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MAR 24 1924



Montmorency Cherries.

Southern Nursery Co.

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
High Grade Nursery Stock

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE

ESTABLISHED 1872
CAPITAL \$150,000.00
600 ACRES



Yellow Horse Apple.

To Our Patrons:

These Nurseries were established in 1872, and from a small planting have been enlarged until now they cover an area of over 600 acres. Our business has steadily grown until we now have an established trade equaled by no other Nursery in the South. Our Nurseries are in the mountains of Tennessee, 40 miles north of Huntsville, Alabama, where the soil and climate produce nursery stock of the highest grade, unsurpassed and seldom equaled in thriftiness and healthfulness. Peach Yellows, Rosetta, Root-knot, and other diseases are unknown in this section, and the San Jose scale has never been known to exist here.

It is with pardonable pride that we refer to our large plant and our facilities for doing business, which are the result of close application and a desire to please our customers. Our packing grounds are upon the line of the N. C. & St. L. R. R. A side track runs into our packing grounds, and we load directly into the cars.

In thanking our friends and customers for their patronage in the past, we wish to say that we shall endeavor to merit its continuance by giving the same careful attention to every branch of the business that we have in the past.

Southern Nursery Co., Winchester, Tenn.

Apples

We make a specialty of growing fine Apple trees. Our list of varieties is very complete, as we have a large trade both North and South. Our list is carefully selected from the very best. It is always best to leave the selection of varieties to us, unless you have some experience in that line. We will always be careful to make selections of varieties best suited to each locality.

Summer Apples

ASTRACHAN, RED. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh tender, juicy, acid and pleasant; tree a splendid grower. June.

ALEXANDER (Emperor). Of Russian origin. Large; deep crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender; pleasant flavor. Very hardy. Aug.

CAROLINA RED JUNE. Medium to large, oblong; deep red, sometimes with splashes of yellow; very tender, juicy and high flavored. June 15 to middle of July.

EARLY MAY. Ripens among the earliest, the trees healthy and productive. May 20 to June 1.

EARLY RIPE. This fine apple, coming as it does immediately after the Early Harvest, fills a want long felt by the orchardist. Its large size, handsome appearance and good bearing qualities combine to make it the most profitable market variety of its season; the tree is hardy and of vigorous growth; fruit large, yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, subacid; fine for table or tor cooking. June 15.

EARLY COLTON. One of the best early Apples, ripening with the old Early May, some ten days before Early Harvest, and continues to ripen for two or three weeks, which makes it a valuable family Apple. It is of beautiful appearance, medium size, yellowish white, with a tint of crimson where exposed to the sun.

EARLY STRAWBERRY. Medium size, nearly covered with red; flesh tender, with a mild, fine flavor; tree a moderate grower and good bearer. June and July.

EARLY HARVEST. Above medium size; bright yellow; flesh juicy, crisp and well flavored. June.

GOLDEN SWEET. Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. July.

HORSE. Large; yellow, occasional blush next the sun; oblate conical; subacid and good. Popular for cooking, drying and cider. August.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. Generally known. Rather large; pale yellow, with red cheek; beautiful; valuable for market; one of the best, if not the best drying Apple; makes a white product. Tree a fine grower; hardy and productive. Aug.

RED JUNE. Medium to large, oblong, conical; dark red. Flesh tender, mild, subacid; commences to ripen early in June and continues six weeks. Splendid eating apple.

STRIPED JUNE. (Early Red Margaret.) Medium, conical; red-striped on yellow ground; tender, rather dry; subacid. Middle of June to middle of July.

SUMMER QUEEN. Medium to large; yellow streaked with red; flesh tender, with an acid aromatic flavor. Last of July.

SMITH. Originated at Baton Rouge, La. Large, yellow, striped with red; unsurpassed as a cooking Apple. A vigorous and productive tree. Especially recommended for planting in South Louisiana and Mississippi and the coast-wise country. Ripens June 1.

WILLIAMS' FAVORITE. Originated at Roxbury, Mass. Highly esteemed. Large; oblong; rich; moderate grower and good bearer. July.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A Russian Apple of great value. Above medium size, roundish, highly conical; skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully matured; a remarkably early bearer; very prolific; tree a vigorous and upright grower; gives general satisfaction; does well everywhere, and ripens among the earliest. July.

Fall Apples

BAILEY SWEET. Origin, New York. Large to very large; surface smooth, mixed and striped deep red; flesh yellow, tender, fine grained; flavor very sweet and rich; quality good; also a valuable Apple for stock. October.

BISMARCK. This is one of the great German Apples, of dwarf habit. A young and prolific bearer, often bearing at one year of age from graft, and wherever grown it has shown astonishing revelation, not only in high quality, but in hardiness, and especially in earliness in fruiting. Where grown in pots it makes quite an ornament for decorative purposes. Fruit brilliant color, very handsome; large, tender, pleasant subacid and of a distinct and most delicious flavor. A fine dessert and cooking apple.

BELLFLOWER. Large, yellow, with red blush; very tender, juicy, subacid; moderate grower and bearer. October.

BUCKINGHAM (Equitetelee, Kentucky Queen, etc.) Very large; oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, subacid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe by end of September, and lasts until December; tree compact and vigorous; bears young.

FALL PIPPIN. Very large; roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious, subacid. September and October.

GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN. Medium; oblong; rich yellow; flesh yellow, rich, with a very delicate, fine flavor. Oct.

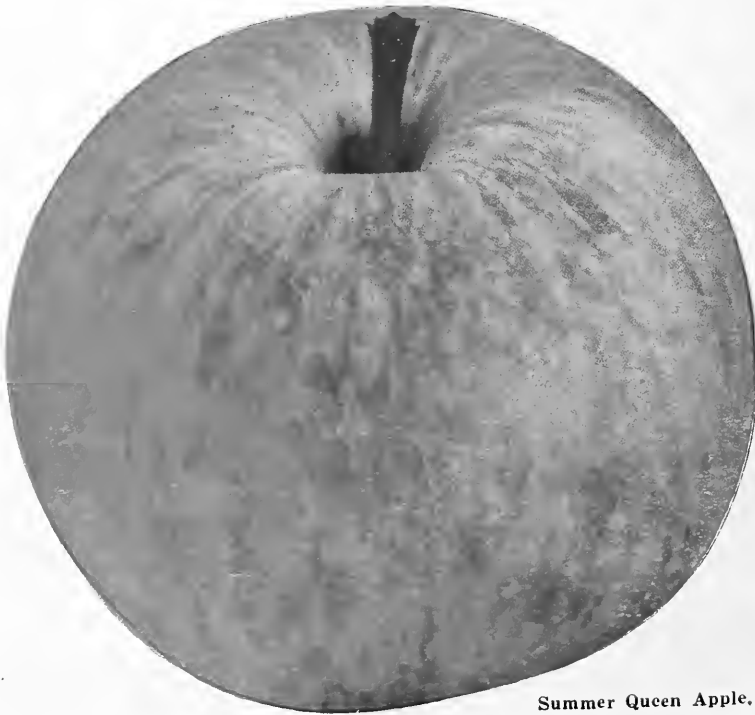
REBEL. Origin, Virginia. Large size, round; bright, clear red, on a yellow ground, covered with fine bloom; flesh yellowish white, rich, with an agreeable mingling of saccharine and acid. An extra-fine dessert apple. Season in Virginia, September to November.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine grained, juicy, good quality.

Winter Apples

ARKANSAW (Mammoth Black Twig). Originated in Arkansas many years ago; is now being largely planted wherever known in nearly all parts of the United States. Size large, roundish, slightly flattened; color a bright mottled red on upper half, the lower half reddish yellow; flesh yellow, fine grain with a mild, pleasant subacid flavor; tree a strong grower and an abundant bearer; supposed to be a seedling of the Winesap, and has many of the good qualities of that fine variety. An extra-good market Apple.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Tree a beautiful, upright grower; young wood very dark. There is scarcely an apple that is more brilliantly colored; round or slightly conical, regular; smooth glossy, yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine grained, juicy, subacid, pleasant, rich. A long keeper. A most profitable and attractive market apple. Has been kept till June and later.



Summer Queen Apple.



Wealthy Apple.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

ARKANSAS BEAUTY. A recently introduced variety. Large; beautiful light crimson in the shade, darker in the sun; with indistinct splashes and stripes over whole surface of dark crimson; flesh fine grained, whitish, tinged with red and yellow; rich subacid flavor; quality very good to best. Season, November to March.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN. Fruit large, round, lopsided, ribbed, irregular; surface smooth, yellowish green, sometimes bronzy, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh yellow, firm, brittle, juicy; flavor acid, rich, agreeable; tree a slow grower in the nursery. January to April.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin). Large size, round to oblong; skin yellow, splashed with bright red; flesh whitish, tender and juicy, with subacid flavor, tree remarkably healthy and vigorous, and an early and abundant bearer; a most profitable winter apple. Keeps well.

BLACK TWIG. Resembles the Winesap in every way, except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, is more hardy, and the fruit is much larger, many specimens being 12 inches in circumference.

BALDWIN. Large, roundish, narrowing a little to the eye; skin yellow in the shade; but nearly covered and striped with red and orange in the sun; flesh crisp, juicy and subacid, rich; tree a vigorous grower and bears abundantly; succeeds well in Western Maryland and the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit too early in or near the tide-water section. October to January—later in the mountains.

FORT'S PRIZE. Medium size; deep crimson with pure white dots, and fine russet deepening towards apex and cavity; flesh white, crimson; good flavor; an excellent keeper; an attractive and reliable market sort; bears early and is a vigorous grower.

GOLDEN RUSSET. Medium size; dull russet with tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored; tree a vigorous grower and great bearer. December to May.

GANO. Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degrees below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard, fruit spurs numerous, shoots long and smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis. An early, annual and prolific bearer. Foliage large and dark. February to May.

JONATHAN. Fruit medium, roundish; skin yellowish, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; moderate grower. October to December.

KINNARD'S CHOICE. Tennessee origin. Size large; color dark red on yellow ground; beautiful, large, showy Apple; bears quite young; quality one of the best. A fine winter Apple for Piedmont and mountain sections.

MCINTOSH RED. Originated in Ontario. Large to medium; roundish, faintly ribbed; skin deeply flushed with bright red and striped with carmine, sometimes purplish red; flesh white, veined with red, crisp, tender, very juicy. Fine dessert apple. October to December.

MISSOURI PIPPIN. Large, oblong; bright red with darker red stripes; very handsome; fair quality; a good grower and an early and immense bearer; often fruits at two years in nursery rows; valuable for market. December to April.

NORTHERN SPY. Large; roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild subacid, rich and delicious flavor; tree is a strong, upright grower and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Begins to bear late.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Large; yellow and rich; exceedingly hardy, and claimed to be an extra-long keeper. New.

PARAGON. This apple originated in Tennessee, and has proven to be identical both in tree and fruit with the Arkansaw. So these two apples are so near alike they are called twin sisters. They are now fast pushing their way to the front as leading winter apples for home consumption, as well as for market. They are both seedlings of the old, well-known Winesap; nearly twice as large; equally as good, if not better, in quality and keeping.

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium, roundish; dull red on pale yellow ground. December to March.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Very large; pale yellow, blushed or striped with red; juicy and very good. November to February.

STAYMAN'S (Stayman's Winesap). Originated in Kansas. Medium to large; oblate conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red with medium numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap, but it is larger and more beautiful.

SHOCKLEY. Medium; roundish conical form; greenish yellow, often much covered with red; quality very good. The most popular winter apple south of North Carolina. December to April.

WOLF RIVER. Tree very hardy and productive; fruit large and handsome; red; flesh white and of fine quality; subacid. November to January.

WEALTHY. A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy; vigorous and productive. Fruit of large size, red streaked with white; quality good. One of the most valuable market apples grown. November to January.

WINESAP. Medium to large; red; firm, subacid; tree an excellent grower; good keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL, or Johnson's Fine Winter. Large, truncated oval, angular; greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer, and hangs well on the tree. It is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. One of the best apples for market, always in demand. February to April.



Winesap Apple.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small, oblate; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red, with many light dots; flesh white, tender, juicy and good. Very long keeper.

Crab Apples

Succeed in all sections; valuable for cider, preserving, jelly or ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the Eastern Markets they meet a ready sale.

HYSLOP. Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness.

HUGHES' VIRGINIA CRAB. Small; dull red; with white specks; flesh fibrous, with an acid, rough and stringent flavor.

KENTUCKY RED CRAB. This is the best all-purpose crab apple that grows. The fruit is large, dark red, flesh crisp, subacid, and mild. Tree an early and abundant bearer and will succeed under the most adverse circumstances. Small trees in the nursery row often bear fruit, which attests its early-bearing qualities. We heartily recommend this crab above all others for general planting.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB. Fruit is large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich crimson cheek; when ripe the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; tree a rapid grower, and productive. September.



Young Apple Trees Growing in Nursery Row.

Pears

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich, refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that, by a judicious selection, the ripening season, beginning in July, can be continued in succession into winter. It is a mistaken opinion among some persons that standard Pears are a long time coming into bearing. Many of the varieties begin to bear in four to six years after transplanting, and some of the newer varieties, such as the Kieffers, will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf Pear, which is usually two or three years, after transplanting. The Pears when once in bearing seldom fail to produce a crop of fruit annually.

Gathering Pears. In order to retain the juice and best flavor, summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and the autumn Pears at least two weeks; winter varieties as soon as the leaves begin to drop.

Thinning the Fruit. When the trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

We grow none but the very best varieties, having discarded those that we have learned from experience are not desirable. The list we offer, while perhaps not so lengthy as some others, is composed of the best tested varieties to be had. New varieties will be added from time to time, as fast as their merits prove them to be worthy of propagation.

Summer and Autumn Pears

KOONCE. New. Originated in Illinois, and described as the best very early Pear, ripening two weeks before the Early Harvest; medium to large size; yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive, having long and regular crops; handsome; a good shipper; profitable tree, vigorous, upright and free from blight.

