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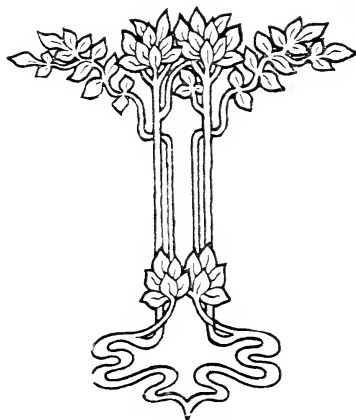
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1924

E. M. Crawford & Sons

CRAWFORD NURSERIES

Concord, Georgia



J. W. EDWARDS & P. COE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



BRACKETT PEACH—See page 6

PREFACE



We take pleasure in presenting this edition of our Descriptive Catalogue. We have not attempted a full and complete description of all varieties named, but shall be pleased to answer by letter any inquiries sent with stamp for reply, as to planting, cultivating, etc., and as to the most desirable sorts for planting in different localities and for different purposes.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable: first, varieties true to name; second, healthy, vigorous, well matured trees or plants; and third, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the genuineness of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to protect our customers from error or imposition. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Good cultivation—by which we mean keeping the ground sufficiently fertile and at all times mellow and free from weeds, together with thorough drainage, either natural or artificial—is absolutely necessary to success. This, with judicious pruning and proper selection of varieties suitable for the locality, will, in nearly all sections, produce gratifying results.

The soil hereabout being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth that solid, firm texture of wood, with abundant fibrous roots so necessary to successful transplanting, we are enabled to offer the choicest nursery stock to planters with entire confidence.

We give to our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and still further to protect our patrons as well as ourselves against loss in this direction, we employ only skilled and competent hands to assist us.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we are confident that we shall continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

We are not trying to do a larger business than we can do ourselves and give our customers as good stock as can be had.

REFERENCES AS TO OUR RELIABILITY

We refer you to Madden's Bank or any business house in Concord, Ga.

E. M. CRAWFORD & SONS.

SUGGESTIONS

Address all communications to Crawford & Sons Nurseries, Concord, Ga.

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

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

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

Name and Address—Always write your name plainly upon order-sheet in catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs. Give your postoffice, county and state, also street or postoffice box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

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

Express and Parcel Post—On all small packages we would advise that they be sent by Parcel Post, but sufficient postage must be sent with order or we reserve the right to ship via express. If no instructions are given we will use our judgment in shipping via express or parcel post. Large shipments will have to be sent via express or freight.

Packing—All articles in this catalogue packed free.

Terms of Payment—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or, if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft orders we require 20 per cent of the bill remitted before shipment.

Prices—All prices quoted are net.

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

Remittances—Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Orders. **Make all remittances payable to Crawford & Sons Nurseries.**

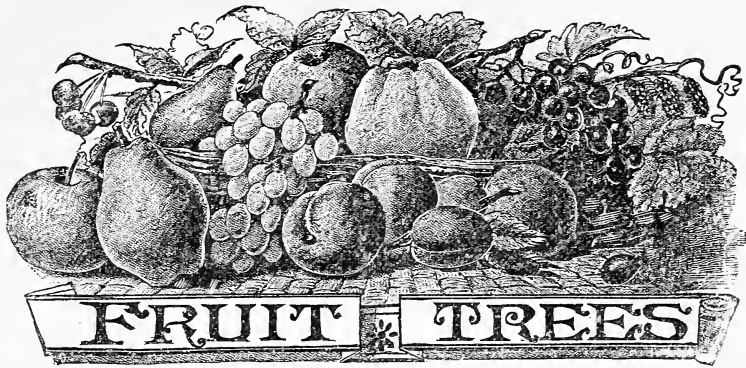
Responsibility—We are not responsible for failures arising from defective planting, unfavorable weather conditions, or improper treatment and cultivation. If any Nursery stock, etc., proves untrue to description under which it is sold, Seller shall be liable to the Purchaser only and to no greater extent or amount than the purchase price of such Nursery stock, etc., and the Seller except for the aforesaid agreed liability and in respect to such purchased Nursery stock, etc., gives no warranty express or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter.

Errors—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered. Satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison. All claims for errors must be made **within five days** after receipt of goods; otherwise they will not be entertained.

Shipping Season—This usually commences about the middle of October, or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and continues until the middle of March, or until the buds begin to swell.

Insects and Diseases—Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

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



SELECT APPLES

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good apple orchard.

If apples are planted at the rate of fifty trees per acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from the winds, and thus are a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his trouble.

Our list embraces a most careful selection of the best sorts for the several seasons, and few are omitted that have proved worthy of general culture.

For the upper hill and mountain sections of the south, all apples we offer do well. For the lower sandy sections, Horse, Shockley, Red June and Summer Queen are best.

