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EVERGREENS, SHRUBS & FRUIT TREES



GARDEN SEED

Beautify Your Home with Empire Plantings



FLOWER SEED



POULTRY FEED & SUPPLIES

GRASS SEED

COMM. FERTILIZER

SHEEP MANURE

EMPIRE NURSERY & SEED CO. ATLANTA, GA.

INTRODUCTION

In publishing this, our first catalog, we find it will be impossible to convey to you all of the information we would like, so we are going to ask that you feel free to call on us by phone or in person at any time for information concerning plants you already have or that you desire.

Prices

No prices on nursery stock are shown in this catalog as stock on hand of the different sizes varies so much during the season it is not practicable to quote on each and every size that we have in stock. Do not discard your idea of planting on account of cost until you have consulted us, for a very small sum is all that is necessary to make a start.

Confidence

We know we cannot serve you satisfactorily to yourself or ourselves without your confidence. As a basis for this we have tried to use such care in our plantings that we can point to them with pride, and leave it to your judgment if we are capable of doing your work. We grow our own stock, or have it grown under our supervision so that we know the plants that we sell. We have our land and stock planted not for this season alone but for future years, and we do not feel that our responsibility ceases when we have sold you plants or planted your grounds.

When to Plant

Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Roses can be transplanted during their dormant season which, in this section, usually extends from the first or fifteenth of November until the first or fifteenth of March.

Do not wait until these dates, however, to make your selections, as naturally first come first served, and also if you wish to make your own selection of plants they should be selected while in bloom or foliage, and deciduous trees and shrubs lose their foliage when the dormant season begins. Orders placed before the season for moving plants are given careful attention, the plants being tagged for delivery as soon as the season begins.

Terms and Conditions

ON NURSERY STOCK, PERENNIALS AND BULBS

Cash

Remittance by mail should be made by postal or express money order, bank draft or registered letter.

Shipping Instructions

State plainly whether you wish shipment by freight, express or parcel post and, if located in the City, give street and number. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery to forwarding agent in good condition. All goods sold F. O. B. point of shipment.

Packing

A reasonable charge for packing will be made where necessary to use boxes or packing material to insure arrival of plants in good condition.

All prices include ball and burlap of plants that should be balled.

Guarantee

We are very careful to keep each variety true to name, as labeled, and are ready at any time to replace, on proper proof, any that may prove otherwise, free of charge, or refund the amount paid, but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall at no time be liable for an amount larger than the original purchase price.

Caution

All orders are accepted upon the condition that they shall be void should any injury befall the stock from frost, hail, fire or other causes beyond our control.

"It's Not a Home 'Til It's Planted"

The slogan of the Nurserymen of the United States, "It's not a home 'til its planted," is not to be looked on as merely a business getter for the nurserymen. It is a broad statement in a few words of a fact well known to every home lover. Statistics will show that upon inquiry to the majority of persons desiring to own their own home, "is it not cheaper to pay rent?" is that they desire to own their home in order that they may beautify that home and grounds surrounding same and reap full benefit themselves, which cannot be done with any profit or satisfaction on rented premises.

Picture, if you please, the rented homes within your knowledge, and you will find that landlords do not keep up lawns, shrubbery or gardens, and no matter how interested a tenant may be in keeping the grounds fit there is not the same interest.

Then picture the house that has just been finished with the grounds bare of lawn, shrubbery or flowers, and then picture the grounds with the green lawn, green foliage, and you can appreciate what the slogan means.



Landscaping

Our Landscape Department is organized with the services of experts to assist the customer in selecting the proper plants to meet the various conditions existing on the grounds, for there are certain plants that thrive best in the shade, others that require semi-shade, while others do well in the full sun. There are plants that will do well in this section protected by building or protected by the contour of the land against the North Winds and cold that will not thrive otherwise. It is therefore necessary to know the habit and requirements of each plant to secure the best results. A knowledge of plants and their habits, conditions necessary for the best results, is a profession, and as you would select a lawyer according to his knowledge of law you should select advice on planting your home grounds in the same way.

Our Landscape Department

Here we have this organization of experts, whose services for consultation and advice is free. They will come at your call, go to your grounds, and recommend proper plants. Consult us before planting as you would your architect before building, and thereby secure a correct and harmonious effect.



Evergreens

Here we have a group of plants that embrace a wide variety in character, habit and color—greens of every shade and hue, charmingly contrasted with blue, gold or gray. They are a symbol of the never dying, able to adapt themselves to all types of soil and always clamouring for fresh air. In GROUPS, for SCREENING, SHELTER and HEDGES or as SPECIMENS, they are advantageously used.

Evergreens are divided into two sections. (1) Coniferous or cone bearing, such as Cedars, Arbor Vitae and Spruce Pines. (2) Broad-Leaf such as English Laurel, Abelia, etc. These beautiful shrubs add wonderfully to the attractiveness and winter aspect of the lawn and garden and no planting is complete without a carefully balanced planting of Evergreens and flowering shrubs.

CONIFEROUS

CEDRUS (Cedars)

CEDRUS ATLANTICA (Glauca). Blue Atlas Cedar. Closely resembling the Cedar of Lebanon, but is bluer in color.



CEDRUS DEODORA

CEDRUS DEODORA (Deodar Cedar). The handsomest of all large specimen conifers and the most rapid grower. The color is a light bluish-green. The effect of a young tree is feathery, light and graceful, becoming dignified and stately with age. Wanted by everyone. Needs plenty of room.

CEDRUS LIBANI (Cedar of Lebanon). It resembles the Deodar Cedar, but is stiffer and slower in growth. Green in color.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA (Japanese or Temple Cedar). Of extremely rapid growth and odd appearance. Turns bronze in winter.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress)

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA (Arizona Cypress). A tall rapid growing columnar tree, bluish-green in color.

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA (Lawson Cypress). A handsome pyramidal tree with short and spreading branches dark green, retains its color through winter. Fine for specimen planting, or in groups.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS (Columnar Italian Cypress). This is the extremely tall, shaft-like evergreen we see in the pictures of Italian gardens. Hardy only in the South.



JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA

JUNIPERUS (Junipers)

JUNIPERUS ASHFORDII (Ashford's Juniper). Resembles Irish Juniper in color, but is broader and longer lived.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA AUREA (Golden Prostrate Juniper). A form of the preceding with tips of the branches a light golden-yellow in summer and gold bronze in winter.



JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS

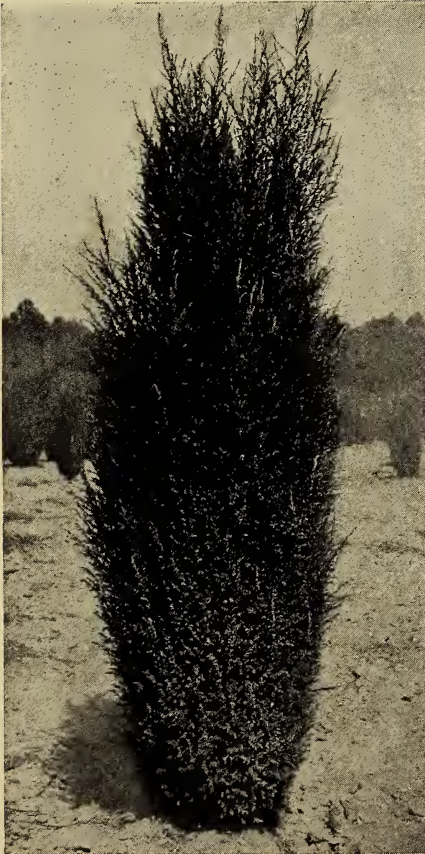
JUNIPERUS HIBERNICA (Irish Juniper). A tall, narrow column. Leaves, small and growth dense.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA (Prostrate Juniper). Very variable in form, but usually with branches spreading and rising from the ground at an angle of about 45 degrees. Foliage light green in summer, purplish in winter. This is one of the few conifers that can be used for low mass plantings. It harmonizes well with rough stone work and other naturalistic settings, as well as with more polished surroundings.

JUNIPERUS SUECICA (Swedish Juniper). A tall, columnar form with larger leaves than the Irish Juniper and lighter in color and the tips of its branches bending outward, and a more rapid grower.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS (Dwarf Chinese Juniper). A very hardy and ornamental shrub. Pyramidal or columnar in outline, the foliage is of a pleasing grey-green in color, and possesses a wonderful adaptability to temperature and kinds of soils.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS COLUMNARIS (Green). Same as above, but green in color.



JUNIPERUS ASHFORDII



JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA



JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA GLAUCA

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS COLUMNARIS (Blue). A new variety introduced by the Department of Agriculture. In habit of growth it resembles the well known Italian Cypress, is perfectly hardy and retains its color effect in the winter.

JUNIPERUS SABINA PROSTRATA (Savins Juniper). A much branched spreading Juniper with pure green foliage.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA. One of the finest of all evergreens. Suitable for foundation or group planting, foliage silvery green. Low dense habit of growth.

JUNIPERUS PROSTRATA (Hill's Waukegan). Foliage silvery green, turning purple in the fall, very fast grower suitable for covering banks or terraces.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar). A native evergreen widely planted, because hardy and easy to grow, foliage is rich green turning bronzy in winter.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA CANNARTI. This is a pyramidal compact grower of medium size, which with a few moments trimming each spring can be kept at any size wanted. It has a rich green heavily tufted foliage. This is a choice and rare variety grown by grafting.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA GLAUCA (Silver Cedar). In this variety the entire young growths are of almost silvery whiteness, which changes to a beautiful bluish green in winter. It never grows large, not over 15 to 20 ft., and it can be kept as small as desired by trimming.

JUNIPERUS JAPONICA (Japanese Juniper). Very solid, green foliage; oblique, spreading habit; worth a good place.

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM (Hill's Silver Juniper). Is narrow, compact and symmetrical, color very silvery gray, can be used anywhere that Junipers are needed in landscaping. Its narrow habit of growth makes it desirable in formal plantings.

RETINOSPORAS

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA. A dense, heavily branched tree, plumelike foliage of a soft green color; responds to pruning.



RETINOSPORA FILIFERA

RETINOSPORA AUREA. A distinct variation from R. Plumosa, the shoots and younger foliage being of a light golden yellow.

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA (Thread Branched Japan Cypress). A low tree with irregular outline and very elegant appearance. Its long, drooping foliage and pretty form are very pleasing.

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA AUREA. Same as above but golden, very beautiful.



**RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA
SQUARROSA VEITCHI**

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA. A Japanese evergreen of great hardiness, foliage bright green, borne on somewhat pendulous branches.