EARLY HARVEST. Tree robust and free from blight. Size medium, fair quality; color yellow, with red cheek. Ripens with the earliest, and is a fine market Pear in every respect.

SECKEL. Small, short pear-form; yellowish-brown, with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting, with a distinct flavor. August.

BARTLETT. Large; pear-shaped; yellow; rich, juicy and very fine. The most popular variety of its season. Early in August.

WILDER. Small and medium, bell-shaped; yellow ground, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender, subacid. Vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, very productive; good quality, and one of the first to ripen. Probably the best early market variety. Ripens with Alexander Peach.

SHELDON. Medium; yellow on a greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse; melting and juicy, with a brisk, vinous flavor; highly perfumed; productive. Sept.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Large, resembling Bartlett; ripening earlier; productive. Late July.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME. Very large; dull yellow; buttery, rich, juicy and excellent; does best as a dwarf. August.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large; greenish yellow, russeted; sweet and rich, excellent flavor; productive. July.

HOWELL. A fine large Pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet. June and July.

BUERRE D'ANJOU. Rather large, obtuse form; greenish yellow; dull red cheek; rich, melting and buttery. A splendid pear and a great favorite of all who grow it. Succeeds best as a dwarf. October.

TYSON. Medium or large; bright yellow, with a reddish brown, softly shaded cheek, sometimes russeted; flesh of fine texture, buttery, very melting, juicy; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, slightly perfumed, excellent. August.

MACKLEROY. This wonderful pear was brought to Franklin County, Tenn., by Mr. Davis Mackleroy, from South Carolina, over one hundred years ago (he was the first settler in this county). The tree has not failed to bear a single crop in its history. Ripens here about June 15. The tree is still bearing.

Winter Pears

LAWRENCE. Medium; short; pear-shaped; pale yellow; rich, juicy and excellent. Early winter.

VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. Large; long pyriform; pale green. Keeps well.

DUCHESS. Medium; yellow with some russet; rich, juicy and very good. Season, October to November.

LINCOLN CORELESS. Originated in Lincoln County, Tenn. Fruit very large, handsome appearance, good quality and very few, if any seeds. Almost clear of core and seeds, whence its name. One of the best keepers among winter Pears. Golden yellow; tree a good grower and very productive. Has never been known to blight.

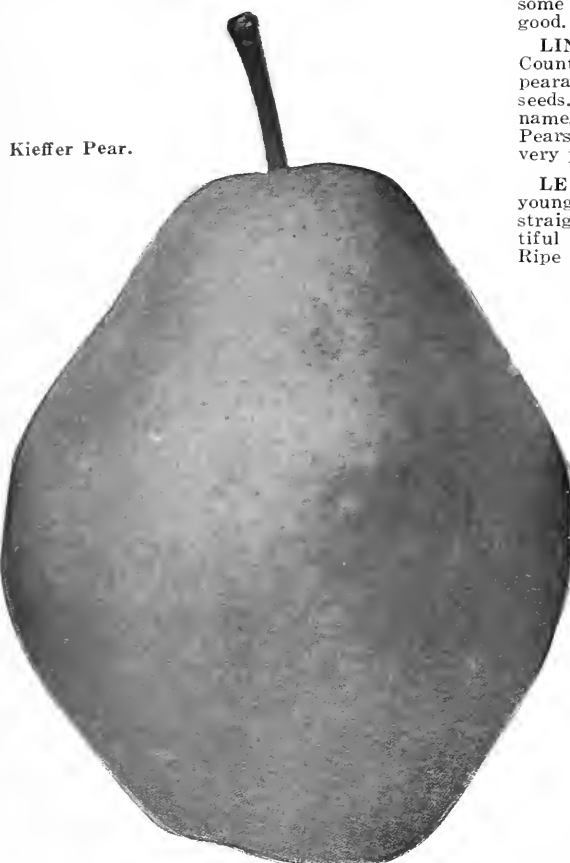
LE CONTE. Fruit large and fair quality; young and very prolific bearer; an upright, very straight grower; tree very hardy; and its beautiful fruit and foliage make it quite ornamental. Ripe in September in North Carolina.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET. Unusually productive, bearing in clusters; commencing to fruit two years after transplanting from the nursery. Valuable for canning. Of strong, luxuriant growth, large, dark green leaves until late in the season, when they become a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson, and with branches bending under their loads of golden russet Pears it is a thing of beauty, and an ornament in any lawn or fruit garden. Fruit is medium size, flat, or apple-shaped.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID. Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of a Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow with a bright vermilion cheek; very juicy, with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. Rather coarse grained, but one of the best Pears for canning or preserving. A very young and prolific bearer. As near blight-proof as a Pear can be called.



Bartlett Pear.



Kieffer Pear.

GARBER. Equally as hardy as Le Conte or Kieffer; of same class of Pears. The growth and appearance are very much like Kieffer; ripens one month sooner and of better quality.

MAGNOLIA. Origin, South Georgia. Large to very large; broad to roundish pyriform; surface smooth, yellowish russet, tinged with red and brown on the sunny side; dots numerous, irregular; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild subacid; quality good. Valuable for canning and preserving. Season three or four weeks later than the Kieffer. Very valuable on account of its lateness, coming after the Kieffer is gone. It belongs to the Oriental class of Pears, and is equal in quality to the best of that class. Being the largest and latest of the Oriental class its value is apparent. A prolific bearer; a thrifty, dwarfish grower.

Dwarf Pears

Dwarf Pears must be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and quince three or four inches—the soil made rich and well tilled. About one-third the previous summer's growth should be cut off each spring. Under this treatment dwarfs are everywhere successful.

Dwarfs frequently succeed where standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient of clay loam. It is very important to select proper varieties, however, as not all varieties of Pears succeed well as dwarfs. Those most desirable are Angouleme, Seckel, Vicar of Wakefield, and Anjou.

Winchester, Tenn.,

To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that we are familiar with the financial standing of the Southern Nursery Company, of this city, both at home and abroad. We know them to be perfectly reliable in any or all contracts they may undertake. We know the Company is managed with capacity, ability and unquestionable integrity, and we feel very sure that their very great prosperity is due to the consideration shown their customers, and their rule of fulfilling to the letter their pledge to their purchasers.

S. M. ALEXANDER, President Home Bank.

Peaches

The following is a select list of Peaches, ripening from May 15 to November, according to location and climate, and we do not hesitate to say the collection cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in the Southern, or Border States. Varieties are arranged below in order of ripening as near as possible for Tennessee. In South Carolina and Georgia they will ripen later; in Virginia from four days to a week later; in Alabama and Mississippi from ten days to two weeks or more earlier. North of Tennessee they ripen later; in Virginia from four days to a week later; ten days to three weeks later in Maryland and Delaware; about five weeks later in northern New Jersey, and five to six weeks later in New York. Note the time of ripening of certain varieties in your section; compare same with our catalog, and you can tell the difference in time of ripening at the different places.

The question has often been asked, "How can I keep the borers out of my Peach trees?" Go through your orchard, and where you find gum on the surface of the bark, clean the dirt from around it, and with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument follow up the worms and kill them; then throw around the tree a little lime or ashes. Attend to this two or three times during the spring or summer, and you will keep your trees healthy, as well as greatly extend their useful life.

Peach-Borer Wash. Take one-half to three-quarters of a pound of tobacco, plug or leaf, break or cut it up, and boil it well in about a gallon and a half of water, strain out the tobacco, and to the liquid add a pint of salt, from a quarter- to a half-pound of carbolic soap, and enough freshly slaked lime to make a thick wash.

Second Receipt. Highly recommended, and we consider it the most effective. For a fifty-gallon cask, twenty-five pounds of caustic potash, three pounds of common white arsenic, two gallons of crude carbolic acid, with water, lime and clay enough to make a good, thick wash that will last on the trees three or four months.

Early in the spring scrape the dirt away from the trunk of the tree as deep as the top roots, and with a paint or whitewash brush apply a coat of the above wash from a foot above the ground down to the roots. When dry, replace the soil around the trunk. Should a washing rain, during the spring or early summer, dissolve or carry off this wash, it must be renewed. The above is to be used as a preventive, not to destroy the borer within the bark, but to prevent the deposit of eggs by the borer moth during the spring and summer months.

Peach, Plum, Apricot and Nectarine trees should all have the above care. To keep your fruit clear of worms, allow no fruit to drop and rot in your orchard. Keep enough hoes to eat it up. Keep it picked up clean and give it to them, or let them run in the orchard and get it themselves as fast as it falls, thereby destroying both worms and eggs, and preventing an increase next year. Reasonable attention in these matters will go far to assure your success in fruit-growing.

ALEXANDER. One of the earliest Peaches. Fruit medium size, nearly covered with crimson; flesh white and good; valuable market variety South; bears very young. June.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. We consider this the most valuable early Peach yet introduced. It has all the grand qualities of the Triumph, without its defects; it ripens with the Triumph, is an early and abundant bearer, a vigorous and symmetrical grower, with hardy wood, and a perfect freestone, with a small stone. Flesh of uniform yellow to the stone and of excellent quality, round, very firm; color beautiful yellow ground, with lively red on the sunny side; as large as the Triumph and is an excellent shipper. No one can afford to be without this new variety.

BILYEU. Large; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper; rather late. Middle to last of October.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; prolific. Chinese Cling seedling. Free.

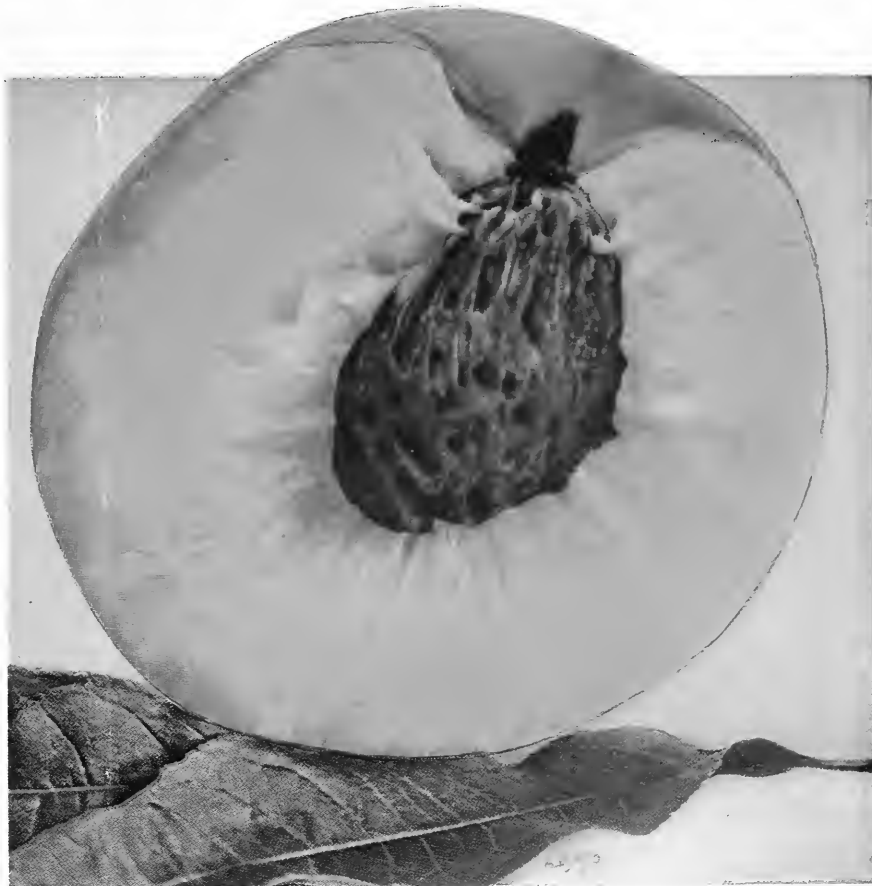
CHINESE CLING. Large; skin transparent cream-color, with marble of red next the sun; flesh creamy-white; juicy and melting. July 25.

CHINESE FREE. Seedling of Chinese Cling; size large, roundish, oblong; skin white, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; desirable for market. Ripens with Chinese Cling.

CAPTAIN EDE. A large freestone Peach—a seedling of Chinese Cling. Originated in Southern Illinois. Very prolific and hardy; a large, beautifully colored yellow-fleshed Peach of finest quality, ripening with Early Crawford.

CHAMPION. A Western Peach of very large size and good quality, also noticeable for the regularity of its bearing. Skin is of a rich creamy white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy-white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. A most profitable market Peach. July 20.

CARMAN. In this new, hardy, rot-proof Peach, ripening at the same time as Early Rivers, and yet almost as large and fine as the Elberta itself, we have a Peach of great market value; a large, roundish Peach, with pale yellow skin, red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender and melting; rich, sweet and superior flavor; by far the finest of any Peach ripening ahead of the Mountain Rose. A big, early yellow-skinned Peach of high quality is sure to be in great demand. June 20.



J. H. Hale Peach.

CROSBY. Originated near Billerica, Mass., and noted on account of its hardness. Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam; color bright orange-yellow, with a very bright red cheek, very handsome; flesh yellow, mild and pleasant. August 1.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Large, yellow, with red cheek; fine quality; very popular old variety for market and canning purposes. An old standby which always brings good prices in market, and always in demand. Freestone. Aug. 10.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Large, oblong; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and rich. July 10.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. Originated in Maryland. Large; yellow with red cheek next the sun; a clear yellow freestone of fine quality. Splendid for canning and preserving. Always brings top prices in market. Ripe late in August.

EMMA. This Peach is very large; yellow, with light crimson cheek; flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy; quality best. Freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after the Elberta. In market it has always commanded an extra price over the other varieties. It is better in quality than the Elberta.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all Peach sections North and South. One of the leading market varieties. August 1.