A good selection of winter varieties is specially important, that the home may be supplied with fresh, wholesome fruit during the winter months.

Plant apple trees 25 to 40 feet apart, each way, according to soil.

Early May. Ripe latter part of May and in June. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid; prolific and hardy; popular on account of its earliness. The first to ripen.

Early Harvest. (Early June-Eating: Yellow Harvest). Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well-flavored. An excellent home-market apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

Red Astrachan. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable. Ripens end of May and continues through June.

Red June. (Carolina Red June, etc.). Medium, conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July.

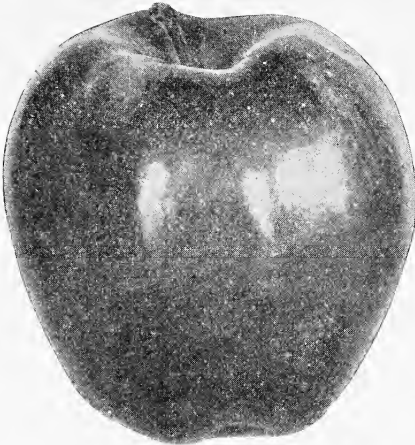
Yellow Transparent. Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

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

All Summer. Originated in middle Alabama. Fruit medium to large; beautiful red. Begins to ripen last of May and continues until September, thus giving fruit from the same tree all summer, which suggests the name. Is recommended for garden or orchard, but not for commercial planting. Ripe June, July and August.

Old-Fashioned Horse. Large, pale yellow, shaded with red; tender, juicy, subacid. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower; bears early and abundantly. An old apple, famous for its fitness for cider, pies, drying and all culinary purposes. When allowed to mellow to deepest gold, it is a delicious eating apple. We have the genuine old-fashioned Horse Apple. Ripens August 1st.

Shockley. Medium, conical; skin yellow, overspread with bright crimson; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet and slightly vinous. Very rapid and compact



DELICIOUS

grower and early bearer, often bearing fruit the second year after transplanting; bears regular and abundant crops. September and October.

Cally. Origin Mississippi over 50 years ago. Tree, a thrifty grower, seems to be free from fire blight. Fruit sub-acid; green with some stripes on sunny side. Apples gathered from orchard of Warm Springs Fruit Co. in 1922 weighed 22 ozs. This apple seems to do well in southern part of middle Georgia. Ripens Sept. 1st.

Rome Beauty. An apple with many fine qualities and few faults. It has established a reputation on all markets and always brings good prices. Its size and beauty insure for it a ready sale. A fine market, cooking and table apple. Large, smooth, shaded and striped with bright red; late bloomer; annual bearer. Oct.

Delicious. This apple is the best of all apples. In flavor it has no equal. It is "delicious" to the taste and is a fine keeper and as a market apple it has no superior. Its fame is known wherever apples are grown or eaten. On the market it always brings from 50 to 75 cents more per box than any other apple. It is a strong, healthy tree and is disease resistant. Blooms late and oftentimes bears a full crop when all other varieties fail from late spring frosts. If the trees are given proper attention, will bear at three years. October to April.

Arkansas Black. Large, round, smooth; often very black; flesh yellow, juicy and delicious when ripe; excellent for cooking or market; splendid keeper. Tree vigorous, hardy and abundant bearer.

Grimes Golden. Flesh juicy, spicy, tender and rich. An old favorite. It seems that it will never lose its popularity. All commercial orchardists say it is one of the best all-round apples. Brings fancy prices on all markets and is a fine cooking and dessert apple. Should be planted everywhere. October.

Yates. (Red Warrior). Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Very heavy bearer and good keeper. Nov. 1st.

Ben Davis. Large, handsome, striped; a valuable late keeper. Hardy and attractive; succeeds wherever apples are grown.

Black Ben Davis. The very best apple of the Ben Davis type and far superior to any of the various kindred sorts. Color solid deep red. Size, large. Tree vigorous and productive. In quality the fruit is not the equal of some other apples, but its size and color make it one of the most profitable of all apples for market. Oct.

Terry. (Terry's Winter). Originated in Georgia; medium size; subacid; red; best quality. An excellent market variety. Most prolific. Nov. 1st.

Winter Banana. Fruit large size, golden yellow, and shaded with bright crimson; flesh yellow, fine grained, subacid, rich flavor and of the highest quality. A good keeper. Tree remarkably strong grower and on account of its great hardiness will thrive in any climate. Its early bearing is something wonderful, generally producing a crop the second year. A valuable market variety. Succeeds well through the Cotton Belt and the Piedmont sections. Fruit hangs on the tree until after Christmas. Can be picked and stored and will keep until spring. Should be in every collection.

Winesap. Medium; dark red; sub-acid. Tree an abundant bearer. One of the finest cider apples grown, both on account of its over-abundance of juice and its productiveness. Nov. to April.