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA AUREA. Same as above. The new growth is a rich golden yellow, very distinct and showy.

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA SQUARROSA VEITCHI (Silver Cypress). Has a soft, steel-colored foliage which is very effective. The plant stands pruning, and can be kept to almost any height.

RETINOSPORA ROSEDALE HYBRID. A dwarf shrub, foliage silver grey turning purple in fall. A very attractive evergreen.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA NANA (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress). A variety of very slow growth and irregular, picturesque from its short fronds on dark green foliage, are beautifully curled.

THUYAS

THUYA ARBORVITAE. The Arborvitae are the most planted of all conifers. They are of two types, the **OCIDENTALIS** or native American varieties and the **ORIENTALIS**, Eastern or Chinese type.

BIOTA AUREA NANA (Berckman's Golden). Very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses, in every way, its parent, the old *Biota aurea*. For window-boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is certainly desirable where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS (American). Sometimes called White Cedar. A well-known, native species of great value, forming an upright, conical tree of medium size. Valuable for screens and hedges and foundation planting.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA (Globe Arborvitae). A perfect globe when well grown the spread usually equaling the height. Foliage of light green.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS DOUGLASII AUREA (Douglas Golden Arborvitae). A really valuable Golden form. Its unusual bright golden color adds contrast and a novel touch when planted with other evergreens.



THUYA GLOBOSA



THUYA ORIENTALIS AUREA CONSPICUA

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS WOODWARDII (Woodward's Globe). A more compact and perfect shape than *Globosa*.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS. Upright. A remarkable erect form, dark green, compact and very desirable, and as conspicuous as the Irish Yew.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS HOVEYI (Hovey Arborvitae). An ovate globe form, very compact, color dark green.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS VERVEENEANA (Veran's Arborvitae). Branches are thinner than type and is more compact, having yellowish foliage turning red bronze in winter. Very dwarf.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS ELLWANGERIANA (Tom Thumb Arborvitae). A very attractive shrub being dwarf and having two kinds of foliage, rounded form.

THUYA ORIENTALIS (Chinese Arborvitae). Smaller growing than the American, more compact and regular and pyramidal in outline, with fine, feathery deep green foliage. Suitable for planting as a single specimen or in combinations and groups.

THUYA ORIENTALIS AUREA CONSPICUA (Goldspire Arborvitae). Growth tall and of a symmetrical form. Foliage golden yellow shading to darker in fall.

THUYA ORIENTALIS COMPACTA. A dark green dwarf type of *Orientalis*, very compact, and owing to compactness is used extensively for cemetery work.



ABIES CONCOLOR (White Fir)

ABIES (Firs)

ABIES CONCOLOR (White Fir). A most beautiful tree with broad silvery foliage, turning to very light green. An exceedingly choice variety.

TSUGA CANADENSIS (Hemlock Spruce). A fine shrub for individual specimens or group planting, foliage dark green. Will grow in partial shade.

LARIX EUROPA (European Larch). One of the few deciduous fir trees, foliage is light green, fading in fall to yellow. Must be planted in well drained soil.

PICEA (Spruce)

PICEA CANADENSIS (White Spruce). A native tree of dense habit, foliage light green.

PICEA EXCELSA (Norway Spruce). A tall and picturesque tree and most widely cultivated of all spruces.

PINUS (Pines)

PINUS MUGHUS (Dwarf Pine). A low handsome shrub with numerous ascending branches. Very valuable for rock gardens and covering rocky slopes.

PINUS NIGRA AUSTRIACA (Austrian Pine). A tall massive tree with spreading branches heavily set with long, stiff, dark green needles.

PINUS PONDEROSA (Bull Pine). A pine with irregular foliage.

PINUS STROBUS (White Pine). A tall and most beautiful tree.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS (Scotch Pine). One of the hardiest of the Pines; of dense growth and bluish green foliage. Splendid for mass plantings, screens, shelter belts and seashore.



BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (Syn. *Rupestris*). Dainty white flowers flushed with pink that deck the graceful arching branches from early July until frost, and small glossy leaves that glance and shimmer in the sunlight, make this shrub a great favorite. As the flowers are borne on the new wood, severe trimming each spring should be practiced, so that the slight winter killing of the tips of the branches that sometimes occurs usually does no harm. A shrub 2 to 4 feet high; it is splendid for foundation planting and in grouping with other Evergreens.

ACUBA JAPONICA (Japanese Laurel). A medium sized plant with dark glossy foliage unaffected by dust and smoke. Excellent for city planting and for shady places.

ACUBA JAPONICA AUREA—MACULATA. A form with yellow spotted leaves. A strikingly attractive plant.

AZALEA. These are among the showiest of all blooming plants and are well adapted to the South if given the right conditions. They are closely related to the rhododendrons and prefer to grow under the same conditions. The cultivation of this plant is the same as that of the rhododendrons.

BERBERIS ILLICIFOLIA. A beautiful shrub with foliage like a dwarf holly.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS OR ARBORESCENS (Tree Box). A faster and larger grower than *Suffruticosa*; foliage green. This is the form usually found in old gardens. Much used for boxwood hedges.

BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA (Dwarf Boxwood). This is a most attractive variety, having small dense foliage, growing slowly and remaining dwarf and compact. It is the form used for edging in old Colonial gardens. Bushy plants.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS (Prostrate Cotoneaster). A low spreading shrub with almost horizontal branches. Leaves are dark green, flowers are pinky white, fruit bright red persisting until midwinter.

COTONEASTER SIMONI (Shiny Leaved Rose Box). An attractive shrub with spreading branches. Foliage a deep lustrous green. Semi-persistent or wholly evergreen. Flowers white followed by bright red berries, very showy.

ELEAGNUS FRUITLANDII. Leaves two to four inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath, creamy-white fragrant flowers produced in late fall. A beautiful shrub.

ELEAGNUS REFLEXA (Climbing Eleagnus). This is peculiar and useful on account of the long branches which it sends out.

EUONYMUS BRITZENENSIS. Forms a low bush with dark green leaves turning bronzy in winter with bright fruit.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS MICROPHYLLUS (Boxleaf Euonymus). A tiny dwarf, resembles boxwood, but of brighter green and more rapid and spreading growth. Fine for window boxes and shallow pots.

EUONYMUS RADICANS—Winter Creeper—Trailing Euonymus.



ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

GARDENIA FLORIDA (Cape Jasmine). This beautiful shrub is again becoming very popular. The double white wax-like flower being exquisitely fragrant.

ILEX CRENATA (Japanese Holly). Resembles the boxwood in appearance but grows faster. Its berries are black.

ILEX VOMITORIA (Yaupon Holly). A native holly that grows wild near the sea coast and also does well inland. The leaves vary from linear to nearly round, and become dark green in winter. The berries are scarlet and turn dark red. This holly is usually a bush rather than a tree; it is of fairly rapid growth and the best holly for massing or hedges.

ILLICIAM ANISATUM (Anise Tree). A large shrub somewhat resembling the English laurel. The leaves stand upright and show the under surface and when broken have the fragrance of the aniseed.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA (Mountain Laurel). One of the grandest of our native broad-leaved evergreen shrubs. The wheel-shaped flowers, pure white to pink, appear in May or June in such profusion as almost to smother the foliage. Its thick, shiny leaves, conspicuous the year round, make it a shrub of the greatest value for massing. Perfectly hardy. Should be planted and cared for the same as *Rhododendron*.

LAUROCERASUS OFFICINALIS (English Laurel). These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are great vigor; beautiful, broad shining foliage; of easy cultivation, and thrive in any ordinary, good, well-drained garden soil. Not hardy north of Washington, D. C. They attain a height from 12 to 15 feet with a corresponding breadth. The plants do not bloom until they are several years old, when they produce spikes of small, white flowers. For massing or for single specimens, few plants possess more advantages than the English Laurel.

LAUROCERASUS CAROLINIANA (Cherry Laurel). A beautiful native evergreen of somewhat rapid growth with glassy leaves. Can easily be kept in shape by trimming.

LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI (Catesby's Leucothoe). A hardy graceful native shrub with spreading branches. Leaves dark and shining on arching stems assuming in winter brilliant shades of bronze and vinous red. Flowers are creamy white, fragrant and showy.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE (Amoor River Privet). The best evergreen hedge plant for the South. Can also be used for trimmed specimens, which we have in **BALLS, CONES, and STANDARDS.**

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM (Japanese Privet). A broad-leaved evergreen shrub, a very fast grower, useful in making tall evergreen screens.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM. A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate, lanceolate, of a very dark shining green. Large heads of white flowers produced in May followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. Hardy at Baltimore. A most desirable variety.

LIGUSTRUM NEPALENSE (Nepal Privet). Similar to the above, leaves slightly larger and not shiny.

MAHONIA JAPONICA (Japanese Mahonia). Perhaps the most effective of all Mahonias. Leaves are large compound with 9 to 15 spiny toothed leaflets bright shiny green. Flowers yellow in long racemes opening in early spring. Fruit bluish black with a bloom.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM (Oregon grape). When grown in partial shade is one of the handsomest of all shrubs. The bright yellow flowers appearing late in the winter or very early spring.

NADINA DOMESTICA. The flowers are white followed by bright red berries which persist all



LAUROCERASUS OFFICIALIS
(English Laurel)



**BOX PLANTING OF CONIFEROUS
EVERGREENS**

through winter. Foliage deep green turning red. A very attractive plant.

OSMANTHUS AQUIFOLIUM (Holly Osmanthus). Holly-leaved Tea-Olive. The leaves usually resemble those of the holly, but are very variable some being entirely without spines. Grows slowly into a large shrub having fragrant white flowers in the fall. Shade or sun.

OSMANTHUS FORTUNEI (Fortune Osmanthus). In this variety the leaves are uniform and the smaller spines are more regularly arranged along the edge of the larger leaf.

OSMANTHUS FRAGRANS (Sweet Osmanthus). Fragrant Tea-Olive. Another of the delightfully fragrant evergreens that make the old time southern gardens famous. The flowers appear for a long time in the fall and then again in the spring. A slow grower in Atlanta but more vigorous southward and towards the coast.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA (Photinia). A small tree. The young leaves and twigs are reddish and show up in an interesting way against the dark green of the older leaves. The white flowers are in large flat panicles.

PIERIS FLORIBUNDA (Mountain Andromeda). A pretty little mountain plant growing under the same conditions as rhododendron. Has white flowers in spring.

PITTIOSPORUM TOBIRA (Tobira). A very popular plant farther south, but not hardy in the Piedmont belt. Shining green leaves. White flowers in winter.