EARLY ELBERTA. Freestone; midseason; yellow. The Early Elberta is truly named. It is of the Elberta type, large, golden yellow, which is in beautiful contrast to the rich blush on the sunny cheek. The flesh is yellow like the Elberta but far better quality, sweeter and finer grained. The tree is a strong grower, of the Elberta type, and has a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruits. Adapted to Peach growing regions except in the Gulf States. The Early Elberta originated with Dr. Summer Gleason, of Utah, who says: "Seedling of Elberta with all the characteristics of its parent, stucky growth of tree, thins itself, even size of fruit, long keeping and shipping, hardier, better quality, higher color, and a week earlier—going out as Elberta is coming in. As a canning Peach it has better flavor and color than the regular Elberta, does not rag out, and uses less sugar." In size and shape being almost identical with Elberta, it passes on the market as an Elberta and the customer gets a better peach, the grower thereby getting the benefit of repeat orders. Season of ripening, fifty-two days after Mayflower and three days before Elberta. About same season as Crawford's Early, Georgia Belle, and J. H. Hale.

EATON'S GOLDEN. Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, apricot flavor. Superior for canning. Clingstone. Middle of September.

EARLY RIVERS. Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than the Alexander. First of July.

EUREKA. Freestone; very early; white. The Eureka is a large, oval peach with a bright red cheek. The flesh is creamy white, juicy and very firm, and the skin tough, making it an unusually good shipping peach for its season. The flavor is rich and extra good. The best quality, very early peach. The tree is hardy and often bears when Greensboro fails. A vigorous grower and a good cropper. Bears third to fourth year. The Eureka is of great value to peach growers because it is a good shipper of high quality, hardy and productive, and it ripens at a season when it is needed. Peach orchardists are not planting all of one or two varieties, but a succession of early, medium and late peaches, which makes the crop easier to handle and insures a good market. Enough of each variety should be planted to ship in full car loads, since buyers dislike small lots. Season of ripening, twenty-seven days after Mayflower and thirty days before Elberta, coming half way between Greensboro and Mamie Ross or Waddell.

FAMILY FAVORITE. Large; white flesh, red cheek; freestone; sure bearer, prolific; seedling of Chinese Cling. Is making a most favorable record wherever known. Middle of July.

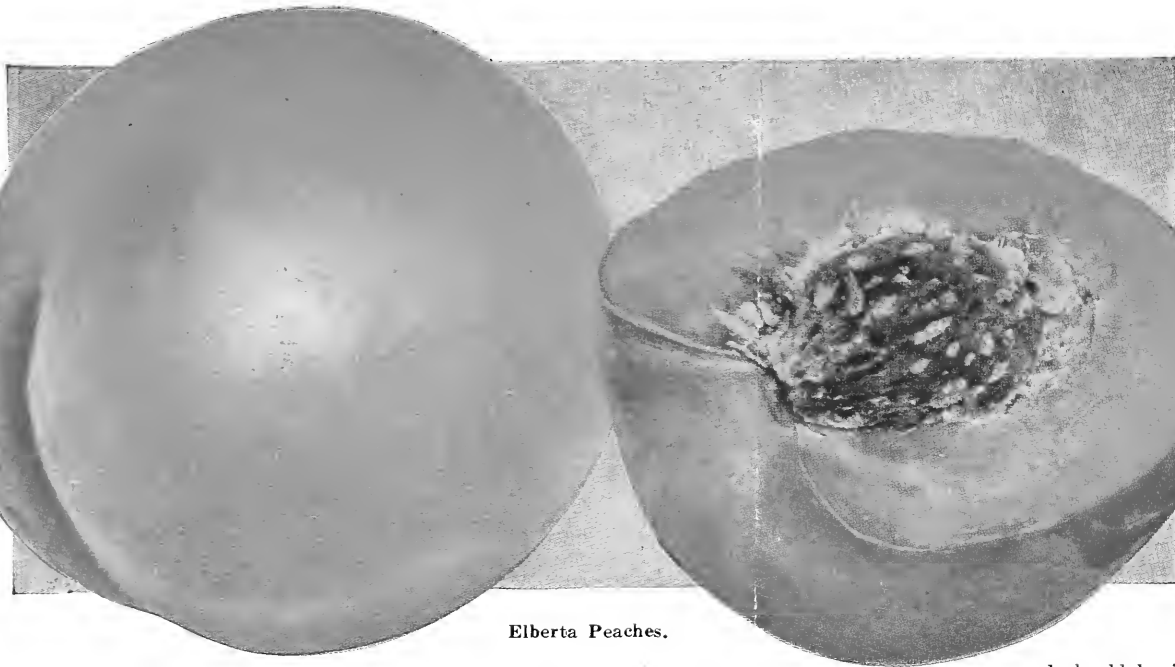
GREENSBORO. Originated by W. G. Balsley, in Greensboro, N. C. This is the largest of all the early peaches; twice the size of Alexander, and beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty; size large for so early a peach; ripens perfectly to the seed, from which it parts clear when fully ripe. Ripens with Alexander; flesh white, juicy, good. One of the very best family peaches, but, like old Early Rivers, rather tender.

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

GLOBE. Fruit large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit; quality good. September.

GARY'S HOLD-ON. Large; yellow; freestone. Flesh fine-grained, rich, juicy and sweet. Late August and early September.

GOVERNOR HOGG. A fine new peach of the Chinese strain from Texas. As large as Elberta, and two weeks earlier. Will carry well, and hence a fine market peach. Fine-grained white flesh and bright red cheek. Flavor rich, melting and juicy. Tree vigorous and thrifty.



Elberta Peaches.

HEATH CLING. Large, oblong; creamy white; slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting; very rich and luscious. September 15.

HENRIETTA (Levy). The most magnificent yellow cling known; of largest size, mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, sure bearer; always commands fancy prices. September 15.

HILEY (Early Belle). Handsome, large, white peach with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, of finest quality. Best shipper of its season. Late June and early July.

J. H. HALE. Originated by J. H. Hale, of Georgia, and is heralded throughout that section as one of the greatest Peaches ever discovered. The tree is a very strong and vigorous grower having much the appearance of the Elberta. The fruit is of a deep golden yellow color, overspread with bright red; has a smooth thick skin and compares very favorably with the Elberta in shape. The flesh is firm, fine grained, and deep yellow in color.

INDIAN BLOOD CLING. Large size, color dark claret, with veins downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, fine flavor; tree an irregular grower, September.

INDIAN BLOOD FREE. Medium to large size, blood-red throughout; tree hardy and a good bearer. September.

LEMON FREE. Lemon shape and color; large size, immensely productive, excellent quality. August 20.

LEMON CLING. Very large, oblong, having a swollen point similar to a lemon; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet. August 20.

MAYFLOWER. Originated in North Carolina. Round, large, covered with a beautiful red. Blooms late and escapes spring frosts. Ripens a week earlier than Sneed. Tree hardy and heavy bearer.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and fine; freestone. July 15.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY. Originated in Georgia; extra large in size, some specimens having weighed 17 ounces; color yellow, with a faint blush next the sun; clear freestone; very showy, and is one of the fine southern market Peaches following Emma. It is thought to be of the Smock strain, crossed with the Elberta. Ripe August 20.

MAMMOTH CLING. Resembling Heath Cling, but double its size; originated in southern Missouri. September 20.

MAMIE ROSE. A Chinese type; larger and finer in every way than Early Rivers, with which it ripens; very large; white, with a beautiful blush next to the sun; semi-cling; one of the best in quality; hardy, an immense bearer.

BRACKETT. This very valuable late Peach originated in Georgia, and has been disseminated over a wide extent of country, and succeeds well generally. It has been planted to a considerable extent, and has proved a very excellent and profitable sort. Fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and of the highest quality. We recommend it to the orchardist for its many valuable qualities.

ROSE. A medium growing, rather small, stocky tree, and while in no sense a dwarf, never attains great size, like the Belle or Carman, and may safely be planted at somewhat less distance apart. It has the large open blossom of the North China type, that always indicates greater hardiness than the small bloomed varieties, such as Elberta, or the Crawford. It blooms very abundantly, a tree worthy of planting for the flower effects alone.

It has fruited every season for ten years past without a single failure. Fruit is of medium size, rich, deep red nearly all over two weeks before it ripens, and when fully ripe fully 90 percent are red all over. It's a thorough clingstone, or press peach, as called in the South, with fine grained flesh of its class, rich, sweet and delicious.

REEVE'S FAVORITE. Fruit very large, round; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and excellent; tree hardy and productive. A most reliable yellow market Peach. Late July. Free.

RED BIRD (Semi-clingstone). Very early; the Red Bird is a remarkable Peach. It is the first profitable commercial shipping peach to ripen. Just about three days after Mayflower, the earliest on the list. It is a large round, rich, creamy white peach and nearly covered with a bright red. Flesh is firm, juicy, fair and good quality. Splendid shipper, remarkably free from rot. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, moderately productive, and a very regular cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

RINGGOLD CLING. Much larger than Heath; in every way an improvement on that popular kind. September 1.

STUMP THE WORLD. Large, nearly round; color blush red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of mid-summer Peaches. Freestone. Late July and early August.

SUSQUEHANNA. A very handsome and valuable Peach. Originated on the banks of the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania; a great favorite wherever known. Fruit of the largest size, sometimes measuring 12 inches in circumference; skin rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, with a rich vinous flavor. Freestone. August 25.

SALWAY. A large, late yellow freestone, of English origin; handsomely mottled, with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich; very productive; growing more and more in favor with the orchardists.

STEVENS RARERIPE. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high-colored Oldmixon Free. Superb in every way. Late July.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. October.

SNEED. The most remarkable early Peach yet introduced; it ripens a week to ten days earlier than Alexander; it is very distinct in tree and fruit, belonging to the Chinese Cling type; size medium; white, with blush on cheek; free.

THURBER. Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of delicate aroma, of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. Has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers.

TUSKENA. Identical with Early Crawford, but a cling. Ripens with Early Crawford. Very fine early cling Peach, and should be in every family orchard.

TRIUMPH. The earliest yellow Peach ever known, ripening closely following Greensboro and Alexander; of good size; averaging some larger than Alexander; very highly covered all over with a yellowish dark red, making it a very showy market Peach; flesh yellow; good quality, and when fully ripe it parts readily from the pit.

VICTOR. Origin, Texas. A remarkably early new Peach. Ripens fully two weeks before Alexander, and a week before any other Peach. Of medium size, of a light cream-color, beautifully streaked with red; a clingstone; does not rot, and ripens evenly to the seed.

WADDELL. Size medium to large, oblong; rich creamy white, bright blush on sunny side, covering half of the Peach; flesh firm, rich, sweet, melting when fully ripe; freestone, about as large as Belle of Georgia and ripens close after the Triumph; for family use or for market it is equal to any of its season.

WONDERFUL PEACH. Fruit large; color rich yellow, with a bright crimson blush, shaded and blotched in the yellow by minute crimson dots; best quality. Ripens in September.



Early Elberta Peach.

Japan Plums

The introduction of the new Japan varieties has infused new life into Plum culture, and large orchards are being planted that are bringing good returns to their owners. This class of Plums succeeds anywhere that the peach will. They are as distinct from our native or European varieties as the Oriental pears (such as Le Conte and Kieffer) are from the native or European sorts (such as Bartlett, etc.) They are all thrifty and vigorous growers, young and prolific bearers. No orchard is complete without a collection of this fine fruit.

ABUNDANCE, OR YELLOW-FLESHED BOTAN. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed, purplish carmine and a darker cheek. Flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity July 5 to 15. One of the best varieties, and valuable for Northern and Middle States. Carries well to distant markets.

APPLE. Named Apple from the very close resemblance in form, color, general appearance and keeping qualities; fruit very large; 2½ inches in diameter; striped and mottled like Imperial Gage, until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep, purple reddish; very rich, high flavored; pale red, with marbling and streaks of pink; nearly a freestone. Ripens after Burbank.

AMERICA. This giant Plum originated from the old Robinson crossed with the Abundance, the same combination that produced the noted Gold Plum. The fruit is three times as large as Wild Goose or Robinson, and the glossy coral-red fruit is not surpassed in beauty by any Plum. The bright yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious—so good that those who do not like most Plums call for more and keep on eating the America. Ripens two or three days later than Abundance.

BAILEY. Large; dark purplish red; late bloomer and a prolific bearer. Ripe late in July.

BURBANK. In general characteristics resembles Abundance. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for Northern States.

CHABOT. Very vigorous grower; leaves large with inconspicuous reniform glands; young wood dark green; fruit oval heart-shaped, large, 2 inches in diameter; color greenish purple with little gray dots; suture distinct, small pit, flesh adheres; flavor very good. Ripens July 5 to 12. Deserves the attention of all fruit-growers.

GOLD (GOLDEN) (P. Munsoniana and P. triflora) (Early Plum). Gold is one of the most beautiful plums grown, good size, bright yellow color, often entirely covered by a brilliant carmine red when fully ripe. Flesh is yellow, juicy. The skin is tough which makes it a splendid shipper in spite of the juiciness of the flesh. Splendid for canning and jellies. Sells well on all markets.

Tree, vigorous, very hardy. Gold should be planted in every garden because of its beauty and hardiness; and is especially valuable in the Central and Southern States.



Red June Plums.

CLIMAX. Cross of Simonii and Botan. Very large, measuring 6¾ to 7½ inches in circumference, heart-shaped, a superbly rich plum, extremely early, ripens before any other good Plum. Color of flesh yellow, sweet and delicious, with pineapple fragrance; skin thick, firm, deep vermilion-red, with very minute white specks; stem short, strong; pit medium to large, separates easily from flesh. Tree a vigorous grower, very productive.

HALE. Originated by Luther Burbank. Large round; orange, overspread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, with delicate peachy flavor; clingstone; tree vigorous and productive. Ripe early in August.

JUICY. This magnificent Plum is a cross between Abundance and Robinson; the fruit is the size of the Abundance, skin thin and transparent, light yellow underlaid with scarlet, as beautiful as wax. It has a delicious sweetness mingled with acid and a high melting Plum flavor; when fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like honey. The tree is a luxuriant grower; blooms late in the spring, thus escaping frosts; begins to bear when very small and produces enormous crops; keeps well, and the tree is perfectly hardy.

