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DUPLICATE

ALVIN JAPANESE NURSERY CO.

CATALOGUE

1912 - 1913



Offices: Houston and Alvin, Texas.
Mobile, Alabama

CATALOGUE 1912-1913

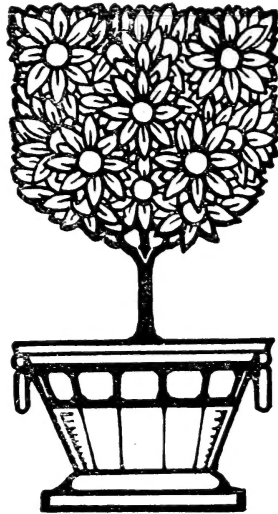
ALVIN JAPANESE NURSERY CO.

Incorporated

Capital Stock \$225,000.00

Growers and Importers of Japanese and American
Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees,
Plants, Seeds, Bulbs, Etc.

We Contract to Plant
and Care for Large
Orchards



We Contract to Plant
and Care for Large
Orchards

Offices: Alvin, Texas; and Mobile, Alabama
Nurseries: Alvin, Texas and Grand Bay, Alabama
Display Ground and Office: Houston, Texas



Satsuma Orange Tree—Three-Years-Old

Greeting



THIS small volume comes to you as we are enjoying our sixth and most successful year in the production of trees for the Southern States. We take a great deal of pleasure in presenting this booklet—first, because we believe that through it we are offering you the most carefully selected varieties of trees, plants, etc., adapted to the Gulf States that is to be found in the entire South.

Also we believe that the results that have come from planting our trees in the past, will make it an exceptionally welcome visitor. The rapid increase in the volume of our business and the growing demand for our trees among our old customers, together with the great increase in the new territory, is ample reward for the careful attention and often laborious efforts we have put in the production of trees for the comfort and pleasure of the Southland. Should we never become wealthy, we will feel that we have not labored in vain.

Our Purpose Is

To entrust each department of our business, only, to a man who has had a wide practical experience in that particular line and is thoroughly acquainted with the soils and conditions under which trees are grown in the South, after they leave our hands.

To give every department our personal and careful attention and inspection.

To have every man connected with our growing, digging, packing and shipping departments, so thoroughly appreciate and understand his responsibility, that every tree will near perfection and that they will reach the customer in such condition as to grow and become an emblem of our efficient service, and justify our friends in entrusting us with their future orders.

To let the truth of every statement in this catalogue be borne out in the results received from our trees.

Alvin Japanese Nursery Company

BUSINESS TERMS

Replacement at one-half Price—Should any of the trees which we furnish die (except by acts of Providence, over which we have no control), and are reported within four (4) months from date of shipment, our Company will replace them at one-half the price quoted in this catalogue.

Terms—Our terms are cash with order if for immediate shipment.

Booking Orders—All orders *must* be accompanied with a remittance of at least 25 per cent of the total amount of the order. Remittance *should* be made *in full* before delivery. When only part is paid with order, the goods will be shipped C. O. D. for balance.

Applying Prices—Five, Fifty and Five Hundred trees of one variety, at Ten, One Hundred and One Thousand rates respectively. This does not apply to badly assorted orders or to a long list made up of a few each of many varieties.

Small Orders—We do not accept orders for less than two dollars (\$2.00) to be packed for shipment, except in the case of seeds and bulbs.

How to Order—State specifically the size and variety of trees you want. Write your order on the enclosed order sheet. Give your name and post office address and your express or freight office.

Make Remittances by Post-office Money Order, Express Money Order, or by Houston, Mobile or New York draft. Cash enclosed with letter is entirely at sender's risk.

Packing—We pack trees and plants in the best possible manner, in bales and boxes, according to our judgment. We pack trees for arrival in good condition to any part of the United States or Foreign Countries.

Transportation Facilities—Our transportation facilities are excellent. At Alvin, Texas, we have the Santa Fe, St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico, and Trinity & Brazos Valley and Wells Fargo Express. At Grand Bay, Alabama, we have the main lines of the Louisville & Nashville and Southern Express. Shipments will be made promptly and as per instructions.

Booking Orders Ahead—The demand for trees, especially Orange, Fig and Pecan, promises to be unusually active, hence it is advisable for intending purchasers to place their orders early and thus insure the pick of the stock and be sure of having their wants satisfied. We book orders ahead and reserve the trees when one-fourth the amount of the bill accompanies the order, but we will not be held liable for more than amount received as payment on stock when loss or damage is caused by act of Providence beyond our control.

Buying from Dealers—We are not responsible in any way, assumed or otherwise, and will not recognize or attempt to adjust, in any manner, complaints from parties who have purchased trees from dealers who claim to get their supplies from our nurseries.

Shipping Season—We begin shipping trees as soon as they are dormant in the Fall and continue until sap begins to rise in the Spring—this is usually from November 1st to April 1st. We also carry plants and trees in pots or "balled" and they can be shipped any time through the year.

Contract to Plant—We contract to furnish trees, plant and cultivate large orchards anywhere in the Coast Country. Write us for terms and estimates for this class of work.

Import Orders—We contract for the importation of any Japanese plants, trees, seeds and bulbs, by special arrangement. Detailed information for such orders will be given on request.

Substitution—When out of varieties ordered we will substitute others unless otherwise instructed.

Error—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders and packing, but during the rush of the season errors may be made. Notice of such errors must be given within five days after receipt of the stock and we will rectify them.

SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS

Any good land that is well adapted to the cultivation of general crops, will grow trees successfully, however, different varieties of trees, when maximum results are sought, should be planted on land that is particularly suited to their growth and fruit. Do not plant trees on land that has failed in the production of other crops without first making a careful examination of the soil and thoroughly convincing yourself that the same cause will not injure or retard the growth of the trees. Alkaline Salts, excessive lime, petroleum or other mineral substance will have the same effect on trees as on other crops.

The same careful attention will be necessary in preparing and cultivation of trees as with other crops. There are probably more failures recorded in orcharding than any other enterprise in the South. This condition is usually credited to poor trees or to the soil; in most cases it is directly due to the lack of proper attention, to the details of planting and cultivation. This has also led many people to believe that orcharding is a difficult and precarious business. Orchardng is, in fact, easier, and much surer to produce you a good income, than corn, cotton or truck crops. **Prepare your land, plant your trees and care for them in the same careful and attentive manner that you use in handling sweet potato plants, cabbage plants or cotton,** and you will have an orchard, a park, or garden that will be a pleasure and the profits will discourage your further attention to less valuable truck or general crops.

Following is a quotation from O. H. Barnhill in Twentieth Century Farmer: "Many years of observation and experience in commercial orcharding in three States have convinced the writer that buying poor trees is one

of the greatest and commonest mistakes. The nurserymen are not to blame for selling inferior goods; because the planters demand them and it is their business to supply the demand. How men can be so short sighted is to me a constant source of wonder and amazement. The best trees cost only a few cents more per tree than the poorest ones, yet when full grown they are worth several dollars more. It is simply a question of loosing dollars to save cents. "The best is none too good," should be the motto of the orchardists. A few dollars difference in the price of several hundred trees is a mighty small thing as compared to the superior value of an orchard grown from the very best trees obtainable."

The trees described and offered in this catalogue are the best that can be grown by expert nurserymen. Our soil has been selected with a view to producing a class of stock that will sell on its own merits and will stand pre-eminently in a position by itself.

Planting Time—Removing a tree growing in field from one position to another, even with the best care and under the most ideal conditions, causes a disturbance in its equality and results in the destruction of a portion of the small fibrous roots, the feeders of the tree. To reduce these harmful results to the lowest possible minimum, it is necessary to transplant trees while they are not growing, or when they are dormant. In the South this period will, generally speaking, be from the first part of November to the end of March. The exact date when trees are in condition to ship is governed by weather conditions—continued warm weather and sunshine in the Autumn or early Spring will shorten the planting season, whereas reverse conditions will lengthen it. The trees, however, in pots or "balled" may be planted any time throughout the year without any injury.

Early Planting—The roots which have been injured in removing a tree from the ground and in the additional handling necessary in planting, require time to heal and to grasp the soil in which they are set. There will be less "bleeding" at these injured places if the trees are set while entirely dormant. The healing process will progress and will be entirely finished before the growing period begins if the tree is set early in the Fall or Winter. Thus, the tree will be in condition to make an entire season of growth, whereas late planted trees will often not make a growth until the late Summer. **Early planting is almost invariably the most profitable.**

Preparation of the Soil—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and sub-soiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a **subsoil plow**. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelfuls of thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure; or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

Selection of Trees—For this climate experience has taught us that one and two year old trees of thrifty growth (except peaches, with one year trees of which should be planted) are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas a four or five year old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots, and as little head to a tree as possible.

Preparation of Trees—Before planting, remove the broken roots, cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two year old trees should have their branches cut back to one-half their length, or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. For orange and fig trees, see pages 7 and 14.

Cultivation—To get good results from your trees, keep them well cultivated. Stir the soil frequently during the Summer. For stiff soils devoid of humus, sow rye, clover or barley in the Fall, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in the spring, and drill in peas. If soil is devoid of lime and potash, supply the deficiency with bone meal, hard-wood ashes, or a good commercial fertilizer. You cannot get a healthy growth on your trees unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food.

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

Certificate of Inspection

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that in accordance with the provisions of the **Orchard and Nursery Inspection Law** of the State of Texas, the **Nursery Stock** grown and for sale, exhibited and held for sale, by **Alvin Japanese Nursery Co., S. ARAI, Mgr.**, at Alvin, and Houston, Texas, has been inspected by **L. V. Touchy**, a duly authorized agent of this department, and at the time of inspection said nursery stock was apparently free from dangerous insect pests and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases

A printed copy of this certificate on any shipping tag attached to any shipment of nursery stock is authority to any freight or express agent in Texas to accept said shipment for transportation. **This certificate is void after July 1st, 1913.**

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 10, 1912.

Approved:

ED. R. KONE
Commissioner of Agriculture

SAM H. DIXON
Chief Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

During the past few years there has been wonderful strides taken in forwarding the planting and production of fruits—oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, plums, berries, etc., throughout the fruit belts of the entire country. There has been a great stride in working out the problem of successfully combating injurious insects, overcoming adverse soil conditions and perfecting water supply in the irrigated belts of the United States.

The intelligent, concentrated experiments of our government and various State Departments of Agriculture have wrought wonders in this great work. These efforts have resulted in an immense increase in the quantity and quality of the production of fruit in the United States. It has opened vast sections of territory to the successful production of highly profitable orchards, that were previously supposed to be unfit for this purpose. The efficient and comparatively inexpensive modern methods of combating scale, fungus and other obstacles have resulted in the reclaiming of thousands of old diseased, abandoned and previously useless and unsightly orchards and bringing them into remunerative and profitable condition.

There is no part of the United States that has been more favored with these improved conditions than the extreme Southern States. We are growing more fruit, more varieties of fruit and of a better quality than ever before. Our orcharding propositions when handled properly are not ventures—they are safe, sound investments; and will pay the owners greater profits than any other enterprise in the South.

While these great changes have been wrought in our production of fruit, there has been greater changes wrought, tending toward an immensely increased demand for our product in the American and Foreign markets. Our marketing systems have been revolutionized and are still undergoing such changes as are necessary to meet and overcome such conditions as are not efficient in results and satisfactory and profitable to the shipper.

The American people are now, and will continue to consume more fruit than ever before—we should prepare to meet this growing demand and share in the profits, instead of importing many million dollars worth of products annually that we can grow at home.

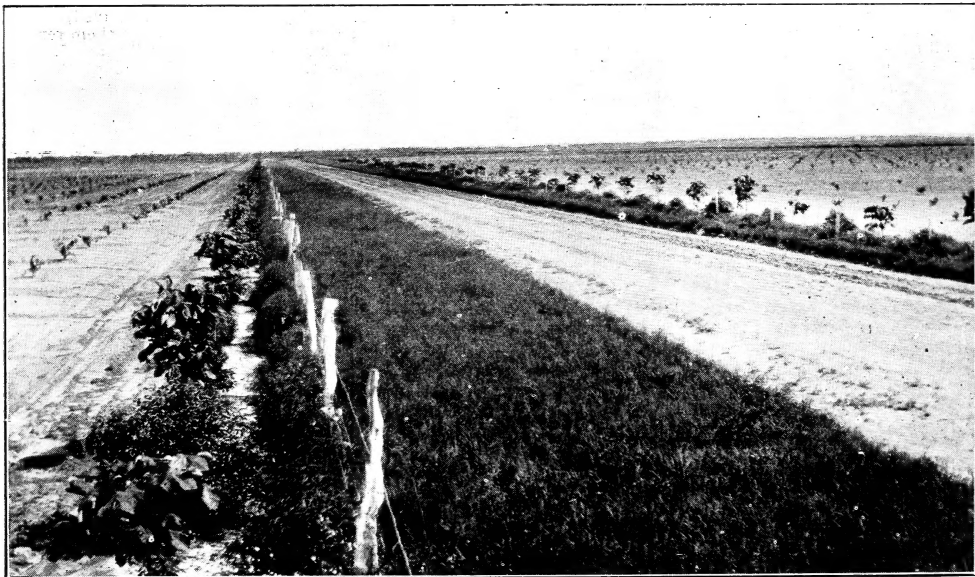
We have been extremely careful in selecting the following varieties of trees, with the aim constantly in mind to only offer those varieties that are adapted to the South. Our trees are strong and healthy and will produce you an excellent orchard.

CITRUS FRUITS

ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPEFRUITS, KUMQUATS, ETC.

Citrus trees of the seedling type have been growing in the Coast sections of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida for many years, and have borne good crops of well-matured and excellently flavored fruit almost every year.

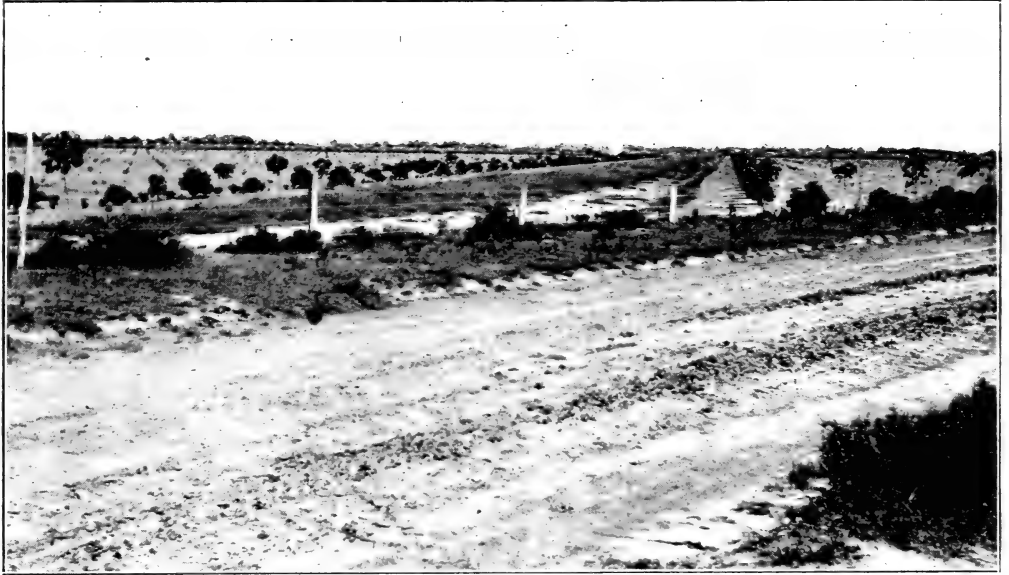
Stock—The recent practice of budding and grafting the cultivated superior types of oranges, lemons, grapefruit, etc., on Citrus Trifoliata, a hardy deciduous orange tree, has made them more resistant to low temperatures and consequently has established a solid staple industry for these sections. The Satsuma orange, which is already hardy of itself, when budded on Citrus Trifoliata, will become more dormant and resist a lower temperature than any other variety of orange. The use of Citrus Trifoliata during the past few years has established many beautiful and profitable orchards of the golden fruit many miles inland from the Gulf in all of the above mentioned states.



**Our Young Orange Orchards That Went Through With Little Injury the Freezes of 1911-12
Picture Taken in April, 1912, Alvin, Texas**

Fruit Department

Citrus Fruits, continued



Our Young Orange Orchards That Went Through With Little Injury the Freezes of 1911-12

Picture Taken in April 1912, Alvin, Texas

Dormancy—Too much cannot be said about the importance of keeping orange trees dormant during the winter season. This may be accomplished by judicious methods of cultivation, i. e., by planting Fall and Winter cover crops; intense cultivation during Spring, but stopping cultivation early in the Fall; selecting favorable sites, etc. We know several orchards which stood without injuries a most severe, killing cold, while all other neighboring orchards were destroyed, simply because the orchards were in a state of dormancy.

Protection—All of the California and Florida types of orange, grapefruit, etc., as well as the Satsuma may be grown for a distance of 40 to 50 miles inland, under proper soil and drainage conditions with proper care. However, the planter should insure his orchard by preparing to protect the trees against possible falls of the thermometer to 18 or 20 degrees F. The best orange growers in the most climatically favored sections of Florida and California have practiced and profited by artificial methods of heating, irrigation or otherwise protecting their trees. The cost of an efficient system of heating an orchard is very low as compared with the value of the crop. The banking of orange trees with earth during the winter is also practiced among planters of the Gulf Coast Country and to be found a very effective method of protection.

Soil—Select well drained, moist soil, preferably underlaid or mixed with clay.

Trees—One of the absolute essentials in producing a good orange orchard is to get trees true to name, and good, strong, healthy, well-formed trees that attain normal growth, dug with plenty of roots, and free from diseases and insects.

Our trees will meet these requirements—they are grown to bring satisfaction and profits to our customers.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

This is the hardiest species of citrus known in this country. It is deciduous and will stand a temperature below zero. It is almost exclusively used in Japan as a stock on which to bud, or graft, citrus trees of all kinds. Citrus trees budded on this stock are made hardier and will bear earlier, and the fruit is of fine quality, ripening two or three weeks earlier and bear heavier than if budded on other stocks and makes trees bushy and smaller. For the Satsuma orange it is the only satisfactory stock to use.

Citrus Trifoliata will grow successfully on alluvial lands, clay lands and soils underlaid with clay. It will not grow well on soggy wet lands, but it does require plenty of capillary moisture in the soil.

This is an excellent hedge plant for fencing and on account of its rapid heavy growth and long pointed thorns, is a splendid barrier against stock; it can also be used as a windbreak.

Sweet scented flowers appear in spring before the leaves, and the fruits round and golden ripen in Autumn, staying on the trees quite a long time. Citrus Trifoliata was brought first from Japan in the Spring of 1869.

We recommend Citrus Trifoliata as stock for all Citrus trees to be planted in regions subject to heavy frost or cold waves.

PRICES

	10	100	1000
8 in. to 12 in.	\$.50	\$3.00	\$10.00
1 ft. to 2 ft.75	4.00	20.00
2 ft. to 3 ft.	1.00	5.00	30.00

BALLED OR POTTED CITRUS TREES.

There are probably more Citrus trees injured or lost in transplanting the trees by exposing the roots to the sun or air after the trees have been dug from the nursery rows than from any other cause.

Hence, we very confidentially recommend to plant the trees lifted from the nursery rows with a ball of dirt, in which they originally grew, attached to the roots—they are then encased in burlap or set in pots and delivered

Fruit Department

Citrus Fruits, continued

to the planters intact. This will not only reduce the injury, and hence the percentage of loss, but will lengthen the growing season and make the tree bear earlier by one year at least. It is proven that the Satsuma and Kumquats will bear several fruits in the very same year if handled as above. We charge 30 per cent of cost of the trees extra for "balling" citrus trees. Prices on Potted trees of bearing size on application.

ORANGES—On Citrus Trifoliata

Our trees are not stake-trained or straight whips, but are well branched and low headed as is their natural habit when budded on Citrus Trifoliata.

Prices on "Home Grown," **low-branched, stocky** orange trees, on transplanted Citrus Trifoliata roots of three years old or more:

	Each	10	100	1000
1 yr. old, 12 to 18 in. Light.....	30c.	\$2.50	\$22.00	\$200.00
1 yr. old, 18 to 24 in. Well branched.....	40c.	3.20	28.00	250.00
1 yr. old, 2 to 2½ ft. Well branched and vigorous.....	50c.	4.00	33.00	300.00
1 yr. old, 2½ to 3 ft. Well branched and stocky.....	60c.	5.50	42.00	360.00
2 yr. old, 3 to 3½ ft. Heavy and Stocky.....	80c.	7.00	60.00	500.00
2 to 3 yr. old, 3½ to 4 ft. Extra heavy bearing size.....	\$1.00	8.50	75.00	650.00

Trees of the last two sizes at least grow much better if lifted from the nursery row with a ball of earth around the roots, so they will not suffer from transplanting. (For further information, see under heading of "Balled or Potted Citrus Trees.") Do not fail to read page 4, on replacement of trees.

