pink Perfection). (E). Imbricated shell pink; compact; very floriferous. $8-12 \mathrm{in}$. to $18-24 \mathrm{in}$.
General Lee. (L). Semi-double red; medium size. $15-18 \mathrm{in}$. to $30-36 \mathrm{in}$.
Gov. Mouton. (L). A large-flowering, peonytype deep red, marbled white. Dark foliage. Medium grower. 8-12 in., 24-30 in., 30-36 in.
Herme. (Hikari Gengi ; Jordan's Pride: Souv. de Henri Gouchard) (L). Pink and
white. Semi-double. Blossoms slightly fragrant. A favorite with all who know it. 15-18 in., $18-24$ in.
Imperator. (L). The brilliant, Christmasred, peony-type blossoms make this a most beautiful variety. $8-12 \mathrm{in}$. See colored cut, page 28.
Imbricata Ruba Plena. (Prince Eugene Napoleon; Pope Pius IX) (E). Imbricated. Deep carmine. Good. Fast grower. 8-12 in., 12-15 in. See colored cut, page 28.
Judge Barrett. (L). Semi-double red. Large flower. Compact grower. 18-24 in.
Kumasaka. (Lady Marian: Ben-Koroku). (L) Formation of flower similar to Herme, but a solid deep pink. 8-12 in. to 18-24 in.
Lady Clare (Empress). (E). Semi-double, rose-pink; broad creped petals; stamens prominent. Very large flower. A rugged variety which will succeed under adverse conditions. $8-12 \mathrm{in}, 15-18 \mathrm{in}$.
Lady de Saumerez. (Tricolor Folki). (MS). Same as Tricolor, except that the white variegation is in blotches rather than stripes. 12-15 in.
Latifolia. (Superbissima ; Fanny Bolis) (L). Formerly listed as Leana Superba, Handsome foliage. Blossoms quite large: semidouble; bright red, occasionally blotched white; conspicuous stamens. $8-12$ in.
Leucantha. (MS). Semi-double white with prominent stamens in center. Similar in formation and growth to Tricolor. 12-15 in. to $18-24 \mathrm{in}$.
Madam Cochet. (MS). Semi-double, pink and white. $18-24$ in.
Marchioness of Exter. (MS). Peony-form, light pink, and white. Ofttimes solid pink. Shows some purple in center. 8-12 in.


Latifolia (Camellia)

## Camellia Shom Dates

Jan. 5-6-Albany, Ga. Jan. 12-13- Cordele, Ga. Jan. 19-20-Waycross, Ga. Jan. 19-20-Thomasville, Ga. Jan. 19-20-Lake Charles. La.
Jan. 19-20-Slidell, La.
Jan. 19-20-Moncks Corner. S. C.

Jan. 25-Biloxi, Miss.
Jan. 26-27-Jacksonville. Fle.
Feb. 2-3-Augusta, Ga.
Feb. 9-10-Savannah, Ga. Feb. 16-1i-Macon, Ga. Feb. 16-17-Jackson, Miss. Feb. 20-Marshallville, Ga. Mar. 1-2-Greenville, S. C.

## CAMELLIA JAPONICAS-Continued

Mathilda. (L). Imbricated, duchess pink. 18-24 in.
Monarch. (Honeur d'Amerique; Red Ball.) (L). Peony-form, deep pink, often spotted white. One of the most handsome camellias. Blossoms often measure 6 in . across. Formerly listed as Gunelli. 8-12 in.
Monjisu Red. (L). Semi-double red of medium size. 15-18 in.
Monjisu Var. (California Donckelarii Var.) (L). Semi-double, red and white variegated flowers of medium size. 18-24 in.
Mrs. Lurman. (L). Imbricated. Vivid red with white markings. Compact grower. Good bloomer. 15-18 in.
Mrs. Abby Wilder. (True) (MS). Imbricated white striped pink. 15-18 in.
Noblissima. (E). Semi-double, approaching loose peony, white. 18-24 in.
Otome. (MS). Imbricated pink, similar to Pink Perfection, but flower larger and sometimes a deeper pink. 18-24 in. to 30-36 in.
Panache. (L). Large imbricated blended pink and ivory white. Vigorous bushy growth. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Perugiana. (L). Imbricated white. 18-24 in.
Pink Ball. (MS). Peony-form, soft pink. Slow grower. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Prince Albert. (Concordia; Beautiful) (E). Loose peony, pink and white, and a wide variation of color combinations. Rapid pyramidal growth. $18-24 \mathrm{in}$. to $30-36 \mathrm{in}$.
Prof. Chas. S. Sargent. (MS). Peony-form crimson. Similar to but slightly earlier than Warrata. 8-12 in., 18-24 in., 24-30 in.
Purity. (Neige d'Or). (E). Imbricated white. Vigorous upright open growth. 8-12 in.
Queen Victoria. (MS). Imbricated, medium size, crimson spotted white. Vigorous open growth. 24-30 in. to $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
Radiation. (L). Semi-double, bright Christ-mas-red, with faint pink or whitish markings radiating from throat. Medium size. Unusual, different, satisfactory, floriferous. $8-12$ in., $18-24 \mathrm{in}$. to $30-36 \mathrm{in}$. See colored cut, page 36.
Rainy Sun. (MS). Semi-double, bright cerisepink, with prominent yellow stamens. Very colorful. $18-24$ in., 24-30 in.
Rev. John Drayton. (MS). Semi-double, light pink; loose construction with stamens in center mixed with petals. Flower medium to large. Symmetrical growth. 8-12 in.
Rosea Plena. (MS). Rose-pink with dark veins. Medium large imbricated. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. 8-12 in.
Semi-double Blush. (L). Blush-pink; medium size blossom. 8-12 in.
Similar to Pink Perfection. (L). Imbricated pale pink, small flowers. 18-24 in. to $30-36$ in.
Stiles Perfection. (MS). Peony-form, pink and white. $15-18 \mathrm{mn}$. to $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
Stiles Perfection Pink. (MS). Pink sport of the above. 8-12 in, to 15-18 in.
T. K. Variegated. (MS). Semi-double light pink, with darker pink margin. 24-30 in., 30-36 in.

Tricolor (Siebold Wakanoura Var.) (MS). Semi-double variegated pink, red, white, in combination and ofttimes solid colored. A most changeable variety. Handsome green foliage. Will bloom outdoors when and where other varieties fail. $12-15$ in., 1518 in.
Tricolor Red. Same as Tricolor, except color is always solid red. 18-24 in.
Tricolor Imbricata Ruba. (L). Imbricated red. $15-18$ in. to $24-30 \mathrm{in}$.
Victor Emmanuel. (Blood of China). (L). Loose-peony formation; deep velvet-red. Compact and shapely grower.
PRICES GROUP NO. 4
Each
8 to 12 in............................................................. $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 0 0}$
12 to 15 in............................................................ 2.50
15 to 18 in....................................................... 3.00
18 to 24 in......................................................... 4.00
24 to 30 in.......................................................................... 5.00
30 to 36 in............................................................. 6.00

## CAMELLIA SALUENENSIS

Williams Lavender. (MS). Medium size, lavender pink. Single. Showy. Very hardy and blooms unaffected by cold. One of our new seedlings.

Each
8 to 12 in........................................................ $\$ 2.0$

FOR FLOWERS
IN THE WINTER TIME
WE SUGGEST
Camellias

## Ideal for specimen planting and for foundation planting aroundyour home.

There is a wide range of color and forms - and period of blossom.

Write or drive out today for yours.

# Camellia Japonica GRAFTS... 

Descriptions not listed below will be found in own-root groups.

Beauty of Holland. (L). Very large, semidouble, rose pink with white spots. Beautiful sport of Herme. Same formation. 30-36 in

Berenice Boddy (Patent No. 605). (MS). Light pink with deeper pink underpetals. Semi-double; medium-large. Vigorous, upright growth. $18-24$ in., $24-30$ in.

Chastity. (MS). White with cream center. Large full peony. Vigorous compact upright growth. 30-36 in.

Conflagration. (MS). Large, semi-double, fiery red, with petals irregular and petaloids inclosed by a ring of prominent stamens. 30-36 in., $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.

Doctor Merilatt. Large, semi-double, iridescent shade of dark red. 30-36 in.

Donckelarii. (MS). $15-18 \mathrm{in}$. to $30-36 \mathrm{in}$.
Ermine, F.N. (MS). Semi-double, pure white, of medium size. Prominent stamens in clusters in center. 3-4 ft .

Galilee, F. N. (MS). Mammoth, semi-double pink with salmon undertone. Petals stand erect. Stamens in center. One of Fruitland's new seedlings, greatly admired. 3036 in . to $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.

Lady Lucille. Semi-double, fluffy white, which tends to imbricate. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.

Louise Onetta. Semi-double, large white. 24-30 in., $30-36$ in.

Luries Favorite. (MS). Large semi-double pink with crinkled petals. Small dark green foliage. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$., 4-5 ft .

Magnoliaeflora White. Large, semi-double creamy-white, of similar formation to Magnoliaeflora. 24-30 in., 30-36 in.