PRUNUS SIMONII. Large; tomato-shaped; dark red; a Chinese variety; quite a novelty; very fine; blooms very early.

WHITE KELSEY. This is a duplicate in size and shape of the common Kelsey, except that it is of a pale, creamy color, almost white when ripe; does not rot before maturity like the Kelsey, and much earlier to ripen and later to bloom than it; delicious in flavor. Early in August.

KELSEY. Size large to very large; often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small, adheres slightly to the flesh. Middle of August.

MIKADO. A very large Plum of greenish yellow color; nearly round; very little suture; a very rapid grower, more so than any other. This is the most remarkable of all Plums for its enormous size, beauty and good quality. It is probably the largest Plum in existence. Ripens 15 days after Yeddo.

RED JUNE. A large plum to be so early, ripening ten days or two weeks before the Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree. Being so early, when it becomes known we believe it will be a leading market Plum for the South. Its color is fiery red; quality good.

OGON. Medium, round; golden yellow; firm, sweet, good quality; freestone. Ripe last of June.

WILD GOOSE (Very Early Plum). Wild Goose is an early, medium sized, oval Plum, bright red with a thin bloom. Flesh yellow, very juicy, tender, melting, very sweet, except slightly acid next to the seed. A good quality plum of general adaptability. The tree is a very large, strong, flat topped grower; hardy and most productive. It is a good plum to plant in a home garden and is prolific as a local market plum and for jellies and preserving. The Wild Goose is a native plum and should be planted near other plums of this class for pollination. The fact that it is good quality and will produce good sized fruit anywhere under almost any conditions, has made it the most widely planted native plum.

SATSUMA. Large; dark purplish red; flesh red; well flavored; quality good. Blooms very early. Ripens early in August.

WICKSON. A remarkably handsome and very large, deep maroon-red Plum of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate, or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit as there is in the Kelsey. Of first quality; an excellent keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey.

YEDDO. Very much like White Kelsey, which it resembles in some respects, but it is of a deeper yellow color; ten days later to ripen, and a very attractive and fine-flavored Plum.

Chickasaw and European Plums

FOREST ROSE. Originated in Missouri. Medium to large; beautiful dark red with delicate bloom; stone small; excellent quality; extremely prolific and hardy. Ripe late in August.

PRUNUS PISSARDII. An ornamental plum for the lawn; the foliage is deep purplish blood-color, and it retains its color better than any other purple-leaved tree. The fruit is medium-sized, nearly round; dark purple flesh; sweet, juicy.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. A large, dark purple, oval Plum; very showy, often measuring 2 inches in diameter, fine, juicy and sweet, keeping a long time in excellent condition, rendering it very valuable for shipping. Medium.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. An English variety; purple, with a thick bloom; productive and profitable. Late.

DAMSON. Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone; moderate grower. September.

GERMAN PRUNE. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; dark purple; of very agreeable flavor; vigorous. September.

DE SOTO. Medium; bright red; sweet, rich, of fine quality. Extremely hardy and productive.



Burbank Plums.

Cherries

This fine fruit succeeds well in this latitude, and the farmer who does not have a dozen or more Cherry trees in his orchard is missing a great many of nature's richest gifts. Further South the sour Cherries do not do so well, but the sweet varieties pay well.

Hearts and Bigarreaus

BLACK TARTARIAN. Large dark red, nearly black. Ripe middle of May.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Large; light yellow. Middle of May.

WINDSOR. Large; black; one of the best. Middle of May.

LUELLEN. A late, large, dark red Cherry from California.

EARLY LAUMAURIE. Large dark purple. Fine, early.

Dukes and Morellos

MAY DUKE. Rather large; dark red. May 20.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium; red. Middle of May.

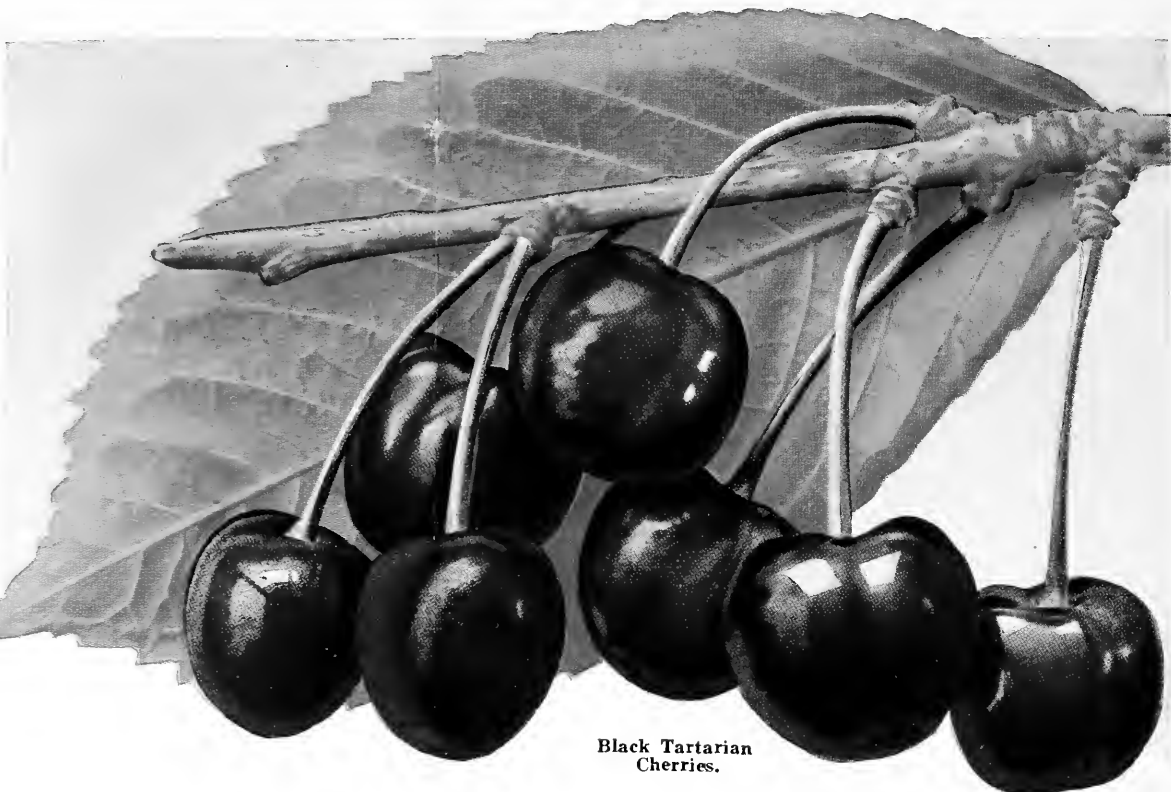
MORELLO. Full-medium size; very hardy, prolific. June.

DYHOUSE. Large; red. Early in May.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Above medium; very dark red. May 20.

MONTMORENCY. Similar to Early Richmond, but is larger and about ten days later.

OLIVET. Large; red. Middle of May.



Black Tartarian Cherries.

Quinces

The Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

ORANGE, or APPLE. Large, orange-shaped and of excellent flavor; the finest of the old varieties. Trees bear young and are very productive. The best known of all the Quinces, and brings good prices in market.

CHAMPION. The tree is a strong, free grower, more like the apple than the Quince, and usually comes into bearing the second or third year. Very productive, and of the largest size; flesh cooks very tender, and is free from hard spots or cores found in other varieties; flavor equal to that of the well-known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC. Fruit of large size; very handsome and attractive, of delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; cooks as tender as a peach. Remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH. The largest Quince in cultivation. Brought into notice in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., where it fruited extensively, and is attracting great attention on account of its being large in size, perfect in shape, very rich and aromatic; tree vigorous, productive, an early bearer and free from blight. In all respects a splendid market variety.

Japan Persimmon

Fruit very large; flesh soft, luscious, with a slight apricot flavor, and without the astringency of the common Persimmon. In its fresh state the Japan Persimmon ranks with the peach or orange, and when dried is equal to the best Smyrna fig. Like the fig, there are different varieties of the fruit. Has fruited all through the South, and proved a grand accession to our Southern fruits. It is common to see trees loaded with fruit two years after planting. Of great value to the Cotton States, as well as ornamental. We grow all the best and hardiest varieties.

Mulberries

But few know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and swine there seems to be nothing better. Many farmers who have them in bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year. Wherever it is known large orchards are being planted.

BLACK ENGLISH. The best black; hardy and prolific.

HICKS. Black and fine, but does not commence dropping its fruit so early in the season as the Black English. Continues to bear 4 months.

WHITE. Not so large, but equally valuable.

RUSSIAN. Dark red; very prolific.

NEW AMERICAN. Black; very prolific; one of the best.

DOWNING. Fruit of a rich subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winters of Western and Middle States.

Nectarines

This, the most beautiful of fruits, succeeds very well wherever the peach does, provided the same care is adopted as for the plum. Its perfectly smooth skin and beautiful waxen color recommend it as one of the most superb dessert fruits, immediately succeeding the apricot. The following is a select list of the best varieties:

EARLY VIOLET CAMERON
BOSTON TAYLOR JAPAN

Figs

Any home garden should have some figs. Sprouts and suckers should be kept down and the tree pruned so the trunks are clean for at least two feet from the ground. They will bear better and stand more cold if so treated.

CELESTIAL. Pale violet, with bloom; sweet; prolific.

BROWN TURKEY. Brown; medium size; very sweet; prolific.

CARTER'S CHOICE. Handsome white Fig; large; white; sweet.

LEMON. Medium to large; yellow; sweet, white flesh.

NEVERFAIL. Handsome, large Fig of fine quality; sure cropper.

BRUNSWICK. Very large; violet; sweet and very prolific.

Apricots

Apricots are among the most delicious of fruits and will succeed where the proper care is given to protect them from late freezes. A sheltered location is best. They succeed in towns and cities when planted in the yard or near the house. We grow the best Russian and Japan sorts, as well as the domestic varieties.

ACME. A new Apricot from Northern China which was given to Prof. J. L. Budd by a returned missionary. The tree is an immense grower, very hardy and productive; fruit the very largest size; a sweet and delicious freestone; yellow with red cheek.

BREDA. Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous, productive and hardy. Free. First of July.

EARLY GOLDEN (Dubois). Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy as the Russian Apricot, and productive. Vigorous. July 1.

ROYAL. Large; yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections. Vigorous. July.

HARRIS. A new variety, recommended for its good bearing qualities and extreme hardiness. It was brought into notice by orchardists at Geneva, N. Y., who prize it highly as a market variety. It is equal in size and quality to the best cultivated sorts and should take the place of the Russian Apricot.

MOORPARK. One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. Vigorous. July.

PEACH. Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored; similar to Moorpark. Vigorous. July.

RUSSIAN APRICOT. A new variety of recent introduction, valuable on account of extreme hardness of trees and fine quality of fruit.

NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES

Distance apart	No. of Trees	of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), gives the number of trees or plants per acre.
10 feet by 10 feet	435	
11 feet by 11 feet	360	
12 feet by 12 feet	302	
13 feet by 13 feet	257	
14 feet by 14 feet	222	
15 feet by 15 feet	193	
16 feet by 16 feet	170	
17 feet by 17 feet	150	
18 feet by 18 feet	134	
19 feet by 19 feet	120	
20 feet by 20 feet	108	
25 feet by 25 feet	69	
30 feet by 30 feet	48	
33 feet by 33 feet	40	
40 feet by 40 feet	27	
50 feet by 50 feet	17	
60 feet by 60 feet	12	

Planting Distances for Trees and Plants	
	Feet apart
Apple	25 to 35
Pear	20 to 25
Cherry	18 to 25
Peach	18 to 25
Plum	15 to 20
Quince	10 to 12
Figs	12 to 15
Mulberry	25 to 30
Japan Persimmon	15 to 25
Pecans	40 to 60
Grapes	8 to 10
Blackberry, 3 feet apart in rows	6
Dewberry, 2 feet apart in rows	4
Raspberry, 3 feet apart in rows	5
Strawberry, 15 to 18 inches apart in rows	3

Rule. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by distance the plants are set apart in the row, and the product will be the number

Grapes

The Grape is the most beautiful of all fruit and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still yield its graceful bunches and luscious clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, as it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought.

SOILS. Good Grapes are grown in various soils—sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for Grapes.

CROPS. Crop Grapes moderately, if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature. Reduce the crop early in the season to a moderate number of good clusters, and cut off the small, inferior branches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. A very heavy crop is usually a disastrous one.

PRUNING. Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, or January, while the vines are entirely dormant. Care should be taken in pruning, as some varieties produce only small-sized bunches if cut back too hard, while others require severe pruning to produce the best fruit.

Black Grapes

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth, thick, heavy foliage, very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination equalled by no other Grape. Ripens with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after ripe. In quality it is unrivaled by any of our early market Grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color with a beautiful blue bloom, sweet and juicy; free from foxiness.

CHAMPION. Bunches large and compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; medium in quality; vine a strong and healthy grower and a good bearer; profitable for market on account of its earliness.

CONCORD. Bunches large, berries large, round; skin thick, and covered with bloom; flesh juicy, sweet. Vine very hardy, vigorous and productive; at present the most popular of all our native sorts.

MOORE'S EARLY. A seedling of the Concord combining the vigor, health and productiveness of its parent, and ripening a few days earlier than the Hartford; bunch medium; berry quite large; color black, with a heavy blue bloom. Its extreme hardiness and size will render it a popular market sort.