Stayman's Winesap. A seedling of Winesap. Dark red; flesh firm, fine grained, crisp, subacid; quality best. Strong grower. No apple is being more widely planted. Oct. to April.

Transcendent Crab. Fruit sometimes two inches in diameter, yellow, striped with red; fine for preserving and jelly; tree a vigorous and quick grower; very ornamental.

PEACHES

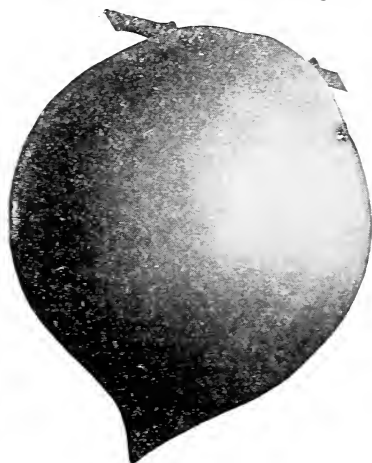
We make a specialty of June-bud Peach Trees for commercial planting, trees grown on virgin soil, free from nematode, root-knot and diseases; buds cut from bearing trees by E. M. Crawford and the budding done by Sons. No hired or unreliable labor used in propagating and packing. We guarantee every tree to be true to name.

SPECIAL SELECT LIST OF VARIETIES

Varieties in this list are those that have been tested in all fruit growing sections and found to be the very best, the most prolific, the surest bearers, the best money-makers. It is better to plant those varieties, as under normal conditions they are sure to give satisfaction.

In the following list Freestone varieties have (F.) following their names; Semi-cling (S. C.) and Clingstones (C.). Descriptions are arranged as near as possible in the order of ripening, the earliest first, etc.

Plant Peach trees 18 feet apart each way.



LEMON CLING

Mayflower (S. C.). The earliest peach known; a good shipper, fine flavor. Practically frost proof; it blooms very late and the blossoms are very large, thus quite safe from ordinary frosts. Safe and sure for planters everywhere. It is "red all over." May 25th.

Victor (S. C.). A vigorous grower, early and prolific bearer. Fruit medium size, light pink, with deeper shade next to the sun. Ripens thoroughly to the seed and is of excellent flavor. May 25 to 30.

Uneda (S. C.). Good size; flesh firm, meaty and of fine texture. Color, pinkish-white with bright crimson next to sun. The best peach of its season and is the first peach to ripen that really comes up to the standard of a first-class peach. About a week after Mayflower.

Elberta (F.). Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. This is an excellent shipping variety. Middle of July.

Sneed (S. C.). Medium size; creamy white, with blotches and pale red cheek. Ripens well to the seed; juicy and of good flavor. Tree thrifty, spreading; an early and prolific bearer. The most extensively planted, and one of the best of the very early Peaches. May 30 to June 5.

Arp Beauty (S. C.). Fruit of large size, oblong, yellow and red; good flavor and quality. Tree vigorous and productive. Has no superior for its season of ripening. No one can make a mistake in planting it and no orchard is complete without it. June 1 to 10.

Greensboro (S. C.). Good commercial sort. Few days earlier than Alexander. It is colored beautifully with 5567—Crawford Catalogue Gal-4 W crimson and has a yellow cast. Flesh white, good flavor, large, many specimens measuring ten inches in circumference; productive; not so subject to rot as most early varieties. June.

Red Bird (C.). As large as Elberta, strikingly handsome and the first big peach that is ready for market. A sensation everywhere; bright glowing red on a background of creamy white; flesh firm, making it an ideal shipper. June.

Waddell (F.). Medium to large, roundish-oblong, slightly one-sided, creamy white, shaded with bright red. Uniform in size and shape. Flesh white tinted red at the pit; firm, melting, juicy; very good quality. Ripens three days ahead of Carman, but more color; better shipper and better quality. Almost as large and fine as Belle of Georgia and three weeks earlier. The tree is a hardy, stocky grower with drooping branches, easily trained in best form for economical handling of the enormous crops which it produces regularly. Bears third year. June.

Early Rose (C). Fruit brilliant, beautiful red all over. Flesh fine-grained, tender, best quality. Tree vigorous, hardy, an early bearer. Tends to overload and should be thinned. Where this is done, the most beautiful peaches can be grown. They carry well and bring the very top prices in the markets. Middle of June.

Governor Hogg (F). Very large and handsome, nearly white or a cream-colored white, nearly covered with red. Its large size, beauty and earliness combine to make it one of the finest Peaches of its season for home use or market. From Texas and was named for a Governor of that state. June 25 to 30.

Carman (F). Large, creamy-white with deep blush; skin tough; flesh very tender and fine flavor; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. June 20 to July 1.

