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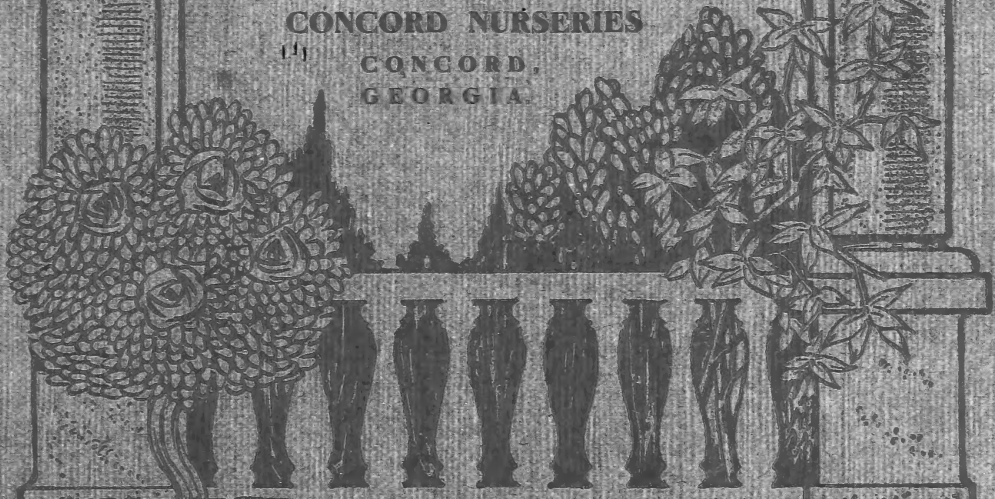
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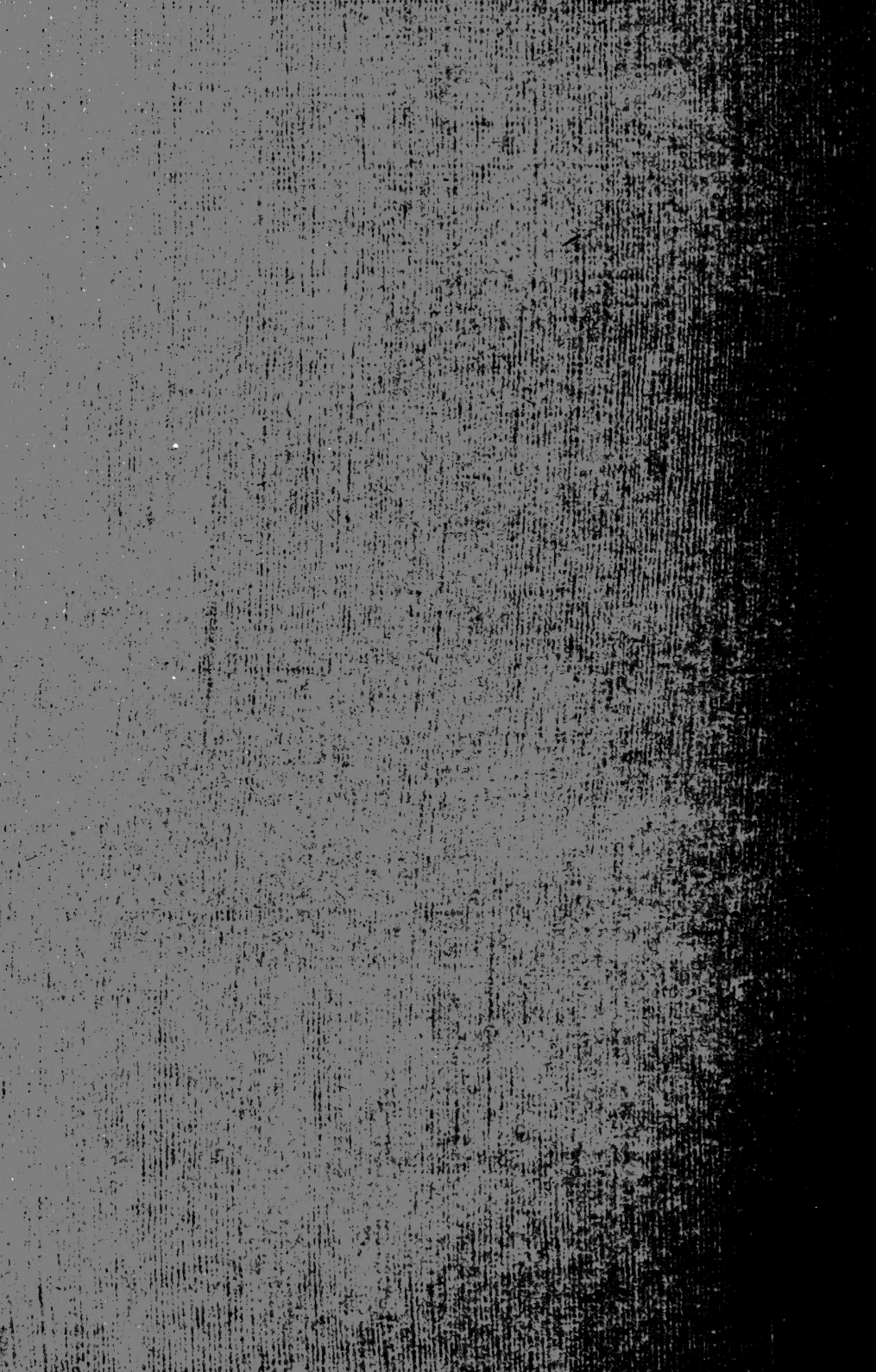
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF
Fruit and
Ornamental
TREES

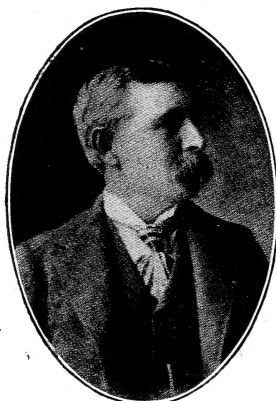


CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY
SMITH BROTHERS
CONCORD NURSERIES
CONCORD,
GEORGIA.



SEED INTRODUCTION
AND DISTRIBUTION
★ MAR 8 1909 ★
RECEIVED
Answered





J. H. Smith.



Charles T. Smith.



F. M. Smith.

To Our Patrons.

IT IS again our pleasure to present a new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue to our friends and patrons. Our constant policy of fair dealing and strict attention to business has continued to enlarge our circle of friends and patrons, and to them we desire to express our sincere thanks for their patronage and support. The many words of encouragement which we have received are deeply gratifying, and will stimulate us to further and larger efforts in every avenue of improvement.

Read Before Ordering.

OUR SHIPPING SEASON opens about the middle of October, and except for a few of the coldest days, continues uninterruptedly until March. Send your order at any time, and we will ship when instructed, or at the proper season.

WE ARE WELL EQUIPPED to fill orders for the stock described in this Catalogue. We have all the stock growing in the nursery that we have listed, and, with over two million trees and vines, we are well prepared to supply the wants of our customers.

PACKING. We pack in boxes or bales. Large lots usually go in boxes, and small shipments in bales. We use only the best materials in packing, and our workmen are thoroughly trained to the work. We are well prepared to handle your orders, large or small.

SELECTING VARIETIES. We can often be of assistance to purchasers in making selection of varieties best suited to their localities. We will be glad to render such assistance whenever desired.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH with the order, or before shipment, except by special arrangement. Large buyers may, with advantage, send us lists of their wants for suggestions as to cost, etc.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Send it by Express Money Order, Postal Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY. We refer by permission to the Concord Banking Co., Concord, Ga.; the City National Bank of Griffin, Ga.; or the Merchants' and Planters' Bank, of Griffin, Ga., and also to the commercial agencies.

OUR GUARANTEE. We guarantee all our stock to be true to name, and we will refund money or replace any trees that may prove otherwise; but it is mutually agreed between ourselves and every purchaser that we are not liable for any amount greater than the price paid for the goods.

CONDITIONS. All orders are accepted on the condition that they shall be void should our stock be injured by frost, hail or other causes over which we have no control, to such an extent as to render us unable to fill the order.

EVERY SHIPMENT is accompanied by the official certificate of the State Entomologist, certifying that the stock is free from yellows, San Jose scale, and other dangerous insects and diseases. We fumigate all stock before shipping.

WE ARE BUT HUMAN, and with all our care may make mistakes, which we are glad to correct on notification, but we must ask to be advised within five days from the receipt of the stock of any claim to be made on any account, after which time we cannot consider them.

SALESMEN are necessary to the success of any line of business in these pushing times, and they are especially useful in the tree business. If men were left to buy only such trees as they would, of their own accord, send to the nursery for, in many instances they would have none. Many a man who today rejoices in the possession of a fine orchard of choice fruits, grounds tastefully laid out and filled with beautiful flowers and shrubbery, would not have these things had not some energetic and faithful agent labored with him and shown him that these abundant sources of pleasure and profit lay within his reach. We believe in salesmen; we have a large force of them throughout the southern states, and we want more of them. If one of them calls on you, give him your order. If you fail to see a salesman for our nursery, we will be glad to have you send in your order direct to us.



Office of The Concord Nurseries.

About Ourselves.

We are half-way between Atlanta and Columbus, on the Southern Railway. Our homes, office and packing houses are on the west side of town, about half a mile from the railroad depot. Our farms, comprising 1,100 acres, are nearby, and on all sides of us. The latitude, soils and surroundings are particularly suited to the growing of fine Nursery stock, and our customers may be sure of getting as good as nature and science can produce.