Marchioness of Salisbury. (MS). Deep red flower of medium size, peony-centered, showing some stamens interspersed with petals, and few white spots. Foliage of medium size; dark green. 30-36 in., 3-4 ft. 4-5 ft.

Mary Charlotte. (MS). Medium size, light pink, flat anemone form. Upright grower. Vigorous. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
Mathotians. $15-18$ in.
Mathotiana rosea. 24-30 in.
Mollie Moore Davis. Very large, deep rose pink, lightly washed and veined rose color. Loose imbricated with inner petals interspersed with small groups of white stamens and petaloids. 24-30 in., 30-36 in.
Paul Howard. (L). Large imbricated white. Good foliage. 24-30 in., 30-36 in.
Peach Blossom. (MS). Semi-double, light pink. Medium size flower. Compact grower. 3-4 ft .
Pearl Harbor. (L). Dark red, large semidouble. 12-15 in.
Red Wonder. Deep red. Sport of Mathotiana. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
Rev. John Bennett. 18-24 in.
Rosalie. (L). Deep rose-pink, semi-double. 30-36 in., 3-4 ft
Rosary F. N. 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft.
Rosea Mundi. Deep pink. Large, semidouble with wavy petals. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
Southern Belle F. N. (MS). Single, delicate pink. Formation similar to Lady Clare. 4-5 ft., 5-6 ft.
Ville de Nantes. 12-15 in., 24-30 in., 30-36 in.
Virgin's Blush. Imbricated white, delicately washed with faintest pink, having short petaloids and stamens in center. Mediumsize flower. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
White Empress. (E-MS). Very large, semidouble, pure white, but mass of stamens give yellowish glow in center. 12-15 in., $18-24$ in., $30-36$ in., $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.

PRICES
OF ABOVE GRAFTS
8-12 in. ..... $\$ 5.00$
$12-15 \mathrm{in}$. ..... 6.50
$15-18 \mathrm{in}$. ..... 7.50
18-24 in. ..... 10.00
24-30 in. ..... 12.50
30-36 in. ..... 15.00
3. 4 ft . ..... 17.50

## WE MAINTAIN A LANDSCAPE SERVICE CAPABLE OF DESIGNING AND EXECUTING THE SIMPLEST TO THE MOST ELABORATE OF LAYOUTS.



Camellia Japonica
GIGANTEA


Camellia



Camellia Japonica
VILLE DE NANTES


ORDER A CAMELLIA TODAY AND SOON YOU, TOO, WILL BE ENJOYING THE EXQUISITE SIGHT OF A BLOSSOM IN YOUR GARDEN


# LIST OF LIMITED GRAFTS <br> PRICES AND SIZES ON REQUEST 

Ada Hewitt<br>Albus<br>Anne Sydenstricker<br>Ballerina<br>Betty Boardman Var.<br>Big Beauty<br>Carol Compton<br>Crusader<br>Daikagura Red<br>E. H. Folk<br>Eleanor McCrady<br>Elizabeth Boardman<br>Emma<br>Etienne de Bore<br>Eugene Lize<br>Fantasy<br>F. G. 2<br>F. G. Oldevig<br>Finlandia Rosea<br>Flame Var.<br>Florence Stratton<br>Frizzle White Galilee Var.<br>Gen. Geo. Patton

George Williams<br>Gigantea<br>Gigantea Alba<br>Glen 40<br>Gov. Earl Warren<br>High Hat<br>James Allen<br>J. C. Williams<br>Jenny Jones<br>Jim Goldman<br>Kagiri<br>King Lear<br>Lady Charlotte<br>Lady Mary Cromartie Var.<br>Lawrence Walker<br>Letitia Schrader<br>Liberty Bell<br>Lila Rosa<br>Lindsay Neill<br>Lucille Flanagan<br>Madge Miller<br>Magnoliaeflora<br>Magarete Hertrich

Mathotiana Variant<br>Minnie Maddern Fiske<br>Miss Audrey Hopfer<br>Mrs. Baldwin Wood<br>Mrs. Charles Simons<br>Mrs. Josephine M. Hearn<br>Mrs. William Thompson<br>Palmer Gillette<br>Paulette Goddard<br>Pride of Descanso<br>Rasen Zome<br>Robert Norton<br>Rosea Superba<br>Susan Carter<br>Thelma Dale<br>Toki-no-hagasane<br>Victory White<br>White King<br>White Otome<br>William Rosa Var.<br>Yours Truly<br>SASANQUA<br>Shishi-gashira



## OWN ROOTS

Here is a hardy Camellia which will grow vigorously and luxuriantly in full sun. Excellent for specimen planting, being covered at blooming time with hundreds of blossoms. Excellent for hedge planting, growing rapidly and to a good height. The flowers resemble the Cherokee rose in form. You do not wait years for this plant to bloom. Each fall you are assured of a good show of blossoms. Height, 10 ft .

Blush Pink. Single flower, resembling Dainty Bess Rose. Light pink. A most vigorous and rapid grower. $8-12 \mathrm{in}$. to $18-24 \mathrm{in}$.
Brilliancy. One of the most beautiful of Sasanquas. Large, single, bright rose-pink. Foliage dark green. Very compact, fairly fast grower. $12-15 \mathrm{in}$. to $18-24 \mathrm{in}$.
Buttercup F. N. A new Fruitland introduction. Crimson rose with $8-10$ petals. 1 in. cluster of stamens in center. Upright arching growth. $12-15 \mathrm{in}$. to $18-24 \mathrm{in}$.
Cleopatra. Semi-double, rose-pink, having 12 to 14 petals with yellow stamens. Flower about 3 inches in diameter. Foliage dark green. Compact. $12-15 \mathrm{in}$. to $24-30 \mathrm{in}$.
Dainty Bess. Salmon-pink, resembling the Dainty Bess rose. $12-15 \mathrm{in}$. to $18-24 \mathrm{in}$.
Dawn. Very hardy, symmetrical, slow-growing. Single to semi-double, ivory-white with flesh pink at margin of petals; yellow stamens. $12-15 \mathrm{in}$. to $18-24 \mathrm{in}$.
Mine-no-yuki. (Snow on the Mountain), Semi-double, white, resembling Snowball. Weeping growth. $8-12 \mathrm{in}$. to $18-24 \mathrm{in}$.
North Star F. N. White, tipped pink, 2 to 3 in. across-usually 5 petals. Dark green foliage ; upright, dense growth. New. 18-24 in., 24-30 in.

Ojina Koromo. Eight-petaled, semi-double, apple blossom type. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Orchid F. N. One of our own introductions. Lavender-pink, $31 / 2-4 \mathrm{in}$. across. Usually 6 petals to bloom, indented at tips like dogwood. One inch cluster of stamens in center. Good. $8-12$ in., 18-24 in., $24-30$ in.
Peach Blossom. Soft pink, resembling color of peach blossom. Medium to large single flower. $15-18 \mathrm{in}$. to $24-30 \mathrm{in}$.

Pink and White Variegated. 8-12 in. to 24-30 in.

Rosea. Resembles the Pink Cherokee rose. 8-12 in. to $24-30$ in.
Single White. 8-12 in. to $15-18 \mathrm{in}$.
White Butterfly. Single white, edged pink. 12-15 in., $15-18$ in.
White Glory F. N. Pure white, 3 to 4 in. across, 7 petals, ruffled. Dark green foliage. Upright. Another Fruitland introduction. 8-12 in., 24-30 in.
White Satin F. N. White, slightly pink tipped in bud. Flower 3 to 4 in. across,

7 petals, indented at tips. A Fruitland introduction. $8-12$ in., $18-24$ in., $24-30 \mathrm{in}$.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 to 36 in . | \$3.50 |  |  |
| 24 to 30 in . | 2.50 |  |  |
| 18 to 24 in. | 2.00 |  |  |
| 15 to 18 in . | 1.50 | \$12.50 | \$110.00 |
| 12 to 15 in. | 1.25 | 10.00 | 75.00 |
| 8 to 12 in . | . 85 | 7.50 | 60.00 |

Sasanqua Hybrids. These have all been grown from seed. $8-12$ in. to $30-36$ in. Prices same as named varieties Sasanquas listed above.

## SASANQUAS—Limited Stock

Hiryu. Semi-double red. 8-12 in.
$\$ 2.00$
Shishi-gashira. (Chiri-Tsubaki). Semi-double. medium-sized bright rose-red. Petals broad and crinkled. 12 to 15 in .
$\$ 2.50$
Showa-no-sakae. Semi-double pink with 15 to 17 petals. Very large, new, unusual. A must in every collection.
8 to 12 in................................................. $\$ 2.00$ 12 to 15 in........................................ 2.50

Camellia thea-see Thea sinensis. CERASUS caroliniana. See Laurocerasus.