White Grapes

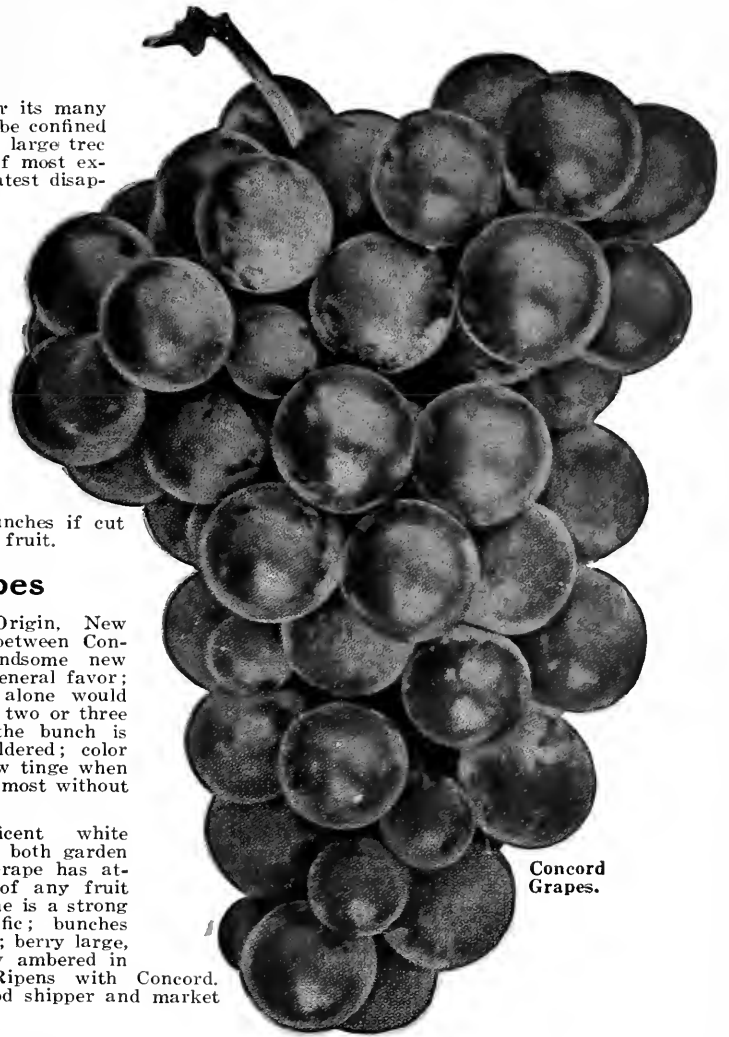
MOORE'S DIAMOND. Origin, New York. Said to be a cross between Concord and Ionia. This handsome new white Grape has met with general favor; its extreme early ripening alone would make it valuable, coming in two or three weeks ahead of Concord; the bunch is medium size, slightly shouldered; color greenish white, with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; very few seeds.

NIAGARA. A magnificent white Grape and very valuable for both garden and vineyard; this white Grape has attracted the most attention of any fruit recently introduced. The vine is a strong grower, healthy and prolific; bunches large, uniform and compact; berry large, skin greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; quality good. Ripens with Concord. Skin tough, making it a good shipper and market grape.

Red Grapes

LUTIE. This fine Grape originated in Tennessee, and has taken its place in the front rank of fine table Grapes. It is hardy, vigorous and

productive, being remarkably free from all fungous diseases; dark red, bunch and berry medium to large; quality the best; it has no equal as a fine family Grape.



Concord Grapes.

Raspberries

The Raspberry succeeds best in a deep, rich soil, and well repays generous treatment. The sucker varieties should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart in rows that are 5 to 6 feet apart. Three to five canes should be left in each hill to bear fruit, and others should be cut out as they appear. Good, clean culture is necessary to obtain the best results. Varieties that root from the tip should be planted from 2½ to 3½ feet apart, in rows that are 6 to 7 feet apart, varying in distance according to the richness of the soil and the habit of growth of the different varieties. The points of the young canes should be pinched out as soon as they reach the height of 1½ to 3 feet, according to the vigor of the cane. This will cause them to make low, spreading, stocky bushes that will support themselves without the aid of stakes or trellises. During the latter part of winter, or in early spring, the canes should be pruned by cutting all the branches back from 6 to 15 inches in length, varying with the strength of the plants. It is better to remove the old wood soon after the fruit is gathered, but this work is often deferred until the spring pruning. Raspberries are benefited by shade if not dense.

To Whom It May Concern:

I take great pleasure in certifying to the reliability and promptness in all respects of the Southern Nursery Co., of Winchester, Tennessee. I have never heard a complaint against this company, either as to the kind of the stock they grow or any of their business dealings. They can be relied upon in all respects.

Very respectfully,

T. A. EMBREY, President Farmers Trust Co.

Winchester, Tenn.



Cuthbert

Red Raspberries.

Red Raspberries

ST. REGIS (Red Everbearing Raspberry). Brilliant crimson, very large, juicy, highest quality. Ships well. The canes are very strong, vigorous and hardy. The main crop is as heavy as the black caps. It is the most productive of all red raspberries. The old canes continue to produce until late August when the canes of this season's growth begin to ripen some fruit. The first of the crop comes very early. This is the only successful "ever-bearing" raspberry, and is most profitable.

CUTHBERT (Queen of the Market). The latter title is indeed true, since as a market variety it is a reigning sort. Of large size and fine flavor, reliable and an enormous bearer; rich crimson; firm, excellent for market and shipping; largely used everywhere, and best of its color.

MILLER. Berry large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small, does not crumble, making it the best shipping berry in existence; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest. Production equal to any.

SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL. Colossal both in bush and berry; carries to market well; excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning; berry dark crimson in color and excellent in quality; a very valuable variety; does not sucker, but roots from the tips like blackcaps.

TURNER. A red sort, popular throughout the West, hardy and productive.

Black Raspberries

GREGG. The largest, best and handsomest hardy black Raspberry. Is a dark purple berry, very large, early, and ripens the entire crop in about two weeks; canes hardy, fruit of good quality, and an enormous bearer; grows from tips, not suckers.

SOUHEGAN. A black variety, and the very earliest, coming in with the late strawberries; perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth; canes branching freely and very productive; jet black, without bloom; best quality. Berries remain a long time after ripening without drooping or becoming soft.

Blackberries

This fruit requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil, northern exposure preferred. We consider it one of the best paying crops.

KITTATINNY (Erie). A most excellent variety. The past season rows 25 rods long produced nearly five crates at a single picking of the very largest, best flavored fruit, and sold at 50c a case higher than Snyder. Berry very large and late. Picked fruit until December 1. Rusts in some localities, but we have never been troubled.

SNYDER. Undoubtedly the most hardy in cane and most prolific variety in existence, and if left on the bushes until fully ripe is really a good berry. Season early; berry of medium size.

EARLY HARVEST. The standard early; ripe before raspberries are gone. Cane not entirely hardy.

ELDORADO. Almost as large a berry as Kittatinny; not so good in flavor, but withal a good one to plant.

MCDONALD BLACKBERRY (Very Early Blackberry). McDonald Blackberry is the greatest improvement since the first wild blackberries were planted in a garden and cultivated. Like many other improved fruits, it is a hybrid, or cross, combining the firmness and quality of the blackberry with the size, earliness and productiveness of the dewberry. The berries are large, oblong and very good quality, equalling the best late varieties for flavor and juiciness. The McDonald is enor-

mously productive, outyielding any other known variety of blackberry. The McDonald ripens fully two weeks before Early Harvest, which is the earliest ripening of all blackberries, and can be picked and sold for an extra price before any other varieties are on the market.

MERSEREAU. A most phenomenal grower, and very prolific, of larger, better-flavored berries than Kittatinny. We have planted it only in a small way, but the cane is very hardy, and from its general appearance think it will prove a good one.

AUSTIN'S DEWBERRY. Originated by J. W. Austin, Texas; said to be superior to Lucretia.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. We have a very large demand for plants which goes to prove that the Dewberry is winning its way to the front. The cane will not withstand our cold winters, but can easily be covered with old hay or straw for protection. Berry five times as large as Snyder.

RATHBUN. A cross between the Dewberry and Blackberry; berry very large. We have never heard an unfavorable report. Propagates from root-cuttings or tips. Cane is much hardier than that of Dewberry and grows more upright.



McDonald Blackberries.

Strawberries

Cultivation. Cultivation should commence as soon as plants are set. The best tool for early cultivating is a fine-tooth cultivator which does not throw much dirt and can be run close to plants. Use hoe to keep weeds and grass out of row, and cultivate thoroughly every week during the growing season. Another reason why a small-tooth cultivator should be used is that it leaves the surface level and thoroughly pulverizes the soil, thereby causing it to retain moisture a long time. The rows should be kept free from grass and weeds until fall. Allow all the first runners to set plants, so that they may make large, stocky and well-rooted plants. After the row is well set keep all runners out, thus throwing the growth into the plants already rooted. It is a bad mistake to cut the first runners and allow the late ones to grow.

Pollenizing. Plants that are marked "S" are staminate, and will produce fruit without other sorts planted with them. Those that are marked "P" are pistillate sorts, and will not produce fruit successfully unless some staminate sort is planted with them. The rule is two rows of pistillate sorts and one of staminate sorts, or four pistillate and two of staminate. Some growers plant the staminate sorts in the rows with the pistillates, using one-third staminates.

Everbearing Strawberries

They bear the first year and will give you rich, ripe berries until frost. Fruit brings 25c to 50c per quart. A demonstrated success.

Strawberries from June to November. A few years ago that would have sounded like a fairy-tale, a horticultural phenomenon contrary to all the laws of Nature. But the Everbearing Strawberry is here in actual fact. It has been tested, tried and proved.

The genuine Everbearing Strawberries are not a variable "sport," but a distinct race that are dependable and will produce berries all summer long. The first crop is borne early in the season, at the same time as the standard or June-bearing varieties. Then there is a continuation of blooming, producing ripe fruit throughout the summer if conditions are favorable. Following this is another heavy blooming period in the late summer, and a large crop follows until severe frosts come. You pick strawberries for four to five months, instead of one.

A severe drouth or neglect during the heat of mid-summer will check the fruiting of the Everbearing varieties, just as it checks the fruiting period of the standard varieties; but even under neglect the Everbearing plants produce heavily in the late summer and autumn. Drouth that cuts off the crop for the year on common or standard varieties simply checks the Everbearing berries, and they come on as productive as ever with the first rains, producing new blooms and starting another crop.

We especially recommend the Everbearing varieties, Americus and Progressive, to our customers, because we have tried them thoroughly and know from experience that they are an unqualified success.

Currants

Currants do best on a cool, sheltered, moist location. Plant about 3 feet apart; rows 4 feet apart. Being perfectly hardy, they can be planted in the fall and do not suffer injury from winter. To destroy the currant worm, dust the plants with white hellebore when the dew is on.

BLACK NAPLES. Very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter.

BLACK CHAMPION. Bunches very large, and the flavor of the fruit is particularly delicious; it hangs long on the bushes.

CHERRY. The largest of all the red Currants; berries sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter, bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils.

FAY (Fay's Prolific). Bush vigorous, but not quite so strong a grower as Cherry; cluster medium to long, with rather long stems; color darker than Cherry; berry averages large, juicy and less acid than Cherry.

RED DUTCH. An old and well-known standard variety. Bush a strong, tall, upright grower, with rather tender shoots; clusters average about 3 inches long; berries average medium in size, are dark red; sprightly subacid flavor.

Gooseberries

Until quite recently no interest has been felt in the cultivation of this fruit, further than to grow a meager supply for home consumption, yet there are few crops that will yield as satisfactory returns; certainly none more certain with so little expense in cultivation.

DOWNING. A seedling of the Houghton. An upright, vigorous-growing plant; fruit larger than its parent; color whitish green; flesh rather soft, juicy, very good; productive; valuable market sort.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING. Rather small; pale red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant; produces enormous crops; free from mildew; most profitable market variety.

INDUSTRY. English origin; the best foreign Gooseberry yet introduced; very large; dark red; excellent quality; beautiful and an enormous bearer.

SMITH'S SEEDLING. A new variety grown from seed of the Houghton; more vigorous and upright in growth of plant than its parent; the fruit is larger and somewhat oval in form; light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good.



Progressive Everbearing Strawberries.

Nut Trees

Most farmers have a spot or corner on their land that is better adapted for nut-bearing trees than for any other purpose, and the crop grown from these trees more than pays for the use of the land, while the trees are growing into valuable timber. There is a constant and growing demand for nuts, and immense quantities of them are imported yearly to meet the demand.

Almonds

PRINCESS and SULTANA. Both are prolific, soft shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

Chestnuts

AMERICAN SWEET. The common variety that flourishes in our mountains.

LARGE SPANISH. Yields very large nuts, not so sweet as the American, but by their size and beautiful appearance command a ready sale.

JAPAN GIANT. The tree is similar in habit of growth to the Italian Chestnut. It is a handsome, sturdy, healthy tree—one of the most useful that can be grown. It grows in northern Japan, and has proved sufficiently hardy almost anywhere in the United States. Many people are deterred from planting nut-bearing trees by the thought that fifteen or sixteen years must elapse before bringing the tree into bearing condition, while in fact the Japan Mammoth Chestnut tree bears fruit at three or four years of age. The size of the nut is remarkable, some of them weighing 1½ ounces. No nut tree in cultivation promises to be more remunerative.

Pecans

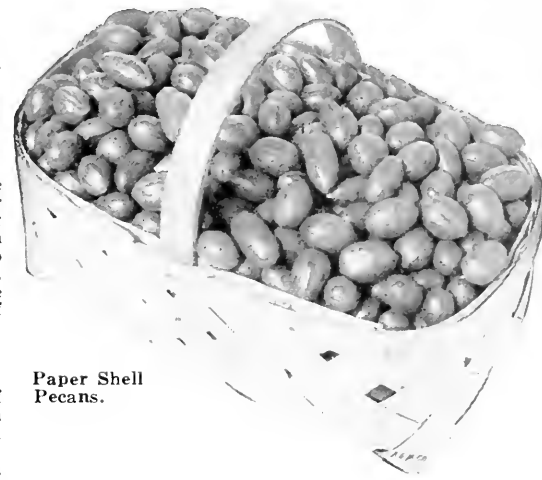
GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS. We grow grafted and budded Pecans, the scions or buds for which were taken from trees producing very choice soft-shell nuts. The Pecan, when budded or grafted from bearing trees, comes into bearing the second or third year from planting, trees have been known to produce nuts in the nursery the first year. You have a certainty of getting nothing but choice nuts.