Hiley (F). Very large with red cheek; flesh white, excellent flavor; very prolific, hardy in bud. It is planted very extensively and is strictly a commercial peach. Originated as a seedling from the Belle of Georgia and is said to be even a better shipper than the Elberta. Hiley always brings a fancy price on market. Last of June.

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

Brackett (F). A peach that fills a long felt want. Its period of ripening commences just at the close of the Elberta season. A perfect freestone; large to very large; color orange-yellow, washed red and mottled deep carmine, with a very dark carmine cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, highly flavored and of the best quality. It stands shipping well. August 1st to 15th.

Kent (C). A most desirable variety. Fruit large, skin greenish yellow, buttery and of exquisite flavor. August 1 to 15.

Genuine Hale. A globular freestone. Beautiful yellow, covered with bright red. Averages one-third to one-half larger than Elberta. It does not take many to fill a basket. It takes on its brilliant coloring a week or ten days before it is fully matured. Has the solid meat of a cling, yet it is a perfect freestone. While the

flesh is firm, it is rich and dripping with juice, and has the real peachy flavor. Another point is that the skin is tight, thick and smooth. There is hardly a trace of fuzz. This one feature alone puts the Genuine Hale in a class by itself. It ripens about five days ahead of Elberta.

Chinese Cling. A popular southern peach; immense size, oblong, creamy white, with faint flushes of red.

Oxford (C). Size medium to large. Color pink, shading to bright red, with reddish tinge through flesh and red around the seed, which is very small. Flesh firm and of fine texture; excellent flavor. August 1.

Old Fashioned Red Indian (C). Seedling. Very highly colored; flesh red as blood to the seed; very large.

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

Old Fashioned White English (C). Nearly as large as Genuine J. H. Hale; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; pure white to the stone; fine for preserving. One of the finest eating peaches. We have the genuine. August.

Salway (F). Fruit large, roundish, yellow with rich brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary. Showy market peach; is very promising; finest in the world for canning. September.

Henrietta (C). Larger than Elberta. The most magnificent clingstone known; mostly covered with bright crimson; flesh yellow; tree hardy, productive, sure bearer. In this climate, Sept. 15 to 20.

Summerour or Atlanta Peach. Origin not known definitely. Tree thrifty. Vigorous grower. Fruit, perfect freestone, medium to large, roundish, yellow, with bright crimson blush, shaded and blotched in the yellow by small crimson dots. Flesh fine-grained and firm, slightly acid, ripening, according to seasons two to three weeks after Elberta. Good for shipping and home use, especially for preserving and pickling. Grown commercially around Augusta. Rots very little for a late variety, and worthy of planting.

Stinson. Large; white, with red cheek; very good flavor. The most profitable late Peach yet introduced for southern markets. Middle of Oct.

PEARS

As a rule, Pears are most successfully grown in a very heavy, clay, or clayey loam, that has been well fertilized. If grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

This list of select varieties has been reduced to such as have been thoroughly tested and have proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South.

Distance for planting: Standard trees 20 to 25 feet.



HALL'S EVERBEARING

Hall's Everbearing. The parent and only known bearing tree stands on the farm of John R. Hall in Troup Co. near LaGrange, Ga. It is 40 years old, never had a blighted limb nor missed bearing a bumper crop. Begins ripening in July and ripens continuously until November. Blooms twice, at intervals of about 20 days. Fruit larger than Keiffer; excellent quality; as the fruit ripens and mellows on the tree it would be classed as a dessert pear; bright golden yellow; a little blush on sunny side. Tree 40 feet high with a tremendous spread; measures 5 feet 8 inches around, one foot above the ground. This tree bore over 50 bushels in 1922. July to November.

Koonce. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy, sweet; very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

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

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. July and August.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality; and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety. Aug.

Pineapple or Blight-Proof. This pear is very attractive; yellow with conspicuous brown specks, is very beautiful and has a distinct, pleasing odor which has been suggested by some as resembling that of pineapple. For this reason the name "Pineapple Pear" has been adopted for it. The tree is a vigorous grower, has beautiful glossy foliage and is very prolific. Orchardists may grow this variety with full confidence of its not being bothered by blight. The parent tree, from which the scions were taken for the plantings on the Experiment Station, measures a little more than 9 ft. in circumference and stands on the plantation of Mrs. B. N. Stuckey, Nesmith, S. C. Some of the older trees in Georgia are growing on the farm of the late Dr. C. C. Daniel, near Allenhurst, Ga., and Mrs. E. A. Dasher, Glennville, Ga. The trees come into bearing from one to two years ahead of most other varieties. Late August. (Our trees are grown from scions cut from bearing trees at Georgia Experiment Station.)

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. Sept. and Oct.