Cleyera

## CLEYERA

Cleyera ochnacea (C. japonica). $20 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{A}$ slow-growing plant. New foliage reddish. turning a glossy green. Small, delightfully fragrant, creamy white blossoms in June, followed by showy red fruits which are retained all winter.
Thrives in full sun or partial shade.
Each
18 to 24 in. .................................................... $\$ 3.00$
12 to 18 in .
2.00

## COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster conspicua. 6 ft . New. From England. Spreading evergreen with scatlet fruits $3 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. long produced in profusion. Each 30 to 36 in. .................................................. $\$ 3.50$ $\begin{array}{ll}24 \text { to } 30 \mathrm{in} . ~ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 2.00\end{array}$
C. microphylla. 3 ft A low-growing prostrate shrub: dark green oval leaves. Bright red fruit. Each 12 to 15 in. ................................................... $\$ 1.50$ 10 to 12 in. ..................................................... 1.00

## ELAEAGNUS-Japan Oleaster

Elaeagnus pungens. 10 to 15 ft . Leaves 2 to 4 inches long. very dark green above, silvery beneath: margin of leaf undulating. Creamy white, fragrant flowers produced in November. A beautiful shrub. 2-3 ft. Excellent for shady situations.


Elaeagnus Fruitlandi
E. pungens Fruitlandi. 10 to 15 ft . A variety originated at our Nursery. Evidently a cross of E. macrophylla and E. pungens simoni. Leaves large, pointed, beautiful silvery beneath. This is a very fine addition to our broad-leaved evergreens. 15-18 in. to 3-4 ft.

## ANOTHER FRUITLAND ORIGINATION

E. pungens reflexa (Climbing Elaeagnus). 10 to 15 ft . Will climb to top of fences and unsightly trees, making a dense screen. Birds delight to nest in these plants. Fragrant blossoms in November, followed in March by edible red fruit. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}, 3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
E. pungens simoni (Simon's Oleaster). 10 to 15 ft . Foliage elongated, silvery on under side. Plant compact in growth. Fragrant blossoms in November, followed in March by edible red fruit. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
All above Elaeagnus

| Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 4.00$ |  |
| 3.50 | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 2.75 | 25.00 |
| 2.25 | 20.00 |
| 1.75 | 16.00 |

## ERICA-Heather

Erica carnea. 8 in. Fine foliage. Small pink flowers.
$\qquad$
ERIOBOTRYA-Loquat (Japan Medlar)
Eriobotrya japonica. 15 ft . This Chinese evergreen is very striking, having thick corrugated leaves to 1 ft . long. Fragrant flowers in panicles produced in December and January. Here it seldom sets fruit.

18 to 24 in............................................... $\$ 2.50$

## EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus microphyllus. Dwarf, compact evergreen, good for urns or borders. Foliage similar to Buxus sempervirens. Each 3 to 4 in . \$ $\mathbf{. 2 5}$


## Euonymus Patens

E. patens (Sieboldiana). 10 ft . A handsome Chinese Burning Bush, particularly lovely in fall and winter when covered with myriads of coral-red berries. Does well in shade.

Each 10


## FEIJOA-Guava

Feijoa sellowiana. (Pineapple Guava). 15 ft. A South American gray foliage shrub, hardy from Augusta southward. Brilliant crimson and white flowers with golden anthers, produced freely in June. Each
2 to 3 ft....................................... $\$ 3.00$
18 to 24 in.........................................2.00

## GARDENIA-Cape Jasmine

Gardenia florida. 6 ft . Very large, white, fragrant flowers in middle of May. Foliage glossy.
G. fortunei. Flowers slightly larger than G. florida.
G. mystery. 6 ft . Flowers large and more attractive than the G. florida.
All Gardenias :
Each
18 to 24 in .
$\$ 1.50$
12 to 18 in . 1.00
G. radicans. 18 in. Dwarf grower, having miniature flowers with same fragrance as other varieties.

Each
4 in. Pots
$\$ 1.50$


Hesperaloe parviflora

## HESPERALOE

Hesperaloe parvifiora. 2 ft . The so-called "Red Yucca." A native of Texas; hardy in the southeastern states. Rosy-red flowers on top of stems 3 to 4 ft . tall. Begins flowering in May. Each $3-\mathrm{yr}$. . $\mathbf{1 . 5 0}$

## ILEX-Holly

All hollies will be pruned before shipping.
Ilex cassine angustifolia. 20 ft . A narrow leaf native Holly having quantities of small red berries in the winter. Ideal for hedges.

|  |  |  |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | to | 6 | ft. | \$5.00 |
| 4 | to | 5 | ft. | 3.50 |
| 2 | to | 3 | ft . | 2.50 |

I. cornuta. (Horned Holly). 12 ft Leaves shining green, usually with five sharp spines. Growth compact and pyramidal. Fruit or berries are the largest of any Holly in cultivation. $15-18 \mathrm{in}$. to $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
I. cornuta burfordi (Burford's Holly). 15 ft . A variety of the above, with few or no spines. Of more rapid growth than the above type. $15-18 \mathrm{in}$. to $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
Above two Hollies:
Each
3 to 4 ft ., specimens ........................... $\$ 8.00$

18 to 24 in. ................................................. 3.00
15 to 18 in. .................................................. 2.50
I. crenata. (Japanese Holly). $4 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{A}$ muchbranched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is very desirable for hedge-planting. Berries black. $10-12$ in., $18-24$ in.
I. crenata major. 4 ft . Similar to crenata, except larger foliage. $18-24 \mathrm{in}$. only.
Above two varieties:
Each
18 to 24 in.................................................... $\$ 2.50$
10 to 12 in................................................... 1.00

## PLEASE NOTE:

Our Nursery is not open for business on Sundays. Our weekday business day begins at 8 A.M. -closing at 5:00 P.M. Saturdays we close at 3:00 P.M.
I. myrtifolia lowei. 10 ft Very small dark green leaves, having rather large, bright yellow berries. Ideal plant for wet locations.
4 to 5 ft . Each
ft.................................................. $\$ 5.00$

3 to 4 ft................................................ 3.00
18 to 24 in.................................................. 2.00
I. opaca. (American Holly). 50 ft . Wellknown native tree, having red berries. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. to $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$.
I. opaca East Palatka. Foliage light green, medium size, almost smooth. Bright red berries. Regular bearer.
I. opaca howardi. Very popular and desirable. Dark glossy foliage with some spines. Bright red berries.
I. opaca xanthocarpa. 50 ft . Same as native American Holly, except it has yellow berries.

I. vomitoria (Yaupon). 20 ft . A native shrub with spreading branches and small, oval or oblong leaves. Most effective when planted in clumps. Small red berries freely produced. Ideal for hedges.


## ILLICIUM-Anise Tree

Illicium anisatum. (Japanese Anise Tree). 15 ft . A handsome evergreen with broad, light green leaves which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Very desirable. Thrives in full sun or partial shade where soil is moist.

Each
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \$ 2.50 ~$
18 to 24 in...................................... . .... 2.00

## LAUROCERASUS-Cherry-Laurel

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (Prunus caroliniana; Cherry-Laurel). $20 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Each
3 to 4 ft ., Bare Roots................... $\$ 3.00$
2 to 3 ft., Bare Roots.......................... 1.50
18 to 24 in., Bare Roots.................... 1.00 If you wish these plants dug $B \& B$ prices will be doubled.
L. officianalis. (English Cherry-Laurel). 20 $f t$. The principal merits are great vigor and beautiful, broad, shining foliage, easy cultivation.

Each

18 to 24 in................................................. 2.00

## LIGUSTRUM—Privet




## Ilex cornuta burfordi

## LOROPETALUM

Loropetalum chinensis. 10-12 ft . Probably hardy as far north as Washington, D. C. Small, dull foliage and clustered white or sometimes yellowish or greenish white feathery flowers in spring, somewhat resembling the Witch Hazel. Each
 Fine plants, 18 to 24 in......................... 2.00

## MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora. (Southern Magnolia). 50 ft . The grandest of all our native broadleaved evergreen trees. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen among evergreens when its large, white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins in the middle of April and lasts until August. Hardy at Philadelphia. Each

 Above prices are for bare roots. If $\mathrm{B} \& \mathrm{~B}$ desired, double price.

## MAHONIA—Holly Grape

Mahonia bealei (Leatherleaf Holly Grape). 6 ft . 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 magnificient evergreen. Thrives in almost any situation, but does best in a partially shaded location, where ground is well drained. Hardy at New York in protected situations.

Each
12 to 15 in.................................................... $\$ 2.00$
10 to 12 in.................................................. 1.50

## MICHELIA-Banana Shrub

Michelia fuscata (Magnolia fuscata; Banana Shrub). 20 ft . Splendid Southern evergreen, producing yellowish-white blossoms, edged maroon, which emit a very pronounced banana-like fragrance. Desirable for conservatory use in North. Each 12 to 15 in . $\$ 2.00$
8 to 12 in. 1.50

## NANDINA-Heavenly Bamboo

Nandina domestica. 10 ft . In the spring and autumn the large compound leaves are tinged with red; in early summer large panicles of white flowers are produced; and in the winter, the crowning glory, terminal spikes of large bright red berries are retained until the following spring. Hardy to Washington and on Long Island.