We import annually thousands of the Satsuma Orange trees from Japan, the original home of the Satsuma, to insure purity of the stock and to meet increasing demand of large planters. Prices on Application.

In order of ripening, varieties may be arranged about as follows:

VERY EARLY—Oct.-Nov.—Kin-Koji, Boone's early, Satsuma, Sambo, Yatsushiro, Fukushiu, Marumikan.

EARLY—Nov.-Dec.—Kino-Kuni, Dugat, Nonpareil, Parson Brown.

MEDIUM—Dec.-Jan.—Kin Kunenbo, Washington Navel, Iyo, Tangerine, Jaffa, Pineapple, Ruby, St. Michael.

LATE—Jan.-Apr.—Mediterranean Sweet.

VERY LATE—Apr.-Aug.—Valencia Late, Naruto.

BOONE'S EARLY—Medium size. Good quality. One of the earliest varieties. It colors as soon as it ripens.

DUGAT—This variety has been successfully grown in the Gulf Coast Country of Texas for more than two decades, where it is highly esteemed on account of its fine flavor. Fruit medium, form round. Rind thick. Ripens in December. The tree is not as hardy as the Satsuma, but when it is frost bitten it recovers much quicker than any other variety.

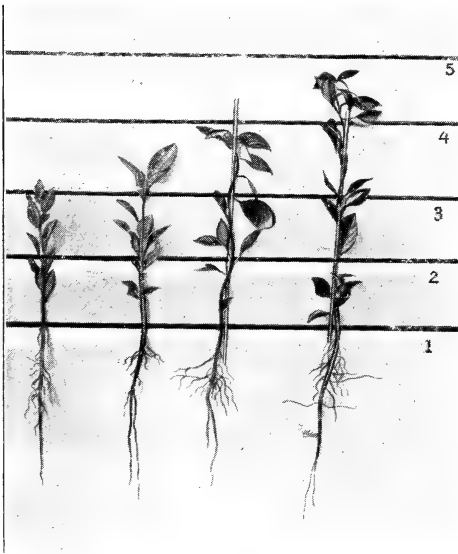
FUKUSHIU—Fruit medium in size; quality excellent; deep reddish in color. Very hardy. Season early.

IYO—Hybrid of the Satsuma orange and Natsumikan grapefruit. Large size, round, rind is rather thick and rough. Beautiful reddish-yellow color, peels easily. Pulp melting, seeds are very few. Juice abundant, sweet and fine flavor. The tree is a strong grower. Fruit ripens in December.

JAFFA—Fruit medium to large. Form rounded oblate. Color orange yellow to red. Peel thin. Pulp melting. Juicy and excellent flavor. Acidity and sweetness normal and well blended. The tree is thornless, strong, upright, of distinct appearance and habit. The fruit remains on the tree in fine condition for a long time.

KAWACHI (Syn. Yatsushiro)—Fruit medium oblate. Rind thin, handsome, deep orange color, separates freely from the flesh. Both tree and fruit resembles the Satsuma, and good keeper.

KIN-KOJI (A new Japanese Variety)—Fruit medium. Form oblate. Rind very thin with pulp loosely adhering, very sweet and melting. Color bright golden and attractive. Ripens earliest, nearly one month earlier than Satsuma. As hardy as Satsuma if not hardier. We highly recommend it to the Gulf Coast Country.



Orange Trees of Straight Whip



Well Branched Orange Trees That We Furnish

Fruit Department

Citrus Fruits, continued



Satsuma Orange Tree, Three Years Old

KIN KUNENBO (Japan Dugat)—Fruit medium size, round. Rind thin, adhering to pulp. Color orange yellow. Pulp sweet, of fine flavor. It greatly resembles the Dugat and is worth a place in every planting.

KINO-KUNI—One of the well known "kid glove oranges." Color deep orange or orange red. Form oblate, or much flattened. Fruit small to medium. Juice abundant; pulp melting. Rind thin and aromatic. Separates freely from flesh. Season November and December. Hardy and prolific. Seeds, a few.

MARUMIKAN—Fruit medium. Form oblate. Color, yellow red. Pulp sweet and good quality. Skin bright and thin; separates freely from the flesh. Tree dwarf and bushy.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET—Fruit medium to large. Smooth rind. Quality good. The trees are good growers, of distinct spreading growth. Nearly as hardy as Satsuma.

NARUTO (A new Introduction)—A Japanese origin. Fruit large, weight about one pound, oblate. Peel thin and separates freely from flesh. Resembling grapefruit in taste, but sweeter. The fruit can remain on the tree until the Spring or Summer, when it will have attained its full growth and becomes very delicious. Strong grower. Excellent keeper. It surpasses Valencia Late in quality and in size.

NONPAREIL—Size, medium to large; form flattened. Pulp tender and melting. Quality best. One of the very desirable early varieties. Vigorous grower and perfect bearer.

PARSON BROWN—One of the early oranges. Fruit medium to large. Form rounded or somewhat oblong. Color yellow. Smooth skin and fine texture. Quality excellent. Keeps and ships well.

PINEAPPLE—A most excellent variety, gradually gaining public favor. The tree is a strong and upright grower; perfect bearer. Fruit medium to large; peel thin, smooth and bright. Pulp juicy and of excellent quality. We recommend it very highly as one of the most profitable varieties.

ST. MICHAEL BLOOD—One of the best blood oranges. Fruit medium size; skin tough but thin. Juicy, fine flavor. Regular bearer.

SAMBO—Fruit medium, oblong. Rind bright yellow. Pulp deep yellow, sweet, juicy, seeds few. Fine quality. Keeps well.

SATSUMA (Syn. Unshiu or Oonshiu)—A seedless Mandarin orange. Size of fruit variable, about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Rind smooth, thin, deep orange color and peels very easily. Juice abundant, yellowish in color. Pulp melting, acidity and sweetness well balanced. Flavor sprightly and agreeable. Quality excellent. Season of ripening October to December. The trees are of dwarf and spreading habit. This is one of the hardiest oranges of the edible variety and is the most valuable variety to plant in sections subject to frost. The high quality of the Satsuma together with its earliness makes it one of the best varieties of oranges. The tree was first introduced into this country from Japan about 1880.

Fruit Department

Citrus Fruits, continued



Nonpareil Oranges

VALENCIA LATE—Form round or slightly oval. Size medium to large. Deep golden orange color, apex round. Rind thin, smooth and tough. Juice abundant. Sweetness and acidity well balanced. Pulp melting. Rich, sprightly and vinous flavor. Quality excellent. Season, April to June.

WASHINGTON NAVEL—Form round, somewhat tapering toward the apex. Yellow orange color; juice abundant; pulp melting; rich vinous flavor. Seedless. Sweetness and acidity well balanced. Quality excellent. Season, December to February, or later.

POMELO, Grapefruit—On *Citrus Trifoliata*.

Year after year, Pomelo is gaining public favor and is very rapidly creating a demand that will place this fruit in an important position as a commercial crop in sections where it can be successfully grown. It is now one of the most popular breakfast fruits on the market and the increasing demand together with the class of trade it appeals to, will maintain good prices.

The Pomelo is not as hardy as the Satsuma orange, but when on *Citrus Trifoliata* root and cultivated in such manner as to make it dormant during the winter months, it will not be seriously injured by a temperature of 18 degrees above zero. The hardier varieties may be planted in the Northern portion of the Citrus belt. Good healthy trees, well cared for should begin to bear the third year after planting. Pomeles should be planted in soil which is well drained but containing plenty of moisture; porous, sandy loam preferred.

Price on "Home Grown," low-branched stocky Pomelo on transplanted *Citrus Trifoliata* roots of three years old or more:

Price same as orange trees.

For Balled or Potted Citrus Trees, see page 7.

ASAHIKAN—Fruit very large and roundish oblate. Sections separate freely, sweetness and bitterness well balanced. Juicy. Tree vigorous and prolific. Skin bright red. Season, November to March. Good keeper and heavy bearer.

DUNCAN—Size large; skin tough and smooth. Quality fine. Strong grower and regular bearer. It is one of the hardiest and most popular varieties. Hangs on tree and keeps in fine condition until late Spring or early Summer.

FLORIDA COMMON—(Syn. Standard, which see).

MARSH SEEDLESS—Fruit large, slightly flattened. Skin very smooth. Pulp juicy and of excellent quality. Almost seedless. One of the most desirable varieties.

NATSU MIKAN (Syn. Natsu Daidai)—Form oblate or nearly round and large. $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter. Weighs from one to one and three-quarters pounds. Peel separates freely from flesh; light yellow in color. Like the Duncan grapefruit, it hangs on the tree and keeps in fine condition during Summer. Typical grapefruit flavor. Hardest of the variety. Strong grower and early and heavy bearer. It originated in Japan. The best variety for making Marmalade on account of its skin being very aromatic. Highly recommended for Gulf Coast planting.

STANDARD (Syn. Indian River, Florida Common)—Form oblate. Size large. Color very light yellow; acidity and sweetness normal; pulp melting, juicy, quality excellent, season, March to June. One of the very best varieties.

LEMONS—On *Citrus Trifoliata*.

Lemons may be successfully grown in the same soils and climates as Satsuma Oranges, providing they are protected from injury by frost; they will not withstand as low temperature as oranges or the hardier varieties of grapefruit. Select well drained, porous, loamy soil; fertilize and cultivate the trees thoroughly as soon as the danger of frost is past in the Spring and discontinue cultivation not later than September.

Prices on Lemon same as on Orange.

Fruit Department

Citrus Fruits, continued

KENNEDY—This lemon was originated on the ranch of Jno. G. Kennedy, Sarita, Texas. It is hardy, a strong vigorous grower and an exceptionally heavy bearer. The fruit is of good size, of typical lemon shape, thin peel, good keeper, full of juice and has a large percentage of citric acid.

PONDEROSA. Syn. American Wonder—

Form necked oblong, ovate pyriform, exceptionally large size. Flavor agreeable. Bears when quite young. Flowers are very large and fragrant.

VILLA FRANCA—Form oval oblong; fruit medium to large; color lemonish yellow; rind smooth. The tree is a good grower and very productive. Well worth while for home planting in the Gulf Coast States.

KUMQUATS, Syn. Citrus Japonica, Kin-Kan—On Citrus Trifoliata.

This fruit is the smallest of the Citrus family. The trees are very fine for pot culture; they will become fully developed, when grown even in a small pot; when grown as a pot plant during the Winter months they come into bearing early if kept in a warm room and will continue to bear during the entire year. They are continuously burdened with blossoms; small, medium and large well-matured fruits. The blossoms are very aromatic; the fruits are delicious as appetizers or as a dessert or to make marmalade, jellies, preserved in syrup or crystalized in sugar, etc. Fresh fruit should be eaten with skin which is very aromatic and agreeable to the palate.

Kumquat trees, when grown in the open ground, will withstand a temperature of 15 degrees above zero. As specimen trees they will attain a height of from 8 to 12 feet, with broad, bushy, symmetrical head and will begin to bear from second year after planting. They make a splendid border or ornamental hedge plant. The trees are prolific bearers and the fruits when gathered with the leaves and packed in small fancy boxes will sell for fancy prices in the Northern market. The market is particularly good in Holiday season. They thrive in the same soil with the same care and attention as other Citrus fruits.

Prices on Marumi and Nagami:

	Each	10	100
12-15 inch. Very bushy	40c.	\$3.50	\$30.00
15-18 inch. Bushy and strong, bearing size	50c.	4.50	40.00
18-24 inch. Very bushy and stocky, bearing size	70c.	6.50	55.00

MARUMI—Fruit round, quality fine. Tree forms a beautiful well rounded, symmetrical head, and is slightly thorny. Leaves and fruits are smaller than the Neiwa. Ripens two or three weeks before Nagami, but tree is hardier.

NAGAMI—Fruit oblong, one and one-half inch in diameter. Color golden yellow. Quality fine. Season, October to January or longer if left on tree. Leaves are the largest of the varieties.



Pomelo (Grape Fruit)

Fruit Department

Kumquats, continued



Pomelo (Grape Fruit)

NEIWA. Syn. **Sugar Kumquat**—Large, round. The best variety of Kumquat. It is very popular in Japan, where it was introduced from China. Color, golden yellow. Rind, smooth and aromatic. Pulp and juice sprightly and much sweeter than any other variety. Foliage compact, glossy dark green and very symmetrical in form. Prolific and early bearer. For commercial planting this is the variety we recommend

confidently. We claim the honor of being introducer of this variety into the United States.

Price on Neiwa	Each	10	100
12-15 inch. Very bushy.....	\$.75	\$5.00	\$40.00
15-18 inch. Very bushy and strong bearing size.....	1.00	7.50	55.00
18-24 inch. Very bushy and stocky bearing size.....	1.25	10.00	75.00

KUMQUATS IN POT.

The growing of Kumquats in pots is one of our specialties. These potted trees are dwarfed and trained by the Japanese experts to make beautiful and symmetrical shapes. The trees, individually, hold ripened fruits of golden hue together with unripe ones of light green, among dark glossy foliage of extreme beauty. These trees make the most handsome and novel table decoration during Holiday season—November to May. The fruit keep well on tree and will improve in flavor, as they are edible as dessert fruits without removing the rind. It will be a treat if the guests are allowed to pull off the fruits from the tree. We offer all three varieties. We pack them securely in neat, small boxes to be expressed to any point in the United States and to arrive in good condition. The prices below include pot and box. Confidently recommended as a Christmas gift to the north and east.

	Each	10
12-20 inches. Bushy and stocky, with 6-12 fruits.....	\$1.00	\$ 7.50
12-20 inches. Bushy and stocky, with 12-18 fruits.....	1.50	12.00
12-20 inches. Bushy and stocky, with 18-24 fruits.....	2.00	15.00
12-20 inches. Bushy and stocky, with 24-36 fruits.....	2.50	20.00
18-24 inches. Specimen tree, with 36-50 fruits or more.....	3.00	25.00

MISCELLANEOUS CITRUS TREES

SHADDOCK—On Citrus Trifoliata.

The Shaddock belongs to the same family of fruits as the Pomelo; there are two distinct shapes—round and pear shaped. The fruits of the Shaddock are very large, sometimes attaining a weight of 12 to 16 pounds; the texture is coarse and not very juicy. The pulp is used as a flavoring and for table purpose. It is also grown as a curiosity or ornament. They will thrive under the same conditions and with the same care as the Pomelo.

Prices same as Orange.

BONTAN (Mammoth Shaddock)—Fruit very large. Form oblate. Rind smooth; color lemonish yellow. Sweetness and bitterness well blended and of pleasing taste. One and one-half to two feet in circumference. Fruit keeps well. Good breakfast fruit.

UCHIMURASAKI (Pink Shaddock)—Fruit resembles the Bontan in form and is light yellowish in color. Flesh coarse, pink or reddish in color. Weight three to three and one-half pounds. Sweetness and acidity well balanced. An ideal breakfast fruit during the Summer. Good keeper.

CITRANGE—On Citrus Trifoliata.

Price same as Orange.

Citrange is a hybrid between a Trifoliata Orange as the male parent and a common Florida sweet orange as the female parent. The cross with the Trifoliata Orange makes it extremely hardy.

RUSK—This has the very great advantage of fruiting while still quite young, which, together with its rapid growth, handsome foliage and beautiful bright red fruit, renders it one of the most desirable trees for planting in the home orchard. The fruit of the Rusk is a beautiful little orange of excellent texture and exceedingly juicy. The bitterness is more pronounced than in grapefruit and the aroma is very strong and pleasant. The fruit may be used for making Citrangeade, similar to lemonade or limeade, or eaten as a breakfast fruit, if sugar is used freely.



Kumquat in 5-in. Pot With Two Dozen Fruits



Kumquat in 6-in. Pot With Forty Fruits

Fruit Department

Citrus Fruits, continued

YUZU, *Citrus Vulgaris*—On *Citrus Trifoliata*.

Price same as Orange.

OYUZU—One of the largest orange. Form round. Pulp very acid; rind thick with slightly bitter taste, but flavor fine; much used for cooking and confectionery. The unripe small fruit and blossoms are used as perfume. The tree is vigorous and hardy.

YUZU—This is cultivated in Japan for its aromatic skin, and sprightly sour juice, and is much used in cooking, answering the purpose of lemon in every respect. The tree is very hardy, growing well where *Citrus Trifoliata* will succeed. Fruit large, round; color yellowish. Rind thick and rough.

CITRON—On *Citrus Trifoliata*.

Price same as Orange.

BUSHU-KAN. Citron of Japanese—Form oblong and split into several points at apex, size large, color orange yellow. Rind rough, thick and very aromatic. Vigorous grower.

OTAHEITE, Chinese Dwarf Orange—On *Citrus Trifoliata*

Of bushy habit, beginning to bloom when less than one foot in height. Fruit small of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion. Desirable variety for pots.

		Each
12 to 15 inches. Well branched.....		50c.
15 to 18 inches. Well branched.....		75c.

FIGS

There is no more important and valuable crop for the Coast Country than the Fig. The Fig will succeed on almost any well drained soil, and the hardier varieties may be successfully and profitably grown 100 to 150 miles inland from the Gulf. The fruit when preserved is an excellent dessert and sells for good prices in the markets. A small tract planted to Figs and handled with a small inexpensive home canning plant, will amply repay the entire cost of trees, cultivation and the labor and expense of canning with a nice profit at the third year after planting. The Fig begins bearing the first season after it has been set and will rapidly increase thereafter until they are producing several bushels of fruit per tree.

While the season for marketing fresh Figs is very limited, on account of their poor keeping qualities, the preserved product put up at the present time in no wise supplies the demand, and we look for a very material increase in the fig industry. The demand is so great and growing that even the import duty of 2 cents per pound on preserved figs has never been found an obstacle to increased importation from time to time.

There is no other fruit that is a more prompt producer than the fig in the Coast Country. The tree requires a fertile soil and if deficient in fertility it should be supplied. Figs, however, need to be pruned back the first two years in order to shape the trees.

There are two principal methods of pruning practiced by the commercial fig growers. By one method, the trees are cut back to 12 or 18 inches above the ground when planted. Allow three or four branches to grow; when they have grown about one foot, pinch the terminal bud out and let each limb produce three or four branches. Continue this system until trees attain about desired number of branches and is symmetrical in form.

By the other, cut back the trees 4 to 6 inches from the ground when planted and let shoots start from the crown. Save only three or four vigorous ones, rubbing off or pruning back all others. At the close of the first season, cut back the three or four branches within 18 to 24 inches, after that trees are left to grow at will, pruning only those branches that are not vigorous. Thorough cultivation is very essential to obtain good results. We prefer and recommend the latter method of pruning. In the frosty regions cultivation should be stopped early.

	Each	10	100	1000
1-2 ft.....	15c.	\$1.20	\$11.00	\$100.00
2-3 ft.....	20c.	1.50	13.00	120.00
3-4 ft.....	25c.	2.00	18.00	170.00
4-5 ft.....	35c.	3.00	24.00	220.00
5-7 ft.....	40c.	3.50	28.00	250.00

THE TREES AND PLANTS offered in these pages are selected, nursed, disseminated and offered to you as the acme of perfection in present day horticulture—the results of the combined efforts and knowledge of men who are specialists in their particular lines; who have gathered their knowledge of plants and how to grow them from the leading horticultural countries of both Hemispheres; who know the secrets of plant life better than the physician knows his patient; our trees are the trees on which you should build the foundation of your future.

Fruit Department

Figs, continued

BROWN TURKEY—Medium size, yellowish brown in color. Pear shaped with short thick stem attached to strong neck. Flesh white or slightly amber color. A strong vigorous grower and good bearer. Fruit is of good quality and the tree is quite hardy. This is a desirable variety.

CELESTIAL—The fruit is medium size to small, of bluish or violet yellow. Very sweet, rich and delicious for table and home canning. Tree is a very strong grower, prolific bearer and is harder than nearly any other variety. It is the most popular fig in the States East of the Mississippi. We recommend every home should be supplied for home use.

GREEN ISCHIA—When the fruit is ripe it as-

sumes a light green color. Medium to large fruit. Tree is a strong, thrifty grower, and a good bearer. Fairly hardy.

MAGNOLIA—The most prolific and valuable fig for the States bordering on the Gulf. Fruit is medium to large, color white, or pale yellow with purplish tinge. Elongated, ovate in form, with short, well-set neck. The fruit is always borne on the new or current year's wood. A profitable crop will be secured the second year. This variety is far superior to any other variety in the Gulf section for canning and preserving.

TEXAS NEVER FAIL—Originated in North Texas—250 miles from the Gulf. Very hardy. A strong grower and good bearer. Good quality of fruit.



Japanese Persimmons

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Diospyros Kaki—Grafted or Budded.