PYRACANTHA ANGUSTIFOLIA (Evergreen Hawthorn). A rather fast growing straggly shrub requiring some pruning; foliage long and narrow; flowers white; berries large and showy.

PYRACANTHA FIRETHORN (Pyracantha Coccinea). Leland Firethorn. Evergreen Hawthorn. An upright open shrub with small perfectly evergreen leaves. White flowers early in May. The latter are surpassed in beauty by the brilliant orange berries which begin to color in late summer and usually remain on throughout the winter.

PYRACANTHA CRENULATA (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn). A handsome variety; foliage long, narrow, glossy and dense; berries dark crimson and showy.

PYRACANTHA CRENULATA YUNNANENSIS. A late introduction of fine habit and good form; foliage roundish, sometimes lobed; flowers white followed by masses of bright red berries. Fine in masses, for bank and ground covers.



PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDI

RHODODENDRONS are the most magnificent of all evergreen shrubs. Their large trusses of brilliantly colored flowers are unsurpassed in beauty. Like many other desirable things, they are not the easiest to be had; for the rhododendron is particular about the conditions under which it will grow. It prefers the moist air of the mountains which we cannot duplicate here, but it will grow well for us if we provide everything else it wants; partial shade, an acid soil rich in leaf-mould and humus and free from lime; moisture at all times, but good drainage; and a very heavy mulch of leaves or peat moss, which is best. Acidity of soil may be produced by sprinkling aluminum sulphate on the ground. The roots are close to the top of the ground and must not be disturbed by hoeing.

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM (Carolina Rhododendron). This is the easiest of rhododendrons to grow here. Both the plant and its leaves are small; the flowers vary in color from deep pink to lilac pink. It blooms in early summer.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE (Catawba Rhododendron). A smaller shrub; flowers purple.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM (Rose-Bay Rhododendron). Great Laurel. Makes a large shrub or small tree; pinkish white flowers.

SOTOL DAISYLIRION. Foliage glaucous, standing nearly rigid in every direction. Margins armed with numerous spikes. Curious and individual.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (Adams Needle or Bear Grass). A stately plant with stiff evergreen foliage.

YUCCA RECURVA (Spanish Bayonet). Same as above but grows much taller.

A
Suggestion
for a Winter
Box Planting



Spruce

*Euonomous
Mycrophyllis*

*Junipers
Erect and
Spreading*

FLOWERING SHRUBS

ALTHEA HIBISCUS

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS (Althea, Rose of Sharon). The old garden favorite. Blooms all summer in a great variety of colors. Tall, upright growth and one of the best shrubs for a tall flowering hedge. We have the following colors and named varieties:

Single varieties
 Pure White
 Flesh Pink
 Double varieties
 White
 Pale Pink
 Red
 Purplish Blue

AMYGDALUS— Flowering Almond

The long shoots of this shrub are covered with attractive double blossoms, white and pink, very early in the spring.

ANDROMEDA—Sourwood

Very useful for massing along edges of woods and shady places. Small racemes of white flowers, with brilliant colored foliage in the fall.

ARALIA

ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA. Handsome cut leaf foliage, bushy and more shrub like than the next variety. Small white flowers in early spring.

ARALIA SPINOSA (Hercules Club). Usually small tree, prickly stems, very large pinate leaves and immense panicles of white flowers in August followed by blue-black berries.

BERBERIS

BERBERIS THUNBERGII. A dwarf Japanese species with small neat foliage and very compact growth. White flowers followed by bright red berries remaining all winter. In the fall leaves turn to a brilliant crimson. This plant is also used for hedges and mass planting as well as for individual specimens.

BERBERIS PURPUREA (Purple Barberry). Pretty purple foliage, very desirable for massing with other shrubs for foliage effect.

BUDDLEA—Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac

BUDDLEA VEITCHIANA. Strong rapid growth bearing profusely all summer lilac like flowers in fragrance and color, except an orange spot in center. Very fine for cut flowers. Cut back heavily each spring to induce plenty of new flowering wood.

BUDDLEA MAGNIFICA. Similar to Veitchiana but with a color slightly deeper purple.

CALLICARPA—Beauty Berry

CALLICARPA AMERICANA. Native American plant. Stems covered with bright violet berries in late autumn adding much color to the garden when most needed.

CALLICARPA ALBA. Similar to above but with white berries.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS (Sweet Shrub). A large, very compact bush with large, handsome leaves and small double purple blossoms of a rare banana like fragrance. Another of our fine native plants worthy of a place in every garden.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. A shrub that is at home in dry soils. Numerous small white flowers in dense panicles entirely covering the foliage.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA (White Fringe). A large, very ornamental native tree-like shrub, covered in early April with pure white flowers in long, fringe-like effect. A shrub of unusual beauty.

CITRUS—Hardy Orange

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. This hardy orange is literally covered with white blossoms in early spring followed later by small "oranges" too bitter for eating. The green stems covered with thorns make good hedges.

CARY OPTERIS—Blue Spirea

CARYOPTERTIS MASCANTHUS. Pretty blue flowers from axils of each leaf in late summer and early fall make this a welcome addition to the flower border. A mass of this plant and Hydrangea make a very striking effect.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Jap. Quince). One of the earliest spring bloomers, brilliant red flowers usually appearing before the green glossy leaves. Fruit fragrant but not edible. One of the best early bloomers.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (Scotch Broom). The foliage is not persistent in winter, but the numerous long twigs which resemble broom straws remain green, giving the plant an ever-green effect. The brilliant yellow pea-shaped blooms make a splendid showing in early summer. Grows better in a poor but well drained sandy soil than in a heavy clay.

DEUTZIA

Valuable shrubs growing well in all kinds of soils and situations varying considerably in size and habit, but blooming alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers, borne thickly in wreaths along the branches in June. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups and the background for shrubberies; the dwarfier, for borders or for planting near the house. All are healthy, sturdy growers with good foliage.

DEUTZIA CRENATA ALBA. Desirable for general planting; flowers borne in spring white in three to five inch trusses. Always satisfactory.

DEUTZIA CRENATA ROSEA. Similar to above but with pink flowers.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. Dwarf bushy habit covered with racemes of white flowers in early spring. Will do well even in partial shade.

DEUTZIA LEMOINE. Upright habit of growth and pretty single white flowers.

DEUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. One of the very best. Strong upright-growing with double white blooms, the outer petals tinged with pink, flowering in mid-June.

PEARL BUSH

EXACHORDA GRANDIFLORA—A beautiful shrub bearing racemes of large star-shaped flowers entirely covering the plant, also very attractive as a specimen plant.

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bells

One of the most beautiful early spring flowers. There are several varieties but all have bright yellow bell-shaped flowers appearing with the first warm days of spring. The foliage is also a very pleasing green.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA. One of the most desirable species, more bush like in its growth than the following variety.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENS. The long pendant branches are very pretty when covered with its golden blossoms. Very good on banks and terraces.

HIBISCUS—See Althea

Hypericum St. Johns Wort.

HYPERICUM AUREM. A shrubby species, with large yellow flowers.

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM. Flowers resemble single roses and are abundantly produced last of May and June, sometimes throughout the summer. Dwarf habit of growth, making it desirable to use as an edging for taller shrubs and also among the perennials for cut flowers.

HYDRANGEA

HYDRANGEA ABORESCENS. Hills of snow, round heads of showy white flowers from June to September. Does better in moist situations.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. The well known hardy Hydrangea. Pruned back closely in winter, the flowers are immense. Very attractive as border plants on edges of lawns or as specimens. Flowers in August. Also grown in tree forms.

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA (Oak Leaf Hydrangea). Large, dark, green oak like leaves, red in fall, flowers, flat, white in clusters, will do well in edges of woods or shade.

JASMINE

JASMINE NUDIFLORUM (January Jasmine). This is the shrub trailing over walls and terraces that adds so much to the beauty of nature in the first warm days of spring. The bright yellow flowers are often confused with Forsythia but the plants are quite different in form, the Jasmine being almost a vine, seldom over two feet in height. Branches also are green.

KERRIA

KERRIA JAPONICA. Bright yellow flowers, single, produced abundantly in spring and occasionally through the summer.

KERRIA JAPONICA FLORE PLENA. Similar to above but flowers double. Stems of both types green.

LAGERSTROEMIA

Crape Myrtle

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA. The crape myrtle is the most beautiful and at the same time the most characteristic of all our southern flowering shrubs. For many years they have been planted throughout the South both as specimens on the lawn and in masses. Of late years they have also been used extensively in street planting as specimens between shade trees thereby giving during the summer months a lovely effect on many of our residence streets. We offer fine plants in four colors: pink, purple, deep red and white.

LONICERA—Bush Honeysuckle

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA (Fragrant Honeysuckle). Delightfully fragrant flowers from mid-winter to April. Plants partly evergreen, one of the most useful and dependable shrubs.

LONICERA MORROWII. Attractive white or pale yellow flowers, red berries in fall.

LONICERA TARTARICA. Two varieties with white and pink flowers, red and yellow berries. More upright growth than the Morrowii.

MYRICA—Bayberry

White waxy berries, does well in poor sandy soil, almost an evergreen.



"IT'S NOT A HOME 'TIL IT'S PLANTED"

PHILADELPHUS—Mock Orange

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. A general favorite because of the immense sprays of sweet scented white flowers in May. Grows to height five or six feet.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS FLORE PLENA. The double mock orange.

PHILADELPHUS AUREA. Similar to above but with bright golden foliage making it a very attractive shrub.

PHILADELPHUS LEMOINE. The large flowers are more clustered than in the other varieties. This shrub is also of smaller growth.

PUNICA—Pomegranate

PUNICA GRANATUM. Shining green foliage and bright double red blooms during early summer make this shrub a very attractive addition to the garden.

RHUS

RHUS COTINUS (Smoke tree). Large panicles of purplish misty flowers in early summer have gained for this shrub the name of Smoke tree. Brilliant colored leaves in fall.

RHODOTYPOS

RHODOTYPOS KERRIODES. A very pretty shrub bearing pure white flowers at the end of its twigs, followed by black berries. Foliage very attractive. Also will grow in the shade.

SPIREA

SPIREA-ANTHONY WATERER. A fine compact habit of growth, flowers deep pink and if kept cut will greatly prolong the blooming period.

SPIREA BILLARDI. Flowers in the early summer bearing large spikes of a rosy pink color.

SPIREA CALLOSA. Pink flowers and bloom in large flat heads. Starts blooming in June and continuing for several weeks.

SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA. Similar to the above variety with white flowers and dwarf growth.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA. A very attractive plant with flowers borne in clusters close to stem of plant before leaves appear.

SPIREA THUNBERGII. A most popular shrub with long narrow light green foliage drooping habit, giving this plant a very pleasing effect especially when covered with small white flowers.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE (Bridal Wreath). Is well adopted to any location and is one of the most popular blooming shrubs. The graceful drooping effect is particularly pretty when covered with its white flowers in the early spring.

SYMPHORICARPOS

SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS (Snow-berry). This shrub is valued chiefly for its white berries in the fall. Very ornamental when planted in masses.

SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS. This variety has red berries although not as large or thickly clustered along the stems. Especially nice for beds and massing.

SYRINGA—Lilac

A favorite of all old-fashioned gardens. If planted in good soil will continue to thrive for many years. Two colors in single and double blooms. White-Purple.

VIBURNUM—Snowball

All viburnums have white flowers borne in flat heads and with few exceptions are followed by attractive berries.

VIBURNUM DENTATUM. A very pretty bushy plant with white flowers opening in May followed by black berries in the late summer and fall.

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILIS (Common Snowball). This well known shrub needs no introduction. The large white flowers come singly hanging on stems on the branches. A very satisfactory blooming shrub.

VIBURNUM PLICATUM (Japanese Snowball). This plant has an upright bushy growth and very pretty foliage. The flowers come in large round white heads.



GROUP OF SPIREA THUNBERGII

VITEX—Chaste Shrub

VITEX-ANGUS CASTUS. Leaves are deeply cut to a star shape. The flowers are lavender blue, borne profusely in long spikes during the summer. Two varieties, blue and white flowers.

WEIGELA

One of the most graceful spring blooming shrubs. Each spring the long arching branches are covered with bell shaped blooms. No planting is complete without one of these plants.

WEIGELA CANDIDA. The only variety with pure white flowers.

WEIGELA ROSEA. Rose pink and is the most popular variety.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE. This plant when covered with its deep crimson flowers is very beautiful. Blooms throughout the summer.

WEIGELA VARIEGATA. In this variety we have the added attraction of variegated leaves and white and pinkish flowers.

VINES AND CLIMBERS

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (Virginia Creeper). The native Ivy resembles poison ivy but has five leaflets instead of three.

AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA VEITCHII (Boston Ivy). This vine is without a rival for covering any kind of smooth or rough walls.

BIGNONIA RADICANS (Trumpetreeper). Trumpet shaped orange red blossoms for a long time in summer.

CELASTRIS SCANDENS. Shrubby vines, with showy fruits, effective covering for walls, trellis, and rocks. Berries, orange yellow.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA (Virgins Bower). Tiny white flowers borne in clusters in August, very fragrant, fine to cover trellis.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI. Large velvety purple blooms in May and June borne freely on new growth.

HEDERA HELIX (English Ivy). Well known for its thick glossy evergreen leaves, covering stone brick wall, also very useful for covering banks and terraces.

HONEYSUCKLE (Halls Japan). Dark green foliage with fragrant white flowers. A good dependable vine that grows well under any conditions.

KUDZU VINE. Makes the most rapid growth of any vine often thirty feet in one season. Large leaves and rosy pea shaped flowers in August.

VINCA MINOR (Periwinkle). Old-fashioned evergreen vine, splendid for ground cover. Light blue flowers.

WISTERIA SINENSIS. A strong growing vine desirable for pergolas or to climb on old trees. Flowers pale blue last of April. Also comes in a white flowering type.

WISTERIA SINENSIS ALBA. White Chinese Wisteria.



ROSES

Ours is a section in which can be grown a larger variety of Roses than any other in this country, and the Rose Garden producing blooms practically all the year round insures beautiful cut flowers for the house and table at all times.

While Roses may be grown in any good soil, they flourish better in a rather heavy clay loam than they do in light or sandy soil. To those not acquainted with soils, it will be well to explain that almost any soil that is not sandy or gravelly may be classed, in a general way, as clay, and if it is good enough to grow good farm crops or garden vegetables, it is good enough to grow Roses, and does not need the addition of any great quantity of manure. Application of enough manure to just cover the soil from sight is usually sufficient, unless the soil is quite poor to start with. Good stable manure with not too much straw in it is the best; it should not be too fresh, but at least partly rotted. If you cannot procure this, the dried cattle and sheep manure that is now sold in sacks is good.

CLASSES IN ROSES

CHEROKEE. A beautiful class of climbers mainly single flowered with glossy evergreen foliage.

DWARF POLYANTHA. Low growing varieties, having flowers in clusters. Used in making hedges.

HYBRID PERPETUAL. Hardy and resistant to cold, enduring a much lower temperature than either of the foregoing. Growth is usually vigorous and upright. Stems are strong, frequently very long and flowers are borne erect. Foliage is rough and is without glossy surface so pronounced in Teas.

HYBRID TEA. A class of comparatively recent origin and today most important of all. They show a blending of beauty, delicacy and perpetual blooming habit of the Teas with the vigor of the hardy Hybrid Perpetual group.

IRISH SINGLE. The Irish Single Roses are attaining great popularity. They are apparently Teas or Hybrids possibly. Very free blooming.

MOSS. So called from the sepals being covered with moss like glands. Handsome in bud stage only.

NOISETTE. Also called Champney Roses which is the name they should bear. All are climbers and range in color from yellow to white, none red or pink.

PERNETIANA. The most recent class of Roses. Originated by J. Pernet-Ducher. As a result of a cross between Persian Yellow (Austrian Briar) and Antone Ducher (Hybrid Perpetual). It is truly a wonderful group, and the startling color effects obtained in varieties to date is doubtless only a foretaste of what may be expected in the future.

POLYANTHA. Characterized by small flowers borne in large clusters. In most other respects there are a few points of similarity. They are all of rampant growth and with the exception of Climbing Cecile Brunner, bloom only in the spring.

TEA. As a rule, to which there are exceptions, their growth is slender and not very vigorous. Foliage is almost always glossy. Their tendency is to bloom continuously. They require considerable pruning, good soil and proper care, but will repay all the care and attention they receive.

WICHURAIANA. A trailing wild Rose from Japan. Has long pliable shoots which are easily trained. Noted for its wealth of blooms in the early spring months and extreme hardiness.



RED RADIANCE

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

(H. W.) Hybrid Wichuraianas.
 (C. H. T.) Climbing Hybrid Tea.
 (C. T.) Climbing Tea.
 (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual.
 (H. T.) Hybrid Tea.
 (T.) Tea.
 (R.) Rugosa.
 (Poly.) Polyantha.
 (C.) China.
 (Per.) Pernetiana.

We try to grow only varieties best suited to this section, so you will not be disappointed in any variety we recommend.

We list here a few varieties we recommend.

BUSH ROSES (White)

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H. P.) Snow white.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H. T.) Pure white shading Primrose yellow.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE (T.) Tinged pink outer petals.

WHITE KILLARNEY (H. T.) Pure white in color long bud.

DOUBLE WHITE KILLARNEY (H. T.)

MADAM COCHET (T.) Creamy white tinged with blush.

MALMAISON (H. T.) Pure white.

SNOWFLAKE OR MARIE LAMBERT (T.) Medium size, pure white, fine bedder.

VISCONTESSE FOLKESTONE (H. T.) There is no rose in any class that beats this superb variety. The color is a white suffused with fawn.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON (R.) The best pure white Rugosa rose.

BUSH ROSES (Pink)

BABY DOROTHY. For making hedges.

BRIDESMAID (T.) A grand pink rose for all purposes.

BURBANK (C.) Color cherry rose, fine bedder as it blooms freely.



MAMAN COCHET



RADIANCE

COLUMBIA (H. T.) This rose is a true pink, deepening to a glowing pink as it opens.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER (R.) The color is an intense pink. One of the brightest of the Rugosa roses.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT (T.) Light rose shading to salmon.

GENERAL AHRENDTS (H. P.) or (**PINK AMERICAN BEAUTY**). This is the most beautiful of all the delicate pink roses, and it should be planted in every garden.

LA FRANCE (H. T.) Queen of all roses, silvery pink.

MAD ABEL CHATENAY (H. T.) Carmine rose, shaded salmon, very free bloomer.

MAD CAROLINE TESTOUT (H. T.) Clear, bright, satiny-pink flowers, are very showy.

MRS. CHAS. RUSSELL (H. T.) Very large rose. Pink blooms.

JONKEER J. L. MOCK (H. T.) Color clear imperial pink. Largest flowers of all Hybrid Teas, a wonderful rose.

NEW CENTURY (R.) Silvery Pink this Rugosa rose is in bloom all the time.

OPHELIA (H. T.) Salmon flesh shaded with rose of perfect shape. Certainly a glorious rose.

PAUL NEYRON (H. P.) Deep rose immense flowers.

PINK FRAU KARL DRUSCHKII. See Gen. Ahrends.

PINK KILLARNEY (H. T.) Pink long bud.

KILLARNEY BRILLIANT (H. T.) Same habit of growth as Killarney type, but flowers more double and deeper color.

PINK MAMAN COCHET (T.) This is the famous Cochet. Light pink shaded with salmon yellow, outer petals splashed with bright rose.

RADIANCE (H. T.) A brilliant rosy-carmine displaying beautiful rich opaline-pink tints in open flowers.

WILLIAM R. SMITH (T.) A soft blending of salmon-pinks and rose-pinks.

BUSH ROSES (Red)

CRIMSON QUEEN (H. T.) Strong upright grower, flowers large, a bright velvety crimson.

CRUSADER (H. T.) A free flowering rose that is a wonder, rich velvety crimson, big and double.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (H. T.) Color a lovely shade of clear red.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H. P.) Crimson scarlet, large, full and fragrant.

GENERAL MACARTHUR (H. T.) The shade is fine and color brilliant scarlet.

HELEN GOULD (H. T.) or (Baldwin). Bright watermelon red, very free grower and bloomer.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (H. T.) In color a glowing crimson-scarlet with darker shadings. The bud is of a good length which opens into a magnificent bloom.

METEOR (H. T.) Dark velvety-crimson shaded maroon. A grand garden rose.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (H. P.) Deep velvety crimson maroon, full and of good form and perhaps the best of all the hardy dark roses.

RED COLUMBIA (H. T.) A brilliant scarlet-crimson of exquisite shade semi-double and one of the freeest bloomers in existence.

RED RADIANCE (H. T.) All who know that grand Rose Radiance will welcome this red form of it. Radiance will do anywhere, a fine grower and free bloomer.