Walnuts

CALIFORNIA PAPER SHELL. A variety of the English Walnut, or Madeira nut, bearing an oblong-shaped nut, with a very tender shell, well filled with a rich kernel.

JAPAN. Produces in abundance nuts larger than the common hickory, which are borne in clusters of from fifteen to twenty. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality. Leaves enormous size, of a beautiful shade of green.

BLACK WALNUT. Our native species. The Black Walnut is planted for its timber possibilities, the wood being very valuable. There have been many waste pieces of ground thus put into growing timber that will be found very profitable and the fruit also affords a source of income.



Paper Shell Pecans.

WARRANTY OF NURSERY STOCK

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any nursery stock, seeds, bulbs or plants we sell.
SOUTHERN NURSERY COMPANY.

Shade Trees

ASH, American White. A fine, rapid native-growing tree.

European, Mountain. A fine, hardy tree; heads dense and regular, covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright red berries.

BEECH, Purple-leaved (Fagus purpurea). Discovered in a German forest. An elegant tree, growing 20 to 30 feet high. Foliage a deep purple, changing to crimson; like all varieties of the Beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees 3 feet high are preferable.

Fern-leaved (Fagus heterophylla). An elegant tree; symmetrical, with beautifully cut foliage.

European (Fagus sylvatica). A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

BIRCH, White (Betula alba). A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

Cut-leaved Weeping. One of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

ELM, American. A noble native tree of large size, wide-spreading head and graceful, drooping branches. One of the grandest park and street trees.

MAPLE, Norway. A native of Europe; a large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. The handsomest and one of the most desirable trees for street, park or lawn.

Sugar or Rock. A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranged among the very best, both for the lawn and the avenue.

Silver. A hardy, rapid-growing native tree of large size. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting.

Tartarian. A choice variety; medium size, rounded form, thriving in damp soils if desired. Moderate grower but makes a handsome specimen. Foliage turns yellow in fall.

Ash-leaved (Box Elder). A fine, rapid-growing variety with handsome light green foliage and spreading head; very hardy; desirable for street planting, and succeeds in many sections where other varieties of Maple will not thrive.

Sycamore. A fine, upright, rapid grower; large, deep green foliage.

MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping Russian. A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form.

POPLAR, Carolina. One of the most rapid-growing and desirable shade trees for street planting. It is especially desirable for planting in large cities, as it will stand more hardships than any other tree we know of. The leaves are large, deep green, glossy, handsome.

Lombardy. Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

SYCAMORE, European (Platanus orientalis). Oriental Plane. A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; not so subject to disease as our native species. Entirely free from worms or insects. One of the oldest cultivated trees known. One of the best and most popular for street and avenue planting.

WILLOW, Wisconsin Weeping. A large tree, with long, drooping branches, similar to the Babylonica, but much hardier.

Weeping Babylonica. A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

Kilmarnock Weeping. An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy.



Showing Street Planting of Young Sycamore Trees. The Sycamore Grows to Considerable Height and Is One of the Best for Street Planting.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

ABELIA grandiflora. The most satisfactory addition to the list of hedge plants in years. Can be pruned flat or rounded on top. Planted singly or in groups, will add a touch of beauty to the lawn all the year round. An evergreen shrub, with dark green, glossy leaves, becoming bronze-colored in winter. Flowers white, funnel-shaped, tinged with pink, delicately sweet-scented, borne in clusters from early spring until late autumn.

ALMOND, Double-flowering. A most desirable early flowering shrub, with white and pink flowers.

AZALEA, mollis. A beautiful species recently brought from Japan; it has fine, large trusses of flowers in shades of pink and yellow; requires protection.

Indica. We import all the leading varieties. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, and variegations.

ALTHEA, or Rose of Sharon. Unsurpassed by anything in the hardy shrub line for freedom of bloom or range of color. From midsummer until frost, when few other shrubs are in bloom, the Althea is most handsome, with its large camellia-like flowers of the most varied and beautiful shades.

Double White. White, crimson center.

Double Variegated. Pink and white.

Double Purple.

Double Blue. Deep blue.

Double Red. An excellent striped variety, marked white and deep rose.

BARBERRY, Purple-leaved (*Berberis purpurea*). A very handsome shrub, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

European (*Berberis vulgaris*). A fine shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed by orange-scarlet fruit.

CALYCANTHUS, or Sweet-scented Shrub. The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate-color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

CREPE MYRTLE. Vigorous deciduous shrubs or small trees, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet. The leaves are small, bright green and glossy. The flowers, which appear in spring, are fringed and colored in different shades of white, purple, and scarlet. The trees, when in blossom, are covered with large panicles of bloom and remain in flower for several weeks. They are very beautiful, and make a noticeable object in any landscape. Hardy, easily grown, and succeed on a wide range of soils. No other tree or shrub takes its place. Colors: Purple, rose, scarlet and white.

DEUTZIA. This valuable species of plant comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render them deservedly among the most popular of the flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long.

Crenata (Double-flowering). Flowers double; white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs.

Pride of Washington. A new variety raised from *Deutzia crenata* and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit, a charming acquisition.

FRINGE, Purple. A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its long feathery flower stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke.

White. A very showy shrub, with beautiful large, glossy foliage, and delicate fringe-like white flowers.

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jasmine). Flowers large, white and fragrant; foliage glossy.

Fortunei. Flowers larger than *Florida*.
Radicans. Dwarf; trailing; foliage smaller than above; flowers white, very fragrant.

Crepe Myrtle.

HONEYSUCKLE, Red Tartarian. A beautiful shrub. Vigorous and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June. Very desirable.

White Tartarian. A large shrub having white flowers in May and June.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. Fine shrub, blooming from July to November; large, showy panicles of white flowers in great profusion; it is quite hardy, and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on the lawn or in the margin of masses; to produce largest flowers it should be pruned severely in spring and ground enriched.

Otaka. Foliage a beautiful deep green, produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter.

Thomas Hogg. A half-hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires some winter protection.

LIGUSTRUM Ovalifolium. Growth erect; leaves larger than *Amurense*, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is known North and West as California Privet.

Amurense. From Amoor River. Rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant grown; also desirable for specimens, or windbreaks.



Abelia Grandiflora.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

LILAC, Charles X. A strong, rapid grower, with large, shining leaves; reddish purple flowers.

Chionanthus-leaved (*Syringa Josikaea*). Has dark, shining leaves like the White Fringe tree, and purple flowers; fine and distinct.

Common Purple (*Syringa vulgaris*). The old-fashioned Lilac so universally seen in gardens of the country. The parent of many of the finest hybrids.

Double (*Syringa Lemoinei fl. pl.*). A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

Persian (*Syringa Persica*). Medium-sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees.

SPIREA. An indispensable class of medium-sized shrubs, of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming.

SPIREA Billiardii. Rose-colored; blooms nearly all summer.

Van Houttei. One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters of panicles about an inch in diameter. Vigorous, hardy, profuse in bloom.

SNOWBALL, Common. A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

Japanese (*Viburnum plicatum*). From North China. Has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers, quite distinct from common sort.



Weigela Rosea.

WEIGELA amabilis, or splendens. Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn. A great acquisition.

Variegated-leaved. Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

WEIGELA rosea. An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China, and considered one of the finest plants ever discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.



Spirea Van Houttei.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the Southern Nursery Co., of this city, have been customers of this bank for more than ten years. Their business relations with us have at all times been very pleasant and satisfactory. We have always found them thoroughly honest and reliable in all their dealings with us, as well as with their own customers, as far as we have been able to observe. The rapid increase in their business is truly gratifying. Their great growth, we know, is due to the reputation they have of giving exactly what they advertise and standing behind their stock and living up to the letter of same. They have always enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people of our city, and we feel sure they are worthy of confidence of all who may have dealings with them.

E. C. MOWERY, Cashier Farmers' National Bank, Winchester, Tenn.

Vines and Creepers

Nothing lends such pleasing effect to wall or veranda as the judicious use of vines. The hardy vine is best adapted for covering an unsightly wall or for furnishing shade and ornament to verandas. Hardy vines practically take care of themselves after they are once established and are much more desirable and less trouble than annual or tender varieties.

Ampelopsis Veitchii - Boston Ivy

A beautiful hardy climbing plant. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

Clematis

A beautiful class of climbers, many of the varieties with flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises; or when used for bedding, running over rock work or an old tree or stump, they make an excellent show. They delight in a rich soil, a sunny situation; perfectly hardy.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. A free-flowering, double white variety, with medium-sized flowers.

GYPSY QUEEN. One of the finest of the dark purple varieties. Strong grower; free bloomer.

HENRYI. Fine, large, creamy white flowers. A strong grower and very hardy, one of the best of the white varieties; a perpetual bloomer.

JACKMANII. The flowers, when fully expanded, are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frost.

JACKMANII ALBA. Fine, large, pure white flowers.

PANICULATA, or SWEET-SCENTED JAPAN CLEMATIS. A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

MME. EDOUARD ANDRE. This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmanii. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red; a very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Honeysuckle - Lonicera

CHINESE TWINING (Lonicera Japonica). A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

COMMON WOODBINE (Lonicera perelymenum). A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

HALL'S JAPAN (Lonicera Halleana). A vigorous evergreen variety; pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant; flowers from June to November.

JAPAN GOLD-LEAVED (Lonicera aurea reticulata). Foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Wistaria

CHINESE PURPLE (Wistaria Sinensis). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy; and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. The best vine to grow when it is desired to have it shade the upper part of the house, as its heaviest growth is at the top.

CHINESE WHITE (Wistaria Sinensis alba). Introduced from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions; a rather slow grower.



Ampelopsis Veitchii - Boston Ivy.

Evergreens

ARBOR-VITAE, American. One of the finest evergreens for hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms a most beautiful hedge; very dense. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground.

Golden. A beautiful variety of Chinese Arbor-vitae; compact and globular; color a lively yellowish green; not quite hardy at the North; should be planted in a shady situation, where it will give a brilliant touch of color like sunshine.

Pyramidalis. An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage a deep green, color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. Should have a place in every collection.

Compacta. Foliage light green; habit dwarf and compact. Fine for small places.

Rosedale Hybrid. By far the finest of all evergreens of this class. A true hybrid between the Golden Arbor-Vitae (*Biota aurea*) and *Retinispora squarrosa* bearing a striking resemblance to both, as it possesses the fine, feathery foliage of *Retinispora* and the dense, compact, sugarloaf shape of *Biota aurea*. It is a vigorous grower and perfectly hardy; somewhat dwarfish.

Arbor-Vitae globosa. Forms a dense, low, globe shape. A beautiful evergreen. Particularly fine for formal plantings.

Hovey's Golden. A small tree, globular in form; foliage light green with a golden tinge and very compact; hardy.

Siberian. A superb variety, similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact in habit. It holds its color during the winter and bears trimming well. Is valuable for low hedging and single specimens.

BOX, Tree. A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

Dwarf. Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

CYPRESS, Lawson's. A rare evergreen from California. One of the most graceful; elegant drooping branches; half-hardy here.

FIR, Balsam (American Silver). A very regular symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Concolor (White Silver). An elegant, picturesque Colorado species; long, leathery leaves with glaucous tinge when young, becoming pale green with age. Branches arranged in horizontal whorls. One of the brightest and best evergreens for the lawn.

JUNIPER, Irish (Juniperus hibernica). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. A pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Swedish. Not quite so erect in growth as the Irish; foliage light yellowish green. It attains a height of 10 or 15 feet; perfectly hardy.

PINE, Austrian, or Black (Pinus austriaca). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree, leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

Scotch (Pinus sylvestris). A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage.

White (Pinus Strobus). The most ornamental of all native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green.

SPRUCE, Douglas. From Colorado. Large, conical form, branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

Colorado Blue (Picea pungens glauca). This species has been tested at various points on the prairies of the West and Northwest with perfect success, enduring a temperature of 30 degrees below zero, in exposed situations, entirely uninjured. This is not only one of the hardiest, but the most beautiful in color and outline; foliage of a rich blue or sage color; it is a valuable acquisition.

Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis). An elegant, pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the yew. Distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Norway. A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and windbreaks.

Hardy Roses

ANTOINE VERDIER. Rich, dark carmine-pink; very free.

ALFRED COLOMB. Extra-large, round flower; very double and full; color bright carmine-crimson. One of the very best dark-colored sorts.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. An everblooming Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form and very double; color a deep, rich rose. This is the Rose which is grown by the million for cut-flowers. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France.

BRIDESMAID. The most popular pink Tea Rose. Thousands of this variety are grown every year for cut-flowers, and it is also very desirable for summer bedding out-of-doors. It is a delightful shade of bright pink, very free-flowering and easily grown.

BON SILENE. Still a prime favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and strong-growing qualities; color deep rose, shaded carmine. Valuable for summer or winter flowers.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. Extra-large, flat flower; color pale peach, deepening at center to rose.

COQUETTE DE LYON. Vigorous, rapid grower and constant bloomer. Pure canary-yellow.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. The best known and most popular Polyantha. It is a free-blooming as a Rose can be, commencing to bloom when but 3 or 4 inches high, and is never after without bloom if kept in a healthy growing condition. The full, double flowers are produced in sprays of three or more, and are of the finest imaginable form. The outer petals are pearl white, shading to a center of rosy pink, but vary sometimes from pure white to silvery rose on the same plant.

DEVONIENSIS. On account of its whiteness and sweetness, often called the Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink. One of the most fragrant Roses, and a favorite of long standing.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. In this variety we have a combination of rich and peculiar coloring, delightful perfume, and a remarkable profusion of bloom and foliage; color light rose, with heavy shading of amber and salmon. Quite hardy.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY. We wish to impress the fact that as a Rose for all purposes it has no peer. It is identical with La France, excepting in three points. These are, a more vigorous growth, even pink in color, not shaded, but what is termed a solid color.

DINSMORE. A true Perpetual, flowering very freely the whole season; flowers large and very double; color deep crimson. The plant is of a dwarf, bushy habit, every shoot producing a bud.