We have been continuously in the nursery business since childhood, or about thirty years. Our father was a Nurseryman, and we were taught how to propagate trees from our boyhood.

Tens of thousands of bearing orchards in practically every locality in the south, together with our reputation, gained through years of active business, is our guarantee of the high quality of our stock.

Why Do We Plant Fruit Trees.

Because God gave us the good and beautiful things in nature to make us happy, and at the same time implanted into every heart an instinctive desire to have them. There is no mansion so grand and no cabin so humble but what there is some kind of fruit trees and shrubbery clustering about it. Since Adam and Eve feasted on the delights of the Garden of Eden, man has been a fruit loving and flower admiring creature, and with wisdom, "made in the image and likeness of God," he has made the earth to blossom and bring forth her harvests of white, gold and crimson, and, as long as time lasts, he will go on and on, cultivating and improving these provisions of love and mercy, which nature yields forth so freely to his hand.

The man who has so far forgotten his privilege as to fail to take advantage of his opportunity to beautify his home with grasses, flowers and shrubbery, and add to the value and appearance of surrounding grounds, where delightful and health giving fruits should grow, has neglected himself and family. He needs to be awakened to a sense of his privilege and duty. There is nothing which adds so much to the appearance of the home, and nothing enhances its value more for five times the cost, than a good and well arranged selection of fruits and flowers. Farming could be made the ideal life, and the mad rush of young men to the already crowded cities could be stopped if people would awaken to the pleasure and profits of fruit growing, and the ease with which the home can be beautified and made pleasant by the proper planting of nursery products. There is a good profit in all kinds of fruit where it is given intelligent care, and where farmers now have to wait until the end of the year for the uncertain returns of a cotton crop, they could increase their incomes and have a source of revenue throughout the year. Nature has done her part wonderfully; the nurseryman is doing all he can, and it only remains for the people to use their privilege and opportunity, and our fair Southland, which yields its strength so wonderfully and abundantly, will "blossom like the rose." Then the drift of immigration will flow back toward the country, and the words of the immortal Henry Grady will have a new significance where he says: "Since the morning stars first sang together, and from the midnight sun to the milky way, there is no happier people than those of the south."

SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

There are hundreds and even thousands of varieties of fruit of all kinds. Many of these are good, some are fair only, and many of them are worthless for general cultivation. The long compilation of varieties only serves to mystify the orchardist and causes him to plant a large assortment, many of which fail to give satisfaction.

A few good varieties ripening in succession throughout the season is far more desirable and satisfactory. In this Catalogue we offer only a limited list of varieties, and such as will succeed over the broadest territory. We do not claim these to be all of the best varieties known, but we offer them as among the best of a large number which we have tested during our long experience in the Nursery business, and there are no better to be found far or near.

The descriptions we give of each variety will be found accurate. The ripening dates given are for the latitude of Middle Georgia, and will be earlier further south and later further north.

THE BEST KIND OF TREES TO PLANT.

Medium sized, thrifty one-year-old trees are by far the best for all purposes. Old or overgrown trees should be carefully avoided. In taking up such trees it is impossible to avoid cutting off a large part of their roots, and in transplanting it is necessary to cut the tops back in proportion to make it live. The result is a post, which can not be expected to revive from the severe cutting and grow off like a medium sized tree, with practically all its roots and most of its body. A smaller tree can be cut high or low, as desired, and trained in the required shape.

Large trees do not come in to bearing any earlier than smaller ones. Very small trees should also be avoided, as they are generally dwarfed, and will not grow off well nor give good results at any time. These statements have been proven correct by modern methods in horticulture, and no well informed person will ever dispute them.

SELECTING SOIL FOR FRUIT TREES.

Peaches, plums and grapes should have well drained uplands of good quality. Do not put them on land that is too poor to make farm crops, if you expect good results. The land may be level or sloping in any direction. The higher elevation you give them the better, as that will help to avoid spring frosts. Gray, sandy or red land is all right, and it will do if rocky or smooth.

Pears, cherries, figs, mulberries, pecans, walnuts and scuppernongs should have deep, moist, rich soil, such as is found about barns, and in flat places where the soil has washed in.

Apples in the south, and pecans, need moist, rich soil, and if this can not be found on the uplands, put them about the heads of streams, where the soil continues to wash in, or better still on creek and branch bottom land. Well drained bottom land is the ideal place for these trees, and to those who have not seen them there, it will be a surprise how wonderfully they grow and produce. There is easy money in apples for the man who has this kind of land to plant them in.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.

Don't expose the roots of trees for an hour. If not ready to plant them as soon as received, dig a trench, open the bundles and set the trees in it, taking care to spread them out well; put in fine, pulverized soil until the roots are nearly covered, then pour in plenty of water, after which the soil should be banked up well around them. In this condition they will keep perfectly in the dryest weather and can stand safely all winter, though it is better to plant them promptly where practicable.

In case the trees are badly shriveled, set the roots in a tub or pool of water and let them remain twenty-four hours before trenching or planting.

Where trees are frozen in boxes or bundles, do not open them, but bury them or put them in a cellar or other dark, protected place until they thaw out. Cold weather will not kill trees out of the ground unless it is freezing. Never expose the roots for any length of time to a freezing temperature.

TIME FOR PLANTING.

In the south vegetation, although inactive in the winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so with the roots. A tree planted in November or December will, by the following spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a considerable hold in the soil, and it will grow off rapidly when active vegetation begins. Plant as early after the first killing frost as is

practicable, as both tree and soil are in perfect condition at that season. Fruit trees can be planted in the south as late as March, and in some seasons until the first of April with perfect success, but it is often wet and cold, with other disadvantages then, and it is much better to do it in the fall.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

| | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Apples | 20 to 30 feet apart each way | Grapes | 8 to 12 feet apart each way |
| Pears | 15 to 20 feet apart each way | Scuppernongs | 20 to 30 feet apart each way |
| Peaches | 15 to 20 feet apart each way | Mulberries | 25 to 30 feet apart each way |
| Plums | 15 to 20 feet apart each way | Pecans | 30 to 40 feet apart each way |
| Quinces | 15 to 20 feet apart each way | | |

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

| Feet. | No. trees. | Feet. | No. trees. |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1x1 | 43,560 | 12x12 | 302 |
| 2x2 | 10,890 | 13x13 | 257 |
| 3x3 | 4,840 | 14x14 | 222 |
| 4x4 | 2,722 | 15x15 | 193 |
| 5x5 | 1,742 | 16x16 | 170 |
| 6x6 | 1,210 | 17x17 | 150 |
| 7x7 | 888 | 18x18 | 134 |
| 8x8 | 680 | 19x19 | 120 |
| 9x9 | 557 | 20x20 | 108 |
| 10x10 | 435 | 25x25 | 70 |
| 11x11 | 360 | 30x30 | 48 |

PLANTING.

Cut back one-year trees to a naked stem two to three feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half or two-thirds of their length or more.

If a large or commercial orchard is to be planted, mark off the rows and plow them out with a turning plow, making six furrows to the row, turning the soil out from the center; follow in each furrow with a subsoil plow. Where the trees are to stand in the middle or water furrow, throw in a light shovel of cottonseed, compost, stable manure, or a handful of high-grade guano. Stir this into the soil with a hoe, packing slightly with the foot after the roots are well covered. This plan will be found practical, expedient and satisfactory, and large orchards can be set quickly and with little expense. Never plant a tree more than an inch or two deeper than it grew in the nursery.

Where a dozen or two or a hundred are to be planted, mark off the places where each is to stand. Dig a hole three feet wide and 1 foot deep. Fill this nearly half full of top soil. Then put in a good shovel of cottonseed, compost, stable manure or a handful or two of high-grade guano. Stir this thoroughly with the soil already thrown in. Set the tree on this mixture, and fill up with top soil, pressing down slightly with the foot after the roots are well covered. If the soil or trees are very dry, water should be poured in when the roots are partly covered. This will settle the soil among the roots and keep them moist, and the tree will live. In all cases avoid placing the roots in contact with any considerable amount of manure, especially guano. Stake firmly, unless you are doing the plowing yourself. Protect from rabbits by tying a little coarse straw around them in the fall, being careful to remove it in the spring. Remove all labels, wires or cords, as they will cut the tree when it grows.

PRUNING.

When trees begin to grow in the spring after planting and the sprouts are three or four inches long, rub off all except three or four at the top. When suckers come out from the body or roots of a tree at any time, rub or cut them off. Further than this, the value of pruning is questionable, except in par-

ticular cases and where done by an expert. If cultivation, fertilization, etc., is looked after carefully, they will grow and bear perfectly without any further pruning whatever.

PRUNING GRAPES.

At time of planting, if roots are very long, shorten them to five or six inches, and cut back the tops to two or three inches, allowing only one sprout to grow the first year. The second year this vine should be cut back to two or three feet and trained to a post or trellis, allowing three or four branches to grow out from the top. The third year these branches may all be shortened back to three good buds, or all of the branches may be cut entirely out except two, which may be left two or three feet long; these, in turn, to be wrapped around a post and nailed at the end, or wound around a trellis wire and tied at the end. This latter plan is what is called the renewal system, and is recommended for most varieties of grapes, except Ives, which do better to have each branch shortened back to three buds each year.

Scuppernongs should be trained on an arbor or trellis, and should never be pruned.

LOW PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES.