The Japan Persimmon is one of the most delicious fruits in Japan. The trees are strong growers and are extremely heavy and regular bearers in the South. When the American people have learned to appreciate their great value there will be an immense increase in the production and marketing of the persimmon. This is one of the most important fruit crops in Japan and China. There is a general impression that the fruit is not palatable until it is on the verge of decay—this impression is erroneous, as the sweet varieties are very palatable even before they are soft. The astringent varieties are excellently flavored when entirely ripe. On account of their irregular ripening and to remove the astringent taste from the fruit uniformly, they should be treated according to the following recipe:

“Place the fruits in a tub or other similar receptacle and thoroughly sprinkle with alcohol, then cover tub so it will be air tight and leave a week or ten days.” When the cover is removed the astringency will be entirely gone.

Other methods of processing persimmons on a large scale and drying process of the fruit have been worked out by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. These experiments are given in Bulletins Nos. 141 and 155 on “Processing Persimmons,” which may be had for the asking.

Fruits of the astringent varieties are excellent when dried in the same manner as the fig. They are also used

Fruit Department

Persimmons, continued

for the manufacture of very palatable jellies and candies. From unripe fruits, the most useful Preservetine of wood, paper, etc., is obtained.

	Each	10	100	1000
2-3 ft.	20c.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$110.00
3-4 ft.	25c.	1.80	15.00	130.00
4-5 ft.	30c.	2.20	20.00	180.00
5-6 ft.	40c.	3.00	25.00	200.00

DAIDAI MARU (Astringent)—Flattened in shape, with extra flesh in bottom. Size medium, weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ pound. Skin yellow. Quality excellent. Grown by commercial planters on account of being a heavy bearer.

FUYU (Sweet)—This new variety was originated in Japan only a few years ago and was brought to this country first by us in 1911, and we believe is destined to be the most valuable addition to the list. It is one of the best varieties recommended by the Department of Agriculture of Japan. Fruit uniform, medium to large, weighing about $\frac{3}{4}$ pound. Roundish in form. Juice abundant. Skin very smooth and light yellow, changing to bright red. Quality excellent. Loses its astringency while yet hard. Tree is vigorous, bears early and prolific. Highly recommended for commercial planting.

GIONBO (Astringent)—Size large, slightly four-sided, weighs more than one pound. Shape pointed. Color, bright red. Juicy, fine texture. Loses its astringency quicker than all varieties of the astringent. The best of the astringent kind. This is grown very extensively by commercial growers in Japan. We introduced this into the United States in 1910. The tree is vigorous and thrifty.

GOSHO (Sweet)—Very sweet and juicy. Rather flat in form. Quality excellent. Nearly same as Fuyu in shape and size.

HACHIYA (Astringent)—A few seeds. Quality fine. Fruit very large, oblong, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely, pointed. Flesh yellow. Skin dark bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the top. One of the largest and handsomest. Tree vigorous and shapely.

HYAKUME (Sweet)—Fruit large and roundish. Early variety, ripens in September, turns sweet naturally. Average size of fruit, 2x3 inches. One of the largest varieties. Strong plant. This must not be confused with the astringent kind under the same name.

TANE NASHI (Astringent)—Fruit very large, without seed. Quality fine. This will not lose its astringency while hard unless subjected to processes previously mentioned. One of the most desirable market varieties.

YEDOICHI (Sweet)—Skin dark red. Flesh sweet, crisp and juicy. Very prolific. Ripens September to October. Size medium, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

ZENJI (Sweet)—Fruit small. Ripens in August. Loses astringency naturally without special curing. One of the earliest of sweet variety.

PEACHES

The peach is rapidly gaining favor in the Coast section and the recent heavy crops of fruit along the Gulf is conclusive proof that this fair fruit may be grown with every assurance of success. There is no reason why every farm should not grow plenty of peaches for home use and some for the local markets.

A peach orchard should be well and carefully cultivated during the Spring and Summer. The first two years truck or other farm crops may be grown between the trees and after this time the land should be plowed or disced rather shallow early in the Spring and then well harrowed until August. A winter cover crop of some sort is beneficial and is recommended. The trees should be pruned severely the first three years after planting and the pruning thereafter should be done principally for the purpose of keeping them open to the circulation of air; for symmetry and to keep the branches from rubbing.

We have been very careful to only list the varieties of peaches that are best adapted to the Gulf Coast section. Peach trees should be planted about 15x15 feet or 16x16 feet.

	Each	10	100	1000
2-3 ft.	15c.	\$1.10	\$8.00	\$ 60.00
3-4 ft.	20c.	1.40	10.00	80.00
4-6 ft.	25c.	1.80	14.00	100.00

ALEXANDER—Low spreading tree, vigorous grower; fruit small to medium; color pink on yellow ground; flesh white; for home use; ripens May to June.

ANGEL—Tree prolific; fruit medium size, round and slightly pointed; skin yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet; freestone; ripens early in July; for home use.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Tree of low spreading habit, vigorous grower and very productive; foliage heavy; fruit very large; skin greenish-white with splashes of carmine; flesh white, firm; flavor sweet; quality good; freestone; ripens July; good shipper; highly recommended for home and market.

CARMEN—Tree round and well shaped, vigorous and medium size; foliage heavy; fruit large, round and flattened at cavity; skin light yellow with crimson patches deepening to magenta in sun; flesh white, quality fine, freestone when fully ripe; excellent shipper; ripens June; highly recommended for home and market.

CHINESE CLING—Open, spreading and fairly vigorous tree; fruit slightly oblong, very large; skin straw colored with deep red blush; striped and splashed; skin thin, showing slight bruises; flesh, white, reddish at pit, soft and tender; mild sub-acid, quality excellent; prolific; good shipper, and also good for home use; ripens July.

DOYO—June; fruit medium to large and round; skin yellowish crimson; quality excellent; when ripe the peel can be removed readily with the fingers. This

is a hybrid between Tenshin and Shanghai and was originated in Japan. Cultivated for home and market.

EARLY ELBERTA—A bright yellow freestone, ripens two weeks ahead of Elberta.

ELBERTA—Tree vigorous, spreading, with heavy foliage; a good bearer; fruit large, skin yellow, rose tinted in sun; flesh yellow, firm and juicy; sub-acid; good quality; excellent for shipping and home use; a standard variety; ripens July.

FLORIDA CRAWFORD—A large yellow peach of Spanish strain; flesh yellow, very red at pit, juicy, melting, of rich vinous flavor; quality best; an exceptionally good canning variety; freestone; ripens July to August.

FLORIDA GEM—Size medium to large; roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin yellow, evenly washed with red; flesh fine-grained, sweet and juicy; excellent flavor; perfect freestone; ripens June.

GENERAL LEE—Medium to large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, highly flavored; best quality; very prolific; a cling; ripens July.

GIBBON'S OCTOBER—Medium to large; of exceptional good quality; color white tinged with red; flesh white, very red at pit; for home or local market it is very desirable; freestone; ripens September to October.

GREENSBORO—Vigorous low spreading tree, with heavy foliage, and fairly productive; buds and wood hardy; fruit large, oblong, compressed; skin velvety, light yellow, pinkish about apex and along suture;

Fruit Department

Peaches, continued

flesh white, sweet and juicy; quality good; cracks badly; ripens at apex first; highly recommended for home use; ripens May to June.

HEATH CLING—Large, oval with apex; skin white, somewhat washed with red; flesh white, firm, juicy and sweet; excellent flavor; cling; ripens about September.

HONEY—Fruit medium size, oval compressed, suture deep, apex sharp recurved; skin whitish yellow; flesh creamy white, juicy and very sweet; freestone; ripens July; recommended for South Alabama, Mississippi and West Florida.

IMPERIAL—Very large, round, oblong; skin whitish yellow freely washed with red; flesh sweet; juicy with decided sprightly tone; quality best; one of the best for West Florida, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; ripens June to July.

MAMIE ROSS—A low spreading tree of medium size, with heavy foliage and of medium productiveness; fruit large, round; thick skin, tenacious, light yellow, pinkish near apex; flesh yellow, sub-acid; quality good; home use, promising for some localities, particularly South Alabama; freestone; ripens May to June.

MAYFLOWER—A. low spreading tree; productive, fruit medium sized, oval; apex pointed; surface velvety, dark red and evenly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy and soft, sub-acid; quality fair; clingstone; a good bearer and a good shipper; ripens May; valuable for its earliness.

MIKADO—June to July; freestone; a deep rich yellow; of good size and fine quality; splendid variety for either home or commercial planting.

ONDERDONK—Fruit medium size. Skin and flesh yellow; productive; freestone; ripens July. One of the best varieties for Texas.

SHANGHAI—July; fruit very large, whitish yellow with red tinge; juicy; quality fine; native of China. The best variety for home use.

TENSHIN—Ripens in June; fruit very large, dark reddish green; flesh deep red; quality excellent; native of China, where all peaches are supposed to have been originated. Very prolific, and fine shipper.

THURBER—Medium size tree, low spreading; productive; fruit large; color creamy white, light crimson in the sun; spots small, red and numerous; flesh white, red at pit, juicy; freestone; quality very good; a good shipper; ripens July; recommended for home use.

TRIUMPH—A strong, tall-growing tree, hardy, very prolific; fruit medium to large, conical; color yellow, splashed with maroon, larger portion being covered with red; flesh bright yellow, red at pit; semi-cling but free when ripe; ripens June; good variety for home use or shipping.

WALDO—Fruit medium size; roundish oblong; color light yellow, dark red in sunlight; flesh yellowish white, red at pit; sweet and of good quality; freestone; suitable for planting along the Coast with other varieties of the Peento group; ripens June.

YELLOW ST. JOHN—Large, round to oblong; color orange yellow, heavily shaded with red; flesh clear, yellow-red at pit, firm, juicy, sweet, highly and sprightly flavored; tree vigorous and very prolific; valuable for home, for market and for canning; freestone; ripens June.

PLUMS.

Plums should thrive under the same soil and climatic conditions as peaches. Cultivation should be the same. The best results may only be expected when the varieties are of Japanese origin. The most valuable plums for the South are either the original Japanese varieties or varieties that are originated by crossing with some native kind.

	Each	10	100	1000
2-3 ft	18c.	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$110.00
3-4 ft	25c.	1.80	15.00	130.00
4-5 ft	30c.	2.20	20.00	180.00

ABUNDANCE—Large, round to oval; slightly pointed; yellow ground, slightly blushed; cling; of best quality; tree vigorous, very productive; one of the best Japan productions; ripens June.

AMERICA—Cross of Botan and Robinson; medium to large, globular, yellow changing to red, cling; tree very vigorous, bears young and abundantly; one of Burbank's best productions.

BURBANK—Large, round, dull red; has firm, sweet, yellow flesh; ripens in July; very prolific bearer.

CHARBOT—Large, round, inclining to conical, full rich red when ripe. Quality good; tree upright, shapely, prolific; ripens July.

EXCELSIOR—Fruit medium to large, nearly round, bright red with decided bloom; flesh yellowish; quality fine; tree rapid grower and heavy annual bearer; very fine variety for the Coast sections of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida; ripens in June.

GONZALIS—Japanese variety crossed with wild goose; fruit very large; color red; good flavor; good shipper and good keeper; tree strong, very productive; originated in Texas; a very good variety for the Coast.

GOLD—Cross of Japanese and American type large size, beautiful appearance; fine quality and a very productive variety; rich golden color; round; fine flavor.

HOWE—Southern production; heavy bearer; me-

dium to large; very early; ripens in May; cross between Japanese and native type; color rich dark red, over-spread with bluish-purple; flesh firm, rich and juicy.

HAPPINESS—Very large; cross between Japanese and wild goose; color glowing red with light purplish bloom; flesh firm, rich and juicy, very fine flavor. Ripens June.

KELSEY—Extra large; this is an exceptionally valuable variety; heavy annual bearer; heart shaped; color greenish yellow, nearly covered with reddish purple; solid, rich and juicy.

MCCARTNEY—Medium to large, roundish, oblate, pure yellow; excellent quality; ripens in May.

NONA—Large; color bright red; flesh yellow; high quality; regular bearer; ripens in June.

NORMAND—Large, heart-shaped, golden yellow, melting, firm, sweet and of good quality; nearly freestone; good grower, symmetrical; good bearer; ripens in June and July.

RED JUNE—Medium to large, conical and pointed; color deep red; cling; tree a good grower and prolific bearer; ripens about June.

TERRELL—Very desirable variety for the Coast; large, roundish with blunt point; flesh greenish yellow; meaty, sweet, juicy, good flavor; ripens in June.

WICKSON—Large variety, slightly heart shaped; yellow, blushed with red; flesh yellow, melting and good; upright grower; good bearer.

PEARS.

Extensive experiments conducted by the various State Departments of Agriculture and by different individuals, have proved that the many failures of pear orchards in the past has been due to the poor methods and lack of knowledge of the best methods of caring for them. Pear trees should be well cultivated during the Spring and until the first or middle of July and then seeded to a first-class leguminous cover crop. After the trees are two

Fruit Department

Pears, continued

years old the cultivation should be limited to shallow plowing and harrowing, being careful not to injure the surface roots near the trees.

Trees should be pruned to head very low and care should be taken each year to remove the many water sprouts coming out from the main branches—they tend to sap the tree.

A pear orchard can be made into a paying proposition if the right varieties are selected and they are well cared for.

The following varieties are being grown successfully throughout the Gulf Coast section.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft	20c.	\$1.50	\$13.00
3-4 ft	25c.	1.80	16.00
4-6 ft	30c.	2.40	20.00

BARTLETT—Clear lemon yellow, with soft blush, buttery, juicy and highly flavored; most popular of all pears; can be grown, but it is not at its best in the Coast Country; ripens July to August.

EARLY HARVEST—Large, roundish pyriform; color, yellow with blush; showy and early, but of poor quality; ripens June to July.

GARBER—Fruit resembles the Keiffer in size, appearance and quality; season, between the Keiffer and Le Conte.

JAPANESE SAND—A new Japanese variety; ripens in August; fruit large, round, single fruit weighing three quarters of pound; prolific bearer; very juicy and sweet; the best variety yet found in Japan; we recommend it to our customers.

KEIFFER—Fruit large to very large; skin yellowish with bright vermilion cheek; very juicy; flesh brittle; a little coarse, but of good quality for preserving; season, September to October. The best variety against blight.

LE CONTE—Fruit large to very large; pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellowish; when properly handled, quality is very good; tree is a vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage; very prolific annual bearer; season, July to end of August.

MAGNOLIA—Very large; shape pyriform—basin narrow and shallow; color reddish brown; flavor sprightly and good; ripens late in Fall; good keeper.

APPLES.

The Coast section is not well adapted to commercial apple growing. However, with careful attention to spraying, pruning and cultivation, we may have plenty of apples for home use. The conditions rapidly change from the Coast toward the inland, and 50 to 100 miles inland from the Gulf the results from planting of the trees will be much better.

	Each	10	100
2-3 ft	15c.	\$1.20	\$10.00
3-4 ft	20c.	1.50	12.00
4-6 ft	25c.	2.00	16.00

BEN DAVIS—Medium to large size; bright scarlet red striped, solid red in sun; round, slightly flattened at the ends; one of the most valuable varieties; good bearer; splendid keeper; hardy under a great diversity of conditions; ripens in December.

EARLY HARVEST—Rather large; color greenish, changing to yellow when fully ripe; good early variety; good quality; tree is a slow grower; a good bearer; ripens in June.

JENNINGS' FLORIDA—This is claimed by the introducer to be adapted to sections farther South than any other apple, and is without doubt the best variety to plant along the Coast; has been grown in Florida with good results for many years; fruit large, oblate

shape; color green, turning to yellowish green; flesh white, sub-acid, juicy and good; good for cooking or raw; ripens in July.

RED ASTRACHAN—Size, medium to large; bright crimson, covered with white bloom; good quality; flesh tender, fine flavor; good grower and productive; ripens in early June.

RED JUNE—Size medium; bright red; a well-known and very valuable Southern apple; fair grower; good bearer; ripens in June.

TEXAS RED—Large red striped; originated in East Texas; good grower; prolific bearer and good keeper.

QUINCE.

The quince is hardy, is well adapted to a great range of soils and climate and may be relied on to produce good crops of fruit regularly in the South. It is invaluable for flavoring confections, preserves, etc.

	Each	10
2-3 ft	20c.	\$1.50
3-4 ft	25c.	2.00

KARIN—A Japanese variety introduced by us. It is very prolific. Fruit large and pyriform, of excellent flavor. Ripens November. The best variety for preserving.

ORANGE—Medium size, rich orange yellow; roundish, slightly pyriform or conical; tree is vigorous and productive. This is the most universally grown of the improved quinces. Best for the South.

PECANS

It has been practically demonstrated that the Pecan growing is destined to become a very important industry. But only the trees of meritorious varieties should be planted.

The Pecan will adapt itself to a great many kinds of soils: The rich, alluvial soil of the river bottoms, the high rolling lands, and the sandy pine lands, extending from Virginia to Florida, thence into Texas and Oklahoma. The distance between trees should be 35 to 50 feet apart, according to the soils. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, peas, potatoes or vegetables. It may also be advisable to plant small fruit

Fruit Department

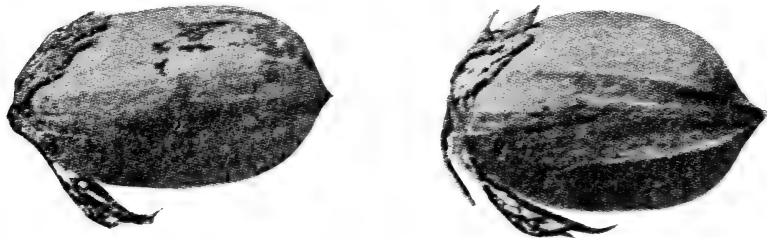
Pecans, continued

trees in combination with the pecan, such as peach, plum, fig, and orange, of dwarf varieties, etc., with view to cut down the fruit trees after service of usefulness.

It is a mistake to think that pecans do not need cultivation. They must be cultivated and fertilized. Budded or grafted trees, if well cared for, will bear at five years of age, but paying crops cannot be expected until when the trees are seven to ten years old. The tree at such age will produce from fifteen to fifty pounds of nuts.

The cultivation for a Pecan tree does not differ from that given other kinds of fruit trees.

As shade trees they make fine specimens and they are well adapted for street and garden planting.



Pecans

Grafted or Budded Paper-Shell Pecans.

	Each	10	100	1000
1-2 ft	70c.	\$ 6.50	\$60.00	\$550.00
2-3 ft	75c.	7.00	65.00	600.00
3-4 ft	85c.	8.00	75.00	680.00
4-5 ft	\$1.10	10.00	90.00	850.00

ALLEY—This nut is of medium size and of very good quality. The tree is a rapid grower and bears while very young.

BRADLEY—This is a very excellent nut. It has a very thin shell and is easily cracked, permitting the removal of the kernel whole. Forty-five to fifty nuts per pound. Begins to bear very early.

CENTENNIAL—Shell of medium thickness, with corky partitions; of very best quality; very hardy.

COLUMBIA—This nut is very large, thirty-five to forty nuts per pound. Very sweet and highly flavored; vigorous growing tree.

CURTIS—A medium sized pecan, with bright, clean shell, marked with a few purplish specks; ovate, round at base, pointed at the apex.; shell very thin; cracking quality excellent; kernel light yellow, plump and full; rich, sweet nutty flavor; quality best. A desirable nut for home use or market. A regular bearer.

DELMAS—Size large, ovate; dark gray in color, marked with specks and streaks; shell medium thick; cracking quality good; kernel bright yellow; flavor sweet; quality good; early bearer.

FROTSCHER—Nuts large, oblong; widely

planted; kernel full; of good quality. This is the variety that was planted on Governor Hogg's grave.

JAMES—Nuts large; oblong. Flavor very good, sweet; quality very good. Shell, thin; cracking quality very good.

MONEY-MAKER—Size medium, oblong. Texture firm, solid; flavor sweet and quality very good.

PABST—This is an excellent nut and is planted very extensively in Georgia.

RANDALL—Medium to large size; oval shape with moderately thin shell; this is an early and regular bearer.

SCHLEY—A free grower and a satisfactory bearer; nuts of medium size, oblong, slightly flattened; shell thin, reddish brown color; flavor one of the best.

STUART—A favorite in Mississippi, where it originated; it is bearing in several part of Texas and is giving eminent satisfaction.

TECHE—Full plump kernel of excellent quality; tree is very productive and is well worth planting in any orchard.

VAN DEMAN—Large, long pecan; widely planted and highly esteemed in all the Southern States.

SEEDLING PECANS.

These seedling trees are grown from selected nuts of native pecans. They are recommended as shade or avenue trees. They are also used as stock for grafting named varieties.

	Each	10	100
1-2 ft	25c.	\$2.00	\$15.00
2-3 ft	30c.	2.50	20.00
3-4 ft	35c.	3.00	25.00

WALNUTS

JAPAN WALNUTS.