Nerium

## NERIUM-Oleander

They commence to bloom the last of April and bloom throughout the summer. The Oleander is a most desirable plant for growing in tubs in conservatories. Height 15 ft .
Double Dark Red.
Double Yellow.
Mme. Peyre. Very double; triple corolla; pale flesh.
Peachblow. Single peachblow.
Prof. Parlartorre. Pink; double corolla; very fine.
Single White. Strong grower; continuous bloomer.
All Neriums :
Each
1-year

## PLEASE NOTE: Our Nursery is not open

 for business on Sunday. Our week-day buxiness day begins at 8 A.M.-closing at 5:00 P.M. Saturdays we close at 3:00 P.M.

## Osmanthus fragrans

## OSMANTHUS-Olive

Osmanthus fortunei (Fortune Olive; Hollyleaf Tea Olive). 25 ft . A strikingly beautiful shrub with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves resembling the holly. In fall the plant is covered with fragrant white flowers. Each 12 to 18 in.................................................. $\$ 2.50$
O. fragrans (Oleo fragrans; Sweet Olive; Tea Olive). 18 ft . Small, white flowers which emit a pleasing fragrance are produced in clusters. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture. As a conservatory shrub for Northern florists, it will be found invaluable.
O. fragrans aurea. Same as fragrans, except flowers are deep cream or yellow.
Above two Osmanthus: Each
12 to 18 in................................................ $\$ 1.75$

## PHOTINIA

Photinia glabra. (Red Photinia). 18 ft . Very ornamental evergreen. Can be kept in vivid red foliage by fortnightly pruning. Gnod for hedges or for accent where a highly colored shrub is wanted. Each 18 to 24 in.
$\$ 2.50$
P. serrulata. 20 ft . A large shrub or small tree. New growth reddish. Foliage serrate and slightly curled; about 6 in. long. Flowers in April; white, in large corymbs. Much planted in its native China.

Each
3 to 4 ft............................................................... $\mathbf{~} 4.00$


WE MAINTAIN A LANDSCAPE SERVICE CAPABLE OF DESIGNING AND EXECUTING THE SIMPLEST TO THE MOST ELABORATE OF LAYOUTS.

PITTOSPORUM
Pittosporum tobira (Tobira Pittosporam). 10 ft . A compact-growing shrub with dark green leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. Flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April. Each 10 to 12 in. $\$ 1.00$
P. tobira variegata. Same as above, except foliage is variegated green and white.

Each
12 to 15 in $\$ 2.00$
10 to 12 in . 1.50

## PYRACANTHA-Fire Thorn

All pyracanthas will be severely pruned to facilitate transplanting.
Pyracantha coccinea lalandi (Laland Fire Thorn). 15 ft . A beautiful subvariety of evergreen Burning Bush. Covered with a profusion of white flowers in early spring, followed by bright orange berries, which hang on all winter. 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft.
P. formosana (Koidzumi). 6 ft . Compact and fast grower. Small leaves and large red berries. 2-3 ft , to $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.


Pyracantha formosana

| Above pyracanthas : | Each | 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| 3 | to 4 | ft ., bare roots... $\$ 3.50$ | $\$ 32.50$ |
| 216 to 3 | ft , bare roots.... 2.50 | 22.50 |  |
| 2 to $21, \mathrm{ft}$. , bare roots.... | 2.00 | 17.50 |  |
| 18 to 24 | in ., bare roots... | 1.50 | 12.50 |

## QUERCUS-Oak

Quercus glauca (Japanese Evergreen Oak). 20 to 50 ft . Without doubt, this is one of the most beautiful evergreen oaks ever introduced. Thrives in almost any soil. Medium growth.

Each 3 to 4 ft . . . $\$ 3.00$ 2 to 3 ft .


Pittosporum tobira
Q. virginiana (Live Oak). 20 to 50 ft The native Evergreen Oak of the South. Tall growing. Each
2 to 3 ft $\$ 2.00$

## RAPHIOLEPIS-Japanese Hawthorn

Raphiolepis umbellata (janonica). 10-12 ft. Handsome bright green foliage. Dense clusters of white flowers in spring followed by black fruit. Each
12 to 15 in . $\$ 1.75$
10 to 12 in . 1.25


Raphiolepis


THERE ARE AVAILABLE COLORS, COMBINATIONS, AND FORMS TO SUIT YOUR TASTE



## Camellias ...

## ARE TRULY

Gems of a
winter garden


BY CHOOSING VARIETIES CAREFULLY, FLOWERS MAY BE HAD EIGHT MONTHS OF A YEAR


## ROSMARINUS-Rosemary

Rosmarinus officinalis. 4 ft . A shrubby evergreen with blue flowers borne in the axils of the leaves. One of the old favorites among aromatic shrubs. Will be cut back to 6 inches to facilitate transplanting. Each 10
2 yr .
$\$ 1.00$
$\$ 7.50$

## SERISSA

Serissa foetida. 2 ft . Leaves rather leathery, and having white flowers. Desirable for indoor culture. Dwarf growing. Each 8 to 12 in................................................... $\$ 1.25$

## THEA—Tea Plant

Thea sinensis. 20 ft . The leaves make the tea of commerce. Large shining leaves and fragrant single white blossoms are produced here in winter. Each
3 to 4 ft................................................... $\$ 5.00$
30 to 36 in................................................... 3.50
24 to 30 in.............................................. 2.50


Trachycarpus excelsa

## TRACHYCARPUS—Palm

Trachycarpus excelsa. 12 ft . This Chusan Palm is the only exotic palm which is hardy with us here. The leaves are fanshaped, growing to 4 ft . wide. A very slow-growing plant.

Each
18 to 24 in .
$\$ 2.50$

## VIBURNUM

Viburnum burkwoodi. 6 ft . New! Waxy, pinkish-white flower clusters as large as a tea-cup. The gardenia-scented snowball.

Each
15 to 18 in. .................................................... $\$ 2.50$
V. odoratissimum. (Sweet Viburnum). 10 ft. Broad, glossy, green leaves and spreading habit. A handsome shrub, but tender. 15-18 in., 18-24 in.
V. tinus (Laurustinus). 10 ft . One of the most handsome and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs. The fragrant flowers are creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time. The buds, before onening, are bright red. $A$ native to the Mediterranean region. Fine for hedges. These plants will be pruned when dug. $10-12$ in., $12-15 \mathrm{in}$.
Above two viburnums: Each 10
18 to 24 in. ............................. $\$ 2.50$
15 to 18 in. ............................. 2.25
12 to 15 in. .............................. 1.75
$\$ 15.00$
10 to 12 in. ............................. $1.25 \quad 11.00$

## YUCCA

Yucca filamentosa. (Common Yucca.) 6 ft . A conspicuous plant with fibrous needles. Large clusters of creamy-white flowers in summer. Fine for massing.

Each 10
3-Yr. ........................................... $\$ 1.00$ \$8.50
Y. louisianensis (Bear Grass). A native hybrid Yucea from Louisiana and N. Texas, growing like the well-known "Bear Grass," but with narrow leaves $1 / 2$ to 1 in . wide. Pure white flowers in clusters on top of 8 ft. stems in May.

Each
3-yr. ............................................................... $\$ 1.50$
2-yr. ........ .. ................ ................................ 1.00

## GUARANTEE

We guarantee every tree or plant to be in a prefectly healthy condition, up to grade and first-class in every respect when leaving our hands. Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment. We fumigate our stock before shipping, as required by state law, so that the assurance of freedom from insects or disease of any kind is made doubly sure. We guarantee satisfaction. We are not responsible for more than the initial cost of plant involved. WE HAVE NO AGENTS
-When requesting information or advice please enclose stamped envelope for reply.
ALL PRICES F. O. B. AUGUSTA, except where otherwise specified.

## CONIFERS

## ARBORVITAE

See Thuja.

## CEDRUS-Deodar Cedar

Cedrus deodara. 50 ft . The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. A stately tree with glaucous green foliage and feathery spreading branches. Perfectly adapted to this climate.

Each
3 to 4 ft
$\$ 5.00$
30 to 36 in..............
3.75

24 to 30 in .
3.00

## CEPHALOTAXUS_Plum-Yew

Cephalotaxus harringtonia fastigiata (Spiral or Korean Plum-Yew). 8 ft . Upright growing variety of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Very hardy. This closely resembles the Irish Yew. Each 15 to 18 in.................................................... $\$ 2.00$ 12 to 15 in . 1.50

NOTE: We can supply many of the conifers in larger sizes. Write for prices.


Chamaecyparis obtusa nana

## CHAMAECYPARIS—Retinospora

Chamaecyparis obtusa nana. (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress). 6 ft . Somewhat irregular in outline, this dwarf form of Chamaecyparis relieves the monotony of more formal conifers. The foliage is a rich green, holding its color during the entire year. In growth. the tree is compact and is numbered among the best of the dwarf types. Can be trained and pruned into novel shapes. Each 12 to 15 in . $\$ 2.50$ 10 to 12 in.