PLUMS

Plums are among the most satisfactory fruits. They usually bear the second year after planting and are very prolific. The list of plums we offer are among the best that are grown. Plums should be sprayed, like peaches, for brown rot and curculio, and borers should be taken out and kept out of the roots. Plant on well drained lands, the higher the better. Where a heavy crop of fruit is set, they should be thinned; this can be done any time during the spring. Thinning makes larger fruit, and leaves the tree in shape to bear another crop the next year. Plant and fertilize same as for peaches.

We grow our Plums on Plum Marianna stock, which is immune against nematode and other diseases that attack plum trees grown on peach roots.



OMAHA

Byron or Hallman. The earliest known plum. About the size of Wild Goose; yellow with red blush; firm, well flavored and ships well. An early and heavy bearer. Originated in Crawford County, Ga. Last of May and early June.

Canner. This fine Plum is dark red and handsome; quality excellent. Tree a thrifty, upright grower. June 10 to 15.

Red June. (Red June, or Long Fruit). $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, pointed; skin thick; purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety. 10th to end of June.

Abundance. (or Botan). Round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. One of the best early varieties. Carries well to distant markets. June 15 to July 5.

Burbank. In general characteristics resembles Abundance or Botan. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality similar to Abundance, but its period of maturity is from two to three weeks later. Tree spreading; foliage large; prolific bearer; very attractive. Valuable everywhere. Middle to last of July.

Satsuma, or Blood. Flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored and firm; quality good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section and adapted to the Middle and Northern states. Middle of July.

Omaha. A valuable plum, originated by the late Theodore Williams of Benson, Nebraska. Very large. Flavor excellent; meat solid and pit small. One of the best canning plums grown. Its size, texture and flavor resemble the Burbank, one of the leading California plums, and as a market plum it sells quite as readily. This variety is one that we will guarantee to please the most critical and its hardiness and productiveness in severe climates make it very valuable. Season medium.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; waxy white when half-grown, gradually changing to pink and dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; best quality. July 10 to 25.

APRICOTS

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the bloom from late spring frosts.

Golden. Small; pale orange, juicy and sweet. Tree hardy, rapid grower and very productive. Early in July.

CHERRIES

The Cherry succeeds through the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Carolina, but farther south is uncertain. The varieties listed are the best for this latitude.

Early Richmond. Medium size, light red, acid. Ripens last of May.

Governor Wood. Large; flesh firm, juicy, delicious; yellow and red. June.

Black Tartarian. Very large; black. May and June.

QUINCES

These succeed best in strong, clay soil, in special localities, and in the Piedmont section. They can be grown in bush form.

Apple, or Orange. Large; round. Excellent late variety; bears abundantly.

FIGS

Figs do well almost everywhere in Georgia and other southern states. They require but little cultivation and this should always be shallow, as the roots run near the surface. Every family in the South should have a few trees of this delicious fruit. Many food experts suggest the use of figs as food instead of meat and pastry. They are rich in nutriment and have the health-giving properties of fruit and vegetables.

Brown Turkey. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture. One of the hardiest varieties.

Brunswick. (Madonna, Broughton, etc.) Very large; violet; pulp thick; quality good; productive and hardy.

Celestial. Medium; pale violet with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific. Hardest of all Figs.

PERSIMMONS

Japanese Persimmon. Tree moderate grower, never reaching large size like our native Persimmon. Begins bearing in 2 or 3 years, and often fruits heavily in the nursery. Very prolific. Fruit very large, deep yellow, and usually without seed, and being edible throughout. Of excellent flavor when ripe. Succeeds well as far north as Macon, Montgomery and Meridian, and may be grown with some success throughout the cotton belt.

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate is hardy in the gulf states and central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The plants will frequently attain a height of upward of 20 feet. It is of good form and foliage; bright scarlet flowers make it a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. The demand for the fruit is increasing in eastern markets, and the Pomegranate is being grown in some sections on an extensive scale. The fruit carries well to distant markets.

Subacid. Very large; highly colored. **Sweet.** Fruit very large; brilliantly colored. Pulp juicy.

MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is both useful and ornamental. Fruit is a pleasing, subacid flavor, much relished for sauce, pies or tarts, alone or combined with other fruits, and is also relished by chickens and pigs, making a useful adjunct to their feed. Rapid and symmetrical growers, come into bearing early and bear an abundance of fruit for several weeks each season.

GRAPES. Native Varieties

The varieties below described have been thoroughly tested. Our plants are strong and vigorous.

In transplanting Grapes, leave the main branch and cut this back to two or three eyes. The usual distance for planting Grapes is 10 by 10 feet. If you want to get good results from your Grapes, prune annually.



CONCORD

Moore. (Moore's Early). Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Very early.