The Japan Walnuts are well adapted for the South and no orchard should be without a few trees. In habit of growth they are low and spreading, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, with a spread of branch about the same distance. While the shells are thick the meats are sweet and of very fine quality. The shells may be easily cracked open by soaking the nuts in hot water for a short period. The tree makes beautiful lawn or shade trees. We offer two varieties.

	Each	10	100
1-2 ft	25c.	\$2.00	\$15.00
2-3 ft	35c.	3.00	20.00

JAGLANS CORDIFORMIS—Nut broad, pointed, flattened; medium sized. If cracked longitudinally, the kernel can be removed entire.

JAGLANS SIEBOLDIANA—Shaped like the butternut. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut A handsome tree. Hardy in all parts of the country.

Fruit Department

Walnuts, continued

BLACK WALNUT—*Juglans Nigra*.

One of our most noteworthy native trees. The nuts, though thick-shelled, are rich, oily and sweet. The trees grow to large size, with wide-spreading habit. Its timber is more valuable for cabinet work than any other native timber. It is also successfully used as stock for English or Persian walnut. Its beautiful form and dense foliage make a good ornamental shade tree. It thrives best on well drained land, and should not be planted on wet soil.

1-1½ ft.	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	25c.	\$2.00
	35c.	3.00

ENGLISH WALNUTS—Thin Shelled, or Madeira Nuts.

Nuts large, oblong; shell thin; of fine quality.

1-1½ ft.	Each	10
1½-2 ft.	25c.	\$2.00
	35c.	3.00

JAPAN CHESTNUT.

The Japan Chestnut grows well in nearly all parts of the lower South, and makes handsome, spreading, dense-leaved trees. The leaves are narrow, pointed, deeply notched, deep green above, light beneath. The nuts are large, usually from two to five or seven in a bur. The nuts are esteemed by most people and are very good, especially when cooked. The trees make handsome lawn specimens and are very desirable. They should be planted on well drained, though moist soil of good quality for best results. They make a valuable addition to any collection of nut trees and should have a place in every fruit-garden throughout the region in which they may be cultivated.

1 to 2 feet.	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.	25c.	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet.	30c.	2.50
	40c.	3.50

GRAPES

We have for some years been making some careful investigations concerning the merits of the grape as a commercial crop for that portion of the Southern States bordering on, or within, 40 or 50 miles of the Gulf of Mexico. It has for many years been a well-known fact that grapes would thrive with a good degree of success in the interior portions of Texas and Louisiana, and they have been very successfully cultivated for many years in the extreme Southern portions of Mississippi and Alabama. The conditions under which they are grown in Mississippi and are in some respects very similar, but in others very different to the conditions of the Texas and Louisiana Coast. The soil in the former locality is "rolling," has better natural drainage, and in most parts, a greater portion of mineral matter is available for the use of the vine. This latter point is worthy of consideration in planting a vineyard.

We are now confident that, with proper selection of varieties, careful cultivation, good drainage, and carefully prepared trellises or arbors, constructed with a view of giving the fruit and foliage plenty of ventilation, grapes may be grown with a degree of success that will amply repay the grower for his efforts and a good profit besides.

There is not another department of horticulture that offers quicker returns combined with more real pleasure than arboriculture.

Varieties should be selected with a view to earliness, also those varieties should be avoided which have a tendency to blister when exposed to the sun, or burst when there is an excess of moisture in the atmosphere. The following varieties have been carefully selected with these and other defective qualities carefully considered. We recommend them to planters in the Coast section.

[TRELLIS OR BUNCH GRAPES.

These varieties are adapted to successful cultivation in South and East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. They should be trained to trellises or arbors. They should have a rather severe pruning annually in the winter season, leaving 4 or 5 eyes on the current year's growth.

Grapes in the South should be fertilized with cotton seed or cotton seed meal in connection with ground bone, kainit and soluble phosphates.

The vines should be planted about 9x12 feet in straight rows, and if arbors are used, they should be constructed so as to permit cultivation with a horse plow. Weeds and all other foreign growth should be removed from the row with a hoe and the ground well mulched during the period of growth.

1 year.	Each	10	100	1000
2 years.	15c.	\$1.20	\$ 9.00	\$ 80.00
	20c.	1.50	12.00	110.00

AGAWAM—One of the best red varieties; large; pulp tender; sweet; ripens in August.

BRIGHTON—Bunches medium; berries large and reddish, skin thin; pulp tender, sweet and of excellent flavor and quality. A shy bearer.

CLINTON—Vigorous growing vine; heavy bearer of round, medium sized black fruit, in rather small bunches; very juicy and pulpy.

CONCORD—July. Large, blue or blue-black. Perhaps no grape is so successful as this variety over so wide a range of territory. Good grape as table and wine variety.

DELAWARE—June. Medium to small, with very thin, tender, red or pink skin. One of the most delicious of the bunch grapes. While the vine is not a fast grower it lives and grows where some others fail.

ELVIRA—Strong grower; extremely heavy bearer; small to medium bunch, compact; pale green sometimes streaked with red; good variety for the lower South; ripens July and August.

MOORE'S EARLY—Large berries; small bunches; round, blue-black; very early; a good market variety.

NIAGARA (Syn. White Concord)—July. Large, amber-white berry; good quality; succeeds well in all sections of the South.

SALEM—Medium cluster; large coppery red berry good quality; ripens July to August; very productive and vigorous.

WILDER—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round and black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet; ripens with Concord; good grower and bearer.

Fruit Department

Grapes, continued

BULLACE, OR MUSCADINE TYPE—*Vitis Rotundifolia*, or *Vulpina*.

This type is adapted only for the South, and of no value to the North or West. Free from disease. The fruit keeps well. Prolific and the cultivation simplest. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in the row. Train on arbor or trellis; heavy pruning is not required.

Price same as bunch grape.

EDEN—Medium sized black berries, somewhat acid; a good wine grape; early and productive bearer.

FLOWERS—Purplish-black; bunches medium sized; sweet, vinous; fine quality; the most popular of the Muscadines; ripens August to September.

JAMES—Largest of the Muscadines; prolific; black, juicy and sweet; a valuable variety.

SCUPPERNONG—Large bronze yellow; juicy, good wine grape; eight to ten berries to the cluster; the best known and most popular of the Muscadine type.

THOMAS—Very large; black; eight to ten berries to the cluster; good wine variety; ripens in August.

VINIFERA OR CALIFORNIA TYPE.

These varieties are particularly suited to the irrigation belt in South and Southwest Texas and Old Mexico. The Vinifera type of grapes should be planted about 5 feet apart in the row and rows about 7 feet apart. The vines should be trained and pruned in the stump method. Very close severe pruning when the leaves fall.

	Each	10	100
1 year	20c.	\$1.50	\$12.00
2 years	25c.	2.00	18.00

FLAME TOKAY—Very vigorous, prolific; large cluster and a very large berry; bright pink; firm and plenty of rich tender pulp; fine quality when fully ripe; good shipper; ripens September.

MALAGA—A strong grower and very productive; bunches very large; berries oval, yellowish green; quality good; may be used as a raisin grape.

MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA—Bunches large,

long and loose; berry oval to round; yellowish green; planted extensively for raisins; ripens in August.

THOMPSON'S SEEDLESS—An immense bearer of medium sized, high quality berries; fine for home use and for raisins; seedless; ripens August.

WHITE TOKAY—Bunches very large, rather compact; berries large, greenish white; pulp sweet, firm and good; a very valuable variety.

STRAWBERRIES.

100	1000	10,000
75c.	\$3.50	\$30.00

KLONDYKE—Foliage heavy, dark green, will not rust, long stems. The Klondyke is the most popular, most productive, best shipper and the most prolific of all strawberries for the South. Berry is large, conical, pointed at apex and flattened at the stem end.

Bright rich red; very pleasing appearance.

EXCELSIOR—Very early; large size, almost round and slightly pointed. Very productive, profitable and will stand drouth and heat.

DEWBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries and Dewberries are an absolutely certain crop—they will produce a heavy crop of fruit every season. They should be planted in rich soil and well cultivated and fertilized. Prune the plants severely after the crop is gathered in the summer, removing the old wood.

60c. for 10; \$1.25 for 25; \$4.00 per 100.

DALLAS BLACKBERRY—Large, prolific, good, firm and good shipper; a strong growing native berry.

MCDONALD—Cross between dewberry and blackberry; large, vigorous, excellent and valuable; very early and prolific.

ROGER'S DEWBERRY—Very large black berries, vigorous and prolific. Originated in Alvin, Texas.

HAUPTBERRY.

Cross; the most prolific and productive of all berries. Will grow over a wide territory, bringing a large

profit to the planters.
80c. for 10; \$2.00 for 25; \$6.00 per 100.

HIMALAYA BERRY.

This is a recent introduction and is very extensively advertised for its wonderful growth and long season of fruiting, beginning in July and ending Oc-

tber. It grows like grape vines on trellis or arbor, and is beautiful with its shell-pink blossoms.

25c. each; \$2.00 for 10; \$15.00 per 100.

PUNICA GRANATUM—Pomegranate.

Perfectly hardy in the South. The flowers grow in great profusion and make a fine contrast with the green foliage. The fruit is used in making jellies, marmalades and acid drinks, and is highly esteemed for this purpose. The fruit carries well to the distant markets. The demand for this fruit is increasing.

	Each	10	100
1-2 ft	30c.	\$2.50	\$20.00
2-3 ft	40c.	3.50	30.00
3-4 ft	50c.	4.50	40.00

SUBACID—Fruit large and bright colored with pinkish pulp; juicy; sub-acid.

Fruit Department

MULBERRIES

For prices and descriptions, see pages 22, 33.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA—Loquat, Japanese Medlar, Biwa of the Japanese.

For prices and description, see pages 22, 27.

ELEAGNUS—Japan Oleaster.

For prices and description, see page 36.



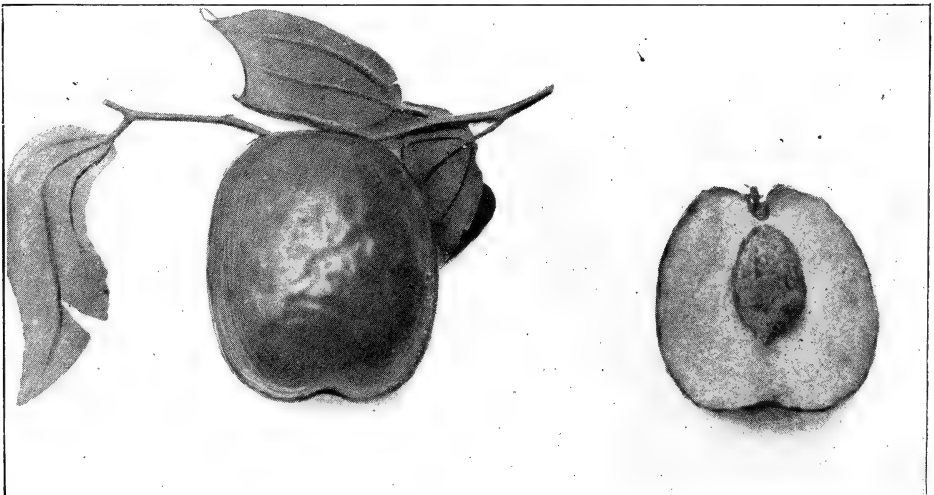
A Spray of Japanese Dates

ZIZYPHU'S VULGARIS JAPONICA

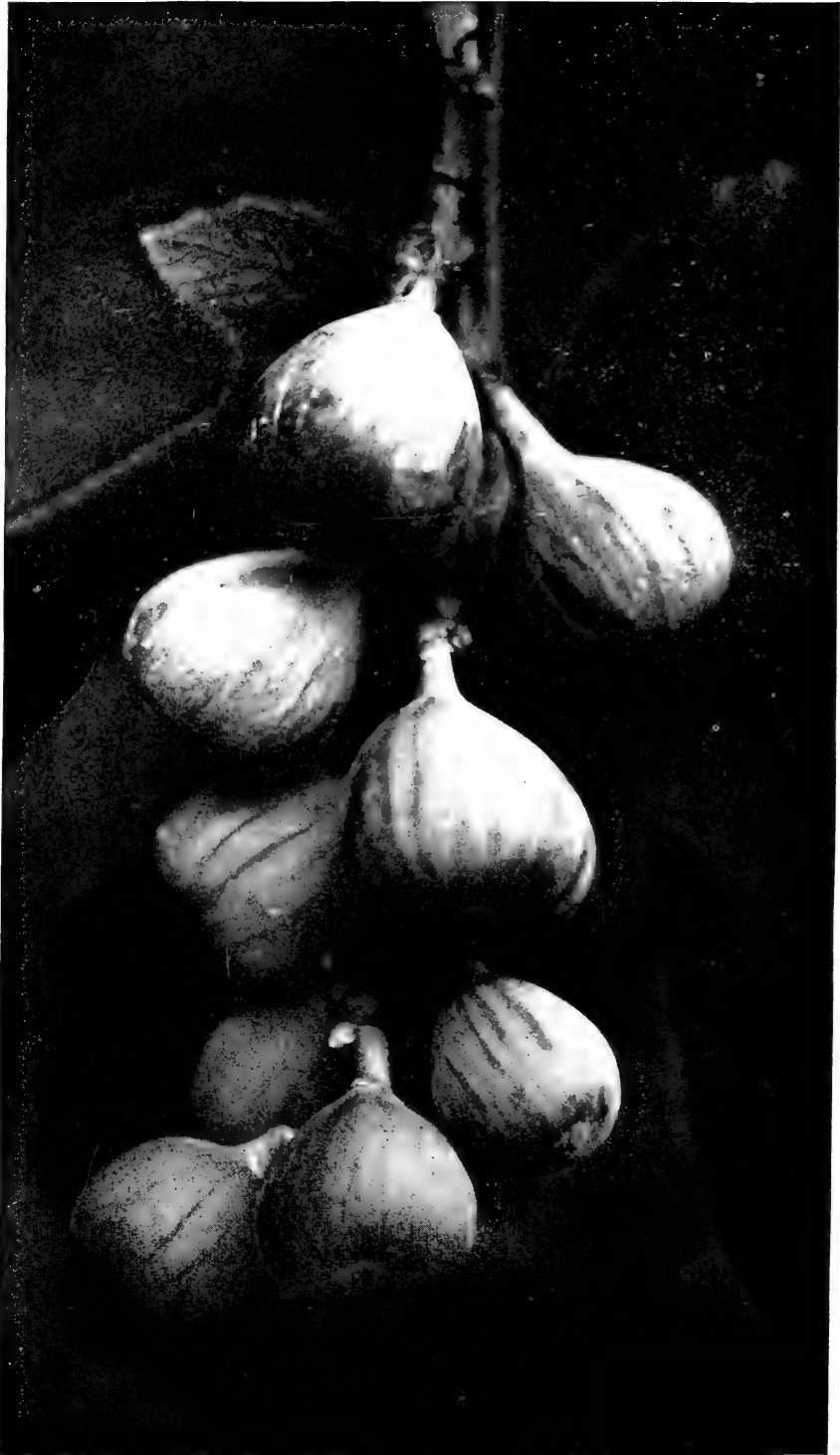
Jujube, Japanese Date.

This is one of the valuable Oriental fruits that promises to be a complete success throughout the Southern States. This variety was introduced first from Japan in 1910 by us, and bore fruit the same season. The second year the trees were practically loaded with fruit and were the admiration of visitors. When ripe the fruit resembles apples in taste, in size and shape they resemble Olives, and when properly cured or preserved in sugar are similar to, and equally as appetizing as the finest quality of the imported dates. The tree is of spreading, strong growth, with glossy-green foliage. Attains a height of from 25 to 30 feet.

	Each
2-3 ft. 3 yr. old bearing size.....	\$1.00
3-4 ft. 3 yr. old bearing size.....	1.50
4-5 ft. 3 yr. old bearing size.....	2.50

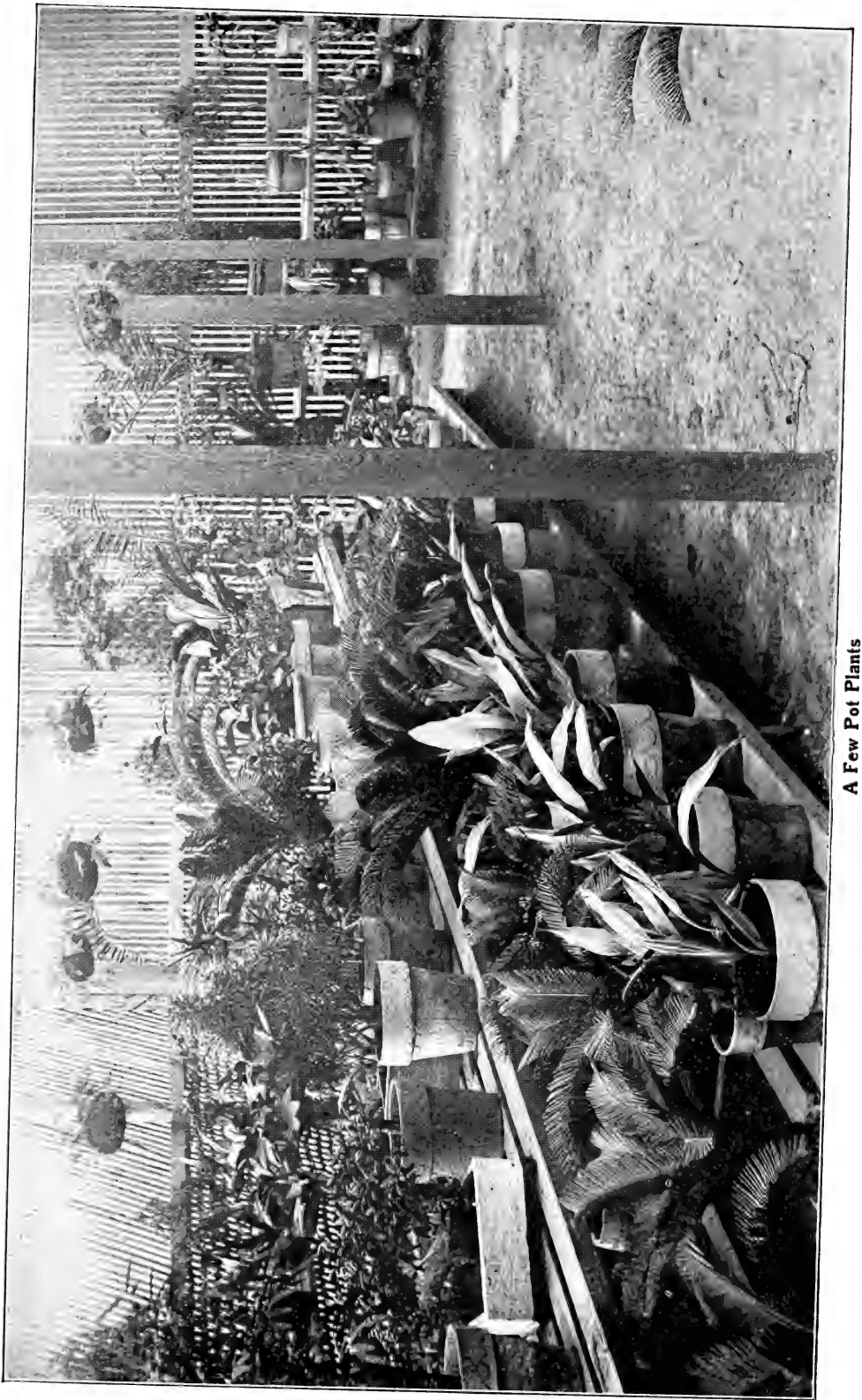


Jujube, Japanese Date. (Natural Size)



A Bunch of Magnolia Figs

See page 14 for description and prices



A Few Pot Plants

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

For House Plants We Recommend the Following :

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PLANTING ORNAMENTAL TREES—During the past there has been a very limited interest, particularly on the farms, taken in the South in planting trees for ornament purposes, as compared with the lively and rapidly increasing interest that has been manifested throughout the Northern States for many years. However, there is reason to believe that there will be great efforts made along these lines at once. There is no better method by which you can increase the appearance, the comfort and the actual saleable value of your home or farm than by a judicious selection and planting of shade and ornamental trees around your grounds and along the roads.

If the trees are to be used in a prairie, care should be taken to select trees that are rapid growers—something that will make a good appearance in a short period.

If you want avenue trees—deciduous, evergreen—tall or low-growing—native, European or Asiatic, we have them. If you want trees, shrubs, perennial plants or flowers, we have something that will fill your wants exactly. Our trees are grown in the South—for planting in the South—and they will grow and produce better results than you have ever received from the North trees grown in the North. Don't make the common mistake of sending to Northern Nurseries for trees to be planted in the South, and then expect them to make a satisfactory growth—you will be disappointed.