## CUPRESSUS-Cypress

Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis (Columnar Italian Cypress). 60 ft . This wellknown and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is required. It is compact and shaft-like in habit. Always plant in a dry, sunny location, as it will not stand excessive moisture. Each
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \$ 3.00 ~$
18 to 24 in.......................................... 2.50

## JUNIPERUS-Juniper <br> SPREADING OR TRAILING VARIETIES

> Juniperus chinensis fruitlandi. Sport of J. chinensis pfitzeriana. An improvement on the pfitzeriana. Foliage resembles J. foemina. Each 18 to 24 in....................................... $\$ 3.50$ 15 to 18 in..................................... 2.75 Another Fruitland Origination
J. chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). 6 ft . This is the most widely planted of the spreading Junipers. Wide spreading branches pendant at ends. Foliage a constant grayish-green.

Each
10
18 to 24 in.............................. $\$ 3.00$ \$27.50
15 to 18 in............................ 2.50 22.50


Juniperus pfitzeriana
J. chinensis sargenti. Bluish-green foliage.

| Spreading habit. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 to 24 in . | \$3.00 | \$27.50 |
| 15 to 18 | 2.50 | 22.5 |

J. conferta. Prostrate habit, bright green foliage. Slightly more prostrate than J . pfitzeriana. Each 10 18 to 24 in.. ....... .......... . $\$ 3.00 \quad \$ 27.50$ 15 to 18 in. $\quad 22.50$

## TALL OR COLUMNAR VARIETIES

J. communis ashfordi (Ashford Juniper). 10
ft . Resembles the Irish Juniper, but hardier, healthier and more desirable for the South.

Each
3 to 4 ft .... ... ... ..................... $\$ 3.00$
2 to 3 ft................................ 2.50
18 to 24 in . 2.00
J. virginiana (Redcedar). 50 to 60 ft . Our native "Cedar Pencil" Juniper. One of the most desirable, hardy and accommodating pyramidal trees.

Each

4 to 5 ft . .................................. 3.50
3 to 4 ft ........ 3.00


Juniperus communis ashfordi

## TALL OR CONICAL VARIETIES

J. chinensis albo-variegata (Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper). 10 ft . A compact coneshaped plant eventually becoming very broad at the base. Foliage beautifully variegated green and white. 15 to 18 in., 18 to 24 in .
J. chinensis stricta. 10 ft . A compact coneshaped plant, eventually becoming very broad at base. Foliage soft gray-green.
Above 2 Junipers: Each 24 to 30 in.................................................. $\$ 3.00$ 18 to 24 in.................................................. 2.50 15 to 18 in.................................................. 2.00
J. chinensis foemina (Chinese Juniper). 10 to 15 ft . An attractive variety with spiny, bright green foliage, which does not change its color in winter.

Each


## THUJA-Biota

## ASIATIC VARIETIES.

Thuja orientalis (Oriental Arborvitae). 10 to 30 ft . A beautiful conifer without the golden tint. Variable in form, but the plant we offer is most satisfactory.

Each 6 to 8 ft.................................................. $\$ 6.00$
T. orientalis bakeri (Baker's Compact Arborvitae). 10 to 20 ft . A hybrid of Rosedale Arborvitae. Stands heat and drought well. Pyramid shape, broad at base, tapering to a blunt point at top. Soft, light green foliage.

Each
5 to 6 ft . ................................................... $\$ 6.00$

3 to 4 ft . .................................................. 3.00
2 to 3 ft. .................................................. 2.00
18 to 24 in. ....................................................................... 1.50
T. orientalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Oriental Arborvitae). 10-15 ft. The foliage retains its bright green color all year, thus avoiding the unpleasant brownish effect of some other varieties during the winter season. Compact, upright growth. 2-3 ft. to $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$.
Prices same as T. bakeri above.
T. orientalis aurea nana (Biota aurea nana). 8 ft . Introduced many years ago by FruitIand Nurseries under the name of "Berckman's Golden Arborvitae," and today is possibly the most popular Thuja for general use in the South or in the North. The golden yellow foliage makes a most pleasing contrast to the deep green of other evergreens. The dwarf compact habit of growth makes it ideal for small gardens, for cemetery planting, window-boxes and for vases. $12-15 \mathrm{in}$. to $24-30 \mathrm{in}$.
T. orientalis bonita. A beautiful, broad, coneshaped arborvitae of unequaled richness in color and perfection of form. Slow growth makes it desirable where other shrubs would over-grow. All sizes.
T. orientalis compacta. A dwarf compact grower, similar to T. orientalis aurea nana, but color bright green. $15-18$ in. to $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
Above three Thujas: Each
30 to 36 in. ................................................. $\$ 3.75$
24 to 30 in . ................................................. 3.25
18 to 24 in. .................................................. 2.75
15 to 18 in. .............................................................. 2.25
12 to 15 in. ................................................. 1.75

> T. orientalis Fruitlandi. 6 ft . Dwarf; dark green foliage. Our own origination. Each
> 30 to 36 in...................................... $\$ 3.75$
> 24 to 30 in....................................... 3.25
> 18 to 24 in...................................... 2.75
> 15 to 18 in...................................... 2.25
> 12 to 15 in..................................... 1.75

Another FRUITLAND Origination


Jun. Ch. foemina

## ROSES



## ROSE PRICES

(Except where noted).
Each
10
Extra strong, field-grown........\$1.00 \$9.00
The letter following each rose denotes its class:
T., Tea.

HT., Hybrid Tea.
HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana.
HP., Hybrid Perpetual.
Nois., Noisette.
Bour., Bourbon.
C. China.

Laev., Laevigata.
H. Poly., Hybrid Polyantha.
D. Poly., Dwarf Polyantha.
B., Banksia.
Cl.HP.. Climbing Hybrid Perpetual.
Cl.T.. Climbing Tea.
Cl.HT., Climbing Hybrid Tea.

Mult., Multiflora.

## PINK BUSH ROSES

Cecile Brunner. (Sweetheart). H. Poly. Rosypink on rich, creamy white ground, shaded light salmon. Profuse bloomer.

Columbia. HT. Pink, deepening to glowing shade of pink as the bud opens. A peculiarity is that the shades become more intense until full maturity of flowers. Blooms often measure 6 inches across.
Dainty Bess. HT. A striking and distinct single, broad-petaled flower. The rose-collored blooms are borne in clusters and are distinguished by the large, flat group of stamers.
Devoniensis. T. Creamy white, flesh center: very fragrant. Good bloomer. An old favorite.
Editor McFarland. HT. A strong growing variety of uprizht habit. Flowers clear deep rose-pink. Good form.
Killarney. HT. A favorite brilliant silvery pink Rose, beautiful in bud and open blooms. Free bloomer and strong grower.
Mme. Butterfly, HT. A Rose that is in great demand. Sport of Ophelia, but with more blooms and more petals to the bloom. Color bright nink. with lovely deeper center.
Maman Cochet. T. Deep rose-pink; inner side of petals silvery rose; very double. Fine bloomer. Strong.
Mrs. Charles Bell. A shell-pink sport of the well-known Radiance. Very desirable.

Paul Neyron. HP. The flowers are immense. probably the largest of all Roses. Bright shining pink, clear and beautiful, double and full; finely scented.
Radiance. HT. Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with rich pink tints; large and full. Strong, upright stems.
The Doctor. Sparkling pink buds, pointed. One of the largest of all blooms. 5 to 6 inches across.

## RED BUSH ROSES

American Beauty. HP. This is the wellknown rose of dark pink or carmine color. Very fragrant.
Ami Quinard. HT. Deepest velvety red, sometimes called "The Black Rose." Tall grower.
Christopher Stone. HT. Red, fragrant, vel-vety-textured. Free bloomer.
E. G. Hill. HT. Great massive blooms of deep maroon, velvety on inside.


Etoile de Hollande-Red
Etoile de Hollande. HT. Flower bright red, of medium size, fairly full, deliciously perfumed. Upright, vigorous plant. We consider this the best red rose grown.
Floradora. Floribunda. Quantities of vivid, geranium-red 25 -petaled blooms are produced all season on erect, symmetrical plants furnished with large, wavy, glossy foliage.
Louis Phillippe. C. Dark crimson; fine for for massing. Excellent bloomer. Old-time rose.
McGredy's Scarlet. HT. Large red flowers produced on long stems. Good for cutting.
Poinsettia. Long pointed bud. Double, open, slightly fragrant, brilliant scarlet. Does not fade. Has glossy foliage. Is an abundant and continuous bloomer.
Red Radiance. HT. A splendid, even shade of clear red. Vigorous grower and a remarkable bloomer.

## THE POPULAR TWO-TONED ROSES

Betty Uprichard. HT. A pretty combination of colors-inside delicate salmon-pink to carmine, outside glowing carmine with coppery sheen and orange suffusion. Well-
formed, medium-sized flowers of good substance and sweet scented.
Condesa de Sastago. HT. Bud is like a ball of gold with brilliant red stripes. Has spicy odor. Strong upright grower.
Edith Nellie Perkins. HT. Large bud; me-dium-sized flower, double open, lasting, moderately fragrant. Outside of petals oriental red shaded cerise-orange, inside salmon-pink flushed orange. Upright bushy grower.
President Hoover. HT. Maroon, orange, and gold.