This has the following advantages over high pruning: (1) There is no danger of the trunk and large limbs becoming sunburned, which deadens the bark and invites the attack of borers and other insects. (2) The fruit is nearer the ground and requires 50 per cent. less labor to gather it. (3) The lower branches are oldest and produce the first fruit, and if cut away to lengthen the stem, it does not come into bearing so soon. (4) A low branched tree will have the largest bearing surface in a given time. It will be the largest tree at any age. (5) It has a better chance to withstand the wind; is not so likely to have its branches broken off, and rarely ever blows over. The only advantage claimed for a high bodied tree is that the plow can get close to it. That is true, and with the result that the plow is generally allowed to tear up the main roots of the tree. Thousands are destroyed or made worthless in this way.

CULTURE.

The following spring after planting the soil should be plowed deep and thoroughly, and as close to the trees as practical without disturbing the roots. As they get older the plowing should be more shallow, especially near the trees. In no case should any of the main roots be torn up by the plow. During the first two or three years trees should be plowed and hoed regularly and thoroughly. Keep the soil clean and well stirred two or three years, and if planted according to above instructions you will have an orchard to be proud of. Peas, cotton, potatoes, etc., can be planted to good advantage until the trees get old and shade the ground. Such crops as corn and all kinds of small grain should be avoided, as they are very injurious to fruit trees. Fruit trees yield to good or bad treatment, just the same as any farm crop, and the man who gives them careful and proper attention will be surely and abundantly rewarded.

Grapes and other plants should be planted and cultivated in same manner as fruit trees.

INSECTS AND DISEASES.

Apple Borer. Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar. Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning, or spray with Paris green eight ounces, lime one pound, water fifty gallons.

Apple Worm, or Codling Moth. Spray with Paris green at the rate of four ounces to fifty gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture, after the blossoms have fallen, and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week. It is necessary to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill that up with poison at the only time it is possible to do so.

Aphis, Woolly. For above-ground colonies, wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion. For root-inhabiting colonies, scrape the soil away and apply a handful of tobacco dust or stems around the collar.

San Jose Scale. This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. Use Scalecide or lime, sulphur and salt mixture. Spray in December and again late in February or early March. This will keep the scale down so that it will do no damage.

Directions for Making the Lime, Salt and Sulphur Wash. Lime, unslaked, thirty pounds; sulphur, ground, twenty pounds; salt, ten pounds; water to make sixty gallons. Place eight or ten gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. Stir in the sulphur as rapidly as convenient, and from time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After one hour's constant boiling, the salt should be added and the boiling continued for another half hour. Then dilute with the required amount of water, and it is ready for use.

Spray Pumps may be bought of Goulds Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., or of E. C. Brown & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

[Note.—If your trees are infested with any insects or fungous diseases, send infested portion to your experimental station, your State Entomologist, or United States Entomologist, at Washington, D. C.]

Curculio. Spray the trees before the blossoms open with a solution of Paris green four ounces, lime one pound, to fifty gallons of water. Use Bordeaux with Paris green when the blossoms have fallen. Ten days later, Bordeaux and Paris green. If Peach and Plum trees are in foliage, use three pounds copper sulphate, nine pounds lime, and fifty gallons of water; a stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Then follow with a large hopper, made of sheeting, and having a spread of ten to fifteen feet; having a slit in same so that the tree can be encircled, give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done daily, early in the morning and late in the evening, before the insects begin to fly. Continue the jarring until the orchard is rid of the insects.

Peach Tree Borer. During November or December, scrape the earth from the collar of the roots, carefully examine the bark for larvae or grubs, apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes and earth up tree, forming a cone of six inches above the surface.



Twenty-Five Acres of One-Year Budded Apple Trees.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

The following list of varieties has been selected by us through many years of careful experience. We can recommend them as among the very best, and especially suited to the middle and southern states.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Ripe early in June. Size medium; light, transparent lemon-yellow; smooth, waxy surface; flesh white, melting, juicy and of excellent quality, and for an early Apple an exceptionally good keeper and shipper.

YELLOW MAY. Ripe early in June. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid; very prolific and hardy, and very popular on account of its earliness.

CAROLINA RED JUNE. Ripe early in June. Medium to large, oblong, conical, dark red, entire; flesh tender, with a mild, subacid flavor; commencing to ripen early in June and continues six weeks. It is one of the best market varieties of all the early Apples.

EARLY HARVEST. Ripe middle of June. Medium to large; roundish

APPLES.—Continued.

oblate; pale yellow, with a rich sprightly flavor. A valuable old variety which is quite a favorite with many.

RED ASTRACHAN. Ripe middle of June. Size medium to large; bright crimson, covered with white bloom. An Apple of great beauty and good quality; flesh tender, rich subacid, fine flavor; tree a good grower and productive.

ALL SUMMER. Ripe June, July and August. Originated in middle Alabama. Is a strong grower, and seems unusually free from disease. Fruit is medium to large size; of beautiful red color. Begins to ripen last of May and continues until September, thus giving fruit from the same tree all summer, which suggests the name. Is recommended for garden or orchard, but not for commercial planting.

SWEETHEART. Ripe June 15 to July 15. Originated near Concord, Ga., where some of the original trees are still bearing heavy annual crops of fruit at the age of twenty-five or thirty years. The tree is a strong, rapid grower, free from disease and long-lived. Fruit is of large size, oblong, conical; of deep brilliant red color, with light tints on side away from sun. Flesh crisp and juicy, of good flavor.

SUMMER QUEEN. July 15 to 30. Large oblate-conical; pale yellow, with dull red stripes; rich, juicy and fine.

HORSE. Ripe last of July and early August. Large, yellow, occasional blush next to sun; oblate-conical; subacid and good. A very popular old variety for cooking, drying and cider.

CARTER. Ripe August. Medium, oblate; skin yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow, very tender, crisp and juicy, rich and aromatic. Tree very prolific, luxuriant and a compact grower.

BUCKINGHAM. Ripe August. Very large, oblate-conical, covered with red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground. The finest of the large autumn Apples.

BEN DAVIS. Ripe September and October. Originated in Kentucky. Tree remarkably healthy, vigorous and an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, subacid. A very profitable market variety; should be in every orchard. Keeps till mid-winter or later.

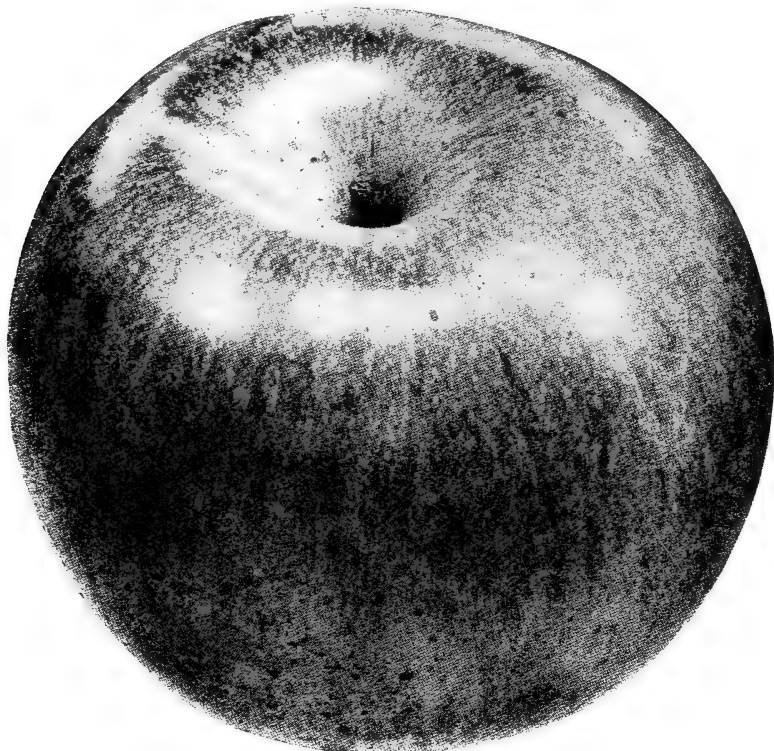
SHOCKLEY. Ripe September and October. Medium, conical; skin yellow, overspread with bright crimson; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet and slightly vinous. Tree very rapid and compact grower and early bearer, often bearing fruit the second year after transplanting; bears regular and abundant crops.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. Ripe September and October. Medium to large; rich golden yellow; flesh tender, mild subacid. Tree hardy; vigorous; an early and abundant bearer.

YORK IMPERIAL. Ripe September and October. This is one of the best late winter sorts. It is at its best from January until April. Large, greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red. Flesh tender, juicy and aromatic. A heavy bearer and hangs well on the tree. It is a fine keeper, and will please the planter who wants a fine late winter Apple.

WINESAP. Ripe September and October. Medium; roundish conical form; mostly covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. One of the best for cider, the dessert, or for good general winter use.

APPLES.—Continued.



Ben Davis.

ROME BEAUTY. Ripe September and October...A fine early winter variety. Is at its best October to Christmas. Fruit large, round, yellow, striped with red. Tender, juicy and of fine flavor. A popular variety wherever known.