Lutie. Red. One of our earliest red Grapes; very prolific; strong grower; berry large, juicy and fine flavor; bunches large and handsome. Fine table Grape. July 10 to 20.

Ives. Black. One of the hardiest; strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; sweet, fair quality; large; berries medium. A popular wine Grape. July 10 to 20.

Scuppermong. Berries large; seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; color white; skin thick, flesh pulpy, very sweet. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific.

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

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish-yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. July 15 to 20.

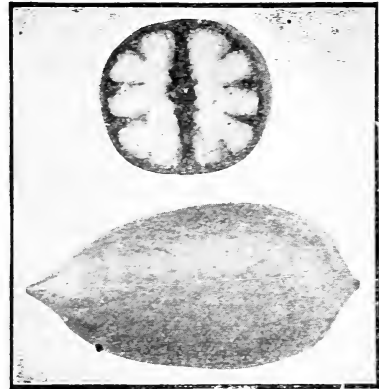
Bullace or Muscandine Grapes. This type is purely southern and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all diseases. The fruit never decays before maturity. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row; train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

Delaware. Bunch compact; berry medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, vine healthy very prolific and freer from disease than any other variety. The most popular Grape grown; unsurpassed for table and for wine.

PECANS



SCHLEY



MONEYMAKER

Where soil and climatic conditions are proper, it has been practically demonstrated that Pecan-growing is a paying investment; but only grafted or budded trees of well-known and meritorious varieties should be planted, and these varieties should have the following qualifications: Large size, good flavor, thin shell, easy-cracking quality and freedom from disease; furthermore, the purchaser should know that the trees are propagated from grafts or buds taken from good, bearing trees.

Pecans should be planted from 40 to 60 feet apart, according to soil, but this must be good; although the Pecan adapts itself to a great variety of soils—the rich alluvial soil of the river bottom and high land of the sandy pine levels are best. The Pecan grows well on sandy land having a clay sub-soil. If you expect to get good results from your Pecans the trees must receive the proper care and attention as to cultivation and fertilization.

The best time for transplanting Pecans is just as soon as the trees are thoroughly matured in the fall, but can be safely done until March. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in Cotton, Peas, Potatoes, Melons or any hoed crop. Never plant small grain in the Pecan orchard. When the trees have reached the bearing stage it is advisable to plant a cover crop of Peas, Soy Beans, Vetch, or Clover, and turn these under at the proper time.

The Pecan is long lived. Budded and grafted trees, if given the proper attention will begin to bear 3 years after being set out, but paying results cannot be expected of the trees before 8 years of age. A 10 year old tree should produce from 15 to 25 pounds of nuts.

DIRECTIONS FOR HANDLING AND TRANSPLANTING PECANS

Take great care in preventing the roots of trees from becoming dry by being exposed to the weather. Keep the roots moist and covered at all times. When taking the trees to the field for setting, they must be carefully covered with moss, wet sacks or something similar, to protect them from drying out. This is important. Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots. Use a sharp knife for this. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the taproot, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive food, and at the same time affords it a firmer hold upon the land. Place the tree in the hole about two inches deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row; fill the hole full with well pulverized top soil.

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

All trees are budded or grafted on thrifty two and three year seedlings and are, therefore, very hardy and satisfactory.

PECANS—Continued

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

Moneymaker. An early bearer, prolific, healthy, remarkably free from nut diseases that ruin a great many of our best varieties of pecans. Size medium, rounded, oblong; a heavy bearer of splendid nuts.

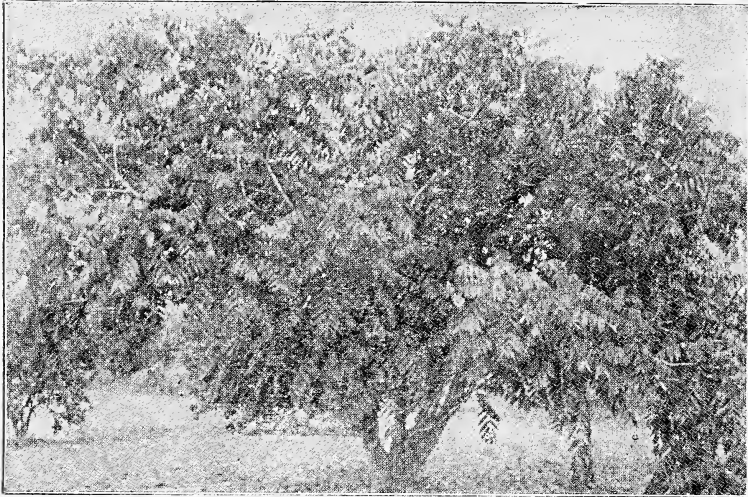
Mobile. One of the most prolific of the large nut varieties. Two-year trees frequently bear in the nursery rows. Seventeen-year old trees in this state last year averaged 200 pounds to the tree. Shell thin and cracking quality unexcelled. Size about same as Schley. Quality excellent.