Talisman
Talisman. HT. Golden yellow, stained with conper-red and orange; rose on the inside of petals.

## UNUSUAL ROSES

Better Times. (U. S. Plant Pat. No, 23.) Excellent red. Has pointed buds; long stems; fragrant. A grand cut-flower and should be in every garden. Price, $\$ 1.50$.
Charlotte Armstrong. HT. (U. S. Plant Pat. No. 455.) All America Rose Selection. Long, slender, blood-red buds and magnificent, brilliantly colored open flowers, spec-trum-red in cool weather, cerise in hot weather. Buds open slowly. Long stems; disease-resisting foliage. Price $\$ 1.50$ each.
Fashion. Pat. No. 789. An outstanding Florabunda in a unique new salmon-pink color. \$2.00.
Forty-niner. Pat. No. 792. An unbelievably brilliant bi-color, cardinal red and chrome yellow. \$2.00.
Helen Traubel. Pat. applied for. Longpointed buds and exquisite open flowers varying in color from peach to luminous apricot, Plenty of fragrance and a big, vigorous free blooming plant. \$2.75.
Mirandy. HT. (Plant Pat. 632.) Deep crimson. Glorious, great-hearted blooms of the richest crimson with royal fragrance. Flowers very large, fully double, beautifully formed. Unfolding slowly, they last well. $\$ 2.00$ each; 3 for \$5.35.
Nocturne. HT. (U. S. Plant Pat. No. 713.) Dark red, with maroon shadings. Very strong growing, bushy, upright. Buds long and gracefully shaped.

Price $\$ 1.50$

PEACE. (Patent No. 591). A new rose of beauty. Primrose yellow with cerise on edges of petals. Large full rose. Excellent for cutting. Healthy. \$2.00.

All American selection.

Sutter's Gold. HT. Long pointed yellow buds, richly shaded with orange and red. Fragrant and semi-double. Winner All-America Award, 1950 Bagatelle Gold Medal. Patent applied for. $\$ \mathbf{2} .50$.

## WHITE BUSH ROSES



Caledonia-White
Caledonia. HT. Large; white; full; double ; high-centered.
Frau Karl Druschki (White American Beauty). HP. This is deservedly one of the most popular free blooming Roses. Flowers pure white, perfect in form. Plants strong growers, perfectly hardy everywhere. A truly magnificent Rose.
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. HT. Best white Hybrid Tea grown, Creamy white; very double: buds large and pointed.
Konigin Louise. HT. One of our best whites. Double and high-centered, slightly fragrant, good bloomer. Good foliage and a vigorous bush.
White Maman Cochct. T. Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. A superb Rose.

## YELLOW BUSH ROSES

Golden Dawn. HT. The ideal yellow garden rose. Lemon-yellow buds develop into well-formed, sweetly scented, large, double flower, heavily splashed with crimson. Vigorous and free-flowering.
Lady Hillingdon. T. Apricot-yellow; beautiful bud. Strong and vigorous grower; free bloomer. Excellent.
Luxembourg. HT. Makes large, beautifully pointed bud, and open flower is full and compact. A deep golden yellow.
Roslyn. HT. An excellent yellow rose: me-dium-sized, long-pointed bud. Flower large, semi-double, lasting, slightly fragrant, golden yellow.

Soeur. Therese (Sister Therese). HT. Chromeyellow, heavily marked with carmine. Five or more blooms to a $3-\mathrm{ft}$. cane.
Sunburst. HT. This beautiful Rose has been thoroughly tested, and it easily stands at the head of all sorts of its kind.

## CLIMBING ROSES

## PINK CLIMBING ROSES

Anemone (Pink Cherokee). Laev. Large, beautiful, single pink flowers.
Cherokee, Pink. See Anemone.
Cl. Cecile Brunner. Cl. H. Poly, Rosy-pink on rich creamy white ground, shaded light salmon. Profuse bloomer.
Cl. Devoniensis. Cl. T. Creamy white, flesh center: very fragrant. Good bloomer. An old favorite.
Cl. Radiance. Climbing pink. See description under bush variety.
Dr. W. Van Fleet. HW. Large, delicate fleshpink, deepening to rosy-flesh in center.
Elie Beauvillian. T. Soft rose with salmon center; vigorous grower. Beautiful rose.
Madam Gregoire Staechelin (The Spanish Beauty). C. HP. Buds long-pointed; very large, moderately fragrant flowers of delicate pink with deeper shade on outside petals. Disease-resistant; vigorous grower: abundant bloomer.
Mary Wallace HW. One of the best and loveliest Wichuraianas yet discovered. Flowers a bright, clear rose-pink, with salmon base to the petals; semi-double and well formed.

## RED CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing American Beauty, HW. Wellformed, fragrant, crimson flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, in April and May. Strong grower. Holds foliage late.
Cl. Etoile de Hollande. Climbing form of the well-known deep red bush.
Cl. Red Radiance. See description under bush variety.
Paul's Scarlet Climber. HW. Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson. Makes a brilliant display for a long time in the garden.
Ramona (Red Cherokee). H. Laev. A companion to White Cherokee, but with red flowers.
Reine Marie Henriette. Cl. HT. Bright cher-ry-red : good form ; vigorous habit.

## WHITE CLIMBING ROSES

silver Moon. HW, Large, pure silvery white blooms. Vigorous growth.

## YELLOW CLIMBING ROSES

> BANKSIA YELLOW. R. Small, double sulphur-yellow fowers in clusters. Almost thornless. Old fashioned. RARE. $\$ 1.50$ each.

Jacotte. HW. Bud large, orange yellow, opening to semi-double deep coppery-yellow, tinted coppery-red. Borne several together on long, strong stem. Fragrant, profuse bloomer.

MARECHAL NIEL. Nois. Deep chrome-yellow. A great favorite. Limited stock. $\quad \$ 1.50$ each.

CLIMBING PEACE. Pat. Same flower as the bush type.
$\$ 2.50$ each

## TWO-TONED CLIMBING ROSES

Cl. President Hoover. Climbing two-toned. See description under bush variety.
Cl. Talisman. Cl. HT. Sport of Talisman described in bush roses. Good bloomer.

## VINES

## AMPELOPSIS-lvy

Ampelopsis tricuspidata (Japanese or Boston Ivy). A deciduous vine of rapid growth, suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc. Strong plants. 35c each; $\$ 3.00$ for 10.

## ANTIGONON-Coral Vine

Antigonon leptopus (Rosa de Montana). Commonly called Mexican Rose. The flowers, which are carried in long sprays, are bright rosy pink. It is a desirable Southern vine, blooming freely from June until fall. The top dies down in winter, and therefore the roots should be protected with a mulching of leaves. Growth does not begin until April, therefore shipment cannot be made until early April.

Each
10
Extra strong
\$. 50
$\$ 4.00$

## BIGNONIA - Trumpet Vine

Bignonia capreolata (Cross Vine). A handsome, vigorous-growing evergreen, native climber, producing, in early April, a great profusion of trumpet-shaped flowers about 2 inches long, yellow-red on outside with yellow throats. Hardy in North. Strong plants from $4-\mathrm{in}$. pots. 50 cents each; $\$ 4$ for $10 ; 21 / 2-i n$. pots, 35 cents each, \$3 for 10.
B. venusta. (Flame Vine). Profusion of bright orange-colored flowers. This variety is tender in Georgia and northward, but makes bright display in green house. 4 -in. pots.
$\$ 1.00$ each

## BOUGAINVILLEA—Paper Vine

Bougainvillea spectabilis. Crimson Lake. Crimson flowers resembling crepe paper. This vine is tender in Georgia and northward.
$5-\mathrm{in}$. pots
$\$ 1.00$ each

## CLEMATIS

Clematis Henryi. Large creamy-white flowers produced throughout the summer. $\$ 1.00$ each.
C. jackmani (Jackman Clematis). Large, intense violet purple blooms. Free and abundant bloomer. Most popular large-
flowering Clematis. Extra-strong 2-yr. plants. \$1.00 each.
C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Large; violet-red. Strong grower and free bloomer. Extrastrong 2 -yr. plants, $\$ 1.00$ each.
C. paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis). Very fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers produced in profusion during mid-summer and fall on long shoots. Handsome foliage. Extra-strong, 2-year field-grown plants. Each, 50c.
Note: Clematis does best in deep, rich soil. As soon as the plants are set out, supports on which to climb should be provided.

On account of the large-flowering Clematis being hard to handle, even in packing, we cannot agree to replace any that do not live.

## CLERODENDRUM

Clerodendrum thomsonae. A twining evergreen plant with long, ovate leaves and small flowers which have white calyx and brilliant crimson tips. For pot culture, except in deep South. 5-in. pots, 50c each.


Ficus pumila

## FICUS-Climbing Fig

Ficus pumila (F. repens). An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves, and an excellent plant for covering walls, rocks, and rustic work. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta. Strong plants. 35 cents each; $\$ 2.50$ per 10.