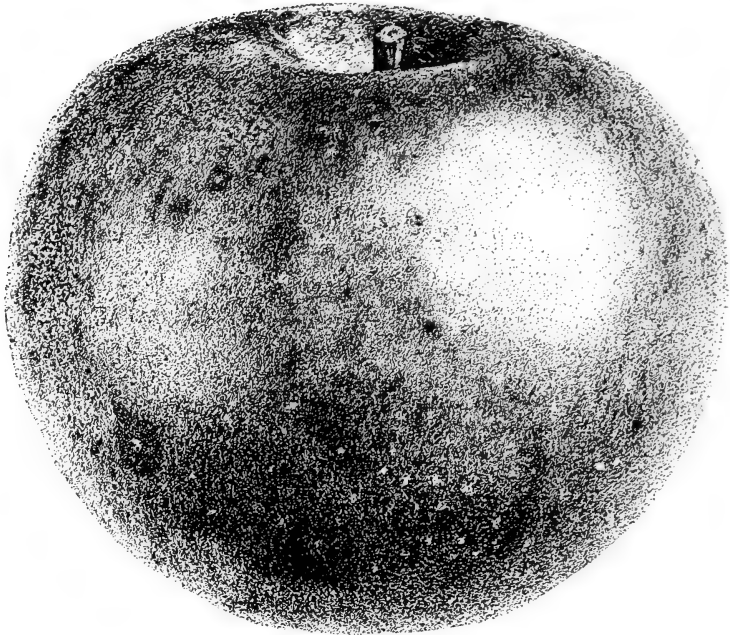
KINNARD'S CHOICE. Ripe September and October. This is a splendid Apple for the early winter months. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow, almost covered with dark red; flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Ripe September and October. Fruit medium to large; fine flavor; beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish, slightly subacid, crisp; one of the best cooking apples; vigorous.

HILL. Ripe October. A chance seedling. Originated near Greenville, Ga., where it has been in cultivation for many years. Fruit is nearly round, of good size and color. Flesh tender and melting; of best quality. Equally good for home or market use.

SUWANEE. Ripe October. Large; roundish; pale yellowish green, with russet dots. Flesh yellow and moderately juicy; mild, subacid; very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Ripens latter part of October and keeps through the winter. This Apple originated in the mountains of north Georgia, where it is locally known as the Poorhouse Apple. It has proven to be far superior to the many other good varieties of Apple in that part of the state, and promises to take a position as one of the best winter Apples of the south.

APPLES.—Continued.



Suwanee.

YATES. Ripe October. A Georgia variety. Small size; dark red and dotted with white dots; flesh firm, juicy, aromatic; a great bearer and good winter keeper.

TERRY WINTER. Ripe October. Medium; subacid; quality best; ripens October and will keep until June. Tree hardy and immensely prolific; comes into bearing younger than any other variety; one of the best winter Apples for the south. Originated in Clayton County, Georgia. This variety should have a prominent place in every orchard of winter Apples.

CRAB APPLES.

TRANSCENDANT. Ripe August and September. Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful rich crimson cheek; when ripe the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, subacid, pleasant and productive.

RED SIBERIAN. Ripe September and October. Quite small, a little over an inch in diameter; nearly round, with a brilliant scarlet cheek on a pale, clear, waxen yellow ground; stem very long and slender. Tree very productive and bears when very young; quite ornamental.

PROFIT IN APPLE GROWING.

Golden Returns Are in Store for Those of Our Farmers Who Are Planting Orchards of Winter Apples.

The southern planter is sleeping over his opportunities, while the northern and western grower gets rich sending us Apples at \$1 to \$2 a bushel. We go along blindly and buy western Apples at high prices when we could easily grow them at ten cents a bushel. The Apple is one of the most profitable and satisfactory of all fruits. When an orchard of properly selected varieties is planted in a suitable location and given only ordinary care, it is good for a lifetime, growing better and more remunerative as it grows older.

Now let us figure on it a little. Select a suitable piece of land. Good upland is excellent. A low, flat place or second bottom is better; but the best place is on well-drained bottom lands, and nothing else that can be planted on such land will yield half the profits that Apples will. The trees grow off strong and healthy, begin to bear at three years and bear every year, the trees growing larger and producing increased crops each season until, at ten to fifteen years, immense crops are produced. It takes 108 trees to set an acre at twenty feet each way, and at three years they begin bearing. At five years they produce a bushel to the tree, or 108 bushels to the acre, worth at a low valuation, at your nearest market, \$108. By the time the trees are seven or eight years old they produce three bushels to the tree, or 324 bushels to the acre, worth \$324. At ten years they will produce five bushels to the tree, or 540 to the acre, worth \$540. They will continue to bear increased crops until twenty to thirty years of age, and are good for big crops for a lifetime. Suppose the price of Apples should go down to fifty cents a bushel, there is still big money in it; and even at twenty-five cents a bushel, should they ever go so low, Apples will yield better returns than anything else that can be planted on the land. With ten acres in such an orchard a man would have an income that would be worth more to him than a big plantation in ordinary farm crops.

Besides the commercial value of winter Apples, they have other merits that should entitle them to at least an acre on every farm. They are so easily and cheaply grown and kept, and are so well relished by everything on the farm—man and beast—that the man who fails to grow them is standing in his own light. As horse or hog feed they are cheaper to grow than corn or potatoes. It is no trouble to keep them through the winter, and no country home should be without them from October to May. As a home luxury, not to say necessity, they are unequalled when considered from every standpoint, and no progressive farmer can afford, in justice to himself and family, not to have them.

The first four years after being planted they will not interfere much with other crops grown on the land. The best crop to grow among the trees is cotton, though peas or potatoes will do. It is best not to plant it in corn, and don't sow it in wheat, oats or rye. In planting such an orchard, plant only varieties that have been well tried. We offer several desirable sorts, such as Ben Davis, Grimes, Shockley, Yates and Terry, and you make no mistake in planting them. We have seen them tried and know they will do what we say.

Plant an Apple orchard and take good care of it, and you will be pleased with the returns it will bring you.



In a Field of Three Hundred Thousand One-Year Peach Trees.

THE PEACH.

Georgia is the home of the Peach. It is found here growing around almost every home, and even when not planted, it comes up promiscuously in our fields and by the roadside, and produces fine fruit, often without any attention whatever. It is not uncommon to find as large and handsome Peaches as one would wish to see, growing along ditches, in fence corners and other waste places. The Peach is conceded to be the finest fruit in cultivation. It has more friends than any other fruit grown in the southern states. Easily grown, requiring no special care, and succeeding everywhere, it is the fruit for the masses, and is planted more extensively in the south than all other fruits combined. Not only is a supply produced around almost every home for the needs of the family, but immense orchards are planted, often embracing as many as 100,000 trees and over, where Peaches are grown by the train load for the northern markets, and it is conceded that the finest Peaches in the world come from these orchards.

While this fruit is grown so easily, and comes to such perfection in almost all locations, it is a lamentable fact that few of the family orchards of the country have such varieties as will give them choice fruit for any considerable part of the season. Every home should be surrounded with trees that will yield Peaches of the highest quality, for six months of the year. Trees are so cheap and they grow so readily that there is no excuse for any man to refuse to have this luxury at his home. It is our mission to try to remedy this, and

PEACHES.—Continued.



Belle of Georgia.

we are doing it right along, year by year. We are offering a list of Peaches that will give a fine selection of fruit from May to November, and we want to place a supply of these trees around as many of the homes of this Southland as we possibly can. In doing this we are helping to make the homes of our people more attractive and more homelike, and we feel that it is a work that merits the highest commendation. Our motto in this work is, "More Peach Trees and Better Ones," and the man who plants our trees in his home orchard and cares for them properly will reap a rich reward of golden and crimson fruitage in the years to come.

MAYFLOWER. Semi-cling. Ripe May 20 to 25. The earliest Peach known. Size medium; round, bright red all over; ripens well to the seed; tender, juicy and of excellent flavor. Tree bears young and is very prolific. Aside from its desirability in the home orchard, it is a valuable acquisition to the market varieties, as its earliness and beautiful bright color will make it a good seller.

VICTOR. Semi-Cling. Ripe May 25 to 30. A vigorous grower, early and prolific bearer. Fruit is medium size, light pink, with deeper shade next to the sun. Ripens thoroughly to the seed and is of excellent flavor.

SNEED. Semi-cling. Ripe May 30 to June 5. Medium size; creamy white, with blotches and pale red cheek. Ripens well to the seed; juicy and of good

PEACHES.—Continued.

flavor. Tree thrifty, spreading; an early and prolific bearer. The most extensively planted, and one of the best of the very early peaches.

ALEXANDER. Semi-cling. Ripe June 1 to 10. Medium to large; skin red where exposed to the sun. Flesh greenish white, juicy and well flavored. One of the oldest early sorts, and popular everywhere.

GREENSBORO. Semi-cling. Ripe June 1 to 10. Beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty. Size large for so early a Peach; ripens perfectly to the seed, from which it parts clear when fully ripe.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Free. Ripe June 10 to 20. An early and abundant bearer; a vigorous, symmetrical grower, with hardy wood and fruit-buds. Flesh of uniform yellow color to the stone, from which it parts perfectly free. Color bright yellow with lively red on the sunny side.

EARLY RIVERS. Semi-cling. Ripe June 15 to 25. One of the Rivers' seedlings, introduced from England; large; color pale straw, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, or rather dissolving, with a rich, racy flavor. The best Peach of its season.

MAMIE ROSS. Semi-cling. Ripe June 20 to 30. This is a new June Peach from Texas, similar to Carman. It is planted largely in the market orchards of Texas, and by many it is regarded as the best early market Peach. White, with red cheek; nearly freestone when fully ripe. Prolific and of good quality.

CARMAN. Semi-cling. Ripe June 20 to 30. Large, yellowish white, dotted and flushed with red; flesh creamy white, tinged with red. Very similar to Elberta in growth of trees and size and shape of fruit, but ripens about twenty days earlier. It is a splendid shipping Peach, and is being largely planted by the commercial orchardists for market purposes.

WADDELL. Free. Ripe June 25 to 30. A new Peach originating in Spalding County, Georgia. Size medium to large. White, with blush on the sunny side. Flesh rich and melting and ripens up thoroughly. Unusually free from rot. Trees bear very full. Around Griffin, Ga., where this Peach is best known, it is the most popular Peach of that season.