Shade and ornamental trees and plants are quite often planted in uncultivated land, in sod, or in other conditions which are not conducive to a good percentage of healthy growth. This is a great factor in causing losses which are quite often accredited to the condition of the trees when they are received from the nursery. Hard, uncultivated, packed or soddy soil will not give up its fertility to the small fibrous roots of the young trees; it will not hold moisture; the roots cannot penetrate it without putting forth an effort that is often impossible with plants that have been recently transplanted. Care should be taken to dig a hole for the tree much larger than will at first be required for the roots. When the tree is placed in the hole, fill with loose, moist soil, which has been well aired. Top soil from a cultivated garden is preferable. Settle the soil around the roots, pack well by pounding or with a plentiful supply of water. Do not have the soil baked on top, but well pulverized.

Ornamental Department

EVERGREEN TREES

ABIES FIRMA—Japanese Silver Fir.

The largest and most beautiful of the Japanese Firs. The trees sometimes attain immense size and height in the garden or other enclosed plantings in its native country. Foliage dark, shiny green above, pale and slightly glaucous beneath. Cones four to six inches long. Of very symmetrical habit. Thrives in cooler region.

1½-2 ft. Balled.....	Each	\$1.00
2-3 ft. Balled.....		2.00

BIOTA AND THUJA—Arborvitae.

Beautiful, coniferous, evergreen shrubs or trees, especially adapted for massing or single specimens on the lawn or in the cemetery. They are also being used very extensively for windbreaks, hedges and screens.

B. AUREA NANA GOLDEN—Elegant variety, regular habit; foliage beautifully tinged with gold in the Spring.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft., balled.....	\$.75	\$5.00
2-2½ ft., balled.....	1.00	7.50

B. PYRAMIDALIS (Chinese Arborvitae)—Slender, graceful tree with light green to golden colored foliage. This variety is a strong grower and is one of the tallest varieties; is well suited and valuable as a hedge or windbreak. Easy to transplant and to grow.

	Each	10	100
1-2 ft.....	20c.	\$1.80	\$15.00
2-3 ft.....	25c.	2.00	17.50
3-4 ft.....	35c.	3.00	25.00
4-5 ft.....	50c.	4.00	35.00

ROSEDALE—Oval-pyramidal form. Foliage very fine, light green in summer and assumes a purplish hue in winter. This is a very fine ornamental coniferous tree for single specimens; originated in Texas.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft., balled.....	\$.40	\$3.50
1½-2 ft., balled.....	60	5.00
2-2½ ft., balled.....	85	7.00
2½-3 ft., balled.....	1.00	8.00

CHAMAECYPARIS—Thuja. The Cypress.

C. OBTUSA (Hinoki of Japanese)—This is the most useful timber tree in Japan. Attains a height of 30 to 60 feet. Well adapted to the South as windbreaks, etc.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.....	30c.	\$2.50
2-2½ ft.....	45c.	3.50

CAMPHORA OFFICINALIS—Camphor Trees

This is a rapid growing evergreen tree, of handsome, symmetrical, compact growth, with bright green foliage, and will make an excellent **shade, windbreak**, as well as **ornamental tree**. It is a strong grower on moist well-drained lands. Hardy throughout the Gulf Coast Country. The Department of Agriculture has succeeded in producing Camphor Gum from these trees, and now they are being planted in Florida on a commercial scale for the production of Camphor Gum. The wood of the Camphor tree is much employed and valued very highly in Japan for the manufacturing of cabinets, chests of drawers, boxes, etc.

Old trees have fine ring-grains, a clear yellow-brown, silky sheen and a beautiful appearance; the wood veneers beautifully. Not being subject to the attacks of insects it is excellent for such uses, and the odor of the wood imparts a delightful fresh scent to the articles stored in the receptacles. When planted among fruit trees they are said to prevent attacks of blight. It will respond readily to trimming and training to any shape. As a **hedge**, it is very excellent. As a windbreak we have no equal. It is rapid grower, hardy, evergreen, and foliage dense and thick and yet stand trimming.

For Commercial Planting to Obtain Gum.

The trees are planted about 12x12 or wider. The trees are sheared twice or more each year, as the leaves and smaller branches produce the great quantity of gum. The leaves and branches may be gathered by machinery and are distilled by a simple process. The use of the gum is unlimited, entering into the manufacture of medicine, celluloid and kindred compositions.

As Camphor trees require severe trimming for transplanting, all trees unless "balled" will be pruned before shipment and are sold according to the measure of the trees, taken before cutting.

	Each	10	1000
8-12 inch. Well branched, 2 yr.....	15c.	\$1.20	\$10.00
12-18 inch. Well branched, 2 yr.....	20c.	1.75	12.50
18-24 inch. Well branched, 2 yr.....	35c.	3.00	25.00
24-30 inch. Well branched, 3 yr.....	50c.	4.00	35.00
30-36 inch. Well branched, 3 yr.....	75c.	6.50	55.00

SPECIMEN CAMPHOR TREES—These trees have been trained similar to the Bay trees. They can be planted in tubs or in boxes as substitute for Bay tree and are more desirable as specimens in open ground than Bay trees on account of their hardness. These plants we offer have been transplanted several times and will be lifted and shipped with a ball of earth about the roots.

	Prices—	
Standard Shape. 3-6 ft. high, 2-3 ft. top, in pot or balled.....	\$2.00 to	\$15.00
Pyramid Shape. 3-5 ft. high, 3-4 ft. top, in pot or balled.....	2.00 to	15.00

CINNAMONUM ZEYLANICUM—Cinnamon Tree.

A small tree with oval, oblong, glossy green leaves; small white-yellow blossoms in clusters at the points of slender branches; will grow very successfully in the lower portion of the Southern States; the bark of the tree used as the cinnamon of commerce.

	Each	
1½-2 ft. Strong plant.....	35c.	
2-3 ft. Strong plant.....	50c.	

Ornamental Department

Evergreen Trees, continued

CRYPTOMERIA—The Japanese Cedar.

A large pyramidal tree with slender trunk, possessing a remarkable beauty. It will stand a temperature below zero, although it thrives best in sheltered loam. Foliage bluish green, in winter assuming a brownish tone. The largest specimens attain a height of 130 feet with trunk 20 to 30 feet in circumference. This is a very popular avenue tree in Japan. It will also make an excellent windbreak or hedge. A deep, well-drained soil with abundant moisture should be selected.

C. JAPONICA. The Japanese Common Cedar—The famous avenue of this variety of Cryptomeria in Japan leading to the Temple of the Nikko is much admired by visitors. Thrives well in the South.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft.....	35c.	\$3.00
2 to 3 ft.....	50c.	4.00

C. JAPONICA ELEGANS. Yoshino—Elegant Japanese cedar, smaller but more graceful and compact in form. The specimen trees in our nursery are the admiration of visitors. Highly recommended as specimen trees in garden and lawn, and as ornamental

	Each	10
1-1½ ft.....	35c.	\$3.00
1½-2 ft.....	50c.	4.00

C. JAPONICA ENKO. Enko-Sugi of the Japanese—The most unique variety of the species. Its long extending branches are like monkeys' arms. It will make a unique effect as specimen tree in garden or lawn.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft.....	35c.	\$3.00
1½-2 ft.....	50c.	4.00

C. JAPONICA NANA. See page 29.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA (Loquat)—Japan Medlar. Biwa.

The Loquat is a very strikingly handsome, large-leaved evergreen tree adapted to the Gulf Coast Country. Flowers white, in spikes, produced in early winter. The fruit is borne in clusters and matures in early Spring. The tree is perfectly hardy and is well adapted to the South and is extremely ornamental.

SEEDLING LOQUAT—Fruit, the size of a wild goose plum, round or oblong, bright yellow.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft.....	30c.	\$2.50
1½-2 ft.....	35c.	3.00

TANAKA (Grafted Plants)—Fruit four times as large as the above.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft.....	50c.	\$4.00
1½-2 ft.....	75c.	6.00

JUNIPERUS—The Juniper.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar)—A tall tree of great beauty and hardiness, well adapted for the South. Easy to grow and transplant.

	Each	10
2-3 ft.....	25c.	\$2.00

MAGNOLIA.

M. GRANDIFLORA (Southern Magnolia)—The large leaved evergreen of the Southern forest. This is the most beautiful of the American flowering forest trees. Its home is in the South. Its large white flowers with fragrant odor are very attractive. Blooms from April to August.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft. Well formed.....	30c.	\$2.50
1½-2 ft. Well formed.....	40c.	3.00
2-3 ft. Well formed.....	50c.	4.50
3-4 ft. Well formed.....	65c.	5.50

For Deciduous Magnolias, see page 37.

PINUS—Pine.

PINUS PARVIFLORA (Japanese Short-leaved Pine)—A native of Japan. A garden tree attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet. Can be dwarfed to make a splendid unique garden or pot plant. A tree of dense pyramidal habit with horizontal leaves, bright green with silvery lines.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft.....	50c.	4.00
1½-2 ft.....	75c.	6.00

PINUS THUNBERGI (Japanese Black Pine)—A large, beautiful tree extensively planted in Japan. In America thrives well on any soil and in extremes of temperature. Leaves green, 3 to 4 inches long.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.....	50c.	4.00
2-3 ft.....	65c.	5.00
3-4 ft.....	75c.	6.00

PODOCARPUS—Japan Yew Tree.

A genus of hardy, ornamental, evergreen trees, with dark shining green leaves. Luxuriant in growth and in form resembling the Irish Yew tree; of very symmetrical habit; bears flowers and fruit of ovoid shape; used as a hedge plant in Japan.

	Each	10
1½-2 ft.....	35c.	\$3.00
2-3 ft.....	50c.	4.00

PODOCARPUS NAGEIA.

An evergreen tree, tall and symmetrical in form; leaves acute, straight, with many parallel veins, thick, very shiny green; most attractive as a garden tree; hardy and well adapted to the South. Brought by us from Japan.

	Each	10
2½-3 ft.....	\$1.00	
3-3½ ft.....	1.50	
3½-4 ft.....	2.00	

Ornamental Department

Evergreen Trees, continued

PRUNUS CAROLINIANA—Wild Peach

Is a native of the South, hardy, very beautiful and symmetrical in growth; is evergreen. Produces an abundance of pleasant scented, oblong blossoms followed with small, black, shining fruits. This is a very valuable, shade, ornamental, or avenue tree; on account of its compact foliage the tree can be trained in all kinds of forms.

6-10 inch.....	Each	10	100
2-2½ feet.....	10c.	50c.	\$3.50
2½-3 feet.....	35c.		
	50c.		

QUERCUS—Oak.

Q. GLANDULIFERA. Japanese Half Evergreen Oak (Kashiwa)—Leaves with acute teeth on each side, light green above, glabrous, whitish or grayish green beneath; almost half evergreen, with handsome foliage. 1-1½..... 35c. each

Q. GLAUCA. Japanese Evergreen Oak (Shiro-Gashi)—An evergreen tree growing in warm regions; without doubt this is one of the most beautiful oaks ever introduced from Japan. The leaves are long and of a bright glossy green; growth is very symmetrical and compact.

1-1½ feet.....	Each		
1½-2 feet.....	25c.		
2-3 feet.....	35c.		
	50c.		

Q. PHYLLOIDES. Crepe-Leaved Oak—Chirimengashi of the Japanese. A beautiful evergreen tree, with dark, waxy, wrinkled leaves; it grows to a height of ten feet or more; bushy in habit; thrives well in the South.

1½ to 2 ft. Bushy, grafted.....	Each		
2 to 2½ ft. Bushy, grafted.....	35c.		
	50c.		

Q. VIRGINIANA. Live Oak—The native wild evergreen oak of the South and Southwestern States; a hardy symmetrical, small-leaved, broad branched shade and avenue tree; very desirable for street planting; will grow very successfully in almost any soil; prefers dry or semi-dry location; may be used to good advantage in rocky places where other trees do not succeed.

1½-2 ft.....	Each	10	100
2-2½ ft.....	15c.	\$1.25	\$10.00
2½-3 ft.....	20c.	1.50	12.50
	25c.	2.00	15.00

SCIADOPITYS.

S. VERTICILLATA. Umbrella Pine—Dark green, shining foliage arranged in whorls of umbrella-like turfs on horizontal branches. The most remarkable and beautiful conifer brought from Japan. Thrive better on cooler situation.

1-1½ ft. Balled.....	Each		
1½-2 ft. Balled.....	75c.		\$1.00

TAXUS TRADIVA—Irish Yew.

A genus of hardy well-known trees commonly known as the Irish Yew. They are compact in habit; their branches being densely crowded with leaves; upright growing; perpendicular branches, giving the tree a small circumference for its height, on this account it is a favorite for cemeteries and churchyards.

1-1½ ft.....	Each		
1½-2 ft.....	50c.		
	75c.		

TERNSTROEMIA JAPONICA—Mokkoku of Japanese.

An evergreen tree of bushy form attaining a height of about 20 feet; in the beginning of summer, white flowers appear, being followed with small fruits, which burst and expose red seed when ripe; the foliage compact with thick glossy green leaves; very strong and grows well in the South.

1½-2 ft. Bushy.....	Each		
2-2½ ft. Bushy.....	50c.		
	75c.		

TSUGA SIEBOLDI—Hemlock Spruce.

An evergreen tree with spreading, slender, graceful branches; the foliage is of a pale yellow in the Spring and dark green through the year; this is one of the most beautiful varieties of spruce and is especially valuable in landscape work; should be planted in a shady, cool place.

1½-2 ft. Bushy. 3 yrs.....	Each		
2-2½ ft. Bushy. 3 yrs.....	50c.		
	75c.		

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

ARDISIA.

A dwarf growing evergreen shrub with compact, dark, shining foliage; produces a profusion of red or white berries which remain upon the plant for a year; hardy in the South and succeeds best in a shady and moist situation; this is one of the most attractive pot plants.

A. CRENULATA—Very popular as a house plant in the North; has clusters of red berries.

Seedlings from 2-inch pots, 50c. for 10; \$4.00 for 100.

1½-2 ft.....	75c. each	
2-2½.....	\$1.25 each	

A. CRISPA—Similar to the above, but the leaves are crimped.

Price same as above.

A. JAPONICA (Senrio)—Grows taller but less of berries.

Price same as above.

Ornamental Department

Evergreen Shrubs, continued

AZALEA.

A well-known evergreen shrub. It belongs among our most ornamental and beautiful flowering shrubs; is often entirely covered with very showy flowers of various brilliant colors.

1-1½ ft. Bushy.....	75c. each
1½-2 ft. Bushy.....	\$1.00 each

BOXUS—Box Tree.

Ornamental evergreen shrub of very dense, but rather slow growth, with shiny, small, green leaves and inconspicuous flowers and fruit; stands pruning well; is often used for ornamental hedges; is a splendid tree for single dwarf specimens on the lawn or in the garden; can be pruned to any desired shape; the Box Tree thrives well in any well-drained soil, but will probably do best if shaded a portion of the day.

6-8 inches, 2 yrs.....	25c. each
8-12 inches, 2 yrs.....	40c. each

BOXUS JAPONICA MICROPHYLLA. Dwarf Box—Low spreading growth, dense foliage and branches, similar to the larger varieties except in habit of growth and the smaller leaves; very desirable edging plant with dark green, lustrous, persistent foliage.

B. SAMPERVIRENS—Ornamental evergreen shrub with small, shining foliage.

B. SAMPERVIRENS. Var. Arborescens—Tall tree of more rapid growth than B. S.; of loose, open form.

CAMELLIA.

C. JAPONICA—This well-known evergreen flowering plant comprises a great range of colors. They thrive best on clayish loamy soil in cooler region.

12-inch to 15-inch, bushy.....	\$.75 each
15-inch to 18-inch, bushy.....	1.00 each

CAMELLIA SAZANKA—The flowers appear early in spring and mostly are single petaled and of

several colors, pink, white, variegated, etc. They are well adapted in the Gulf Coast Country and thrive on any soil.

12-18 inches.....	\$.50 each
18-24 inches.....	.75 each
24-30 inches.....	1.00 each

CHAMAECYPARIS—Thuya. The Cypress.

C. FILICOIDES AUREA (Kujaku-Hiba Golden)—A golden cypress with densely frond-like branchlets. Very unique ornament.

C. FILICOIDES (Kujaku Hiba)—Highly ornamental evergreen tree of pyramidal habit. Of slow growth and densely frond-like branchlets.

1½ to 2 ft., stocky.....	\$.75 each
2 to 2½ ft., stocky.....	1.00 each
2½ to 3 ft., stocky.....	1.50 each

C. OBTUSA AUREA NANA. Golden Japanese Cypress. Golden Chabo-Hiba—Similar to

the above, but with golden foliage more intense while growing.

8 to 12 inches, bushy.....	\$.75
12 to 18 inches, fine form.....	1.25
18 to 24 inches, specimen tree.....	2.00

C. OBTUSA NANA. Chabo-Hiba. Japanese Dwarf Cypress—A beautiful tree with foliage bright green and shining. The Japanese train this variety into miniature trees of great value.

Price same as the above.
2-3 ft. specimen tree.....\$3.00 to \$5.00.

CRYPTOMERIA.

C. JAPONICA NANA.—Dwarf Japanese Cedar. Mankichi-Sugi of the Japanese. Very dwarf and compact in habit and slow in growth, but very symmetrical and pyramidal in shape. Excellent plant for pot or box. Thrives better in higher altitudes.

1-1½ ft.....	Each \$.75
1½-2 ft.....	1.25
2-2½ ft.....	1.75

DRACAENA TERMINALIS.

This is extensively grown for baskets, window gardens or flower gardens. The vivid red color of its leaves is very attractive; needs protection during the Winter.

1-1½ ft.....	50c. each
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FATSIA JAPONICA—Yatsude.

A very ornamental and decorative plant. Two variegated varieties—one with white and the other with rich, yellow markings. They are generally prized for greenhouse and house decoration; hardy in the South; shady place preferred.

Each 25c. to \$1.00, according to size.

FICUS ELASTICA—India Rubber Tree.

This is the well-known and popular rubber plant; has large glossy green leaves; needs protection from cold during winter; unsurpassed for table and parlor decoration.

1½-2 ft.....	\$1.25 each
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EUONYMUS—The Evergreen Euonymus.

This is a very attractive ornamental evergreen plant for yard or lawn, well adapted for seashores where many other plants fail to grow.

E. ALTUS—See page 36.

E. JAPONICA—A handsome evergreen of dense, erect habit; leaves dark shining green through the year; adapted as tub plant or single specimen in lawn; very useful for seashore planting.

	Each	10	100	
1-1½ ft., bushy, 2 yr old.	20c.	\$1.50	\$12.50	
1½-2 ft., bushy, 2 yr. old.	25c.	2.00	15.00	
2-2½ ft., bushy, 2 yr. old.	35c.	3.00	20.00	

E. J. VAR. ARGENTEA—Silvery Euonymus; the margin of the leaves are marked with a band of

creamy white.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft., stocky.....	25c.	\$2.00
1½-2 ft., stocky.....	35c.	3.00
2-2½ ft., stocky.....	50c.	4.00

E. J. VAR. AUREA—Golden Euonymus of a bright color and is very rare.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft., stocky.....	25c.	\$2.00
1½-2 ft., stocky.....	35c.	3.00
2-2½ ft., stocky.....	50c.	4.00

Ornamental Department

Evergreen Shrubs, continued

E. J. VAR. AUREA (Variegated)—Golden variegated Euonymus; hardiest of the family; the dark green foliage is margined with a band of deep golden yellow. Introduced by us from Japan.

1-1½ ft., 3 yr.	Each	50c.
1½-2 ft., 3 yr.		75c.
2-3 ft., 3 yr.		\$1.00

E. RADICANS—See page 38.

GARDENIA.

G. FLORIDA. Gardenia Jasminoides, Cape Jasmine—Evergreen shrub with large, fragrant white flowers blooming from spring to July in the South, where they are most extensively planted; will thrive in any loamy soil; the durability of its flowers makes this a splendid house plant; flowers are in great demand for button-hole bouquets and are shipped to Northern flower markets by the million.

Small, 1-1½ ft., bushy	Each	10	
Medium, 1½-2 ft., bushy	25c.	\$2.00	\$15.00
Large, 2-2½ ft., bushy	35c.	2.50	20.00
	50c.	3.50	30.00

G. JAPONICA NANA. Dwarf Cape Jessamine—A recent introduction by the Alvin Japanese Nursery Company in 1910; a beautiful, compact, spreading, evergreen shrub of low dwarf growth; leaves are a shiny green, small and oval oblong; bears a wonderful abundance of pure white blossoms, slightly smaller than G. Florida, but equally as richly aromatic; begins blossoming in mass in April and continues throughout the summer; makes an excellent pot plant or grows well in the open. This is an excellent plant for a border of garden walks and flower beds.