## GELSEMIUM-Jessamine

Gelsemium sempervirens (Carolina Jessamine). Our native variety. Many bright yellow, fragrant flowers, in early spring. Each 10
Extra-strong plants ..........\$ . 75 \$6.00

HEDERA-Iry
Hedera canariensis ( H . algeriensis; Algerian Ivy). Very fine variety with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower and most conspicuous plant. Not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.
H. helix (English Ivy). Too well-known to need description.


Ivy (Hedera Helix)
H. helix merion beauty. (Miniature Ivy). Very small foliage. Excellent for indoor culture.
$\begin{array}{rrrc}\text { All Ivy: } & \text { Each } & 10 & 100 \\ \text { Heavy } & \$ .25 & \$ 2.00 & \$ 17.50\end{array}$
HONEYSUCKLE. See Lonicera.
JAPANESE or BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis.

## IPOMOEA

Ipomoea leari (Blue Dawn Flower). A perennial Morning Glory from tropical America. Planted in early spring, it will grow to 25 to 30 ft : producing from July until frost hundreds of royal blue flowers, often 3 inches across. After the tops are killed. give the roots the same protection as you would the Coral Vine, and the plants will come out again the following spring. As this Morning Glory never sets seed, it will never become a pest. Delivery after April 1 st.

$$
\begin{array}{rrr} 
& \text { Each } & 10 \\
\text { From 3-inch pots } & \$ 4.0 . \ldots . . . . .50 & \$ 80
\end{array}
$$



Ipomoea leari

## KADSURA

Kadsura japonica (Scarlet Kadsura). A handsome Japanese climbing evergreen. Leaves 4 to 5 inches in length. Dark green. The young growth of both the stems and leaves is red, giving the plant a bright appearance.

Each 10 Strong, 2-yr. plants.
$\$ .75$
$\$ 6.50$

## LONICERA-Honeysuckle

Lonicera browni (Brown's Honeysuckle). A strong, rapid growing evergreen variety with orange-scarlet flowers in April. A


Lonicera
decided improvement on L. sempervirens ( Woodbine), both as to foliage and bloom.
L. heckrotti (Everblooming Honeysuckle). Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent evergreen variety. Blooms continuously from early spring till winter.
L. japonica halliana (Hall's Japanese Honeysucklel. A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow are borne in late spring or early summer, and again sparingly in the autumn. Good for trellis and ground-covers.

| All Lonicerss: | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Extra-strong, 3-yr. plant... $\$ .75$ | $\$ 6.50$ |  |
| Strong. 2-yr. plants......... | .50 | $\mathbf{4 . 5 0}$ |

## TRACHELOSPERMUM-Stor Jasmine

Trachelospermum jasminoides (Rhynchospermum jasminoides; Confederate Jasmine). The best evergreen climber for this section. A very beautiful, hardy and rapid-growing plant producing an abundance of fragrant, star-shaped. white flowers from April until July. Very conspicuous when in full bloom. Makes a thick screen. \$1.00 each: $\$ 7.50$ per 10 .

## VINCA—Periwinkle

Vinca major (Bigleaf Periwinkle). Large blue flowers in early spring. Leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than V . minor. Excellent for vases, rock-work, and bordering slopes.

|  | Each | 10 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price | \$ . 15 | \$1.00 |  |

V. major variegata. Foliage variegated green and white.
From pots .........................................35c each
V. minor (Common Periwinkle). A wellknown trailing plant with blue flowers. Leaves dark green, but smaller than $V$. major. Strong clumps from open ground.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price.............................$~$ |  |  |  |
| 25 | $\$ 2.00$ | $\$ 17.50$ |  |

## WISTARIA

All of our Wistarias are grown from free-
flowering plants, and these must not be confused with the Wistarias which are grown from seed.
Wistaria sinensis. (Chinese Wistaria). The well-known, single, purple variety. Free bloomer.
W. sinensis alba (White Chinese Wistaria). A beautiful, graceful, white-flowering climber.
W. sinensis flore-pleno. (Double flowering Wistaria). A shy bloomer until vine is three years old. After that it is a free bloomer. Purple.
All Wistarias :
Each
10
2-yr. grafted plants:-........... $\$ 1.00 \quad \$ 9.00$

## PERENNIALS

## ALTERNANTHERA

Alternanthera. 6 to 8 in. A good border plant. Foliage red, rose, green.
Per dozen
$\$ 1.00$

## AQUILEGIA-Columbine

Aquilegia. Elliott long-spurred hybrids. Perennials. 35 c each; $\$ 3.00$ per 10 .

## CANNA

Hungaria. Dwarf salmon pink.
King Humbert. Red.
President. Red.
Richard Wallace. Yellow.
Yellow King Humbert. Yellow.

| Each | 100 |
| :--- | :---: |
| 20 c | $\$ 15.00$ |

## CARNATION

Hardy Red. Solid deep red of medium size. Fragrant. 35c each.

## DAISY

Admiral Byrd. Very large white, with yellow center. More petals than Shasta. Tall stems. 50c each; $\$ 4.50$ per 10.
Shasta Alaska. Large flowers. 35c each; $\$ 3.00$ per 10 .

## DELPHINIUM—Hardy Larkspur

Belladonna. Spikes of clear turquoise-blue blossoms. 35c each; $\$ 3.00$ for 10.

## DIANTHUS_Pinks (Barbatus)

Pink Beauty. Salmon-pink blossoms, excellent for cutting.
Plumarius. The old-time grass pink. We offer a mixture of single and double forms in shades of pinks and reds. Both Dianthus 25c each; $\$ 2.00$ per 10.

## GERBERA—Transvaal or African Daisy

Gerbera jamesoni hybrids. A spring blossoming perennial having daisy-like flowers to 4 inches across in a color range of crimson to white. We offer only mixed colors. In planting, do not cover the crown of the plant as it might not come out. 40c each; $\$ 3.50$ per 10.

## GYPSOPHILA—Baby's Breath

Repens Bodgeri. 2 ft . Pure white, doubleflowering. Dwarf. Good for garden and for cutting. 50c each; $\$ 4.50$ per 10.

## HEMEROCALLIS-Daylily

Hemerocallis florham. (Golden Daylily). Golden yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers on two-foot stems, starting to blossom in late May.
H. fulva. (Tawny Daylily). Orange trump-et-shaped flowers on three or four-foot stems, starting to blossom in June.


## Gerbera



Hemerocallis
H. fuiva flore-pleno. (Double tawny Daylily). Flowers are double and begin blossoming in July.
Prices on above three Hemerocallis: 20c each; $\$ 1.50$ per 10.
H. Amaryllis. Early. Lemon-yellow. Large.
H. apricot. Early. Medium size blooms of a light apricot orange shade. Excellent.
H. Bagdad. June-July. 42 inches high. A gay combination of several colors-orangered, yellow and madder brown.
H. Dorothy McDade. June-July. Chartreuse; medium-size flower.
H. goldeni. Deep golden-yellow about 41,2 in. across flower. Vigorous and distinct.
H. J. A. Crawford. Rich apricot-yellow, shaded light cadmium. Many flowers on tall stems.
H. Margaret Perry. July and August. 48 inches. Brilliant orange-scarlet lined with yellow.
H. mikado. Rich orange with large spot of mahogany red in each petal. Usually blooms a second time.
H. rajah. A gorgeous new introduction by Dr. Stout. Brilliant flame-scarlet with a vivid triangular throat area of Brazil red. Large, beautifully shaped, brilliantly colored flowers of perfect form. Free bloomer. Tall grower.
Prices on above 10 Hemerocallis: 50c each.

## HOLLYHOCKS

We offer the improved double varieties in colors of Yellow, Crimson, Pink and White. 50 c each; $\$ 4.00$ per 10 .

## IBERIS—Hardy Candytuft

Iberis sempervirens. Hardy candytuft. Evergreen foliage and spikes of white blossoms in early spring. Ideal for edging beds and borders. Strong clumps. 35c each ; $\$ 3.00$ per 10 .

## IRIS GERMANICA—Tall Bearded Iris or Flag

We offer the following varieties, covering a wide range of color. More of these "Poor Man's Orchids" should be planted. S denotes Standards, F denotes Falls.
Ambassadeur. Large: S., smoky reddishlavender. F., velvety purple-maroon; fragrant: vigorous. Late.
Clara Noyes. New. Rich blend of "Talisman Rose" colors. Early.
Crimson King. Rich claret-purple; fragrant ; early : free bloomer.
Dolly Madison. Large pink. Perfect form.
Dream. Soft pink, tinged lavender; fragrant; mid-season; vigorous; free bloomer.
Early White.

Empire. Yellow.
Frieda Mohr. Huge, deep pink flowers. Fragrant.
Frivolite. Marvelous shrimp-pink.
Gudrun. $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Early white with light gold beard. Semi-dwarf.
King Midas. Golden-buff and garnet-brown bi-color blend. Early. Beautiful.
Lohengrin. Cattleya-rose. Large.