GOVERNOR HOGG. Free. Ripe June 25 to 30. Very large and handsome, nearly white or a cream-colored white nearly covered with red. Its large size, beauty and earliness combine to make it one of the finest Peaches of its season for home use or for the markets. This new variety is from Texas, and was named for a governor of that state.

HILEY. Free. Ripe July 1 to 5. An early and heavy bearer. Fruit large; white, with red cheek of high color. Quality good. One of the most valuable market varieties.

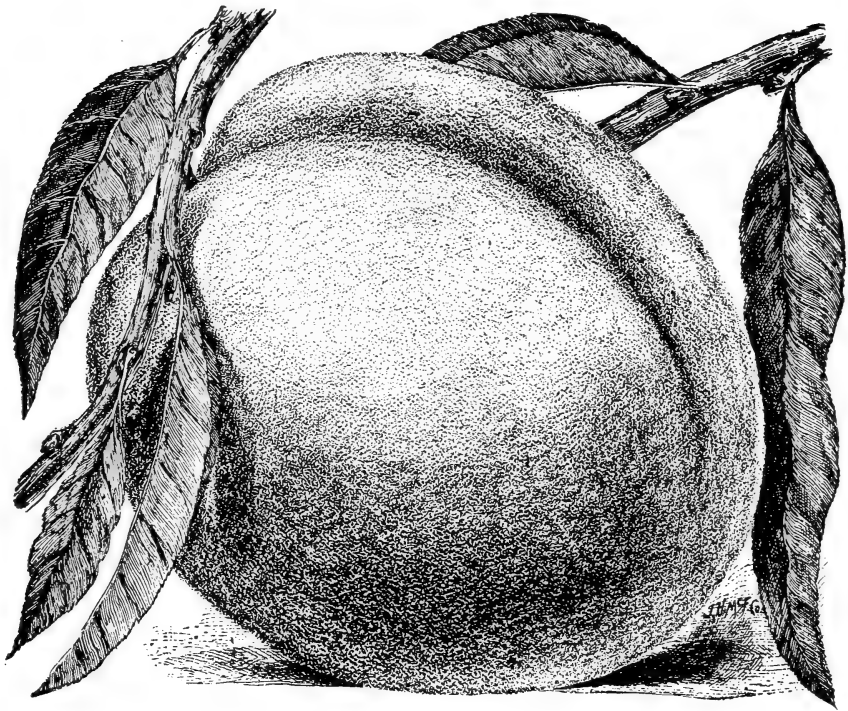
YELLOW ST. JOHN. Free. Ripe July 1 to 5. Medium to large size; orange-yellow, with deep red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy and good, of excellent flavor. A fine Peach for the home orchard, and is now being planted largely for market.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Free. Ripe July 5 to 10. Very large; skin white, with beautiful blush; good quality; uniformly fine and showy. It is an early and regular bearer. It is largely planted for the northern markets.

CHINESE FREE. Free. Ripe July 10 to 20. Large, oblong, white with red cheek; flesh firm, fine grained, excellent quality. A good shipper.

EVERBEARING. Free. Ripe July and August. A remarkable Peach, in the fact that it matures and ripens its fruit over a period of about eight weeks, beginning to ripen about July 1. Fruit in all stages of development may be seen

PEACHES.—Continued.



Greensboro.

on the trees at the same time. Of the Indian type. Fruit of good size, light purple with pink veins; good flavor.

ELBERTA. Free. Ripe July 15 to 25. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine-grained, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored. Tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance, and a more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone, and one of the most successful market varieties.

CHINESE CLING. Cling. Ripe July 20 to 25. A favorite Peach; of large size; creamy white, with beautiful blush; flesh of the very highest quality; indeed, the standard of richness among Peaches.

THURBUR. Free. Ripe July 25 to 30. Large, skin white, with mottlings of red, and blush of red on sunny side. Flesh of fine texture, juicy and of excellent quality. Free from rot and desirable for market.

EMMA. Free. Ripe July 25 to 30. Very large, yellow with light crimson cheek; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, quality among the best. In maturity it follows immediately after Elberta. Where this Peach has been shipped to the market it has always commanded an extra price over the other varieties.

SIMS (COLUMBIA, TINLEY, Etc.). Free. Ripe August 1 to 10. It is somewhat of the Indian type, having darker veins through the yellow flesh. It is of unusually fine flavor, and should have a place in every orchard. Comes true from seed. Its large size, splendid quality and the fact that its ripening

season follows the great bulk of the Peach crop, combine to make it a great favorite.

OXFORD CLING. *Cling.* Ripe August 1 to 10. Medium to large; bright red on sunny side; some color to seed, which is small. Flesh firm but crisp, holding up well in handling and shipping. Tree a strong grower and a full bearer.

INDIAN BLOOD. *Cling.* Ripe August 1 to 10. Medium, round, dingy red with red veins; flesh dull red; tender, melting; of best quality.

WHITE ENGLISH. *Cling.* Ripe August 5 to 15. We have propagated this Peach for thirty years. The kind our forefathers had. Large, oblong, long pointed end, skin white, with slight pale blush of red where exposed to sun; flesh white, with irregular patches of yellow about the stem end. Juicy, melting; of unexcelled quality.

LEMON CLING. *Cling.* Ripe August 5 to 15. The best type of the old Lemon Peaches. Medium, oblong, with long pointed end. Yellow, with shade of light red where exposed to sun. Flesh yellow, tender, melting, juicy; of excellent quality.

SALWAY. *Free.* Ripe August 15 to 30. Large; yellow; handsomely mottled, with brownish-red cheek; flesh deep yellow; juicy; very good; very productive.

LORENZ. *Free.* Ripe August 20 to 30. Of good size; yellow; handsome; excellent quality. Does not crack; free from rot. Firm, and an excellent shipper. Tree thrifty and very productive.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. *Free.* Ripe August 15 to 30. Originated in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Fruit of very large size, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree a strong grower and a good bearer.

PIQUETT'S LATE. *Free.* Ripe September 1 to 15. Fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and of the highest flavor. We recommend it to the orchardist for its many valuable qualities.

BILYEU'S LATE. *Free.* Ripe September 15 to 30. Fruit of large size; color white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white; freestone, and an excellent shipper.

EATON'S GOLDEN. *Cling.* Ripe September 15 to 30. Large; yellow; with a peculiar fine apricot flavor; the finest yellow cling for the last half of September.

GORDON. *Cling.* Ripe September 15 to 30. One of the best late Peaches. The tree is very hardy and prolific. Of good size, beautiful yellow color, firm texture and good flavor. Comparatively free from rot, and therefore ships well.

HENRIETTA. *Cling.* Ripe October 1 to 15. Large oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet, with good aroma; very popular for preserving.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. *Cling.* Ripe October 1 to 15.—Large; white, with showy red cheek; flesh white and of fine flavor. One of the best and most popular late Peaches.

ALLBRIGHT. *Cling.* Ripe October 15 to 25. Small size and handsome appearance; color white, changing to light orange; of fine quality; juicy, sweet and rich.

TEXAS. *Free.* Ripe October 15 to 25. Medium size; yellow, with red cheek; excellent quality, with high sugar content. Thrifty and a heavy bearer, with little or no rot. This Peach is pronounced by competent authorities who have tested it as the best of all late freestones. Equally good for home use and for the southern markets.

PEARS.

We offer only a few varieties that are specially adapted to the middle and southern states. Give them good soil, clean cultivation and liberal fertilizing, and they will pay you handsomely for your trouble.

They usually bear at two or three years from planting and rarely fail to make a crop of fruit.



Keiffer Pear in Bearing.

flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best Pears in cultivation, and deserves a place in every collection; bears early and well.

GARBER. Ripe middle to last of August. This Pear is much like the Keiffer in every respect, except that it ripens earlier. It makes the connecting link between the Bartlett and Keiffer. The Garber, as compared with LeConte, is a little later, better flavored, holds up better in shipping, resists blight much better, blooms out later, which enables it to escape more late spring frosts, and, like the Keiffer, has practically an unlimited area, doing well both north and south.

KEIFFER. Ripe September 10 to 30. This Pear was grown from seed of the Chinese Sand Pear accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it. Tree has large, dark green glossy leaves, and is

KOONCE. Ripe middle of June. Fruit medium to large, handsome; surface yellow, one side covered with bright carmine; quality very good, spicy, juicy, sweet. A vigorous grower, and so far has never shown any sign of blight. Very productive; annual bearer.

LeCONTE. Ripe middle to last of July. Fruit large; skin greenish yellow; flesh white and melting; quality medium; excellent for evaporating and canning. It is noted for its productiveness and rapid growth.

BARTLETT. Ripe August 1 to 15. Large; yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed, vinous

PEARS.—Continued.



Budded Keiffer Pear Trees, One Year Old.

of itself very ornamental; is an early and very prolific bearer; the fruit is of good quality; wonderfully showy, and is valuable for the table and market; it never rots at the core; and is as nearly blight-proof as it is possible for any pear to be.

GOLDEN RUSSETT. Ripe September 10 to October 1. The most beautiful of all the oriental varieties of Pears. The fruit is of medium size; roundish or apple shaped, of a rich golden bronze color, as handsome on the tree as oranges. It bears at two or three years after planting, and is very profitable and a sure bearer, as it blooms later than other varieties. It has superior qualities for preserving. Makes a fine ornamental tree on any lawn.

MAGNOLIA. Ripe October 1 to 20. A new Japanese variety of great merit. Its marked points of superiority are its large size, late-blooming, long-keeping, strong-growing and free-bearing qualities. Attains enormous size, of fine appearance and good flavor. Usually blooms after all danger of frost is past.