RICHMOND (H. T.) Pure rich scarlet, very free and continuous flowering.

ULRICH BRUNNER (H. P.) Cherry-red of immense size, fine form and most effective in the garden.

WILLIAM NOTTING (H. T.) Color a bright rosy-cerise, center deeper and sweetly perfumed.

BUSH ROSES (Yellow)

ALEANDER HILL GRAY (T.) The best and largest pure yellow Tea Rose yet produced, its color is solid yellow throughout.

ETOILE DE LYON (T.) Bright sulphur yellow, a fine yellow rose.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H. T.) This is a sturdy, stiff-stemmed grower. The flower is of medium size from a beautifully formed bud of a bright golden yellow.

HELEN GOOD (T.) The color is a delicate yellow suffused with pink.

MADMOISELLE FRANCISCA KRUGER (T.) Variable; sometimes deep golden yellow with copper shades and then again yellow flushed rosy pink.

SAFRANA (T.) Bright apricot color free bloomer.

SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Pern.) Flowers a strong sunflower yellow intensified at the center, a beautiful long stemmed variety.

SUNBURST (H. T.) A magnificent giant yellow rose. It stands head and shoulders above others of its color. The color is orange-copper or golden orange and golden yellow.

TIPPERARY (H. T.) Showing an attractive golden yellow in bud and half opened flower.

TIP-TOP BABY DOLL or **SWEETHEART ROSE** (Poly.) Yellow tipped with bright cerise.

CLIMBING ROSES

ALIDA LOVETT (H. W.) Color is a bright shell-pink.

CL. AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. W.) Color red, a splendid blooming rose for cutting.

A. CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. Color ivory white.

DOROTHY PERKINS (H. W.) A most beautiful deep pink.

DOROTHY PERKINS RED (H. W.) Same as above, but red.

DR. VAN FLEET (H. W.) Color is a beautiful shade of flesh-pink.

HIAWATHA (H. W.) In color it is a beautiful ruby-carmine with a clear white eye and a mass of golden stamens.

PAULS SCARLET CLIMBER (H. W.) A wonderful new climber, color a vivid scarlet shaded crimson.

SILVER MOON (H. W.) Color pure white, a very fast grower.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS (H. W.) This rose has no rival as a white climber.

CL. ETOILE DE FRANCE (C. H. T.) One of the best dark velvety climbing roses.

CL. HELEN GOULD (C. H. T.) Watermelon red, a splendid climber.

CL. KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (C. H. T.) A strong climbing form of the variety of the same name. Pure white.

CL. KILLARNEY (C. H. T.) An exact counterpart of Killarney in every respect except that it is of a vigorous climbing habit, deep shell-pink.

CL. MADAM CAROLINE TESTOUT (C. H. T.) A rampant climber. Beautiful glowing pink.

CL. MAMAN COCHET (C. T.) Light pink, shaded yellow, a splendid climber. All will welcome this new rose.

CL. WHITE COCHET (C. T.) Here we have a climbing form that will become as popular as its parent the bush form, color white tinged pink.

CL. REINE MARIE HENRIETTE (C. T.) Deep cherry-red. This rose takes the lead as a climber from New Orleans to Philadelphia.

CL. SUNBURST (C. H. T.) An exact counterpart of the bush form but a very vigorous grower.



ALEXANDER HILL GRAY

TREES—SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL

Shade trees are always an attractive setting for the home. They are necessary, too, to add cool comfort to the hot summer days. As an investment, they always add considerably to the renting or selling value of a place. It is the trees and flowers around the house that give it environment and atmosphere and make it home. Trees do not wear out like other things; they constantly increase in value. There's a tree at your house, tied to old memories, that you wouldn't part with; plant others; your children will be glad of those old memories later.



NORWAY MAPLE (*Acer Platanoides*)

ACER

ACER DASYCARPUM (Silver Maple). Rapid growth, beautiful ornamental tree and used extensively as a street tree.

ACER PLATANOIDES (Norway Maple). A round headed handsome tree—large green leaves, late in fall turning brilliant yellow. Showy yellow flowers in spring are also worthy of note. A fine street tree.

ACER SACCHARUM (Sugar Maple). Well known for its beauty of growth and handsome autumn foliage. Valuable for street or specimen planting.

ACER JAPONICUM (Japanese Maple). The Japanese maples are shrub like in growth and come in such brilliant color of leaf and foliage that we class them by themselves. They are much used as specimens on the lawn or in groups. The blood leaf variety makes a grand display. We carry three varieties as follows:

ACER PALMATUM. A broad leaf variety, golden bronze in autumn.

ACER POLYMORPHUM. Small deeply lobed leaves. One of the most beautiful in cultivation.

ACER POLYMORPHUM ATROPURPUREUM (Blood Leaf Japan Maple). The one usually seen as specimens, blood red leaves in spring, changing slightly during the hot weather.

AMYGDALUS—Flowering Peach

AMYGDALUS PERSICA. There are very few small trees in cultivation more beautiful than the flowering peaches. Very attractive in groups. Two colors, double white and double red.

WEEPING CHERRY

CERASUS ROSEA PENDULA. One of the most beautiful weepers in cultivation. Grafted on tall stems, the branches bend gracefully to the ground. In early spring the branches are covered with rosy pink flowers.

CERCIS—Judas Tree

CERCIS CANADENSIS (Judas tree.) A small native tree bearing before the leaves a profusion of light pink flowers. Useful in groups along edges of woodland or in shrub borders.

CORNUS—Dogwood

CORNUS FLORIDA (Large Flowered Dogwood). Large white blossoms appear in spring before the leaves. The scarlet berries and flaming foliage in fall also make it one of the most attractive small trees.

CORNUS RUBRA (Red flowering). Similar to above but flowers are deep pink color, very attractive as a specimen.

FRAXINUS—Ash

FRAXINUS AMERICANA (White Ash). Fine specimen tree of large spreading growth.

LIRIODENDRON—Tulip Tree

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. One of our largest forest trees. Large greenish-yellow tulip shaped flowers appear in spring. Very desirable for lawn and specimen planting. Prune closely when planting.

MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA NIGRA. Large shrub-like growth, flowers purple.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. The most popular of all. The flowers are large pink outside and white inside petals, blooms profusely early in spring even when quite small.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. The old standard evergreen variety too well known to need any description. Large fragrant white flowers early part of summer.

MELIA

M. AZEDERACH UMBRACULIFORMIS (Umbrella China Berry). This variety is even better known than the type on account of its striking and symmetrical umbrella-like form. It is used as a specimen and for formal effects. Another use is as an umbrella with a seat built around it in the children's playground.

MORUS—Mulberry

TEAS WEEPING. Grafted on tall stems, beautiful drooping trees result, the slender branches often reaching the ground.

NYSSA—Tupelo

LIQUIDAMBER STYRACIFLUA. A stately tree, large dark green star shape leaves, coloring beautifully in the fall, corky bark, fine for street and lawn planting. Prune close when transplanting.

POPULUS—Poplar

POPULUS ITALICA NIGRA (Lombardy Poplar). Well known because of its rapid growth. Excellent for screens.

POPULUS TREMULOIDES (Aspen). Well known on account of its trembling leaves.

PYRUS—Flowering Apple

There is nothing prettier than a view of the double flowering apples and crabs in full bloom. Various shades of pink, white and coral red, all very fragrant. Double or single flowers.

QUERCUS—Oaks

QUERCUS NIGRA (Water Oak). A most popular shade tree. Grows well in any location either on lawns as specimens or used as a street tree. Fairly rapid growth.

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS (Pin Oak). Deep green and beautifully scalloped leaves, becoming a mass of scarlet and yellow in the fall. Fine as a specimen or street tree.

QUERCUS PHELLOS (Willow Oak). Similar in habit and growth to the water oak, but leaves are like those of the willow.

**SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA
Maiden Hair Tree**

GINGKO BILOBA. A Japanese tree of large size. A valuable, ornamental tree and useful for street or specimen planting. The peculiar leaves resemble those of the Maiden Hair fern. Also free from diseases.

SALIX—Willow

SALIX BABYLONICA (Weeping Willow). Too well known to need description. The young and pendulous branches give to this tree the graceful weeping effect that is so greatly admired.

SALIX CAPREA (Pussy Willow). Usually a large shrub although sometimes grown as a small tree. Blossoms, silver gray in appearance, are usually one of the first signs of spring. Rapid growth.

ULMUS—Elm

ULMUS AMERICANA (American White Elm). Our native elm, known everywhere because of its lofty growth and graceful drooping branches.



LOMBARDY POPLAR

“Who does his duty is a question
Too complex to be solved by me,
But he, I venture the suggestion
Does part of his, that plants a tree.”
—Lowell.

Perennials

The dictionary says "Perennial" means "perpetual" and that is what these are. When you plant them, they are there permanently. They die down to the ground at the approach of winter, but come up again each spring always better and larger than before. Some plants in this class brighten every month from early spring until hard frost, with brilliant color. They require no trimming nor attention. Give them fair soil, keep them reasonably free of weeds and they return their thanks with yearly smiles. They cost little, they last indefinitely; and their bright and showy colors add a lot of beauty to the garden and especially during those months when few other plants are in bloom.

ACHILLEA. The Pearl, double; white.

ALYSSUM SAXTILE COMPACTA. Pure Yellow. This plant is useful in planting rock gardens.

ANCHUSA ITALICA (Dropmore, Var.) Gentian blue, flowers in tall spikes $\frac{3}{4}$ feet. Foliage rough.

ANEMONE JAPONICA (Japanese wind flower). White, single and double. Pink, single and double. Fine for cut flowers.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). Single large flowering mixed colors. Double flowering Long Spurred Hybrids.

CHRYSANTHA. Long spurred yellow.

COERULEA (Blue shades).

CAMPANULA MEDIA (Canterbury Bells). Single, blue, rose or white. Double, white, rose or blue.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA. Flowers are bright golden yellow.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA FL PL. Same as above but double flower.

DELPHINIUM (Hardy Larkspur). **BELLDONNA, FORMOSUM.**

DIANTHUS. Hardy, grass or spice pinks. Mixed colors.

DIANTHUS DELTOIDES (Maiden Pink). A beautiful little plant with narrow leaves bearing a profusion of small crimson flowers very easily grown.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William). Flowers in large flat clusters in all shades of Pink, Red and White. Common in old gardens.

DIELYTRA OR DICENTRA SPECTABILIS (Bleeding Heart or Seal Flower). An old-fashioned favorite useful in planting shady nooks.