Iris Germanica
Moonlight. Large, fragrant, silvery-white, with beautifully veined green-gold throat, with striking yellow beard. A beauty.
Persia. A unique blending of deep colors. Fragrant.
Pluie d'Or. Deep, clear yellow. Tall.
Rameses. Blending of tourmaline pink and soft yellow, with pronounced yellow glow at center.
Santa Barbara. Pure lavender-blue; large, perfect form.
Talisman. Exact colors of Talisman Rose. Fragrant.
Price on above varieties. 25c each.

Black Magic. Autumn-flowering, and also blooms in spring. Flowers blue-violet.
California Gold. Large deep yellow. Free bloomer.
Happy Days. Mammoth deep yellow, with orange beard. Blooms often 7 in. from top to bottom, and carrying 7 to 8 blooms to each stalk.
King Juba. Large. S., old gold. F., mahogany.

King Karl. Frilled flower of apricot, peppered all over with brownish-red.
Pink Satin. One of largest, tallest pinks yet introduced.
San Francisco. White, with feather-stitch edging of lavender blue. Early.
Sensation. Considered one of the best blues. Perfect flower; large; good bloomer.
Wm. Mohr. Gigantic flowers of soft violet, beautifully veined bright manganese violet.
Price on above nine varieties. 50 c each.

## IRIS-Oriental

Should be planted only in damp locations.
Eumee. 32 in. A very handsome single, deep rich blue-purple. Uniform color throughout.
Gold Bound. 34 in. A perfect double white with wax-like petals.
Mahogany. 36 in. Double mahogany-red.
Nishiki-Yama. 40 in . Large red, suffused white; yellow throat.

Each
Price on Oriental Iris................................... $\$ \mathbf{.} 75$

## LANTANA

Satisfactory summer blooming perennial. Tops die down here in winter, but with a little protection will come out again in spring.
Delicitissima. Trailing lavender.
Plants from pots 25 c each; $\$ 2.00$ per 10 .
Delivery April 1st.
LIRIOPE-Lily-Turf
Liriope muscari. An Asian evergreen stemless herb. Blue flowers on spikes in July followed by black shining berries. Ideal ground cover for shade or sun. 25c each; $\$ 2.00$ per 10; \$15.00 per 100 .
L. spicata. One of the best evergreens for carpeting the ground under trees and in shady places where grass will not grow. Narrow grass-like leaves to 12 in. long with white to violet flowers in July and August. Spreads very rapidly, making a dense ground cover very quickly. 15c each; $\$ 1.25$ per $10 ; \$ 10.00$ per 100 .

## MINT

Foliage used for flavoring. Clumps 15 c and 25 c .

## OPHIOPOGON-Snakebeard

Ophiopogon jaburan vittata (Snakebeard). A grass-like plant having long, narrow, green and yellow foliage and blue flowers in late summer. 35 c each; $\$ 3.00$ per 10 .

## PAEONIA-Peony

Peonies do best in rich, 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. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory.
Edulis Superba. Pink.
Festiva Maxima. White.
Karl Rosenfield. Red.
$\$ 1.00$ each.

## PHLOX

Phlox paniculata Augusta (Patent No. 252). Brilliant cherry-red, growing to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Does not bleach or discolor in sun. Very beautiful. Price: 3 for $\$ 1.25$; dozen for \$3.50.
Phlox paniculata Columbia (Patent No. 118). Delicate cameo-pink with faint blue shading at center. Retains clear color tones never fading to magenta. Strong and vigorous. Price: 3 for $\$ 1.25$; dozen, $\$ 3.50$.
P. Africa. Brilliant carmine-red with bloodred eye. Well shaped flower heads, composed of large florets. Good strong stems. Not subject to mildew.
P. divaricata. Blue Phlox. A charming native plant having violet-blue flowers in clusters in early spring.
P. paniculata Daily Sketch. Extra large trusses. Large individual florets. Color light salmon-pink with crimson-rose eye. Robust and rugged in growth. $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. high.
P. paniculata George Stipp. Deep glowing salmon with shaded lighter eye. Does not fade.
P. paniculata Mrs. Jenkins. White.
P. paniculata Rheinlander. Salmon pink.

Above five Phlox: Clumps, 30c each; $\$ 2.50$ per 10.
P. subulata rosea. 6-in. A low growing evergreen with moss-like foliage and pink flowers at the same time as $P$. divaricata, which makes an excellent combination. 2-yr. 15c each; $\$ 1.25$ per 10.

## SALVIA

Salvia leucantha. 3 ft . Producing in late summer and fall many spikes of lavender flowers shading into white. 4 in . pots, 50 c each.
S. pitcheri. 3 ft . A herbaceous perennial having rich, navy blue flowers late summer until frost. 35c each: \$3.25 per 10.

## STOCKS

Spring and early summer bloomers. Hardy in this section. Double mixed colors $2^{1 / 4}$ in. pots 15 c each; $\$ 1.00$ per doz. March delivery.

## VIOLETS

Violets. Sweet purple. $\$ 6.00$ per 100.

## BAMBOOS AND ORNAMENTAL GRASSES



## ARUNDO-Giant Reed

Arundo donax (Giant Reed). A fine hardy variety with long. green leaves.
A. donax variegata (Striped Giant Reed). A hardy, vigorous variety with long leaves, striped green and white. Very striking.
Strong roots, 35 cents each; $\$ 3.00$ for 10.
BAMBLSA. See Phyllostachys.

## CORTADERIA-(Gynerium) -Pampas Grass

Cortaderia argentea (Common Pampas Grass). Silvery, plumelike spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

Each
10
Extra heavy clumps ........ $\$ 2.00$ \$17.50
Heavy ...................................... $\$ 1.00$ 8.00

## EXOTIC BAMBOOS

Phyllostachys aurea (Golden Japanese Bambool. 20 ft . A graceful Japanese variety, with quantities of yellow stems and very numerous delicate branches. Leaves green and drooping. One of the hardiest Bamboos.
P. aureosulcata. 15 ft . From China. A hardy, rather dwarf bamboo of running type. Has withstood zero temperature with little injury to leaves. Canes useful for staking plants, fishing poles and other purposes on the farm.
P. bambusoides (Japanese Timber Bamboo; Madake). 30 to 50 ft . The tallest of all the Bamboos. Spreads slowly.
P. henonis. (P.I. 24i61). This variety is widely cultivated in China and Japan. Culms grow up to 45 feet high. Canes $3 \frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, not as heavy as most of the giant growing sorts. Young shoots are edible. Foliage rarely 4 inches long.
P. nigra. (Blackjoint Bamboo). 25 ft . Stems become black with age. Unusual.
Sasa tesscllata. A very large-leaved, lowgrowing. hardy, Chinese bamboo of running habit. rarely taller than 3 ft . Single leaves to 23 inches long by $31 / 2$ inches wide. A rare species.

Sasa pygmaea. 10-12 in. Dwarf bamboo. Excellent ground cover.
Semiarundinaria fastuosa. 40 ft . A Japanese bamboo related to our Southern Cane Reed so often used for fishing poles. In very limited quantities.

Shibataea kumasaca. 3-5 ft. Small canes, almost solid. Spreading habit. Excellent for staking pot plants.
All bamboos: Each 10
Extra-strong divisions ........ \$1.00 \$9.00
Strong divisions .................... 75 6.50

## LAWN GRASSES FRUITLAND'S DOMESTIC RYE



Becoming popular in this section.
The blade of this grass is not
as wide as the Charleston Grass.

Charleston or St. Augustine Grass Cuttings$\$ 3.00$

Wideblade grass, suitable for summer lawns. One bushel makes 600 to 800 cuttings, and will plant approximately 600 sq. ft.
HAVING TROUBLE TRYING TO PRODUCE A LAWN UNDER DENSE SHADE OF OVERHANGING TREES?
If all efforts have failed, FRUITLAND suggests that you consider a ground cover in such spots. Below you will find a few suggestions:

## LIRIOPE-HEDERA HELIX-VINCA



Daffodils

## AMARYLLIS

Extra strong........75c each
Medium $\qquad$ .50c each; \$4.00 per 10 Hybrids: mixed colors. Strong bulbs.

## BULBS

## DAFFODILS

King Alfred. Yellow. $\$ 1.90$ doz.
GLADIOLUS
Mixed colors. Large flowering. 75c per doz.; $\$ 6.00$ per 100. A splendid mixture of fine varieties. In it you will find a rich combination of bright-colored flowers. Delivery in January.

## HEDYCHIUM

## 75c each

Hedychium coronarium. (Ginger or Butterfly Lily). 3 to 6 ft . Clusters of fragrant white flowers resembling white butterflies, in summer and fall.

## HYACINTHS (Holland Grown)

20c each; $\$ 2.00$ per doz.
Queen of Blues. Bright, dark blue, compacttrusses.
L'Innocence. Pure white.
Marconi. Bright, deep rose.

## JONQUILS

Campernelle Rugolosus. Double. Yellow; very fragrant. $\$ 1.25$ per doz.

## LILIES

Hardy Garden Varieties.
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