FIGS.

Figs do well most everywhere in Georgia and many other southern states. They require but little cultivation, and this should always be shallow, as the roots run very near the surface. No family in the south should be without at least a few trees of this delicious fruit.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium size; color brown; fruit sweet and excellent quality. Tree very prolific and hardy. One of the hardiest and best sorts. Ripens from June to October. Trees begin to bear at two years.



A Few of Our One-Year-Old Plum Trees.

PLUMS.

The Plum is one of the best and most satisfactory fruits that can be grown in this country. They grow off rapidly, bear the second year and are very prolific. The fruit is juicy, richly flavored, and liked by everybody.

In this list we offer a few of the best of the Japanese varieties. They will make fast friends of all who grow and eat them.



Wickson.

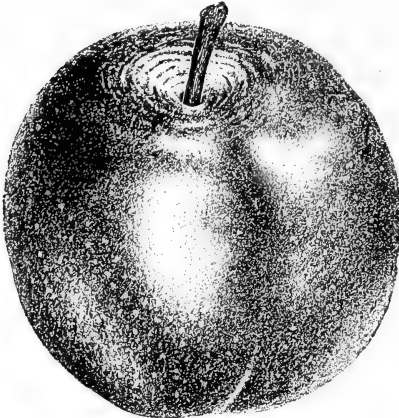
LUTTS. Ripe June 1. The earliest of all plums. Growth somewhat spreading; foliage heavy. Fruit of good size, oval, though sometimes pointed; dark red with scattered yellow dots, turns purple when dead ripe. Flesh yellow, buttery, melting. Quality sweet and good. An early and heavy bearer, with little or no rot. This is not only the earliest plum, but is of high quality in every respect, and its value can not be overestimated. Equally desirable for home or market purposes.

PLUMS.—Continued.

RED JUNE. Ripe June 10. A vigorous, upright, open grower. Fruit large conical, with deep stem cavity. Color deep coppery red, almost purple when thoroughly ripe. Flesh yellow, juicy, firm; stone small. Of excellent quality. Enormously productive, with no rot, makes it a leader among the market varieties.

BOTAN. (ABUNDANCE or YELLOW FLESHED BOTAN.) Ripe June 20. Growth erect, slightly spreading. Leaf broad, glossy and green, makes it desirable for yard or lawn. Fruit bright, yellow, almost covered with red. Flesh yellow, melting, rich and sweet. Extremely prolific, an early and sure bearer. The most extensively planted of all plums.

CLIMAX. Ripe June 25. An open, spreading, vigorous grower, leaf large, fine foliage. Fruit very large, deep red, with small yellow dots. Flesh firm, bright yellow, juicy and of unexcelled quality. Highly perfumed. Bears young and is very productive.



Burbank.

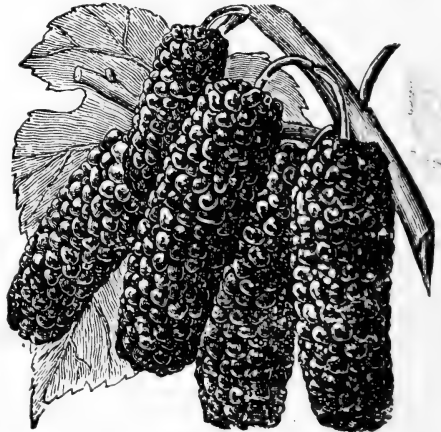
BURBANK. Ripe July 10. Habit spreading, tree healthy, rapid grower and vigorous. Fruit medium size, yellow, overspread with red, with lilac bloom. Yellow dots small and numerous. Flesh firm, yellow, quality good. Hangs well on the tree and is a good shipper. It usually overbears, and should be thinned.

WICKSON. Ripe July 20. Growth tall, slender and excellent to plant about the house. Leaf medium, deep green. Fruit enormous, pointed, light red. Flesh yellow, meaty, firm. Quality best. Does not overbear. It

is all that could be desired in a late plum. It is a surprise to all who see it.

EVERBEARING MULBERRIES.

But few know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and hogs there seems to be nothing better. Some who have them in bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year. Where it is known large orchards are being planted. The trees commence bearing when very young. By the fourth year they are usually in full bearing. They commence to drop their fruit in May and continue several months. Should be on every farm. No one who raises hogs and chickens can afford to be without them. We offer only the Hicks, which is by far the best of all varieties.



Mulberries.



Early Richmond Cherries.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry succeeds well through the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Carolina, but farther south they are rather uncertain. The varieties listed below have proved to be the best for this latitude.

EARLY RICHMOND. One of the most satisfactory varieties for the south. Fruit of beautiful dark red color; pleasantly acid, of good quality. Ripens in May and June.

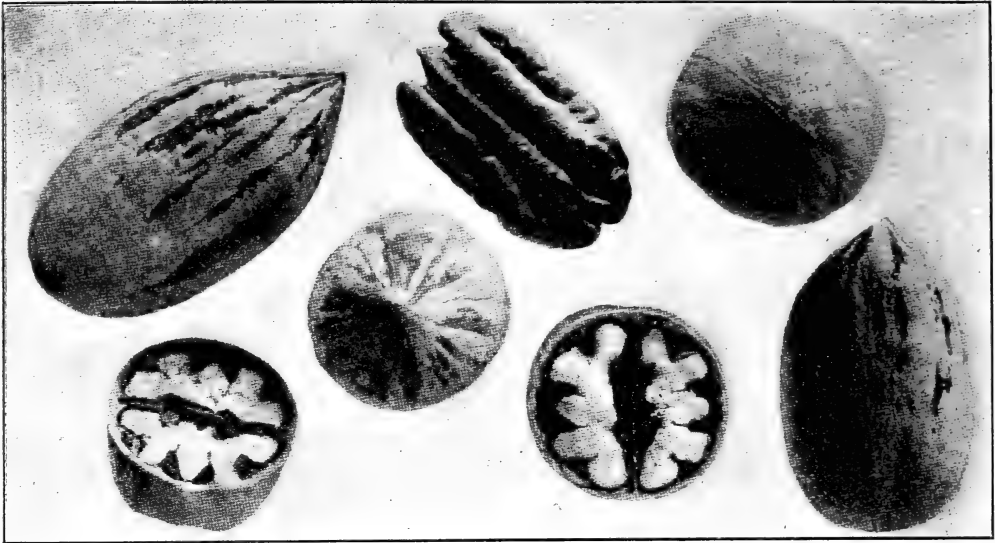
BLACK TARTARIAN. Fruit of large size, almost black; tender sweet, and of best quality. A general favorite. Ripens in May and June.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Medium size, blackish red color, tender, juicy, pleasantly acid. Very good. Tree vigorous and prolific. Ripens in July.

QUINCES.

The Quince is a well-known, hardy tree of small size, crooked branches and a spreading, bushy head. While it does well in nearly every soil, it will respond to a liberal dressing of manure each year.

ORANGE. Fruit large, roundish, bright golden yellow; excellent flavor. One of our most valuable standard sorts. Ripens September.



Pecans.

PECANS.

The Pecan is the king of all nuts. The improved varieties which have been introduced during the past few years bring five times as much per pound as any other nut. They are large, easy to crack, full, plump kernalled, sweet, of delicious flavor, and are liked by every one. They succeed perfectly over the entire cotton belt, and are doing well as far north as St. Louis. They will thrive in any kind of well-drained soil of average fertility, and have practically no insect enemies. The trees grow as large and live as long as the hickory. They begin bearing in from four to eight years, and at ten to fifteen years produce heavy annual crops of nuts. In addition to the delicious fruit they bear, they make beautiful and lasting shade trees. They are altogether good, and should be planted about every home in the land.

SEEDLING PECANS.

We carry a fine stock of Seedling Pecans, which we grow from selected thin shelled nuts. These do not always reproduce the kind of nut the tree came from, but a large percentage of those we offer will bear large nuts of good quality, as we get the annual crop from several of the best trees in the country, which we use in growing these trees.

BUDED PECANS.

We also carry a good stock of Budded Pecans. These can always be relied on to produce nuts of large size and best quality. They also come into bearing a year or two earlier than the seedling trees.



Sweet Pomegranates.

POMEGRANATE.

The Pomegranate is quite hardy throughout the southern states. It is a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, producing a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers. It bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by many. It should be more generally planted.

SWEET. Large, oval shape, waxy yellow, with crimson blush next to the sun. Flesh sweet and juicy, of excellent flavor.

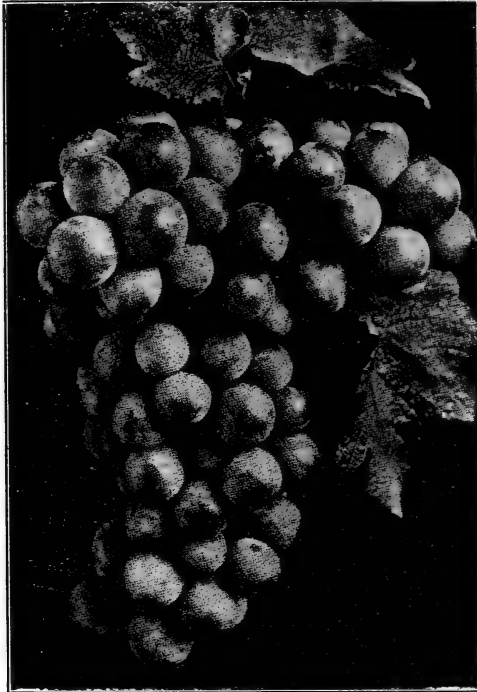
ENGLISH WALNUTS.