ETOILE DE LYON. This magnificent Tea Rose is a rich golden yellow, a strong, healthy and vigorous grower, immense bloomer, bearing flowers and buds early and late. The flowers are very deep, rich and full, excellent substance, very sweet. Surely one of the very best and most beautiful yellow Tea Roses for general planting ever introduced. Remarkably hardy, both as to heat and cold, frequently standing the winters here uninjured in open ground without protection, and blooming nicely all through the hottest part of the summer.

GOLDEN GATE. This is a beautiful, free-blooming and healthy Tea Rose that we can recommend to everyone desiring large flowers, long stems and continuous bloom. The buds are long and pointed, opening out into a well-shaped flower of creamy white, delicately tinged with golden yellow and rose.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE. Clear, orange-yellow, deepening to salmon in matured flower. Buds are long, full and double. One of our best ever-bloomers.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Brilliant, velvety crimson; large; showy and a fine grower; a magnificent variety. One of the most popular sorts.

GENERAL WASHINGTON. Scarlet-crimson; very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

HELEN GOULD. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory Roses ever introduced in America, for general planting. The flowers are a rich red, full and beautifully double. They are as hardy as La France.

HERMOSA. Light rose; large, full and double; blooms profusely in clusters. One of the best.

JULES MARGOTTIN. Bright cherry-red; large and full; a truly beautiful Rose.



Helen Gould.

The Bride.

Marechal Niel.

CATHERINE MERMET. One of the finest Roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light, creamy pink, reminding one of a La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

COUNTESS EVA STARHEMBERG. Creamy white, tinted deep yellow.

JOHN HOPPER. Bright rose; large and full; a profuse bloomer and a standard sort; free grower.

JUBILEE. In this Rose we have a grand addition to the list of dark colored Hybrid Perpetuals. It has been thoroughly tested and found to possess most excellent qualities. Of vigorous growth, yet short-jointed and compact, it takes a place in the front rank of hardy garden Roses; color pure red, shading to crimson and maroon at the base of petal, forming a coloring equaled by that of no other Rose. The buds are long, held up by long, stout flower-stems, making it valuable for cut-flowers.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. A beautiful Rose, with elegant, large, pointed buds and very large, full-double flowers; color delicate, creamy white, deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer.

LA FRANCE. A delicate, silvery rose, shaded with cerise-pink, often silvery pink, with peach shading; very large, double and of superior form. It flowers continually throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring.

LUCIOLE. Handsome cherry-red, with center and shading of saffron-yellow, back of petals yellowish bronze. Flowers large, of splendid form and delightfully fragrant.

LA PACTOLE. Pale sulphur-yellow, very free-flowering; nicely scented.

MARECHAL NIEL. Yellow. The world renowned Rose. A beautiful deep sulphur yellow, very full, large and exceedingly fragrant. It has a climbing habit and in a few years will attain a large size yielding thousands of beautiful golden yellow flowers.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. One of the best dark red Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are large and perfect in form, on good length of stems, making them very desirable for cut flowers. Color bright cherry-red, changing to crimson.

MAGNA CHARTA. A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is a beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

MRS. JOHN E. LAING. A grand, free-blooming Hybrid Perpetual, with fine flowers of soft, delicate pink, with satin cast.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. A Rose that will bloom continually and furnish large, well-shaped, sweet-scented blooms. It succeeds anywhere and in any soil; an exceedingly strong, vigorous grower. Its color is creamy white, with the outer petals outlined bright rose; occasionally the entire flower is suffused with pink.

MADAME JOS. SCHWARTZ. One of the most hardy Tea Roses and particularly adapted for open-ground planting. It produces its bloom in great profusion; color white; beautifully flushed with pink.

MADAME WELCHE. Color beautiful amber-yellow; deepening to coppery yellow at the center, delicately tinted and shaded with dark orange-red; flowers of extra-large, globular form, very double and full.

MADAME FRANCISKA KRUGER. This Rose has taken a foremost position as one for general culture, and its striking color and free growth give it popularity wherever grown. It is a beautiful coppery yellow with large flowers. Unlike any other Rose in our list.

MARIE GUILLOT. One of the standard varieties of Tea Roses which as yet has not been equaled by any rose of its color; splendid for any use. Especially desirable for summer Rose-beds; color pure white, sometimes tinted pale yellow.

METEOR. We have no red Rose that is better for general purposes, or that gives as many perfect-shaped flowers on nice, long stems. The color is rich, velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and attractive. The plant is of vigorous growth, and very free-flowering; a constant bloomer. Fine for summer bedding or pot culture.

MAMAN COCHET. An excellent pink Rose, with rich, healthy foliage and large flowers on long, straight stems; color deep rosy pink, the inner side of the petals silvery rose. One of the very best of all the Tea Roses, and a great favorite. Equally valuable for pot culture or outdoor planting.

MABEL MORRISON. A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced.

MADAME LAMBARD. A first-class Rose for garden planting or pot culture; habit of growth is vigorous; very free bloomer. A beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine. Very sweet-scented.

MAID OF HONOR (Carmine Mermet). Flowers borne on long stems, in form somewhat larger and exceeding in size and number of its petals. Color carmine-pink (when we say carmine we mean all that the word implies), shaded brilliantly on the outside petals, color increasing in intensity toward the end of the petal, and approaching the center of the bud each petal increases in intensity of color. From our knowledge and experience in growing Roses, we do not hesitate to say that this is one of the greatest acquisitions to the Tea family.

PAUL NEYRON. The largest in cultivation and one of the most prolific bloomers; color deep, clear rose, very fresh and attractive. The plant is an exceptionally good grower, making straight shoots 4 to 5 feet high, in one season, each shoot tipped with an immense flower, often 5 inches in diameter. We always recommend Paul Neyron when a good, hardy pink or rose-colored Rose is desired.

PRINCESS BONNIE. One of the finest dark-colored Tea Roses. Very nearly hardy in most parts of the country. In color, solid crimson. A splendid Rose in every way; always in bloom and most vigorous in growth. Is already a prime favorite, and will be planted even more extensively.

NIPHETOS. An elegant Tea Rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white, highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

PAPA GONTIER. An excellent crimson Tea, and one of the best for all purposes. It has a perfect-shaped bud on good length of stem, making it desirable for cut-flowers, and when planted outside the flowers open up nicely and are of an attractive carmine-crimson; should be included in every collection of Roses. Very profuse and continues in bloom.

PERLE DES JARDINS. Probably better known than any other yellow Rose grown. Beautiful clear yellow, distinct from all other Tea Roses. The flowers are large and of perfect form, fine in every stage from the smallest bud to the open flower.

PERLE DES BLANCHES. A splendid white Rose, of good form, very double and fragrant.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. One of the darkest-colored Roses; very dark, velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. There is no Rose in all this collection that attracts more favorable comment than this one. A very prolific bloomer, and the blooms are of excellent form and size.

PIERRE GUILLOT. Bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented; a healthy and vigorous grower, and a constant bloomer from June till frost. The outer petals are broad, round and decidedly recurved, showing the short, closely set inner petals.

QUEEN'S SCARLET. In this variety we have a hardy, everblooming crimson-scarlet Rose, a combination of qualities that make a valuable Rose for garden culture; a bed once established is a mass of bright scarlet bloom the entire season.

SOUVENIR VICTOR HUGO. Bright China-rose with copper-yellow center; other petals suffused with carmine.

SOUVENIR DE WOOTTON. A choice Rose; velvety red; very fragrant; continuous bloomer.

SNOWFLAKE. This variety is never out of bloom, and for a pure white bedding Rose its equal is hard to find.

SAFRANO. An old favorite. Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, frequently tinted with rose. Fragrant.

SUSANNE BLANCHETT. Grows rapidly and blooms very freely; color pale flesh, changing to rosy white, shaded rosy amber.

SUNSET. Full finely formed flowers, rich golden amber; tinged and shaded ruddy copper; strong grower and prolific bloomer.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON. Bourbon. One of the choicest Roses we offer. The color is a creamy flesh, bright and clear. Flowers large and double; fragrant.



Paul Neyron.

SAPPHO. One of the daintiest, most beautiful Roses of its class; apricot-yellow, shaded fawn and buff. Flowers in great profusion.

THE BRIDE. Who does not know the beautiful Catherine Mermet. And this is a pure white one, without doubt the finest of all white Roses.

THE RAINBOW. A lovely shade of deep coral-pink, striped and mottled in most unique manner, with intense crimson, elegantly colored with rich, golden amber at center of base of petals; makes beautiful buds; flowers extra large, sweet, and of great depth and substance.

THE QUEEN. A beautiful pure white free-blooming variety.

TRIUMPH DE PERNET PERE. Bright red, shaded, with slightly recurved petals; elegant buds, full and double; continuous bloomer.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Splendid, upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. Flowers of good size and fine form, with shell-shaped petals; most abundant bloomer; color cherry-red.

VICK'S CAPRICE. By far the best striped hardy Rose. The flowers are large, and bud and flower are perfect in form; color soft satiny pink, distinctly striped carmine; excellent for cutting.

WALTHAM QUEEN. A valuable acquisition. Hardy in the North. Strong grower and continuous bloomer. The flowers are large, full and sweet. Color rich scarlet-crimson; very beautiful.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. A sport from that grand sort, Maman Cochet. It is a beautiful snow-white, sometimes tinged with the faintest suggestion of blush. An extraordinary Rose.

WASHINGTON (Lady Washington). Pure white; enormous clusters, and freely produced till frost. It is claimed that Washington himself named the original, which is now standing on the grave of Martha Washington.

Moss Roses

COMTESSE DE MURINAIS. Pure white; large; very desirable; finest white Moss Rose.

CRESTED. Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Beautiful; free from mildew.

GLORY OF MOSSES. A moderate grower. Flowers very large; color pale rose.

LUXEMBOURG. Deep crimson; fine grower.

MADAME ALBANI. Blush, pink center.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE. A vigorous grower; pale rose; medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

Everblooming Climbing Roses

As free blooming as the ordinary Tea Roses, and of a strong, vigorous, climbing habit. In the South, where they stand the winters, nothing can compare with them for beauty of foliage and flowers. They may be kept out-of-doors in the North by laying them down and covering well. We have a long list of Climbing Roses.



No. 1—Mugho Pine. No. 2—Norway Spruce. No. 3—Golden Arbor-Vitae. No. 4—Concolor Fir. No. 5—Bechtel's Flowering Crab. No. 6—Spirea Van Houttei. No. 7—Crimson Rambler.

Some Hints on Landscape Gardening

To the greater number of people the word landscaping has so pretentious a sound that they do not think of it as applying to their own situation. This restricted use of the term has kept a great many home owners from using skilled aid in improving their grounds, and the nurserymen and landscape architects have entered upon a campaign to impress upon the interested public that landscaping means simply the orderly arrangement of grounds

no matter whether modest or extensive—the proper location of trees, shrubs, and flowers in relation to the conformation of the land and the buildings on and in the neighborhood of the grounds. Such landscaping may be very simple or may be very elaborate, depending upon the taste of the owner, but it is all included in the proper use of the term.

The Southern Nursery Company sees a wide field of usefulness in this work, and in this department of its catalog will endeavor, by text and illustration, to give information and suggestions that will assist any who may be interested in beautifying their surroundings. While there is no measure to the personal satisfaction of the owner of a sightly home, there is another point that should not be overlooked, and that is, the actual money value of the place is increased many times over the original cost of the planting, and the increase is multiplied each year with the growth and development of the plants.

A Two-fold Object

Landscape gardening has a two-fold object—beauty and utility. The plan must provide for pleasing views, beautiful foliage and charming flowers, the whole making a harmonious picture. It must also provide for convenient walks and drives, ease of handling, and, not the least important, economy of space.

Everyone has noticed the common way of breaking up the open, grassy spaces, and spotting them with individual shrubs and flowers of all kinds, of laying out drives and walks with useless crooks and turns, with no attempt to shut out unsightly objects. These common errors will be avoided by the use of a well defined plan. As a matter of fact, it is just as bad to set out grounds without a plan



Residence of E. W. Chattin, Winchester, Tenn. This Planting Has Just Been Completed and Will Grow More Beautiful as the Shrubs and Trees Increase in Size.

as to begin building the same way. It is not necessary to do all the planting at one time, or in one season; the owner may complete the plan at his own convenience.

The following quotation from Prof. Bailey's bulletin, "Suggestions for Home Planting," is a concise statement of the object of the planting plan:

"The planting of shrubs and trees about the home should have a meaning. Everything should be so arranged as to make the home the center of the picture. The lawn should be open and should have no meaningless trees and bushes scattered promiscuously over it. The right style of planting makes a landscape even though the area be no larger than a parlor. The other style is simply a collection of curious plants. The one has an instant and lasting pictorial effect which is restful and satisfying. The observer exclaims, 'What a beautiful home,' even though the home may be very unpretentious. The other piques one's curiosity, obscures the residence, defies and distracts the attention. The observer exclaims, 'What beautiful lilac bushes.' The picture should have a landscape or nature-like effect. Ornament should be incident. Foliage is a fundamental. Avoid scattered effects. Distinguish sharply between the fundamentals and the incidentals—those things which are to give the character or tone to the place, and those which are embellishments or ornaments. Greensward is the canvas upon which the picture is spread. Plants are more useful for the position they occupy than for their kinds. Walks and drives are no part of a landscape picture; they are a necessity, but they may be made to conform to the spirit of the picture. The place for walks and drives is where they are needed, otherwise they have no useful purpose. Obstruct the views to undesirable parts or objects. Aim for a good prospect from every window in a residence, including the kitchen."

Plant for Mass Effects

There are certain basic principles of landscaping with which all should be familiar. The first of these is to "tie" the house to the ground, with a planting of shrubs around the foundation which will break the sharp angle formed at the junction of the house and the ground. For this purpose the low-growing shrubs are most commonly used, unless the house rests on a high foundation, in which case the higher-growing shrubs should be planted. As a general rule, the prevailing height of the shrubs around the house should be no higher than the windows. In corners where there are no windows plant some of the higher shrubs, massing the lower ones in front.