EXIMIA (Plumy Bleeding Heart). A dwarf growing sort with beautiful cut foliage.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). Old-fashioned flower of upright growth, and when in bloom they dominate the border. This is one of the few flowers that do well in a shady place.

ERYGIUM AMETHYSTIUM (Sea Holly). Two feet. July to September. Odd plants with deep-cut spiny foliage and thistle-like flowers of a light gentian blue. "Companula Blue" decorative in hardy border and useful for winter bouquets.

FUNKIA MEDIA VARIEGATA (Plantain Lily). Handsome gold foliage margined with green variegated through the center with white. Flowers purple. 18 inches. Easily grown in sun or shade.

GALLARDIA GRANDIFLORA (Blanket Flower). Daisy like flowers in various shades of yellow with dark brown centers. Lasts long time in water when cut.

GYPSOPHILA-PANICULATA. Double flowering, white, useful for cut flowers.

HELIANTHEMUM (Rock or Sun Rose). A low growing evergreen plant suitable for front of border or Rock garden.

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA (Lemon Lily). Good in dry or wet location. Fragrant lily-like flowers.

HOLLYHOCKS (Althea Rosea). The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite. It is a plant of strong vigorous growth and noble aspect. **HARDY**, double, Canary yellow, crimson, lavender, maroon, pink, purple, white, white violet center. Extra choice. Double mixed.

HOLLYHOCKS. Single, all colors.

IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS. Hardy Candytuft.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS. Hardy everlasting peas, red white.

LAVENDULA VERA. This is the true sweet English Lavender, grows about eighteen inches high. Flowers blue and very fragrant.

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA (Creeping Jenny). Useful for covering ground under trees.

LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS (Hardy Lupin). A very attractive border plant having blue flowers and pretty foliage.

LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS ALBUS. A white variety.

LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS ROSEUS. A splendid new variety with flowers of beautifully shaded Rose.

LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS SUNSHINE. Pure yellow.

MATRICARIO (Double White Feverfew). Double white flowers. Fine for bedding and cutting.

PEONIES. We have a choice collection of Red, White and Pink.

PHLOX PANICULATA (Hardy Phlox).

ALBION. Pure White with faint red eye.

ATHIS. Deep clear salmon, very fine.

MRS. JENKINS. Pure white.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Bright, rosy, carmine.

TERRE NEUVE. Greyish white.



PHYSOSTEGIA VIRGINICA. Bright pink flowers on stems 2 to 4 feet high. One of the best mid-summer flowering perennials.

PYRETHRUM HYBRIDUM (Painted daisy). Mixed colors. Colors range from white to deep red.

RUDBECKIA (Golden Glow). Produces masses of double yellow flowers from July to September.

IRIS GERMANICA. We have found the German Iris to be the most useful for this locality. They can be had in a great variety of colors. Avoid deep planting and fresh fertilizers for best results.

TRITOMA PFITZERII (Red Hot Poker). Flowers are borne on long spikes; color, a rich orange-scarlet shading to salmon-rose on the edge.

SHASTA DAISY (Alaska). Produces large snowy white flowers, in bloom continuously throughout the entire summer.

STOKESIA CYANEA (Stokes Aster or Corn-flower Aster). Produces beautiful lavender blue flowers from July to October.

JAPANESE IRIS. This type comes into bloom about the middle of June. Avoid deep planting and fresh fertilizers. Assorted colors.

Fruits

While there are many hundred kinds of good fruit trees and plants, we have endeavored to select and recommend a few of each of the different kinds that are especially adapted to our soil and city conditions. We recommend planting of fruit in back yards and garden, thereby securing fruit and shade as well as enjoying one of nature's miracles in watching the growing and ripening of the fruit.

PEACHES

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very large, white, with a decided blush; firm, white flesh of delicious flavor. Bears regularly.

CARMAN. Large, roundish, with a pale yellow skin; flesh white and sweet. Ripens here about July 1st, is very hardy and a good all-round peach.

CRAWFORD EARLY. Large, rather oblong, with yellow skin and yellow flesh of excellent quality.

ELBERTA. The staple, standard peach wherever peaches are grown. A large yellow peach, shaded with red; yellow flesh. Dependable as a regular and uniform bearer.

HILEY. Large, creamy white with a red cheek; white fleshed and juicy. Ripens around the first of July.

J. H. HALE. The beautiful peach that Hale, the Georgia Peach King, gave his name to. Large, round, yellow and nearly covered with red. Very firm fleshed and of fine quality.

MAYFLOWER. One of the earliest, medium size, shaded with red.

APPLES

DELICIOUS. One of the best known and most popular varieties; literally, of delicious flavor and highest quality; sweet rather than acid and very juicy. Ripens early winter.

GRIMES GOLDEN. A high quality apple of delicious flavor; hardy, very productive and a favorite in home orchards.

RED JUNE. A handsome red apple with tender flesh of first-rate quality; one of the most popular early apples.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Larger than the old Winesap, of the same fine quality, rich and juicy. An early winter apple that keeps well.

ROME BEAUTY. Large round red, juicy, and of good quality; bears early.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. One of the earliest to ripen; pale yellow and of good quality; the tree is vigorous and does well nearly anywhere.

PEARS

BARTLETT. Best known and a great favorite; golden yellow with red cheek, fine-grained, melting, of delicious quality; bears when very young.

KEIFFER. Large yellow with red cheek; tree very strong-growing, healthy and hardy; bears heavily and regularly. Keiffer is not a high quality pear, but it is good for canning and cooking and it is always there with pears every year.

EARLY HARVEST. Large, yellow with red cheek; tree strong and healthy and bears regularly; recommended for early fruit.

PLUMS

ABUNDANCE. One of the largest, best and hardest of the Japanese plums. Pale amber, turning to red; yellow, sweet flesh.

BURBANK. Large deep red with yellow flesh; juicy and sweet; tree vigorous and strong.

RED JUNE. Early; red, with yellow flesh.

CHERRIES

BLACK TARTARIAN. The favorite Sweet Cherry; fruit large and very dark red, almost black when ripe; flesh firm and of delicate, high quality.

EARLY RICHMOND. Bright red; very early; a popular Sour Cherry; hardy and makes a neat, compact tree.

MONTMORENCY. A red Sour Cherry similar to Richmond, but ripening later.

GRAPES

SCUPPERNONG. A southern grape, too tender for a more northern latitude than Virginia; but southward it is quite hardy and valuable; vine a vigorous grower; requires no pruning; bunches small, loose, not often containing more than six berries; fruit large round; skin thick, light green; flesh pulpy, juicy, sweet; produces enormous crops. Continues in season about six weeks. A popular southern grape of the Muscadine type, and where it thrives is the most luscious and satisfactory Grape grown, either for table use or for making of a high-quality wine.

BLACK GRAPES

CONCORD. The best known, most widely planted most popular of all. Large berries and bunches, superior in quality and worth planting in every garden.

MOORE'S EARLY. Very good in every way; similar to Concord, but earlier.

NIAGARA. Large white.

RED GRAPES

BRIGHTON. Medium to large berries in large, compact bunches. Juicy, sweet and good quality.

DELAWARE. Berries and bunches both small, but the quality is most delicious and rich; the most popular red grape.

PECANS

MONEYMAKER. Size medium, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 1 inch, rounded, oblong; light yellowish brown shell of medium thickness, cracking easily; kernel full, plump, rich. A heavy bearer of splendid nuts and adapted for planting over a wide territory.

SCHLEY. Size medium to large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches long; oblong, somewhat flattened; light reddish brown; shell thin, separating easily from the kernel; kernel full, plump, bright in color; flavor rich, nutty; quality best.

STUART. Nuts large to very large, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches long; oblong; brownish shell; strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright-colored. Heavy bearer. Gives satisfaction in many parts of the country and is being widely planted.

BLACKBERRIES

ELDORADO. Large with small seeds and no hard core.

RASPBERRIES

COLUMBIAN. Purple; very large; prolific; one of the very best.

LOUDON. Red; very large berries; wonderfully productive.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING. Red. Bears its principal crop in the spring and then lesser crops throughout the entire summer.

Strawberries

We think there is no fruit that is more healthful and will give better satisfaction. No home or garden should be without them, and should have fresh berries from three to five weeks. Strawberries should be planted either in the fall or spring. We have better success in planting in early spring, although we plant up to the time that berries are nearly ripe. Before planting clip the roots off, and if it is late in the spring, cut all foliage off and dip roots in a thin puddle of mud before planting.

To grow fine berries, they should be cultivated well from spring to fall, running a light cultivator after each rain and keep all weeds pulled out of rows. If the row is kept from 15 to 18 inches wide, and the plants thinned out in the rows, the result will be much larger and finer berries.

PREMIER. The very best of all extra-early varieties. We have never found anything to equal it. Berries are large, beautifully formed, bright red through and through. It is delicious in flavor and a splendid shipper.

GANDY. One of the latest berries we have. The berries are large, uniform in size and of bright and firm color; very popular as a market variety, coming in when other varieties are run down and small. It is fine for home market.

KLONDYKE (Per.) Berries uniform, shapely, handsome; dark red, mild and delicious, very juicy. Plants make a remarkable growth and are tall, compact, stalks strong, leaves light green; makes abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. Yields are wonderful. Blossoms are perfect, but do not fully fertilize themselves and need other sorts near.

LADY THOMPSON. Origin, North Carolina. It has more good points than any berry ever grown, being very early, very large, a perfect bloomer and good shipper. It is of good color and fine flavor.

Fall-Bearing Strawberries

A new departure in this, the most delicious of fruits. The Fall-Bearing Strawberry is a decided success and making a great hit.

PROGRESSIVE (Perfect). A good plant maker, strong, with heavy foliage. Bears a crop the same season. Fruit large, sweet and of choicest flavor. Plant it and you will have strawberries until November.

FIGS

BRUNSWICK. Very large; violet; quality excellent; very reliable. Bears young, often fruiting in the nursery rows, and is very productive. Equally valuable as a dessert fruit or for preserving.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture. One of the best varieties for preserving.

CELESTIAL. Large yellowish fruit.

Bulbs

Bulbs planted in the fall furnish one of the most necessary items for making "The Home Beautiful." We have a good stock of the following varieties: Paper White Narcissus, Yellow Narcissus, FREESIAS, ROMAN HYACINTHS, BEDDING HYACINTHS (All colors.) Gertrude-Pink, Queen of the Blues, Lady Derby, King of the Blues, La Victoria-Red, Grand Maitre, La Innocence White, Yellow Hammer, DARWIN TULIPS. Clara Butt-Pink, Inglescombe Yellow, Pride of Haarlem, Carmine, Farncombe Souders (Rosy Red) Europe-Red, Rev. Ewbank, Violet. CROCUS, four colors. DAFFODILS. Emperor, Empress, Laurens Koster, Sir Watkins, Orange Phoenix, POETICUS Ornatus, CAMPENELLE (Sweet Scented).