This is one of the most popular nuts on the market. It is large, thin-shelled and of fine flavor. The trees are desirable for shade, as well as for the nuts. Many instances have come to our notice of large crops and fine returns made by English Walnut trees. Heretofore we have been getting these nuts mainly from California, but there is much interest being manifested in their culture in the southern states.

GRAPES.

Grapes usually come into bearing the second year from planting. They require but little space, and where properly cared for, are an ornament to the yard, garden or field. They never fail to produce fruit, which can be profitably

used in many ways. It is stated by eminent physiologists that they take first place among all fruits in properties that tend to health and vigor in the human system.



Concord (Greatly Reduced.)

handsome. Extra fine table Grape.

NIAGARA. Ripe July 15 to 25. **White.** Strong, thrifty grower; bunches and berries large. An early and abundant bearer. Excellent quality. The best and most popular of the white Grapes.

NORFOLK. Ripe July 15 to 25. **Red.** Strong grower, thrifty and hardy. Bunch and berry of medium size. Dark red when fully ripe. Of excellent flavor. Much like Catawba.

CONCORD. Ripe July 20 to 30. **Black.** Bunch and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet; pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and a good grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation.

SCUPPERNONG. Ripe last of August and first of September. **White.** Bunches small, berries large and round; skin thick. Flesh pulpy, juicy, of splendid flavor. Free from rot, rapid grower and an immense bearer. Excellent for wine making.

MOORE'S EARLY. Ripe July 5 to 15. **Black.** A thrifty grower, bunch medium, berry large, covered with blue bloom. Quality good. Among the best of the early grapes.

IVES. Ripe July 10 to 20. **Black.** Generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market. One of the hardiest; strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunch pulpy, sweet, of fair quality. large; berries medium, black. A popular wine Grape.

LUTIE. Ripe July 10 to 20. **Red.** One of our earliest red Grapes; very prolific; strong grower; berry large, juicy and of unusually fine flavor; bunches large and

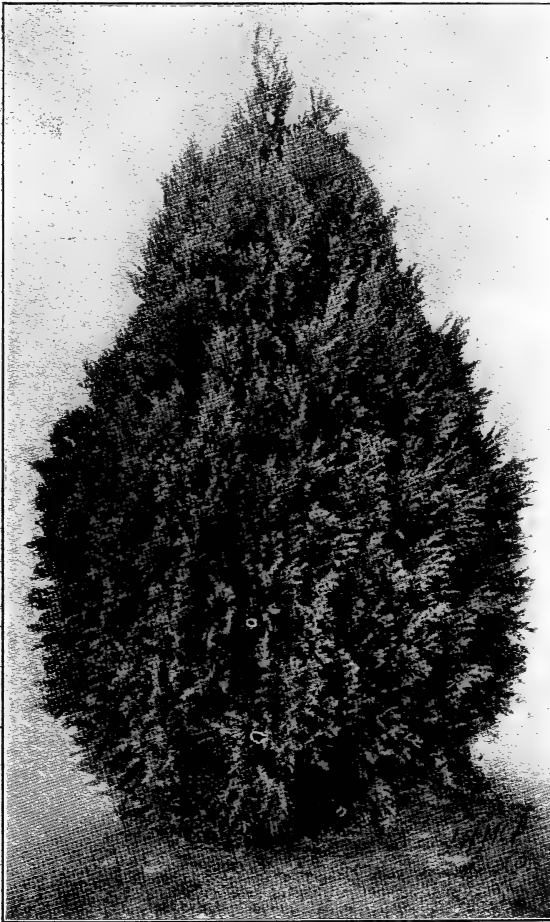
SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

ARBORVITAE, American. A well-known native species of great value, forming an upright, conical tree of medium size, especially valuable for screens and hedges.

ARBORVITAE, Chinese. This is the most elegant and charming, and justly becoming the most popular of the Arborvitae; the beautiful golden tint of its

foliage and the compact and regular outline of its habits render it unusually attractive.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Queen of all flowering evergreens. Broad, rich foliage. Flowers immense, pure white and fragrant. The flowers begin to open in May, which is the principal blooming season, but they continue to bloom sparingly throughout the summer and fall until frost. We have had them open on our grounds as late as November 20. The tree usually begins blooming at four to five years. The most magnificent of all our southern evergreens. Rather difficult to transplant, and requires special care to insure that they will grow. Remove the leaves when you plant.



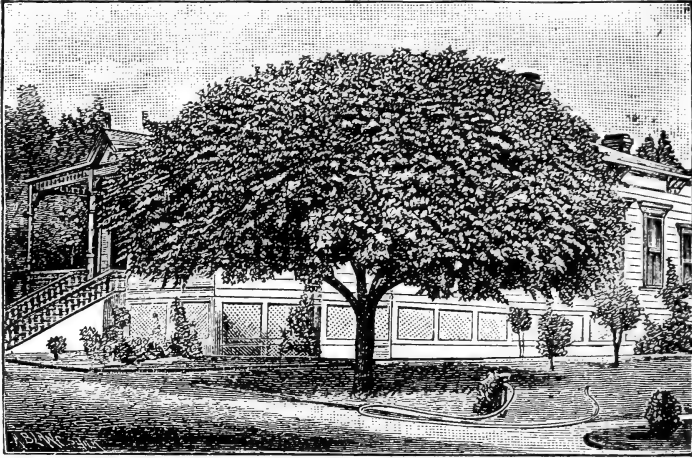
Arborvitae.

POPLAR, Carolina.

This is one of the most rapid growing shade and ornamental trees known. When a tree is wanted quickly, plant the Carolina Poplar.

POPLAR, Lombardy. A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. A very rapid grower and a handsome tree.

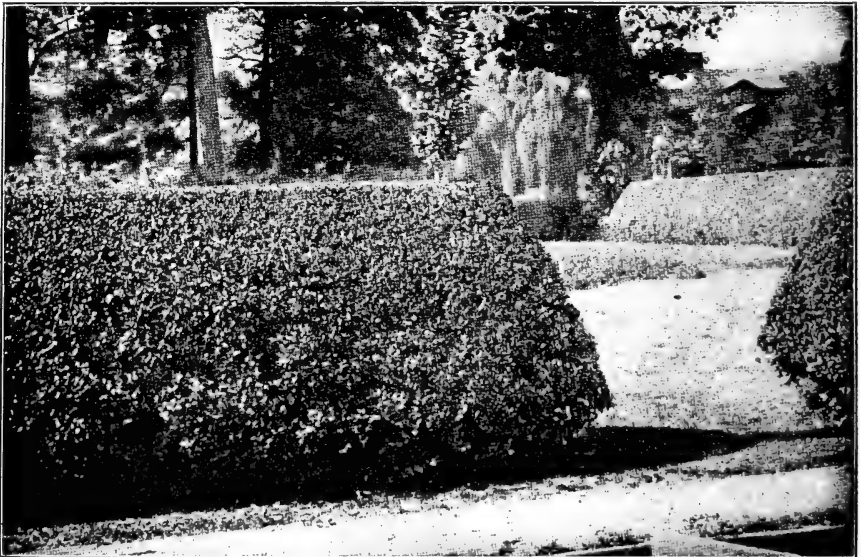
SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Continued.



Texas Umbrella Tree.

PRIVET, Amoor River. From the Amoor river. Fine, compact grower; leaves dark green and glossy. Adapts itself to any soil, and, where given good attention, will make a handsome hedge in two or three years. Evergreen.

SPRUCE, Norway. A European species of elegant growth, and when it attains to the height of fifteen to twenty feet, the branches assume a graceful, drooping habit. This is one of the handsomest, as well as the most popular evergreen trees. Very hardy.



Amoor River Privet Hedge.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Continued.

SYCAMORE. A very handsome, rapid-growing tree; leaves are very broad, and the tree produces a fine shade. Makes a fine tree to plant on the streets, as well as around the home.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. A sub-variety of the China tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and is of unique appearance.

WILLOW, Weeping. This is one of the most graceful and beautiful of the weeping trees; it is of rapid growth, attaining a large size, showing its greatest beauty in damp or moist soils, but grows well in any good soil.

THE ROSE.

The Rose is the most satisfactory, and one of the most beautiful of all flowers. In the south here it is especially prized, because of its hardiness and long blooming season. It is easy to cultivate, will grow in almost any kind of soil, and after once getting a good start, it needs very little attention. The varieties offered by us are all ever-bloomers, beginning to open their flowers in April, and continuing until November and December. We have selected these varieties from a long list that we have thoroughly tested, and can offer them to the public as an unexcelled collection that will give general satisfaction everywhere.

The plants we offer are strong two-year-old, field grown, and are ready for immediate blooming.