G. JAPONICA NANA. Standards—We have trained these trees into standard shape.

1-1½ ft. in height, 10 inches top		\$.75
1-1½ ft. in height, 12 inches top		1.00
1-1½ ft. in height, 15 inches top		1.50
1-1½ ft. in height, 18 inches top		2.00
1-1½ ft. in height, 24 inches top		2.50

	Each	10
Small size, very bushy	\$.75	\$5.00
Medium size, very bushy	1.25	10.00
Large size, very bushy	1.75	15.00
Beautiful specimen size, very bushy ..	5.00	

G. JAPONICA NANA. Variegata (Dwarf Variegated Cape Jessamine)—This plant is very similar to the above, except the foliage is splotted with white and green alternately; this variety is also cultivated in Japan as a border for walks and flower beds, but is shy of flowers.

	Each	
Small size		50c.
Medium size		75c.

ILEX.

I. LATIFOLIA (Taroyo)—A very strikingly handsome evergreen tree of bushy habit. The leaves are medium in size, bright and leathery. In summer small greenish flowers come forth in bunches, being followed with small red berries. A fine ornamental tree in lawn or garden.

	Each	10
1-1½ ft., strong, bushy	35c.	\$3.00
1½-2 ft., strong, bushy	50c.	4.00

I. INTEGRA (Mochinoki)—The leaves are smaller than Latifolia. The shiny bright and compact foliage makes this tree fine hedge plant, or a specimen plant in garden.

	Each	10
1-2 ft.	35c.	\$3.00
2-3 ft.	50c.	4.00

JASMINUM SAMBAC

GRAND DUKE—Large, double white, imbricated flowers; very fragrant; excellent for pot culture; should be protected from frost.

1-2 ft.		25c. each
2-3 ft.		35c. each

MAID OF ORLEANS—A very attractive shrub with medium sized double flowers; blooms profusely all summer; shiny, pale green foliage; very easy to grow; should be protected during winter.

1-2 ft.		20c. each
2-3 ft.		30c. each

J. OFFICINALE—Hardy white Jessamine. See page 38 for description and price.

LIGUSTRUM.

For the Southern and Pacific States, it is a very valuable plant or shrub with handsome foliage and showy flowers; it stands clipping to sharp and formal lines without detriment.

L. AMURENSE. Amoor River Privet—A densely branched variety of rapid growth, with small leaves; the best hedge plant native to America; may be pruned to any desired form; very handsome when grown as an individual tree, and can be used as a wind-break.

Prices on L. Amurense.

2 yr. old, bushy and stocky

25c. each

L. CORIACEUM—Thick leaved privet; dwarf variety of very leafy form, with thick leathery leaves; growth, five to six feet.

Prices on L. Coriaceum

2 year old	Each	35c.
3 year old		50c.

L. JAPONICUM. Japan Privet—The smooth-leaved Privet introduced from Japan; bright green, winter and summer, with black berries at Christmas; can be pruned to a straight stem for a lawn or border tree, or left bushy for massing or screens; it is also trained in the standard shape and grown in pot or tub; this is the finest of the Privets for windbreak, hedge, or avenue planting.

Prices on L. Japonicum

	Each	10	
18-24 inches, well branched.	15c.	\$1.00	\$ 6.00
24-36 inches, well branched.	20c.	1.50	12.00
3-4 feet, well branched.	30c.	2.50	20.00

L. J. STANDARDS—These trees have been trained similar to the standard Bay Tree; this is a fine substitute for the Bay Tree; will be shipped with a ball of earth around the roots.

Prices on Standards

	Each	
3 to 4 ft. stem; 18-24 in. head		\$2.00
3 to 4 ft. stem; 24-30 in. head		2.50
3 to 4 ft. stem; 30-36 in. head		3.00

L. LUCIDUM. Wax Privet—This is also a Japanese variety; leaves thick, ovate-lanceolate, of very dark, lustrous green; very hardy; a most desired and beautiful variety; confidentially recommended to the South and Pacific.

Prices on L. Lucidum

	Each	
12-18 inches	\$.35	
18-24 inches50	
30-36 inches, specimen tree	4.00	
36-40 inches, specimen tree	6.00	

Ornamental Department

Evergreen Shrubs, continued



Dwarf Cape Jessamine

L. NANA—Resembles the *L. Lucidum*, but has smaller leaves and of dwarf habit; a desirable variety in every respect; perfectly hardy.

	Each	10	100
12-18 in., branched.....	25c.	\$2.00	\$15.00
18-24 in., bushy.....	35c.	2.50	20.00
24-30 in., bushy.....	50c.	3.50	30.00

L. OVALIFOLIUM. California Privet—One of the hardiest varieties; well known all over the West and South. Most popular Privet on account of adaptability to various soils and climate, and is extensively

used as hedge plant.

	Each	10	100
1-2 ft., bushy.....	10c.	\$.80	\$4.50
2-3 ft., bushy.....	12c.	1.00	6.00
3-4 ft., bushy.....	15c.	1.20	10.00
4-5 ft., very bushy.....	25c.	2.00	15.00

L. VULGARIS. Common Privet—

	Each	10	100
1-2 ft., bushy.....	5c.	30c.	\$1.00
2-3 ft., bushy.....	8c.	50c.	3.50
3-4 ft., bushy.....	10c.	75c.	5.00

NANDINA DOMESTICA.

A handsome, erect, half-hardy shrub with ternately compound leaves and terminal compound panicles with flowers and yellow anthers, followed by clusters of bright round berries about the size of peas; it is a fine ornamental plant; shady place is preferred. Varieties, red and white.

1-1½ ft.....	50c. each
1½-2 ft.....	75c. each

NERIUM—Oleander.

The Oleander is a well-known shrub with thick, glossy green leaves, evergreen and a strong, rapid grower; in the North it is only used as a pot plant, but throughout the Gulf section it can be grown outdoors without much danger of winter killing; our plants are field grown and are clean handsome specimens. Varieties, double dark; pink; white, hardiest of all varieties.

	Each	10
Strong, bushy plants.....	35c.	\$2.50
Very strong and bushy.....	50c.	3.50

OLEA FRAGRANS—Tea or Sweet Olive.

Native of China, very sweet scented and on this account is very much esteemed by the Chinese; some varieties are almost continuous bloomers; very profuse, fragrant flowers; should be planted near a building so it will be shaded a part of the day; easy to cultivate.

	Each	10
Small size, bushy.....	25c.	\$2.00
Medium size, bushy.....	35c.	3.00
Large size, bushy.....	50c.	4.00

Ornamental Department

Evergreen Shrubs, continued

OSMANTHUS.

Price, 25c. each.

O. AQUIFOLIUM—A most beautiful evergreen shrub attaining a height of about 10 feet; leaves dark green, spiny toothed, resembling the Holly. In Autumn it bears fragrant, small, white flowers in clusters in the axils of leaves, being succeeded with small, oval, purplish red fruits; it is extensively used as a hedge plant in Japan.

O. AQUIFOLIUM Variegated.—Similar to the above but with leaves beautifully margined white; of more dwarf habit.

PHOTINIA GLABRA—Japanese Akamegashi.

This is a very striking shrub in winter, with large clusters of bright red fruit ripening in December and contrasting well with the dark green foliage; the leaves in Spring as they appear are bright red, hence the Japanese name; will thrive in most any soil, but prefers sandy loam; a fine plant for hedges.

Bushy, 3 years. \$.75 each

PINUS—Pine.

PINUS TANYO. Tanyo-Sho of Japanese—Dwarf pine of surpassing beauty. Its umbrella-like form makes it excellent for lawn or pot planting. Highly ornamental.

1½ ft. top, specimen. \$2.50 each
 2 ft. top, specimen. 3.50 each
 2½ ft. top, specimen. 5.00 each

WEeping PINE—With drooping branches and short needles. Unique, ornamental lawn or garden tree.

1½-2 ft. \$.75 each
 2-2½ ft. 1.00 each

For other Pines, see page 27.

THEA CHINENSIS—Tea.

The commercial Tea tree. An evergreen shrub of easy culture. It is extensively cultivated. It attains a height of 6 to 7 feet. In late Fall the white flowers are produced giving forth fragrance. In early summer the young leaves are gathered for tea. The plant is hardy in the South and very desirable for ornamental hedges.

1-1½ ft., bushy, balled. 25c. each
 1½-2 ft., bushy, balled. 50c. each
 2-2½ ft., bushy, balled. 75c. each

DECIDUOUS TREES

ACACIA.

ACACIA MELANOXYLON. Australian Blackwood—Tall tree, pyramidal and smooth; similar to A. Molissima, except is much larger and coarser in growth and also hardier.

3-4 ft. 40c. each
 4-5 ft. 50c. each
 5-7 ft. 75c. each

ACACIA MOLISSIMA—The Acacia is a very beautiful and ornamental plant—attains a height of 4 to 5 feet; hair-like appendages attached to leaves and branches; the young branchlets and leaves assume a bright golden tinge; fragrant yellow flowers; this plant should be grown in house or conservatory during winter and removed out of doors when danger of frosts are past.

Price same as above.

ACER—Maple.

ACER DASycARPUM. Silver Maple—Very hardy, thrives in almost any soil; rapid grower, attaining 30 feet or more; leaves green, silvery beneath; desirable shade tree in yard or street.

ACER PALMATUM SHUMB. Japanese Green Maple—It grows to be a large tree, is adapted for shade tree in street or avenue; the bright green foliage turns yellow and then red in Autumn; the timber is very valuable for all kinds of cabinet work and where hard wood is required.

ACER RUBRUM. Scarlet or Red Maple—Very attractive for its symmetrical habit, earliness of its scarlet flowers and leaves in the Spring. The bright green foliage turns red and orange yellow in the Fall; this is very well adapted in the Coast Country of the South.

1-2 ft.	Each	10
2-3 ft.	15c.	\$1.25
3-4 ft.	25c.	2.00
4-6 ft.	40c.	3.00
	50c.	4.00

AESCULUS TURBINATA—Horse Chestnut.

A broad-leaved deciduous tree which attains a height of 40 to 90 feet with spreading branches; leaves are three to five inches wide and eight to twelve inches long; hardy; bears prolifically; nuts similar to chestnut, edible when dried. This is a good shade or avenue tree in cooler regions; unique, attractive and valuable.

1-2 ft. 25c. each

AILANTHUS—Tree of Heaven.

A deciduous tree of rapid growth; leaves, odd-pinnate with 13-25 leaflets, bright green; flowers in large panicles, succeeded by dense fruit-clusters, which are very highly colored; they succeed as street or shade tree, even in smoky cities and barren soils.

1-2 ft.	Each	25c.
2-3 ft.	35c.	

ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSEN—Mimosa Tree.

A Japanese tree of the order Leguminosa, growing to a height of ten to twenty feet with bipinnate leaves; at night the leaves wither as if asleep, so that the Japanese called them the sleeping tree (Ne-mu-no-ki). In summer it produces very ornamental flowers at the tops of branches in the shape of a red tuft.

3-4 ft.	Each	35c.
4-5 ft.	50c.	
5-7 ft.	75c.	

Ornamental Department

Deciduous Trees, continued

CATALPA SPECIOSA—Western Catalpa.

A large rapid growing tree of spreading habit. Broad, oval leaves, with comparatively smooth edges. One of the most valuable forest trees, on account of the lasting quality of the timber used as Railroad cross-ties.

1-2 ft.	Each	
2-3 ft.	15c.	
3-4 ft.	25c.	
	35c.	

CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS—Hackberry, Sugar Berry, Nettle Tree.

One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for avenues and streets; of rapid growth; the tree in transplanting should be pruned to a simple stem and the roots should be kept moist so that they will not dry out.

2-3 ft.	Each	
3-4 ft.	20c.	
4-5 ft.	25c.	
5-7 ft.	35c.	
	50c.	

GINKGO BILOBA—Maiden Hair Tree.

Very picturesque, its curious maiden-hair-like leaves imparting a pleasing aspect; they thrive best in a loamy, moist soil and make a good avenue tree in cooler climate; tall and very hardy tree, with horizontal branches; leaves deciduous, borne in fascicles of three, five or more, dull green, straight with many parallel veins; fruit plum-like, about one inch in diameter and their kernels are eaten baked or boiled, or used in confectionery.

1-1½ ft.	Each	
1½-2 ft.	25c.	
	35c.	

GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHOS—Honey Locust.

A large, handsome tree of rapid growth, usually with many stout, much branched thorns on trunk and branches. It is a very ornamental shade tree with elegant foliage.

1-1½ ft.	25c. each;	\$2.00 for 10.
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JUGLANS CORDIFORMIS AND JUGLANS SIEDOLDIANA— Japan Walnut.

For description and price, see page 19.

LARIX—Larch.

Ornamental, deciduous, coniferous trees of pyramidal habit. Often planted as park trees for their attractive light green foliage, turning a beautiful golden yellow in Autumn. Thrives better in higher altitude.

3-4 ft.	25c. each	
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LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA—American Sweet Gum or Bilstead.

A handsome native tree of upright and symmetrical growth; very beautiful in Autumn, when leaves turn yellow or deep purple; this is one of the best trees for street or yard planting.

	Each	10
1-2 ft.	20c.	\$1.25
2-3 ft.	30c.	2.00
3-4 ft.	50c.	3.00

MELIA AZEDARACH UMBRACULIFORMIS— Texas Umbrella. Umbrella China.

Quick growing tree with dense round top. Most popular shade tree in the South. An improved variety of the common China tree; blooms middle of April; very fragrant.

	Each	10
3-4 ft.	25c.	\$2.00
4-5 ft.	30c.	2.50
5-6 ft.	40c.	3.00
6-7 ft.	50c.	4.00

MORUS—Mulberry.

M. ALBA. White Mulberry—Deciduous; tree large, of symmetrical, compact growth; very best for shade. Berries are very large and sweet and are borne in great quantities. This variety is well worth planting either for shade or fruits.

3-4 ft.	Each	
4-5 ft.	25c.	
5-7 ft.	30c.	
	50c.	

MORUS ALBA PENDULA. Teas' Weeping Mulberry—A very beautiful ornamental tree having a head like umbrella, with weeping branches which reach to the ground; gives most unique effect in lawn, park or cemetery.

3-4 ft.	Each	
4-5 ft.	50c.	
5-7 ft., specimen tree	75c.	
	\$1.50	

M. ALBA TARTARICA. Russian Mulberry—Deciduous; hardy, thrifty growers; a bushy tree of low growing habit. Will grow in almost any soil and condition.

3-4 ft.	Each	
4-5 ft.	25c.	
5-7 ft.	30c.	
	50c.	

PECAN TREES.

For description and prices, see page 18.

Ornamental Department

Deciduous Trees, continued

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS—Oriental Plane, Sycamore.

A large well-known shade and forest tree of most symmetrical habit. Does well in the Gulf Coast Country, as well as in the North. Grows in almost any kind of soil; unexcelled as an avenue tree.

2-3 ft.....	Each	20c.
3-4 ft.....		25c.
4-6 ft.....		35c.

POPULUS—Poplar.

POPULUS DELTOIDES. Cottonwood—A large, broad-branched tree with broad spreading crown. Distributed from Canada to the Gulf. It is an excellent avenue tree or for any position needing a large shade tree of rapid growth.

4-5 ft.....	Each	10
5-6 ft.....	30c.	\$2.00
6-8 ft.....	35c.	2.50
2 year old.....	50c.	3.50
	75c.	5.50

POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA. Lombardy Poplar—This tree sometimes attains a height of 75 to 100 feet. Naturally of compact, tall growth, but by proper pruning when young, it can be forced to spread, making a beautiful shade tree. Very rapid grower. Well adapted to any part of the South. It is a good wind-break if forced to branch low.

Price same as above.

QUERCES—OAK.

Q. PALUSTRIS. Pin Oak—A rapid grower and transplants easily; foliage, bright green turning brownish red in Fall; very desirable avenue or shade tree, with rather short spreading branches, forming a symmetrical pyramidal head.

1-2 ft.....	Each	10
2-3 ft.....	20c.	\$1.50
3-4 ft.....	25c.	2.00
	35c.	3.00

Q. PHELLOS. Willow Oak—Tree of very symmetrical habit and of rapid growth; one of the most desirable and beautiful shade trees in the South; leaves are short-petioled, linear-oblong, bright green and glossy, very much resembling those of willow, hence the common name; thrives well on swampy or moist soil; it is deciduous.

1-2 ft.....	Each	10
2-3 ft.....	20c.	\$1.50
3-4 ft.....	25c.	2.00
	35c.	3.00

Q. SERRATA. Japan Oak. Kunugi of Japan—Grows wild on mountainous regions in Japan, but is much cultivated for ornamental and shade purposes; attains a height suitable for the purpose in a few years on account of its rapid growth; foliage is compact; it is deciduous; the leaves are used to feed worms producing silk.

1-2 ft., bushy.....	Each	35c.
2-3 ft., bushy.....	20c.	45c.
3-4 ft., bushy.....	35c.	55c.

RHUS GLABRA—Ornamental Sumach.

Flowering deciduous ornamental shrub, attaining a height of ten to fifteen feet; flowers in terminal panicles; fruits crimson, hairy; one of the best species for mass or other planting; leaves turn crimson in Autumn.

2-3 ft.....	Each	15c.
3-4 ft.....	20c.	25c.
4-5 ft.....	25c.	35c.
5-7 ft.....	35c.	50c.

SALIX—Willow.

S. BABYLONICA. Weeping Willow—A native of the Levant; long, slender, olive-green branches extending downward; beautiful trees for lawn or park.

4-5 ft.....	Each	25c.
5-6 ft.....	35c.	50c.
6-8 ft.....	50c.	75c.

S. CAPREA. Goat Willow—A small tree twelve to twenty-five feet high; large leaves and fluffy bunches of hair-like blossoms appear in Summer; very unique effect, valuable in artistic landscape work.

3-4 ft.....	Each	15c.
4-5 ft.....	20c.	30c.
5-6 ft.....	30c.	45c.
2 year old. Bushy.....	50c.	75c.

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA—Japanese Varnish Tree

A very desirable **shade** tree of rapid growth. Highly recommended for **avenue** or **street** planting or to plant in any place where quick results are desired. Leaves, very large three to five lobed, maple-like, bright green, turning yellow in Autumn. Large panicle of white flowers in June. Fine trees for bees. The tree grows straight and branches off at 12 to 15 feet. The green bark gives a tropical atmosphere. An avenue of fine specimen trees can be seen at the grounds of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas.

Our experience has proved that the climate of the Gulf Coast Country is almost ideal for this beautiful tree, thriving best on well drained land.

2-3 ft., 2 yr. old.....	Each	10	100
3-4 ft., 2 yr. old.....	25c.	\$2.00	\$15.00
4-5 ft., 2 yr. old.....	35c.	3.00	25.00
4-5 ft., 3 yr. old.....	50c.	4.00	35.00
5-7 ft., 3 yr. old.....	75c.	5.00	45.00

Ornamental Department

Deciduous Trees, continued



Avenue of Varnish Trees

STILLENGIA—Syn. Excaecaria. Tallow Tree.

The tree is a native of China and is highly valued for its fruits, which yield the tallow. This tallow is used very extensively in China for candle-making. The tree yields a hard wood, used by the Chinese for printing blocks, and its leaves are employed for dyeing black.

1-2 ft.....	Each	10
2-3 ft.....	20c.	\$1.50
	25c.	2.00

ULMUS AMERICANA—American White Elm.

The well-known white elm; grows anywhere in the South; the elm will make a rapid, spreading growth and lives to an extreme old age; extensively planted for avenue and streets.

3-4 ft.....	Each	10
4-5 ft.....	25c.	\$2.00
5-7 ft.....	35c.	3.00
	50c.	4.00

ZELKOVA, (Keyaki of Japan)—Japan Elm.

This is a handsome tree of graceful habit, much resembling a small elm tree; grows freely on any soil and position; tall-growing tree with broad, round-topped head; highly recommended for shade and ornamental purposes.

2-3 ft.....	Each	10
3-5 ft.....	25c.	\$2.00
5-7 ft.....	35c.	3.00
	50c.	4.00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

BERBERIS THUNBERGII—Thunberg's Barberry.

Dense low shrub from Japan, with spreading branches, deeply grooved; flowers pale yellow; fruit elliptic or nearly globe-like; is especially remarkable for its dense horizontal growth, and large brilliant red flowers and fruits; fruits remain on tree all winter; bright scarlet foliage in the Fall; makes a beautiful hedge.

10 to 18 in., bushy.....	Each	10
18 to 24 in., bushy.....	25c.	\$2.00
	35c.	3.00

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS—Sweet or Brown Shrub.

Deciduous shrub of aromatic fragrance; solitary, rather large blossoms, double dark reddish, with very pleasant aroma; hardy in the Central and Northern States; this shrub will grow in almost any well-drained, rich, soil in either shady or sunny position; shady place preferred in the South.