Bedding Plants

We also wish to call your particular attention to our list of bedding plants, ferns, palms, etc. These plants are grown locally for us by experienced growers and come to us fresh each morning. We feel sure that they will bear close inspection.

We make a specialty of filling porch boxes, hanging baskets, etc., as well as furnishing all materials and planting beds and formal gardens.

Cement Porch Boxes

We carry in stock at all times cement porch boxes, vases, tubs, bird baths, etc., as well as a full line of clay flower pots and vases. Let us show you the different and attractive designs.



MUGHO PINE



BIOTA AUREA NANA



ARTIFICIAL LILY POOL, WATER FALL AND ROCK GARDEN



FIELD OF JUNIPERS GROWING ON OUR NURSERY

GRASS SEED—Lawn and Pasture

We make a specialty of Lawn and Pasture Grasses for particular soils and conditions. We handle only the highest grade grass seed obtainable and we guarantee them to grow and give satisfaction if properly planted and fertilized. If you are having any difficulties in securing a good lawn, write or call on us and we will gladly serve you.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. The best grass for lawns, golf fairways and putting greens. Best adapted to Lime-stone soils but will grow well on clay or medium soils if lime is added. Leaves narrow, deep green. Used in all lawn mixtures. Sow 40 lb. to acre.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS. Very valuable for winter and spring lawns or used in the fall in the bermuda lawns. Rapid growth, smooth flat leaves. Also valuable for pasture and hay. Sow 45 lbs. to acre.

RED TOP. Narrow leaves, plants creeping and spreading, one of the most useful for lawns and permanent pastures, used in all lawn mixtures for golf courses. Sow 15 lbs. to acre.

ORCHARD GRASS. Large coarse grass, grown especially for pasture and hay, thrives even under shade. Sow 35 lbs. to acre.

MEADOW FESCUE. Broad flat leaves, used extensively for lawn and pasture mixtures. Grows well on any soil. Sow 35 lbs. to acre.

We also carry White and Red Clover for use on lawns and permanent pastures, as well as the other clovers for farm use. We recommend the use of clover, as it is one of the most wonderful soil builders, as well as a grand hay and forage plant.

EVERGREEN LAWN MIXTURE. Our Evergreen Lawn Mixture is comprised of the best selected grass seeds obtainable. It is composed of grasses that will give the best results in the soil and climatic conditions peculiar to Atlanta and surrounding territory, selected and mixed by

men who have devoted their lives to the building of better lawns. If you have any problems concerning your lawns, come in and consult with them.

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE. Our pasture mixture contain grasses, properly proportioned, which will give excellent results throughout all this section. Every farm should have a pasture and raise their cattle, horses and hogs at home. Soil properly prepared and planted with this mixture will give excellent results for many years.

FERTILIZERS. Wizard Brand Sheep Manure is a real soil builder, safe and dependable for every use. It puts new life in worn out soils, and it is one of the best and cleanest fertilizers to use on lawns, being free from all weed seeds.

We carry Bone Meal, also recommend for lawns and shrubs 8-4-4, a commercial lawn and garden fertilizer, as well as other fertilizer used for special purposes, such as ferns, shrubs, trees, etc. Consult with us as to your special needs.

INSECTICIDES AND SUPPLIES. We have on hand at all seasons proper supplies of insecticides and fungicides for the control of the various insects and diseases that attack trees, shrubs and garden plants, as well as a full line of sprays and pumps for use on a small back yard to the larger sizes suitable for truck farms or an orchard.

We are also prepared to handle the spraying of trees and plants and would be glad to have you consult with us on your special problems.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

It is a pleasure to us that we are able to secure for you the very best strains of annual and perennial seeds and plants, seeds that with proper care and cultivation, either the amateur or professional gardener can secure results out of all proportion to the original cost of the seed.

Direction for the planting and care of the different species will be found on the back of each packet. However, if you have some peculiar local condition to overcome we will be only too glad to advise with you.

Below we list packets of the most desirable seeds carried in stock at all seasons.

AGERATUM (Floss flower). One of the best bedding plants, color clear blue, very compact even growth.

ALYSSUM. Pretty little plants for beds, edging or rock work, flowers white, sweet scented.

AMARANTHUS. Brilliant colored foliage, thriving best in sunny location. 3 to 4 ft. in height.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snap dragon). A very popular plant. Useful for cutting or for show in the garden. We offer several colors, also the plants in the spring.

ASTERS. One of the most important summer and autumn flowers. Given new rich soil and frequent cultivation, they repay many times over with wonderful bouquets of pink, white, crimson and lavender flowers.

BALSAMS. An old and favorite garden flower, producing masses of beautiful double flowers in great profusion, easy culture.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). One of the best free flowering annuals. Grows well in any good garden soil, colors range from rich orange to yellows.

CALLIOPSIS. Large showy bright yellow flowers produced abundantly from May to July.

CANDY-TUFT. All varieties look best in beds planted in masses, fine for cutting, colors white to pink.

CANTERBURY BELLS (*Campanula*). An old fashioned flower with large bell shaped blossoms. Colors blue, rose and white.

CARNATIONS. General favorites because of their fragrance and richness of colors.

CELOSIA (*Cockscomb*). Free blooming annuals, growing best in light soil, good border plants, also attractive for pots. Colors rich crimson to yellow.

CENTAUREA (*Cornflower*.) Also known as Ragged Robin, well known and always found in every old fashioned garden, very easy to grow, colors blue, pink and white.

COBEA SCANDENS (*Saucer Vine*). A rapid climber suitable for trellis, arbors, etc., bell shaped purple flowers.

COLEUS. The well known foliage and bedding plants.

COSMOS. Pretty autumn blooming plants. Colors pure white, pink and crimson shades.

CONVOLVULUS (*Morning glory*). One of the most rapid growing, free flowering plants in cultivation, thriving in any situation. Mixed colors blue and white.

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomea*). Popular vine with fern like foliage, beautiful star shaped flowers.

DIGITALIS (*Fox glove*). Handsome, ornamental plants under almost any condition, useful in the shrubbery borders. Mixed colors white, rose and purple.

DAHLIA. Usually grown from roots or cuttings, but also easily grown from seed sown as soon as weather will permit.

DAISY (*Shasta*). A hardy perennial, flowers pure white, borne on long stems, a fine cut flower.

DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA (*Larkspur*). One of the most continuous blooming larkspurs. The clear blue of its flowers cannot be equalled for beauty.

DIANTHUS. The single and double pinks with their many brilliant colors and shades make them very desirable plants for beds and borders.

ESCHOLTZIA (*California Poppy*). The beautiful annuals have been greatly improved in recent years. Finely cut foliage and golden flowers make them very artistic for cut flowers.

GAILLARDIA (*Blanket flowers*). Hardy annuals and also perennials, very effective in a border or bed. Excellent for cutting, shades from yellow to crimson.

GLOBE AMARANTH. Popularly known as Batchelors Button. Fine bedding plant.

HELICHRYSUM (*Straw flower*.) Effective double rich yellow flowers, good for beds and borders and sometimes dried and used in vases and baskets during winter months.

HOLLYHOCKS. For planting as a background or among shrubs it is without an equal. Double and single varieties, rose, red, white and pink colors.

IPOMEA (*Moon flowers*). Rapid climbers for walls and trellises. Two colors, white and blue.

KOCHIA (*Cypress*). An easy grown annual, fine compact habit, in autumn turns a deep red. Grows to three feet in height.

MARIGOLDS. The French and African Marigolds are old favorite flowering annuals. A vase of the rich yellow flowers combined with blue larkspur is very striking.

MIGNONETTE. A well-known favorite, very fragrant. No garden is complete without a bed of these plants.

NASTURTIUMS. For ease of culture and quantity of blooms, nothing excels the Nasturtium. We carry both the dwarf and tall varieties.

PANSIES. Too well known to need any description. We carry a strain of seed grown by one of the best French growers.

PETUNIAS. For porch and window boxes, as well as outdoor beds, few plants excel the petunia. Separate colors as well as the mixed varieties.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI. The annual Phlox occupies a first place in all gardens, being one of the easiest and most satisfactory plants to grow from seeds.

POPPIES. Sow early in spring. Do not transplant, useful for cutting, many beautiful shades and colors in the Shirley and Oriental types.

PORTULACA (*Sun Plant*). Showy annual of easy culture in light sandy soil. Flowers of richest colors useful for rock work and borders.

RICINUS (*Castor Bean*). Ornamental plants of large growth and fine foliage, fine for lawns or masses in center of beds.

SALVIA (*Scarlet sage*). This has long been a favorite bedding plant, bearing long spikes of brilliant red flowers from July to frost.

JAPANESE SUNFLOWERS (*Helianthus*). Excellent for cutting and remarkable for its fine growth and the brilliance of its golden yellow flowers.

STOCKS. A popular plant, suitable for beds and borders, free flowering, white, red and pink.

VERBENA. Splendid free blooming plants in various colors, pink, scarlet, white and purple.

VINCA. Free blooming plants, bright green foliage, very satisfactory for beds and borders. Pink and white flowers.

ZINNIA. Of late years this plant has become one of the most useful of all garden flowers. The new double and single varieties leave nothing to be desired either in colors or size of flowers. An old time favorite.

SWEET PEAS (*Spencer type*). Our list contains the best selections as to color and size of blooms. There is nothing finer in the spring than to be able to cut these fragrant blooms of great size and purity of color. Also used for forcing under glass. Sow outdoors as early as ground can be worked.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS

CULTURE—Early planting may be made about the last week in March or as soon as soil is fairly warm and successive plantings every two weeks for a continuous supply. Plant in rows 18 to 24 inches apart 3 to 4 inches in drill and cover about 2 inches deep, fertilize liberally, cultivate frequently. 1 pound bush beans plants about 60 feet of drill. Drop 4 or 5 seed to the hill for pole beans.

If wanted by mail add postage (about 8c per pound).