Mass the shrubbery around the lawn to give the lawn a distinct outline. Use the larger shrubs for the background, working down to the smaller ones directly in front. Do not make a stiff, formal line, but make it wavy or irregular by putting little clumps of shrubbery here and there along the border. A small yard thus planted looks larger than it really is.

Evergreens add a touch to the planting design which can be given by no other class of ornamental plants. They embrace such a wide range of character and color that varieties suitable for



This Foundation Planting Is Correct in Design and Selection of Plants.

almost any location can easily be chosen. The selection needs to be made judiciously, however, in order to preserve the harmony of the design.

There is such a variety of shrubs with different colorings and varying blossoming periods that by intelligent selection one can have a succession of bloom the entire season.

In planning the arrangement of your grounds, do not forget that the vegetable garden is an essential portion of the grounds and by a little forethought may be made beautiful as well as useful. The location of fruit trees and bushes, and the strawberry bed, should be decided, and so placed in relation to the vegetable garden as to avoid unnecessary labor. The passer-by sees the front yard, but the owner spends perhaps more of his time in the garden than in any other part of his grounds, and there is no reason why he should not have this as beautiful and orderly as is that part which the public sees.

Simplicity the Keynote

Simplicity should be the keynote in the design. The fact that a design appears simple should not lead the observer to the conclusion that little thought has been given to the plan. As a matter of fact, the appearance of simplicity is the effect the artist or architect is constantly endeavoring to attain. Whenever you see a planting that is at once simple and decorative and pleasing, you may be certain that some one has taken great care with it.



Foliage and Flowers Bring Out the Attractions and Distinction of this Home.



No. 1—Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae. No. 2—Mugho Pine. No. 3—Norway Blue Spruce. No. 4—Colorado Blue Spruce.
No. 5—American Arbor-Vitae. No. 6—Balsam Fir.

Making the Plan

The first thing to do in making a plan is to view the grounds as a whole. Where is the house located; are there already trees which must remain as now placed; how close are the neighbors' buildings; are there unsightly objects which should be screened from sight, or is there a view which should not be obstructed? These and many other questions will occur as the study of the situation progresses.

The next step is to draw on paper roughly, to scale, the grounds, and indicate buildings and other permanent objects. This enables you to visualize the entire plot, and to determine location of drives, paths, shrubbery and flower beds. Do not forget that you are working to obtain a good sweep of lawn, and that isolated flower beds and clumps of shrubbery which mar this effect must be avoided.

Next is the selection of suitable varieties of trees, shrubs and flowers. This is a matter which should be given considerable study, as height of plant, soil and moisture conditions, open or shady location, must be considered.

The average person is lacking in experience and knowledge of the characteristics and habits of growth of many of the desirable ornamentals, and the list as given in the catalogs may appear to be confusing. There is no more interesting and alluring study than that relating to horticulture, and while one need not make an exhaustive study of the subject, there is a certain pleasure in knowing at sight the various plants which are in common use. One of the most practical ways to achieve this end is to notice the plantings in your own neighborhood, and inquire the names of plants which are unfamiliar to you. When you see grounds which particularly appeal to you, stop and analyze them—find out why they are attractive—note the varieties of plants which are used, their location with reference to each other and to the buildings, and the way in which advantage has been taken of the natural lay of the land. There is a liberal education along this line always before your eyes.

Use Our Landscape Department

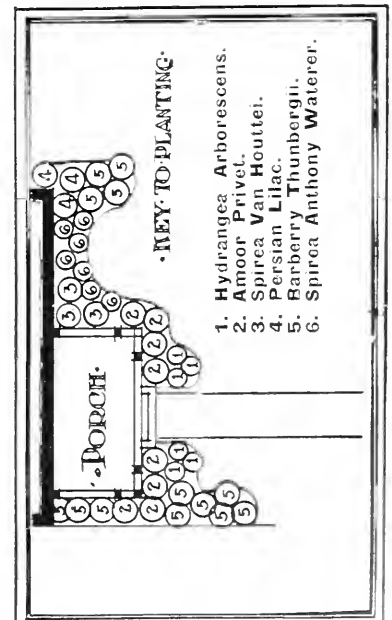
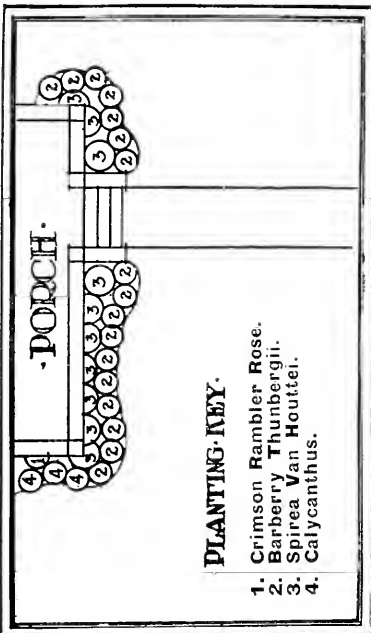
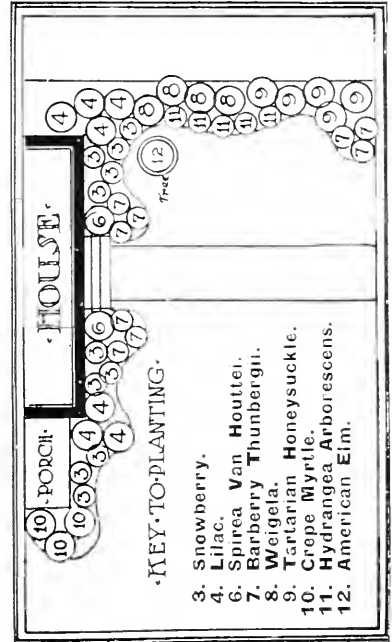
Our landscape department will be invaluable to you in completing your plan and in the selection of varieties for planting. We have made a special study of this branch of our business, and upon receipt of your sketch, and photographs, if you have them, showing the fixed objects, together with all the information you can give us in regard to location, surroundings, kind of soil, amount of moisture, and like points, we can fill in your plan and make a list of varieties most suited to your conditions, together with the number of plants of each variety which should be used to give the best effect.

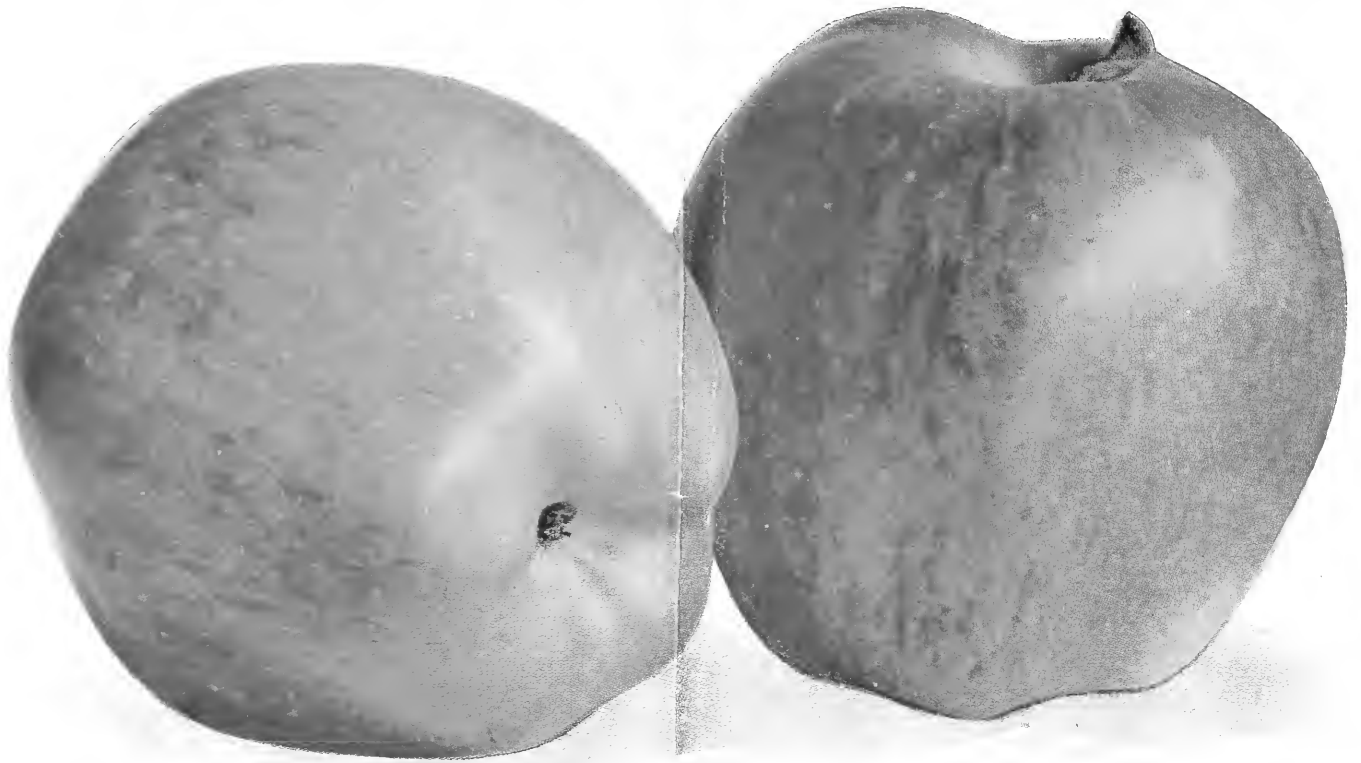
After you have had your garden planned by our specialists you will realize the greater value which their expert suggestions give. The results are so certain and so definite that it does not seem worth while to experiment with haphazard selections and plans which may take years to develop only to prove unsatisfactory. The great variety of shrubs, trees, plants, hardy borders, evergreens and ornamental vines produced at our nurseries makes it possible for us to give each client exactly the planting that will bring out the possibilities of his grounds.

Southern Nursery plants are vigorous and sturdy, and they come from our nurseries so carefully packed and prepared for shipment that they are sure to arrive at their destination unimpaired in growing power.



An Example of Landscaping for Public Institutions.





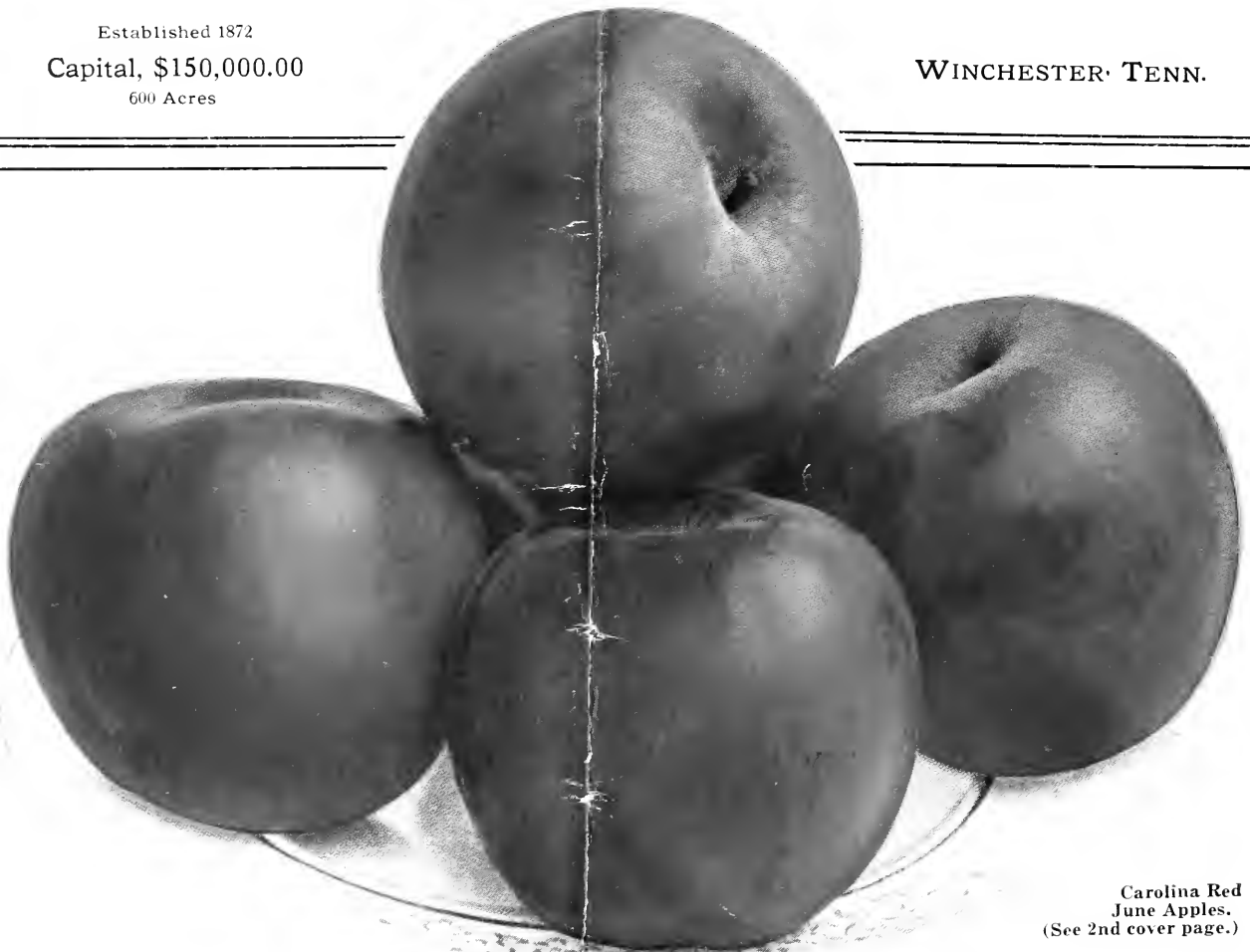
The Popular Delicious Apples (See page 1.)

SOUTHERN NURSERY COMPANY

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Carolina Red
June Apples.
(See 2nd cover page.)