Delmas. A large nut and a very early and prolific bearer.

Stuart. Nut large to very large; $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches long; oblong; shell of medium thickness, and of good cracking quality; kernel full, plump, of best quality; flavor rich and sweet; a good grower and heavy bearer; excellent.

Schley. Medium to large; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches long; oblong, slightly flattened; shell thin; plump, rich flavor; good grower; one of the best.

Van Deman. Nut large to very large; from $1\frac{7}{8}$ to $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, slender, pointed at both ends; shell of medium thickness; excellent cracking qualities; kernel full and plump; flavor good; vigorous grower; large foliage. Shy bearer.



JAPAN WALNUT

JAPANESE WALNUTS

The Japan Walnut succeeds from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the Southern States. The tree is very handsome; has a large spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The shells are moderately thick but the kernels are very sweet.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Tree, Plants and Roses

Greater attention than ever before is being paid to trees in our city streets and yards and it is a well recognized fact that shade and shelter trees around the farm and country home not only add to its beauty and comfort, but greatly increases the value of the property. For planting and care, see page 16.



LOMBARDY POPLAR



CAROLINA POPLAR



WEEPING WILLOW

Poplar, Carolina. One of the most rapid growing of all shade and ornamental trees. Should have rich, moist soil to do its best.

Poplar, Lombardy. Native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall spire-like form. Rapid grower and makes a handsome tree.

Poplar, Volga. From the Volga river in Russia. Growth and foliage much like Lombardy but holds its foliage well, which takes on beautiful hues of red in the fall.

Maple, Silver. A rapid, strong grower. Suited to any soil or climate. Attains large size and is long lived.

Foliage dense, clean and glossy. A most desirable tree for quick and permanent shade and ornament.

Sycamore. A very handsome, rapid-growing tree; leaves are very broad and the tree produces a fine shade. A fine tree for street planting as well as around the home.

Texas Umbrella China Tree. A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella and is of unique appearance.

Willow, Weeping. Most graceful and beautiful; of rapid growth, attaining a large size; succeeds in any soil.

EVERGREENS AND HEDGES

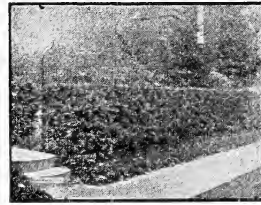
Magnolia, Grandiflora. Queen of all flowering evergreens. Broad, rich foliage. Flowers immense, pure white and fragrant. The flowers begin to open in May, which is the principal blooming season, but they continue to bloom sparingly throughout the summer and fall until frost. We have had them open on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

Arborvitae, American. A well known native species of great value, forming an upright conical tree of medium size. Desirable as a formal specimen, or for screens and hedges.

Juniper, Irish. Very compact, trim and shapely. Slender and spire-like in habit. Stately and handsome. Used largely for cemetery planting.

Privet Amoor River. Leaves small with a multitude of tiny limbs and twigs. Strong, vigorous grower, and will make a nice hedge in two years. A perfect evergreen, and the best of all Privets for the south.

Privet, California. A strong, vigorous, symmetrical grower, with glossy, heavy foliage. Holds its leaves until late in fall, and starts again with first breath of spring, but is not evergreen.



All kinds of privet should be planted about 10 inches apart for hedges. Stir soil deep and thoroughly, and if not already rich, fertilize liberally with compost, lot or rotted stable manure, mixing well with soil. As soon as planted cut plants off to within 2 inches of the ground. Begin trimming as soon as growth is well started in order to thicken hedge near ground. Don't be afraid to trim, and don't be uneasy about its getting high enough. Start right and a beautiful, lasting hedge is assured.



NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants
1 foot	43,560	13 feet	258
2 feet	10,890	15 feet	193
3 feet	4,840	16 feet	170
4 feet	2,722	18 feet	134
5 feet	1,742	20 feet	108
6 feet	1,210	25 feet	70
7 feet	888	30 feet	48
8 feet	680	35 feet	35
9 feet	537	40 feet	27
10 feet	435	50 feet	17
12 feet	302		

ROSES

ROSE BUSHES, 2-YEAR, FIELD GROWN.

Our list of Roses is short, embracing only such varieties as experience has proved to give general satisfaction.

CLIMBING

Marechal Neil. Deep yellow; large and full, globular form; delightfully fragrant; the finest of all yellow-roses. In the North this rose is of delicate constitution and requires careful treatment to get good results; here it is at home. A strong, vigorous grower, producing magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection.

James Sprunt. Deep, cherry-red; very full, double and sweet. The most satisfactory of the dark red, ever-blooming climbing varieties in this section, while it does not rank as high in the North, and for that reason has been neglected by nearly all northern growers.