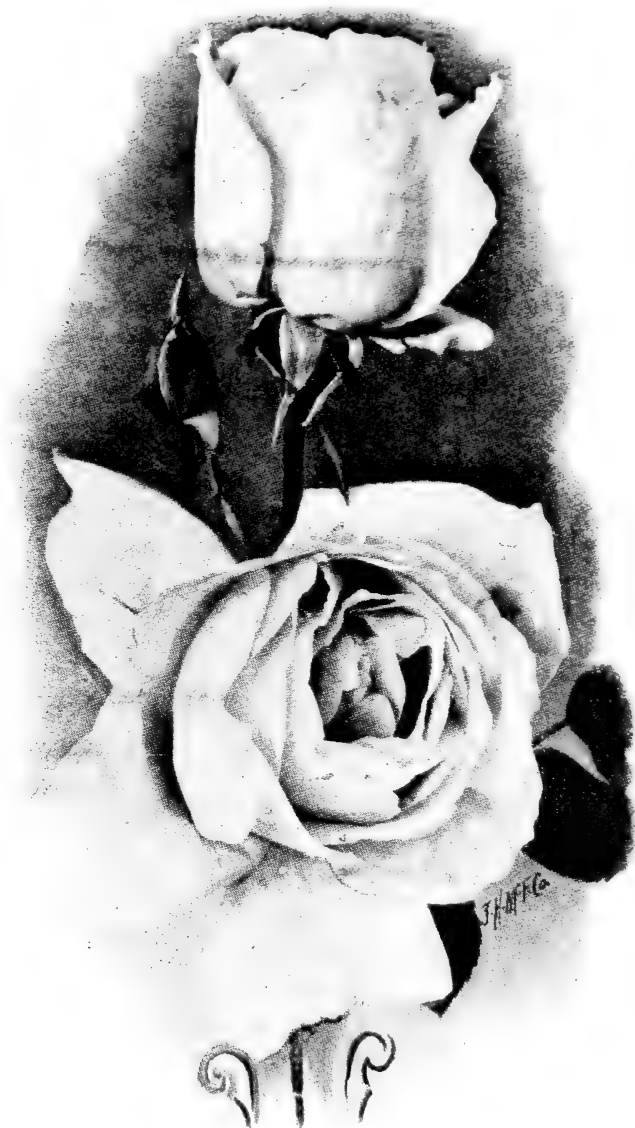
PAPA GONTIER. A fine, free grower, has an exquisite bud, open flower semi-double. Color dark carmine flushed crimson. A rose that everybody likes. Among the choicest red Roses ever introduced.

VICKS' CAPRICE. The Striped Rose. Its great beauty is impossible to describe. Flowers of enormous size that are perfectly double to the center, and of perfect form. It is very fragrant, and its color is a deep, satiny pink, with numerous stripes of pure pink and wide stripes of pure white, making it the oddest and most unique Rose in cultivation.

PAUL NEYRON. Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. Color deep, clear rose, very fresh and pretty; the plant is a strong healthy grower, with clean glossy foliage, and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the hybrid class, young plants in the nursery rows blooming

James Sprunt (Greatly Reduced)
almost without intermission from May to late November.

ROSES.—Continued.



Maman Cochet (Reduced One-Half.)

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Makes a strong bush and produces a profusion of very large, white Roses of very fine form. It is a Rose that always gives satisfaction. Large rose growers regard it as the finest of all the white bush Roses.

MALMAISON. A strong, healthy grower. Flowers large and double to the

ROSES.—Continued.



Paul Neyron (Greatly Reduced.)

center. Color rich flesh, shades deepening toward center. A profuse and constant bloomer. One of the standards for thirty years, and popular wherever grown.

PINK MAMAN COCHET. Much like the White Maman Cochet, except the color is pink. The buds are beautiful, full and pointed; the open flowers are very large and fine. One bush of such a variety is worth a whole garden of common plants.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. A vigorous grower and a free bloomer; makes a magnificent white Rose of large size. The buds are long and finely formed, and are produced on long, stiff stems.

METEOR. Dark velvety red. Large, fine-shaped flowers. A very free bloomer, and one of our best and most reliable red Roses.

HELEN GOULD. Color a warm rosy red; the flowers are very large, full and double; the buds are fine; the bush is hardy and grows rapidly. It is a splendid new red Rose. Try it and you will be pleased.

AURORA. A very large and fine pink Rose. The flowers are thought by some to resemble a large chrysanthemum. This new Rose comes to us very highly recommended.

ROSES.—Continued.

SAFRANO. A very strong and rapid grower. Long, slender pointed buds. A bright apricot yellow, changing to orange-fawn. Open flower semi-double. An old favorite, and popular wherever known.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE. Flowers very large and full, resembling a camellia; color rosy flesh, shaded with a border of carmine. A remarkable colored and very beautiful Rose.

MADAM ABEL DE CHATENAY. A good grower. Fine in bud and flower, large and full. Petals recurved, and of a beautiful creamy-rose color, tinged with salmon. A wonderfully bright and pretty rose.

CLIMBING ROSES--EVERBLOOMING.

MARECHAL NIEL. Climbing. Deep yellow; very large, very full, globular form; delightfully fragrant; the finest of all yellow Roses. In the north this Rose is of delicate constitution and requires careful treatment to get good results; here it is at home. A strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection.

GAINESBORO. Another magnificent new climbing everbloomer. Strong grower and free bloomer. The flowers are almost white, with a delicate shading of pink, and are unusually handsome.

JAMES SPRUNT. Deep, cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The most satisfactory of the dark red, everblooming climbing varieties in this section.

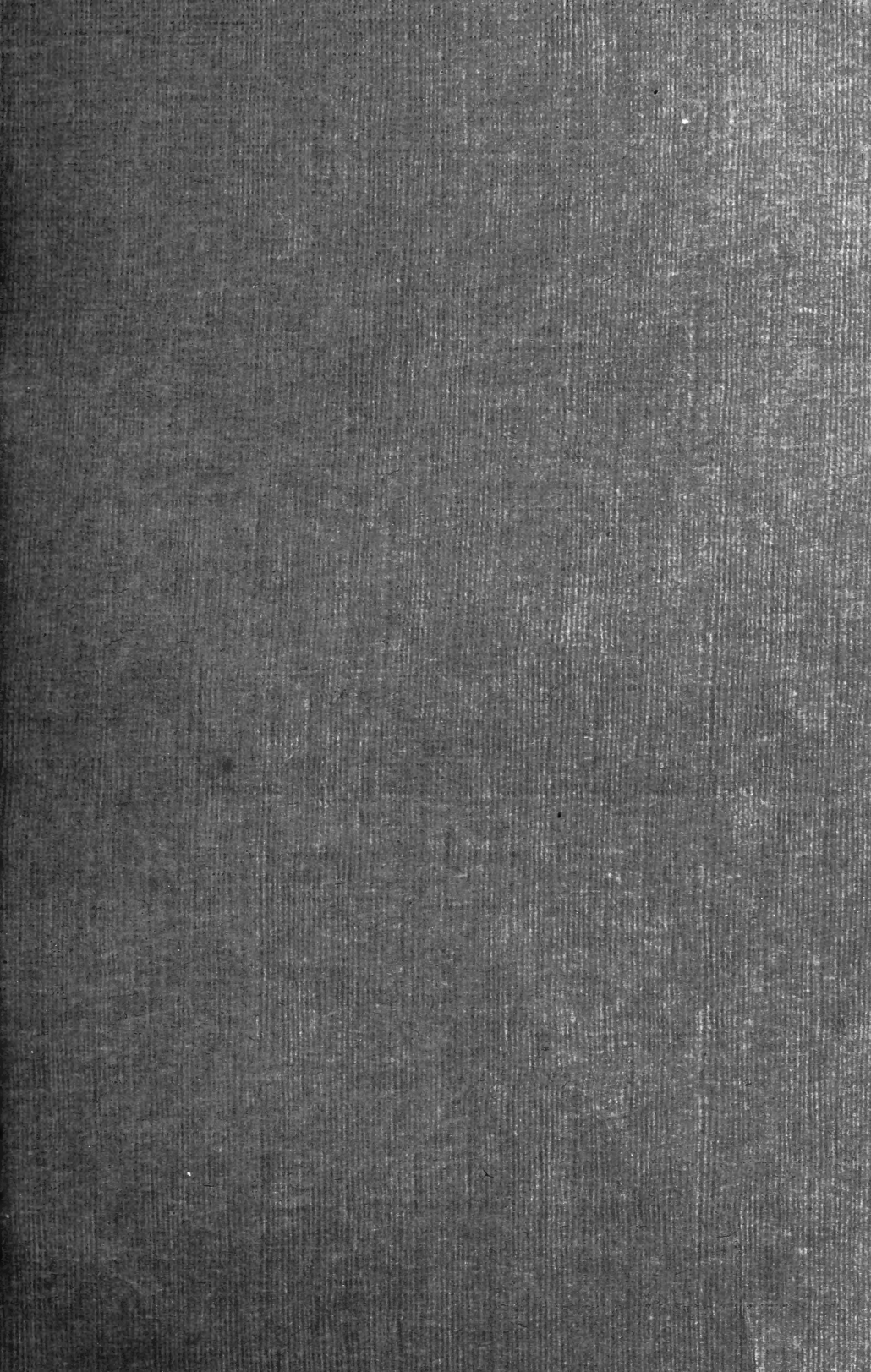
CRIMSON RAMBLER. From Japan. Plant is a vigorous grower, and makes a charming pillar Rose. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, having thirty to sometimes one hundred blooms from one to one and one-half inches in diameter, and remain in perfect condition a long time. The color is a fine, rich glowing crimson. Not an everbloomer, but a fine show in May.

CLIMBING MARIE GUILLOT. A magnificent white Rose, very large and double. A free bloomer and one of our best white Roses. A very strong grower; in fact, one of the very best climbers. Plant it and you will be pleased with it.

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Very strong grower and free bloomer; flowers pure white and very large. The buds are long, pointed and of exquisite form. Has a very fine fragrance, and altogether we feel sure it will more than please our customers.

WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON. Color rich coppery yellow, shaded with a lighter yellow, the buds are of medium size. Blooms from April to December. This Rose is of peculiar form and color, and by many it is regarded as the prettiest of all Roses. The buds are specially beautiful just before opening.

CLIMBING SOUPERT. Pearly white, with pink center; blooms very profusely through the whole season. The flowers are of medium size and are produced in clusters. A fine climbing Rose.



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