1½-2 ft.....	Each	10
2-3 ft.....	25c.	\$2.00
	35c.	3.00

CERCIS CHINENSIS—Hana Suo.

A garden plant of the order Leguminosae, attaining to a height of about 10 feet. In Spring it opens reddish purple flowers in clusters before the leaves shoot forth, being succeeded with small pods.

Strong plant.....		.75c. each
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Ornamental Department

Deciduous Shrubs, continued

CRATAEGUS CUNEATA—Thorn. Sanzashi.

Dense, low-growing shrub, attaining a height of five to six feet with many thorny branches; in Spring it produces single white flowers in clusters, being followed with round red or yellow skinned fruits about two-thirds inch in diameter; this is one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs.

Plants in pot50c. each

CYDONIA JAPONICA—Japan Flowering Quince.

A beautiful shrub, three to six feet, with spreading spiny branches; two to six flowers in a cluster, scarlet red, pink and variegated; an excellent hardy ornamental; thrives well on any soil.

1-2 ft.	Each 20c.
2-3 ft.	25c.
3-4 ft.	35c.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS—Scotch Broom. Enishida.

It is a very ornamental and a free flowering shrub. Its yellow papilio-like flowers, and nearly bare stems, make a unique combination in the American landscape. This plant is highly recommended by landscape gardeners. It is a naturalized plant in the South and Pacific.

1-2 ft.	Each 25c.
2-3 ft.	35c.

DEUTZIA CRENATA—Pride of Rochester.

Very ornamental shrub, with showy white or blush flowers appearing in Spring or early Summer; deciduous; leaves have rough, hairy, under surface; this plant is well adapted to border planting with other shrubbery or alone; splendid for greenhouse decoration.

1-2 ft., bushy	Each 15c.
2-3 ft., bushy	25c.

DIERVILLA—Weigela.

Shrub of spreading habit, arching branches, 5 to 10 feet high; leaves rather large, pale or pink carmine, funnel-shaped flowers; a vigorous and easy grower; splendid lawn plant.

2-3 ft., bushy	Each 25c.
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ELAEAGNUS—Longipes. Japan Oleaster.

GUMI OF JAPANESE—Highly ornamental shrubs with handsome foliage; berries are edible, fine for decorating; flowers, produced in May, are quite small, pale yellow and fragrant; fruits oblong, scarlet, on slender peduncles with brown scales when young; ripens September to October; of agreeable, sprightly acid flavor.

2-3 ft., strong plant bearing size	Each 25c.
3-4 ft., strong plant, bearing size	50c.
4-6 ft., strong plant, bearing size	75c.

EUONYMUS.

For Evergreen Euonymus, see page 29.

E. ALTUS. Cork Bark—Spreading shrub, 6 to 8 feet; inconspicuous purplish flowers; very attractive in Fall on account of the handsome, small scarlet fruits; splendid red colored foliage in the Fall.

1-2 ft.	Each 35c.
2-3 ft.	50c.

FLOWERING PLUM—Hana Komme of Japanese.

This is the most beautiful flowering shrub. A mass of pinkish flowers literally covers entire branches in early Spring. Thrives well in the Gulf Coast Country.

Strong and bushy plant75c. each

CHILOPSIS LINEARIS—Flowering Willow.

A tall-growing shrub of Southwest Texas. The flowers are a large, corolla-like tube, divided in five lobes, edge crimped, varied lavender hue. Leaves resembling a willow. A fine shade tree.

35c. each; \$3.00 per 10.

HIBISCUS.

HIBISCUS HAMABO—Large yellow flowers; plant attains a height of 8 to 10 feet; hardy in the Southern States and a vigorous grower; we first brought this plant to this country in 1910, and have fully tested it in our grounds at Alvin.

3-4 ft., strong and very bushy	Each \$.75
4-5 ft., strong and very bushy	1.00
5-6 ft., strong and very bushy	1.50

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. Althea—It is perfectly hardy and grows to a height of 5 to 8 feet and is used as a border and hedge plant; many colors; pink, white, purple and variegated; blooms in great profusion from May until September; double and single.

2-3 ft., strong and bushy	Each 20c.
3-4 ft., strong and bushy	25c.
4-6 ft., strong and bushy	35c.

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS—This is a most beautiful flowering shrub of rapid growth. Blooms constantly during the growing period. Flowers are very large, several inches in diameter, double or single of many different colors and very attractive. They grow very well in the Gulf Coast, but require good protection during the winter. It is a most desirable shrub for pot culture. We have double copper yellow, double pink, double peach-blow, single red, double red and single pink variegated.

Strong plant75c. each; \$5.00 for 10.

Ornamental Department

Deciduous Shrubs, continued

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS—Var. Otaksa.

Grand free flowering shrub with large clusters of showy flowers more than a foot long, which change to pink and finally to purple, according to soil. The boldness of the inflorescence and duration of beauty have ranked the Hydrangea Otaksa among the most popular garden subjects. Its clusters of blossoms present a striking appearance. They are most effective when planted en masse. Should be grown in the shade in the South.

Small size	Each	
Medium size	25c.	
Large size	35c.	
	50c.	

HYDRANGEA. H. Otaksa. Variegated—Leaves are variegated in white and green and are very showy flowers are inferior to the above.
Price same as above.

HYPERICIUM SALICIFOLIUM—St. John's Wort. Byo-Yanagi.

These pretty yellow flowered shrubs are trained to represent various figures; they will thrive under the drip of trees and will grow almost anywhere, though they prefer moisture and moderate shade.

Each plant	35c.
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JASMINUM—Jessamine.

J. SIEBOLDIANUM. Yellow Jessamine. Japanese Obai—Erect shrub, four-angled, smooth, short, stiff branches; foliage falls in Autumn when growth is completed; flowers single, in Winter and very early Spring in the South; very desirable on account of the extremely early blossoms; hardy in the North.

Each plant	35c.
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LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA—Crape Myrtle.

A genus of handsome, free flowering shrubs from India; an inhabitant of nearly every home-yard; is to the South what the lilac is to the North; a strong growing shrub, reaching a height of ten to twenty feet, producing an abundance of soft leaves; flowers in Spring and Summer; varieties, crimson, purple, white.

	Each	10
1-2 ft., flowering size	\$.20	\$1.50
2-4 ft., flowering size50	2.00
4-5 ft., specimen	1.25	3.50

LINDERA TRILOBA—Ukonbana of Japanese.

In Spring it bears pale yellow small flowers before the leaves appear. The plant will grow to a height of 10 feet; is deciduous. The fruits ripen in Autumn and are used to obtain oil.

Strong 2 yr. old plant	50c. each
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LONICERA—Bush Honeysuckle.

Desirable, free-blooming shrub of erect habit in growth. Thrives in any soil and easiest of culture. The upright and dense growth makes an excellent hedge plant.

Each, 25c.; \$2.00 per 10.

MAGNOLIA.

For the Evergreen Magnolia, see page 27.

M. OBOVATA. Purple Magnolia—A deciduous garden bush, attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. Flowers dark purple on the outside and purple on the inside, open before it sprouts. It contrasts finely with Magnolia Conspicua when planted on the lawn together. It is remarkable for the beautiful flowers produced in the Spring before the leaves are developed.

3-4 ft., bushy	75c. each
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M. CONSPICUA. Chinese White Magnolia—Attains a height of 20 to 25 feet. A mass of beautiful white blossoms entirely cover the tree in Spring. It is an exceedingly handsome deciduous tree. The delicate odor can be scented at a great distance.

2-3 ft.	50c. each
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M. KOBUS. Thunberg's Japanese Magnolia—Valuable ornamental variety. Grows in pyramidal form. Branches dense and short. Blooms early in April, flowers creamy yellow.

2-3 ft.	35c. each
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PUNICA GRANATUM—Pomegranate.

A most beautiful hardy flowering shrub well-known in the South. For further description on fruiting varieties, see page 21.

	Each	10
1-2 ft., bushy	25c.	\$2.00
2-3 ft., bushy	30c.	2.50
3-5 ft., bushy	50c.	4.00

Varieties we have to offer: Double Scarlet, Double Variegated, Red and White, Double Yellow.

JAPAN DWARF POMEGRANATE—Low, bushy, dwarf growth; dense foliage and branches; flowers semi-double, bright scarlet, medium size; fruit one and one-half to two inches in diameter; profuse bloomer and prolific bearer; makes an excellent pot plant and the most beautiful low-headed hedge plant; for bedding in lawn it is very desirable on account of its constant blossoms.

Price for Japan Dwarf Pomegranate.

	Each	
Small, established bearing specimens	\$1.00	
Medium, established bearing specimens	1.50	
Large, established bearing specimens	2.00	

PYRUS SPECTABILIS—Double Flowering Chinese Crab Apple.

A small, deciduous shrub; flowers early in Spring before the leaves, pink single or double, about five flowers in one bunch; very beautiful when blooming.

Strong plant	50c. each
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Ornamental Department

Deciduous Shrubs, continued

SPIRAEA—The Spireas.

Herbaceous plant. Forms a most beautiful hardy border plant with feather-like flowers, pink and white colored. The species is most extensively forced for winter flowers and is widely used for Easter-time decorations.

S. CANTONENSIS. Lance-Leaved Spirea.
Kodermari of Japanese—Shrub with slender arching branches; the flowers are very handsome, white, in the form of small balls; exceedingly ornamental; hardy in the South.

2-3 ft., strong bushy plant. 50c.
 3-4 ft., strong bushy plant. 75c.

S. JAPONICA. Japanese Spirea—A shrub with upright branches, 3 to 4 feet in height; flowers rosy-pink, in flat topped clusters; very showy.

Heavy plant. 35c. each

S. JAPONICA ALBA. Dwarf White Spirea—Native of Japan; branches upright and stiff; flowers white in clusters, as the above; neat and attractive. Heavy plant. 35c. each

S. VAN HOUTTE. Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath—Flowers all double, showy white, produced in profusion; quite hardy; highly recommended. Heavy plant. 35c. each

TAMARIX—Tamarisk.

2-3 ft.	Each	10
3-4 ft.	15c.	\$1.00
4-5 ft.	20c.	1.50
5-7 ft.	25c.	2.00
	35c.	3.00

T. AFRICANA. French Tamarisk—A tall shrub with slender spreading branches and bluish-green scale-like leaves. Native of Europe. Flowers pinkish, in slender paniced racemes, in Spring or early Summer. Showy and distinct. All varieties are excellent plants for seashore.

T. GALLICA. Indian Tamarisk—A variety of the foregoing species from the Himalayas, characterized by its upright growth, longer racemes of pink flowers and dull green foliage.

T. PLUMOSA. Japanese Tamarisk—A shrub, usually 10 to 12 feet tall and slender spreading branches and bright green foliage. Native of Japan.

SYRINGA VULGARIS—Lilac.

Upright shrub or small tree, 15 to 20 feet high; heavily laden with large clusters of aromatic flowers; one of the most valuable and common flowering shrubs in the North and will do well in the South. Varieties: White and Purple.

1-2 ft., branched.	Each	25c.
2-3 ft., well branched.	25c.	35c.

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM—Japanese Snowball.

A beautiful, hardy shrub, with very attractive foliage and showy flowers; attains a height of seven to eight feet with spreading branches; it would be difficult to find a shrub combining a greater number of points of real excellence; will make a good growth in any good soil, but shady moist soil preferred.

3-4 ft., 3 year old, very bushy specimen. 75c. to \$1.25 each

CLIMBERS

AKEBIA QUINATA—Akebi.

This is a hardy, climbing Japanese vine of rapid growth; suitable for large arbors and trellised, in sunny or shady situations; the color of the flowers is dark brown and is very sweet scented; adapted to any kind of soil; bears fruit in size and form similar to Banana fruit, but sweeter; the vine is slow grower, but well adapted to the South. 25c each.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA—Virginia Creeper.

A high-climbing vine, holding to supports by long, slender tendrils opposite the leaves; leaves small and rich green; flowers perfect, greenish and small, with small hair-like appendages to the leaves. 15c. each; for larger size, 25c. each.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII—Japanese or Boston Ivy.

A hardy and very useful climber, climbing firmly and covering walls densely; the glossy foliage stands dust well, also smoke, and turns to a brilliant orange-scarlet in the Fall; the favorite of all hardy vines in the cities. Price same as above.

EUONYMUS RADICANA—Variegated.

A beautiful evergreen creeping plant with very pretty foliage, white and green variegated; very beautiful vine covering low ground, walls and stumps; excellent for bordering. 25c each.

JASMINUM OFFICINALE—White Jasmine.

Very hardy evergreen climber; flowers white, fragrant and bloom during Summer. Thrive in most any situation. Highly recommended for covering walls. 25c. each.

KADSURA JAPONICA.

Small, prostrate, woody, Japanese climber; this is a plant of extraordinary beauty in the Autumn, when the clusters of scarlet fruit are ripe, their brilliancy being heightened by contrast of its evergreen leaves. 25c. each.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle.

Common, but very ornamental deciduous climbing shrub or vine; very thrifty grower—flowers large and fragrant. We offer two varieties: red and yellow. 25c. each.

Ornamental Department

Climbers, continued

LYCIUM CHINENSIS—Matrimony Vine.

A hardy climber of shrubby habit; is especially attractive in the Fall, when the long slender branches are loaded with small scarlet or bright red fruits which contrast well with the dark green foliage; they remain bright and fresh throughout the Winter; this vine is well adapted for covering walls, trellises, fences, trees, etc.; can be used as a hedge plant.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 2-3 ft., bushy and strong | 50c. each |
| 3-4 ft., bushy and strong | 75c. each |

MILLETIA JAPONICA—Summer Wistaria.

A climbing plant of Leguminous. Resembles the Wistaria Chinensis in every respect but much smaller. It blooms white pale yellow flowers in mid-summer.

50c. each.

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA—Kudzu Vine.

A hardy climber of extremely rapid growth; this is an excellent plant for covering walls, fences or unsightly places or objects on your home grounds; the vines will run 40 to 50 feet in a single season and will put out numerous branches that will make a similar growth; bears clusters of purple flowers.

The Kudzu is now being grown in extensive quantities in some portions of the South for stock feed. The young tender growth is very fine hay.

25c. each root.

WISTARIA.

A beautiful, vigorous, hardy, climbing vine; small leaves in great abundance, dark silvery to a light green; bears long, slender, drooping clusters of beautiful pea-shaped flowers, ranging in color from a pure creamy white to a delicate pink or purple; our vines are grafted.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 2 years old, grafted | \$.25 |
| 3 years old, grafted | .50 |
| 4 years old, grafted | 1.00 |

W. CHINENSIS (Chinese)—Purple and white Wistaria; flowers 7 inches to 12 inches long.

W. MULTIJUGA—Japanese purple and white Wistaria; flowers two to five feet long.

W. MULTIJUGA ROSEA—Japanese Pink Wistaria; flowers are similar to those of the long Japanese variety, but pink in color; it is a rare variety introduced by us.

Price on Pink Wistaria.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1 year old, grafted | \$.50 each |
|---------------------------|-------------|

3 years old, grafted specimen

2.00 each

SWEET SCENTED JAPANESE WISTARIA—

This variety is noted for its fragrant flowers and is highly esteemed on this account.

Prices same as above.

WISTARIA STANDARD OR TREE FORM—

These are trained specimens of standard or tree form, in purple and white varieties.

Strong plant with fine form, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.



Sago Palm (Cycas Revoluta)

Ornamental Department

BAMBOOS

Bamboos delight in a deep rich loam and generously respond to good treatment. They should be planted in rich, moist (not wet) soil in a sheltered location.

The Bamboo is an excellent ornamental plant. The following varieties will grow very successfully in the Southern States.

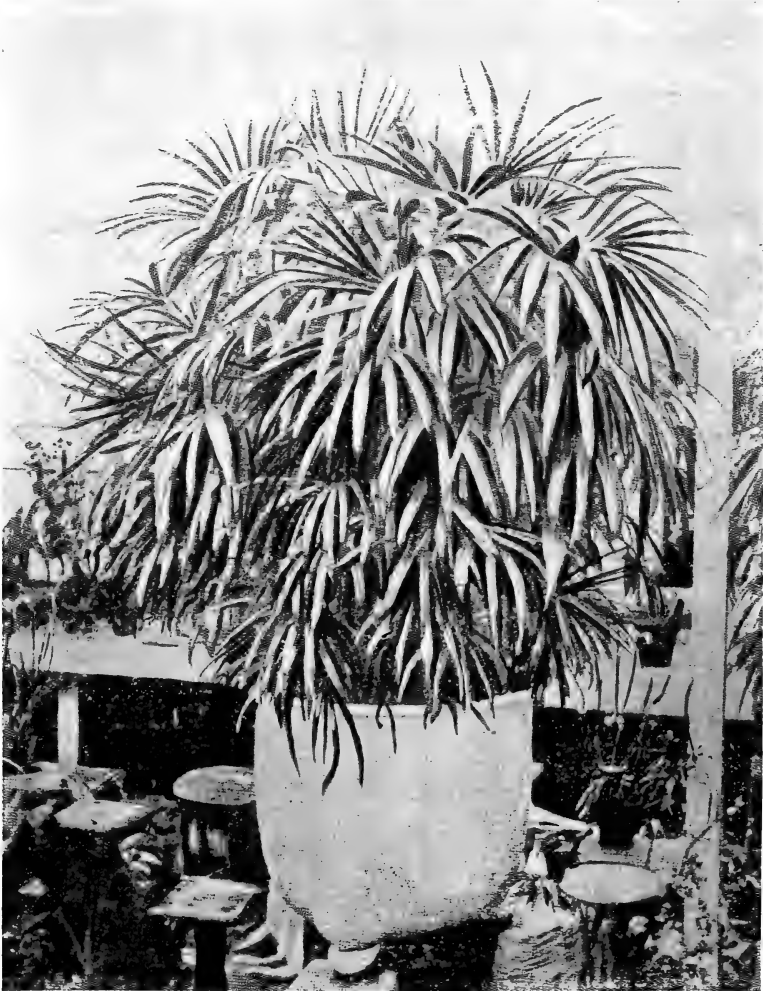
Small clump	Each \$.50
Medium clump75
Strong clump	1.00

BAMBUSA HOO—A garden Bamboo attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet; it is suitable for hedges, and the small ones are planted in pot; white and yellow stripes on leaves.

BAMBUSA HOTEI-CHIKU—Height ten to fifteen feet, straight stem; internode at the base is very short; excellent Bamboo for fishing rod or walking cane; fine ornamental bush in garden, the best adapted for the South.

BAMBUSA KIM-MEI—A garden variety, growing to height of about 10 feet, with a diameter of about 1 inch; the stem is green on the side where the branches shoot forth, and the reverse side is yellow; leaves have white stripes and are very pretty.

BAMBUSA MADAKE—Common giant Bamboo; general garden plant; can be easily grown; remarkable for its height, often attaining 40 feet with a diameter of four to five inches.



Rhapsis Humilis

PALMS

The following varieties of palms, except where designated, may be successfully grown without protection from 40 to 50 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, and when planted in protected places, or covered during extreme cold snaps in Winter, they may be grown 100 miles inland.

Ornamental Department

Palms continued

Palms are very easy to grow and their value as an ornament is unsurpassed—they give a rich tropical appearance that cannot be had with any other plant.

The following palms are strong field grown specimens, but are established in kegs or boxes before shipment—they will all grow.

Prices for Palms Established in Kegs, F. O. B. Nursery.

Height	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.75	\$22.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50	30.00
4 to 5 feet.....	5.00	40.00

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS—This is the Palm that is so extensively grown in Southern California. It makes a beautiful lawn or avenue ornament. Attains a height of ten to fifteen feet.

WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA (Sentinel Palm)—A tall upright growing tree, very hardy, barren of foliage, except near the top where there is a large tuft of broad, spreading, fan-shaped leaves.

CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA. Shuro of Japan-ese—Hardy fan palm of slow growth; will stand hard freezing; very desirable for ornamental planting in lawn or house.

Price 50c. each in pot.

CYCAS REVOLUTA. Sago Palm—Established in pot; an ideal hardy decorative garden and house plant; the leaves are like ostrich feathers and are dark green, uncurling from the top of the stem.

Price 15c. to 20c. each leaf, according to size.

RHAPIS HUMILIS—Established in pot; a graceful, slender palm with divided leaves; thrives better in a shaded or moist place; with care they multiply very rapidly and make very showy objects in garden or house; must be protected in winter.

Price 25c. to 50c. each stem, according to height.

GRASSES

EULALIA.

\$.50 each clump.
\$1.00 strong clump.

EULALIA JAPONICA. Variegated—This is a robust perennial grass, forming, when well established, large clumps with firm but graceful leaves which are marked with alternate stripes of creamy white and green; attains a height of six to ten feet; has beautiful flowers covered with long, silky hairs.

EULALIA JAPONICA. Variegated. Var. Gracillima Univitata—A beautiful form with graceful narrow leaves; perfectly hardy, and highly ornamental for garden or lawn.