Crimson Rambler. Plant is a vigorous grower, and makes a charming pillar Rose. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, having thirty to one hundred blooms from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter and remain in perfect condition a long time. The color is a rich, glowing crimson. Makes a fine showing in May.



JAMES SPRUNT

BUSH FORM

White Maman Cochet. A vigorous grower and a free bloomer. Makes a magnificent white rose of large size. Buds long and finely formed and are produced on long stiff stems.

Pink Maman Cochet. Much like the White Maman Cochet, except color. Buds beautiful, full and pointed; open flowers very large and fine. One bush is worth a whole garden of common sorts.

Paul Neyron. Flowers of immense size, often five inches in diameter. It is the largest rose that grows. Color deep, clear rose; very fresh and pretty; the plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean, glossy foliage and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the hybrid class, young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from May to late November.

Helen Gould. Color a warm, rosy red; the flowers are very large, full and

double; buds fine; the bush is hardy and grows rapidly. A splendid red rose. Try it and you will be pleased.

Vick's Caprice. The striped rose. Its great beauty is impossible to describe. Flowers of enormous size that are perfectly double to the center and of perfect form. It is very fragrant and its color is a deep, satiny pink, with numerous stripes of pure pink and wide stripes of pure white, making it the oddest and most unique rose in cultivation. The bush, while not an extreme grower, will be found quite satisfactory.

Souvenir de France. The Gold Medal Rose of France, claimed by the originator, J. Pernet Ducher, of Lyons, France, to be the finest rose he has ever sent out. The flowers are large, borne on good long stiff stems. Color clear red-crimson velvet. It is a good grower, free bloomer, fine, rich color and very fragrant.

HINTS TO PLANTERS

Time for Planting—In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in the early winter will, by the ensuing spring, have grown sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen. Planting can be continued until the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin to swell.

Preparation of the Soil—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelfuls of thoroughly decomposed barn yard manure, or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid contact of the roots with heating manures.

Preparation of Trees and How to Plant—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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or less. Plant 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Cultivation—You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass and weeds, and this portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed. For the first two years plant the orchard during summer in some crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard.

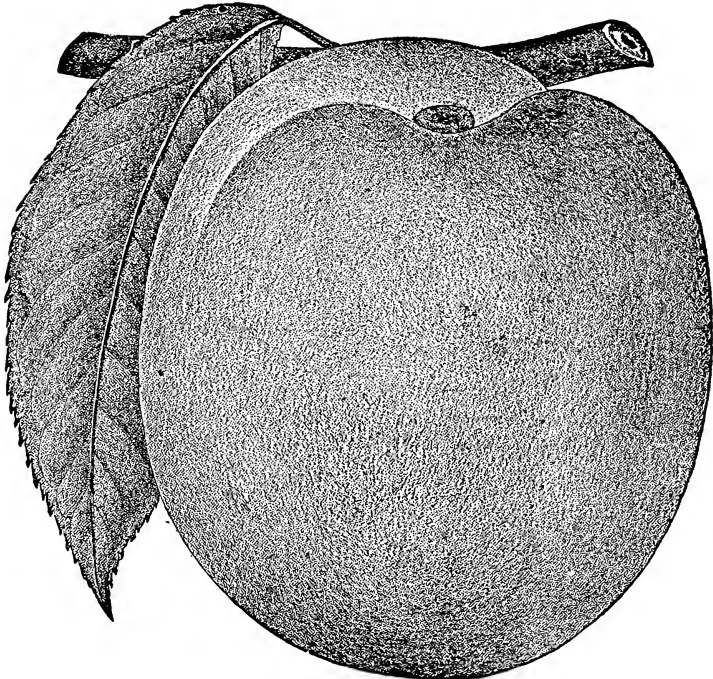
When soils are deficient in lime and potash, supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high grade commercial fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.

Selection of Trees—For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth (except peaches, only 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. Have as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

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.

PRICE LIST

	Each
Apples	\$.50
Peaches .....	.40
Pears and Apricots .....	.75
Hall's Everbearing Pear	1.00
Pineapple Pear	1.00
Plums and Quinces .....	.75
Mulberries .....	.75
Cherries .....	.75
Figs .....	.50
Japan Walnuts .....	.75
Japan Persimmons and Pomegranates .....	.75
Pecans, budded or grafted	1.00
Grape Vines .....	.35
Scuppernong Vines .....	.50
Shade and Ornamental Trees	1.00
Rose Bushes, field grown	1.00
Amoor River Privet, Evergreen .....	.10
California Privet .....	.08



ELBERTA—See page 5



MAMAN COCHET—See page 15

E. M. CRAWFORD & SONS
CRAWFORD NURSERIES

Concord, Georgia