MISCANTHUS SUCCHARIFLORUS—Ogi-Yoshi.

A perennial grass growing by watersides and in plains; it grows five to six feet; the leaves resemble those of Eulalia.

This grass is fitted to protect mounds from falling off.
25c. each.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

ASPARAGUS.

A. PLUMOSA NANA. Asparagus Ferns—A very valuable decorative plant. The plants may be grown indoors in pots and trained for open screens on windows, etc. The cut sprays will remain fresh and retain their attractive shape for many days after being cut.

3-inch pot.....	Each	10
5-inch pot.....	25c.	\$2.00
	50c.	3.50

A. SPRENGERI—A new species very graceful to grow in suspended pot or basket. Fronds attain 3 to 4 feet in length.

3-inch pot.....	Each	10
5-inch pot.....	20c.	\$1.50
	35c.	3.00



Aspidistra Lurida

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA—Shield Plant.

A most desirable, hardy house plant on account of its stiff, shining leaves of shield shape; in the South it will thrive well in the open ground, if shaded. There are two varieties; white and green variegated, and green.

Price 20c. each leaf, in pot.

BLETIA HYACINTHINA.

A perennial orchid. Has tuberous roots; late in Spring it shoots forth peduncles to a height of about one foot, and bears several reddish or white flowers of fine odor at the top; this plant thrives in almost any soil in the South.

Price 50c. per 10 roots.

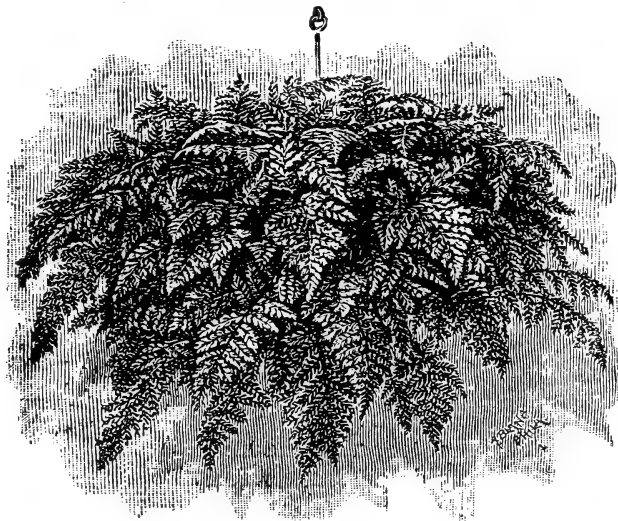
IRIS KEMPFERI—Japanese Iris.

These handsome spring-blooming plants begin flowering about the middle of April and continue to bloom for five or six weeks. The flowers are large and of various hue—white, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, variously marked and penciled. Very effective where planted along the borders of ponds or streams.

25c. each; \$2.00 for 10; \$17.50 per 100.

Ornamental Department

Herbaceous Plants, continued



Fern Ball

FERNS.

BOSTON FERNS—This is one of the best foliage plants that has been in the market for many years. It has many good points—beauty of foliage, hardiness, ability to exist and do well under adverse care and to do well in the house or conservatory. Each
4-inch pot..... 35c.
5-inch pot..... 50c.

DAVALLIA BULLATA, Japanese Fern Ball—It is made of the hardy Japanese Fern root. It is for hanging in windows or on veranda. When the ball is covered with rich, green foliage, it is very unique and beautiful. It should be watered once a day, or so often as to keep it moist. They are also worked in different shapes, such as house, lanterns, junks, etc.

Small.....\$.75 each.
Medium.....1.00 each.
Large.....1.50 each.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

One of the most beautiful flowering house or garden plants. We have a nice collection, of the Japanese and American types in various colors.

15c., each

LESPEDEZA.

A hardy, deciduous shrub, blooming in Summer and producing long, pendulous branched panicles in beautifully colored flowers. If pruned close down to the ground every Spring it forms a neat, graceful bush, 4 to 5 feet high, which is covered in Summer with blossoms. It is a splendid addition to any collection of herbaceous plants.

Small stump..... Each 25c.
Medium stump..... 35c.
Strong stump..... 50c.

L. JAPONICA, Japanese Bush Clover—Similar to below, but flowers are white, leaves are broader and less pointed; branches are longer and taller.

L. SIEBOLDI, Siebold's Bush Clover—Ever-bloomer in the South, with rose-purple flowers; blades of leaves elongated on smaller branches; slender and rosy colored.

MUSA—Banana.

This is a well-known, fruit-bearing, banana plant. Nice roots that will make a growth of from six to ten feet the first season; makes a very attractive tropical appearance.

Price 40c. each; \$3.00 for ten.

OPHIPOGON—Snake's Beard. Riuno-Hige.

Price 25c. each plant.

O. JAPONICA—Similar to below but leaves are more hair-like, very showy, and the fruits are purple.

O. SPICATUS—A very pretty plant with grass-like foliage, growing in dense tufts to a height of about 6 to 10 inches; in Summer its stalk grows to a height of one foot, and bears purplish red flowers in panicles, being succeeded by black, bean-sized round fruit; we recommend it as a dainty acquisition to the herbaceous border; thrives best in a shady, moist situation.

PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM—Japanese Bell Flower.

Most desirable plant for herbaceous border; very hardy growth. Large white or purple, broad, bell-shaped flowers, single or double.

Price 50c. per 10.

POLIANTHEA TUBEROSA—Mexican Tuberosa.

A tuberous perennial. In spring many daffodille-like leaves come up from the tube and during May to October long stalks appear constantly with many white, sweet-scented, beautiful flowers. They thrive best in rich, loamy soil holding moisture and the tubes multiply very rapidly. The plant is extensively cultivated for cut-flowers. They stand long shipment. The root should be protected from severe freeze.

Price per 10, 25c.; per 100, \$2.00.

RHODEA JAPONICA—Omoto.

An evergreen herbaceous; the leaves are dark green, having white stripes on their margin, broad and about one foot long; it shoots out a peduncle from the center of several leaves to a height of 5 or 6 inches and produces small flowers, being succeeded with a cluster of beautiful red berries; they are admired on account of their beautiful evergreen leaves and are a most showy green-house or house plant.

Price 50c. each.

SECECIO KAEMPFERI—Leopard Plant.

A perennial house plant with leaves six to ten inches across, dark, bright green, blotched white or creamy yellow; flowers with bright yellow rays.

\$.50 each stump.
1.00 each stump in pot.

TRADESCANTIA ZEBRINA—Wandering Jew.

This is a most beautiful plant, growing to four feet, having leaves nicely striped with white, purple and green; they grow better in a moist shady situation. This is extensively grown as a basket-plant and also as a house plant.

Price 15c. each.

Ornamental Department

ROSES

Roses will grow in almost any position and in all kinds of soil. They will grow and blossom in greater abundance, and during a longer period each year in the South than in any part of the United States. There is no reason why every Southern dooryard should not be a garden of roses.

Our plants are strong, healthy, field-grown specimens—the following plants are either two year old, or very strong one year plants; some are three year bushes. They will blossom within 45 to 90 days after setting.

Price—	Each	10	100
1 year, strong field grown.....	25c	\$2.00	\$17.00
2 years, strong field grown.....	35c	3.00	25.00

VARIETIES.

Pink.

Bridesmaid,
General McAILBA,
Helen Gould,
Killarney,
Mammon Cochet,
Mrs. B. R. Cant,
Pink Cochet,
Pink La France,
Paul Neyron,
President Carnot,
Wm. R. Smith.

White.

Bride,
Malmaison,
Ruth Vestal,
Kaiserine,
White Cochet.

Pink

Dorothy Perkins,
Baltimore Belle,

Red

Crimson Rambler,

White

Climbing Kaiserine.

AGRIPPINA—Rich, velvety crimson; a grand bedder.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Rich red; generally conceded to be the finest of all roses; very large; bushes good grower.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE—Color, rosy flesh on yellow ground, shaded with a border of carmine.

BLUMENSCHMIDT—Pure rich yellow; outer petals edged with a delicate blush rose tint; pointed buds; very beautiful.

BRIDE—A pure white rose of good size and form. This is a strong grower and free bloomer.

Bridesmaid—This has a deep brilliant pink blossom of beautiful form and rich, fragrant aroma; good bloomer.

CLIMBING KAISERINE—The best white, hardy, everblooming climber; buds are long and pointed, produced on long stiff stems like a forcing rose; delicious fragrance.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—A rich crimson color; vigorous grower, very popular; blooms in clusters.

F. VON MARSHALL—Bright red; the flowers are large, beautifully shaped, double and full, borne in wonderful profusion all through the growing season.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Crimson and well formed and not surpassed in beauty and brilliance of color.

GENERAL McAILBA—Vigorous grower; large double pink.

GENERAL McARTHUR—Color, brilliant scarlet, a very bright-colored rose of good size and double; very free blooming and fragrant.

HELEN GOULD—One of the best if not the best Winter blooming rose; a splendid rich, rosy, crimson flower.

KILLARNEY—Brilliant, silvery pink; large pointed buds; a free bloomer and an excellent grower; one of the best pink roses.

MAMMON COCHET—Color, fleshy pink, with inner side of petals silvery rose. The beautiful elongated buds and full blown flowers are exquisitely charming, while the fragrance is rich and delicious.

Red.

Agrippina,
American Beauty,
F. Von Marshall,
General Jacqueminot,
General McArthur,
Meteor,
Prince Arthur,
Red La France,
R. M. Henrietta.

Yellow.

Antoine Rivoire,
Blumenschmidt,
Pearle Des Jardines.

Variegated.

Vicks Caprice.

Climbing Roses.

Mrs. Robert Perry,

Yellow

Marechal Neil,
Yellow Rambler.

MALMAISON—A beautiful, snow-white double flower; very valuable for cut flowers.

METEOR—A dark, rich, velvety crimson rose—so dark that it sometimes appears blackish crimson; a constant, profuse bloomer; a vigorous grower.

MRS. ROBERT PEARY—The same as Kaiserine, except it is a climber; a very strong grower.

MRS. B. R. CANT—Strong grower of spreading habit. Flowers large, pink, profuse bloomer.

MARECHAL NEIL—The immense size and dark golden yellow color of this rose is familiar to every one; splendid size; perfect form, large, deep double blossom; this is the finest climbing Tea Rose of all.

PINK COCHET—This is a free vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; blossoms are a delightful shade of deep pink.

PINK LA FRANCE—Has a very large, double blossom, rich color and delightfully fragrant; continuous bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON—One of the large flowering roses in cultivation, very free bloomer. Deep clear rose; very fresh and attractive, making straight shoots four to five feet high.

PRESIDENT CARNOT—Delicate, rosy-blush color; flowers are large, full double, well shaped, with heavy, thick shell-like petals; buds long and pointed perfection in every line.

PRINCE ARTHUR—Beautifully bright crimson; very large, full and fine.

PEARLE DES JARDINES—No rose of its color is more valuable than this. Its color is a rich shade of yellow, large size and perfect form.

RED LA FRANCE—A deep carmine pink hue, several shades darker than the Pink La France.

R. M. HENRIETTA—Color, bright cherry-red; finely formed buds which always open into large perfect flowers of exquisite beauty and sweetness; desirable for cut flowers, retaining their form and beauty for several days.

ROSA RUGOSA. Japanese Rose—These roses form sturdy bushes. Perfectly hardy in the most trying places, standing hot suns well and thriving in dry or sandy soils. The large, fragrant single flowers are produced in profusion throughout the Summer.

RUTH VESTAL—A strong, vigorous grower and true ever-bloomer; pure snow-white buds, and flowers of the largest size and perfect form; exceedingly fragrant.

VICKS CAPRICE—Pink, fairly dark petals, often striped with lighter color.

KAISERINE—A hybrid Tea Rose, soft, pearly white, lightly tinted with yellow in the center; remarkably fragrant. A strong, healthy grower, with beautiful foliage.

WHITE COCHET—A beautiful, pure white, ever-blooming rose; for size of blossoms, hardness, profusion of bloom and foliage it is unsurpassed.

WM. R. SMITH—Bright pink; very hardy, has great resistance to all diseases; this is in every way an excellent rose.

BALTIMORE BELE—Climber; pink; hardy everywhere; a good variety for arbors; Spring bloomer; highly recommended.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Climber; a fine pink Spring bloomer; an excellent variety for arbors and screens.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Hardy and persistent bloomer; easy of culture.

SEEDS

	Per lb.	Per 10 lb.		Per lb.	Per 10 lb.
Camphor.....	\$1.75	\$15.00	Japan Walnut.....	.50	\$3.50
Citrus Trifoliata.....	1.50	12.50	Japan Soya Beans.....	.15	1.00
Japan Varnish Tree; Aogiri.....	2.25	17.50			

Prices on larger lots on application.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Oranges on common stocks	25 to 30 ft. each way	Pears, general varieties	20 to 25 ft. each way
Oranges on Citrus Trifoliata	10 to 20 ft. each way	Grapes, bunch varieties	8 to 10 ft. each way
Kumquats	10 to 12 ft. each way	Grapes, Muscadine type	18 to 30 ft. each way
Peaches and apples	18 to 20 ft. each way	Strawberries	4 by 2 ft.
Plums	15 to 18 ft. each way	Dewberries	5 by 3 ft.
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 ft. each way	Figs	12 to 15 ft. each way
Pears, Le Conte	25 to 30 ft. each way	Pecans	40 to 60 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE. By Square System.

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
5 by 3	3290	17 by 17	150
4 by 2	6800	18 by 18	134
8 by 8	680	19 by 19	120
9 by 9	537	20 by 20	108
10 by 10	435	22 by 22	90
11 by 11	360	25 by 25	69
12 by 12	302	30 by 30	48
13 by 13	257	35 by 35	35
14 by 14	222	40 by 40	27
15 by 15	193	45 by 45	21
16 by 16	170	50 by 50	17

RESIN WASH FORMULA.

To be used as Spray against White Fly and Scale Insects.

Resin	For Win- ter Use	For Sum- mer Use	
Caustic Soda (98 percent)	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	
Fish Oil	8 lbs.	5 lbs.	
Water	4½ pints	3 pints	
	100 gals.	150 gals.	

Have the resin broken into small pieces, place it, the caustic soda and fish oil in a large iron boiler or kettle; pour over this twenty gallons of water and cook

over a good fire for not less than three hours; add hot water, a little at a time; stir thoroughly until there is about fifty gallons of the hot solution; strain this into a spray pump and add cold water to make up as above indicated, or keep the mixture as a stock solution and dilute with an equal amount of water as desired for use. **DO NOT ADD COLD WATER WHILE THE SOLUTION IS COOKING, BUT PROVIDE HOT WATER FOR THIS PURPOSE.**

BORDEAUX MIXTURE FORMULA.

To be used as a Spray for Fungi.

Copper Sulphate	6 pounds
Unslacked Lime	4 pounds
Water	50 gallons

Put the copper sulphate in a coarse sack and suspend into a barrel containing twenty-five gallons of water; hang in barrel so it will just be covered by the

water; slack the lime in a wooden bucket by adding a small amount of water at a time, and reduce this to a thin paste; put this paste into a second barrel of twenty-five gallons water; allow time to thoroughly cool before mixing the two solutions and agitate thoroughly; dip out a bucketful of each solution and pour together in united stream into the pump barrel through a strainer.

ABOUT WEIGHTS AND SHIPPING.

The question of freight charges to distant points is a matter of serious consideration, and we are therefore submitting a few figures to give a clearer insight into the subject.

The general run of deciduous fruit trees, either in bales or cases, average about as follows: 6 to 8 ft., 2 pounds each; 4 to 6 ft., 1½ pounds each; 3 to 4 ft., one pound each; 2 to 3 ft., 1-2 pound each; Grape Vines, 1-3 pounds each.

Deciduous ornamental trees from 6 to 8 ft. and up to 12 to 15 ft., 3 to 10 pounds each.

Potted plants in from 3 to 6 inch pots, packed in boxes, weigh from 4 to 12 pounds each.

Citrus trees, balled, packed in boxes, 20 to 40 pounds each, with naked roots, 1-3 pound each.

Palms, packed in boxes, with ball of earth, 2 to 3 ft. plants, 40 pounds, and gradually increasing to 110 pounds each on 5 to 6 ft. plants.

Grape cuttings 14 to 16 inches long, 80 pounds to the thousand cuttings, in either bales or boxes.

TESTIMONIALS

ALMEDA ORANGE GROVES

J. C. HOOPER & COMPANY, OWNERS

PLANTED IN 1908 AND 1909

HOUSTON, TEXAS

SEVEN MILES SOUTH OF HOUSTON. RAILROAD,
SHELL ROADS, GOOD SCHOOLS, EVERY ORCHARD
GUARANTEED, BEST SOIL, PERFECT DRAINAGE
AND EASY PAYMENTS.

S. ARAI, President Alvin Japanese Nursery Company,
Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir: I have just returned from Almeda, where I received and inspected the last order of trees sent from your nursery. The trees are the finest it has ever been my pleasure to see. I personally examined every tree as it was taken from the box, and did not reject a single one, out of the 2,250 received. There was not one that did not come up to, and a large proportion of them exceeded, the requirements as to size and form. The bodies were large and tops well formed. The roots especially were fine, having a great number of fibrous roots which indicated a healthy normal growth. I am largely interested in the success of orange culture in this country, having about one hundred acres now planted to trees. The ultimate success of this movement depends not on a few phenomenally successful orchards, but on the small percentage of failures among the entire number planted, and nothing will tend to secure this result more than planting such trees as I have received from you. I am writing this without solicitation, but if you can use it in any way to induce people to examine your stock before purchasing elsewhere, you have my very willing permission.

Yours very truly,
J. C. HOOPER.

Grand Bay Land Company

CAPITAL, \$300,000

Farm, Fruit and Garden Lands

Mobile, Alabama, July 17, 1912.

ALVIN JAPANESE NURSERY CO.,
Alvin, Texas.

Gentlemen: We purchased from you last winter 80,000 orange trees, 25,000 pecan trees, 10,000 fig trees, and several thousands of miscellaneous stock, and are pleased to say that the results from these trees are very satisfactory. Our percentage of loss is small, and we anticipate an excellent stand of trees notwithstanding the conditions last winter were adverse, due to cold and also in the spring, to drouth.

The service of the experts sent by you in the setting of these trees we consider a large factor in securing the good results we have.

We wish every success to the Alvin Japanese Nursery Company.

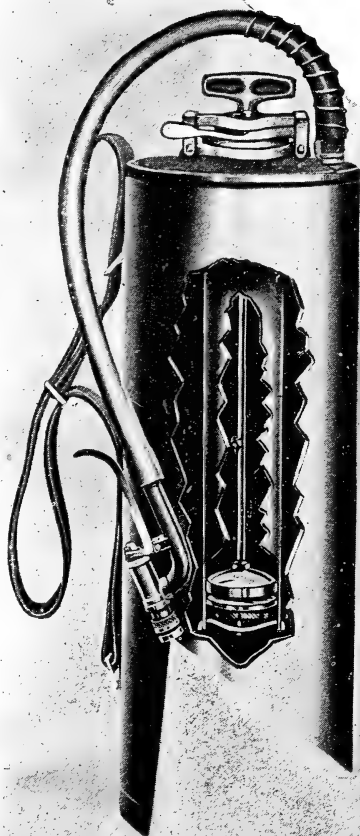
Very truly yours,
GRAND BAY LAND CO.

MPB/RJM

M. P. Barker.

The trees and plants offered in this booklet are the best that can be grown by expert nurserymen; they have been constantly under the care of skilled men and each tree passes a rigid inspection before being sent out. They are the trees of quality and results for the South. Send your order to our nearest office, ALVIN, TEXAS or MOBILE, ALABAMA.

AUTO-SPRAY No. 1



The Auto-Spray No. 1

is the best compressed air sprayer made. Built strong, guaranteed against defect, and to be satisfactory. Will handle all solutions satisfactorily.



The Pump

is locked air tight to the tank by a simple sliding cam. There is no screw connection to wear out or become leaky. Every part is immediately accessible and easily replaced.



Each Machine

fitted with two feet of half-inch hose, fine spray nozzle, solid stream cap and either stop-cock or our popular automatic shut-off, as ordered. The automatic shut-off draws a self cleaning wire through the nozzle at each operation.

Auto-Spray No. 1-A, brass tank with stop-cock.....	\$6.75
Auto-Spray No. 1-B, brass tank with auto-pop.....	7.25
Auto-Spray No. 1-C, galvanized tank with stop-cock.....	4.50
Auto-Spray No. 1-D, galvanized tank with auto-pop.....	5.00
Brass Extension, 2 ft.....	.45
Brass Strainer90

THE E. C. BROWN COMPANY

ALVIN JAPANESE NURSERY CO., Agents

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Alvin Japanese Nursery Co.

Houston and Alvin, Texas
and Mobile, Alabama

Oranges and Figs a Specialty