BUSH VARIETIES—	Pkt.	Pound	2 Lbs.
Stringless Green Pod	10c	35c	60c
Extra Early Red Valentine....	10c	35c	60c
Early Refugee	10c	35c	60c
Giant Stringless Green Pod....	10c	35c	60c
Bountiful	10c	35c	60c
Sure Crop Stringless Wax....	10c	35c	60c

POLE VARIETIES—

Kentucky Wonder	10c	35c	60c
McCaslan	10c	35c	60c
Cornfield	10c	35c	60c

LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS—

Henderson's Bush Lima	10c	35c	60c
Fordhook Bush Lima	10c	35c	60c
Small White Lima Pole	10c	35c	60c
Large White Lima Pole	10c	35c	60c

BEETS

CULTURE—Rich soil is very important in growing Beets if you want earliness and quality. For the first crop plant early—as early as you can start the garden. Later plantings can be made until August 15th. Sow seed thinly in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, cover about one inch. After plants are well up thin to about 4 inches apart; give thorough cultivation, fertilize well. One ounce of seed sows about 50 feet of drill.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Eclipse Blood Turnip	10c	15c	40c
Detroit Dark Red	10c	15c	40c
Improved Blood Turnip	10c	15c	50c
Jumbo Long Red Mangel.....	10c	20c	
Swiss Chard	10c	15c	50c

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE same as for cabbage.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Improved Dwarf	10c	25c

CABBAGE

CULTURE—Seed sown early should be sown in beds or boxes where protection can be given in case of freezes. Make rows about 6 inches apart

in seed beds, drill thinly, cover about ½ inch, pressing the soil down firmly after sowing; thin out the plants so that they will not be crowded in the seed bed. Transplant after plants have made their fourth pair of leaves into rows 2½ feet apart, 18 to 24 inches apart in the rows. Fertilize and manure liberally and remember that cabbages require a great deal of plant food. This crop should be grown to mature in the cool months of spring or fall.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield	10c	25c	75c
Charleston Wakefield	10c	25c	75c
Surehead	10c	25c	75c
Stein's Early Flat Dutch	10c	25c	75c
Succession	10c	25c	75c

CARROTS

CULTURE—For early use sow as early as soil can be worked in the spring. Drill in row about 15 inches apart, for hand culture about two to two and a half feet, for field culture a loamy rich soil deeply worked is best. Cover ½ inch deep; thin out to 4 inches apart in drill. Cultivate thoroughly for weeds and moisture. In dry weather soak the seed well before sowing. Carrots are of best quality for table use when half grown.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Chantenay	10c	15c	35c
Oxheart	10c	15c	35c
Improved Long Orange	10c	15c	35c

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE—The same as for cabbage.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Gilt Edge	20c	\$2.25
Early Snowball	20c	\$2.25

CELERY

CULTURE—In this territory celery seed may be planted in early spring, or in early summer to be matured in cool months or early fall. Plant in a moist situation or convenient to water which should be used freely during a dry period. Cover seed thinly and press soil down firmly after sowing. Transplant when about 6 inches high—8 inches apart in row.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Golden Self Blanching	10c	\$1.00
Early Blanching	10c	.30

COLLARD

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
True Southern or Georgia.....	5c	15c	25c

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

CULTURE—Sweet corn should have rich soil and does best in a well manured rich garden that has been thoroughly and deeply worked before planting. Plant in late March or early April for

the first crop and make successive plantings every two weeks for a continuous supply; quick maturing varieties may be planted as late as August. One pound plants about 100 hills, 10 pounds to the acre.

	Pkt.	Lb.	2 Lbs.
Country Gentleman	10c	35c	60c
Stowell's Evergreen	10c	35c	60c
Golden Bantam	10c	35c	60c

CRESS

	Pkt.	Oz.
Water Cress	10c	40c
Curled Cress	10c	15c

CUCUMBERS

CULTURE—For the earliest cucumbers, start in pots or small paper boxes, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill and when all danger of insects is past thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys its productiveness. For pickling plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds, 1 acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Improved Long Green.....	10c	20c	50c
White Spine	10c	20c	50c
Chicago Pickling	10c	25c	40c
Japanese Climbing	10c	15c	40c
Davis Perfect	10c	20c	50c
Everbearing	10c	15c	40c
Early Fortune	10c	15c	40c

EGGPLANT

CULTURE—Sow in hot-bed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth will be rapid and continuous and is not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich, loamy soil. Dust lightly with insecticide to protect from bugs. Eggplant seeds germinate slowly. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Black Beauty	10c	40c	\$1.50
Large Purple Thornless.....	10c	40c	\$1.50

ENDIVE

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Early Curled	10c	15c	50c
Broad Leaf	10c	15c	50c

GOURDS

	Pkt.
Dipper	10c
Nest Egg, Dish Cloth, Ornamental.....	10c

KALE

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Early Green Curled	5c	10c	30c

KOHL RABBI

	Pkt.	Oz.
White Vienna	10c	25c

LEEK

	Pkt.	Oz.
Large Caranteen	10c	25c

LETTUCE

CULTURE—Lettuce requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation and plenty of water to give it that quick growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. The secret of success with lettuce is to grow the crop rapidly and evenly without any check in growth and to mature the crop in cool months of spring or fall. The earliest sowings should be made in a hot-bed or in boxes, hardened off and set out 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows. For a succession sow every three weeks. Sowings may be made in open ground early in the spring and the plants thinned out. For fall use, sow in July and August. Fall sowings of hardy kinds should be made in September; protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring or transplant 9 inches apart under glass or canvass to head up in the winter. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 3 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Drumhead White Lettuce	10c	25c	75c
Big Boston	10c	20c	50c
Hanson	10c	20c	65c
Iceberg	10c	20c	60c
White Paris Cos or Romaine.....	10c	25c	75c
New York or Wonderful.....	10c	25c	75c

MELONS—CANTALOUPE

CULTURE—Same as cucumbers.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Rocky Ford	5c	15c	30c
Eden Gem	10c	20c	50c
Large Hackensack	5c	15c	30c
Pink Meated Rocky Ford.....	10c	20c	50c
Honey Dew	10c	20c	65c

WATERMELON

CULTURE—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 40 hills; 2 pounds 1 acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Tom Watson	10c	15c	40c
Halbert Honey	10c	15c	40c
Stone Mountain or Lipsey.....	10c	15c	40c
Georgia Rattlesnake	10c	15c	40c
Improved Kleckley Sweet.....	10c	15c	40c
Irish Grey	10c	15c	40c

MUSTARD

CULTURE—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 80 feet or drill; 5 or 6 lbs. broadcasts an acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Giant Southern Curled.....	5c	10c	25c
Chinese	5c	10c	25c

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE—When the ground has become warm sow thinly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to 8 inches apart in the rows. To keep for winter use, slice the pods into narrow rings when young and tender, string them and hang in the shade to dry. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
White Velvet	5c	10c	25c
Perkins' Long Pod	5c	10c	25c
Dwarf Green	5c	10c	25c

ONION

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Yellow Globe	10c	40c	\$1.25
Australian Brown	10c	40c	\$1.25
Silverskin	10c	40c	\$1.25
White Bermuda	10c	45c	\$1.50
Prizetaker	10c	40c	\$1.25

ONION SETS

	Quart
Yellow Danvers	25c
White Silver Skin.....	25c

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Sow in February, March or early in April, half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking several hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Extra Moss Curled	10c	15c	25c
Plain Leaf	10c	15c	25c

PARSNIP

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Improved Hollow Crown	10c	15c	30c

ENGLISH PEAS

CULTURE—Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rows

3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving the later kinds more room between the rows. The wrinkled peas are tender and not as hardy as the smooth kinds and should be planted later; they are, however, sweeter, and better flavored than the smooth varieties. For a succession, plant every two weeks; they may be planted as late as August for a late crop. When grown for market, peas are rarely ever staked, but in small gardens they should be grown in double rows, 6 to 8 inches apart, and staked with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels will plant an acre.

	Pkt.	Lb.	2 Lbs.
Alaska	10c	35c	60c
First and Best.....	10c	35c	60c
Gradus	10c	35c	60c
Thos. Laxton	10c	35c	60c
Telephone	10c	35c	60c
Bliss Everbearing	10c	35c	60c

PEPPER

CULTURE—Sow in hot-bed in February or March and transplant outside in May, 15 inches apart, in 2 or 3 foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Ruby King	10c	35c	\$1.25
Long Cayenne	10c	35c	\$1.25
Ruby Giant	10c	35c	\$1.25
Red Cluster	10c	35c	\$1.25
Pimento	10c	35c	\$1.25

POTATOES

	Peck	Bu.
Red Bliss	\$1.25	\$4.25
Irish Cobbler	\$1.25	\$4.25
Early Rose	\$1.25	\$4.25

PUMPKIN

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Sugar or Sweet.....	10c	15c	40c
Cashaw	10c	15c	40c
Jumbo	10c	15c	40c
Southern Field	5c	10c	25c

RADISH

CULTURE—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties

in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Scarlet Button	5c	10c	25c
Rosy Gem	5c	10c	25c
Mixed Radish	5c	10c	25c
Early Long Scarlet.....	5c	10c	25c
Long White Icicle	5c	10c	25c

SALSIFY

One of the most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or make into fritters; the flavor is like fried oysters.

CULTURE—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down the weeds. It is perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds, one acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	10c	15c	50c

SQUASH

CULTURE—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster, air-slacked lime or Paris Green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug use kerosene emulsion. Summer sorts, one ounce to 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to 10 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Early White Bush	10c	15c	40c
Yellow Summer Crookneck	10c	15c	40c
Giant Summer Crookneck	10c	15c	40c

SPINACH

Write for special price on large lots.

CULTURE—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and

October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds one acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Aragon	5c	10c	20c
New Zealand	10c	15c	40c

TOMATO

CULTURE—Six or eight weeks before frost is over sow in hot-beds or in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made four leaves, transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that, when set out in the open ground, they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanting, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. Grown in this way, the plants may be set closer and will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Redfield Beauty	10c	40c	\$1.25
June Pink	10c	40c	\$1.25
Bonnie Best	10c	40c	\$1.25
Sparks' Earliana	10c	35c	\$1.00
Chalk's Early Jewel	10c	40c	\$1.25
Stone	10c	25c	.90
Dwarf Champion	10c	35c	\$1.25
Ponderosa	10c	40c	\$1.75
Red Rock	10c	35c	\$1.00
Livingston Globe	10c	40c	\$1.25
Improved Purple Acme	10c	25c	.90
Red and Yellow Pear Shaped..	10c	50c	
Brimmer	10c	60c	\$2.00
Norduke (Blight Resistant)	10c	50c	\$1.75

TURNIPS

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	1 Lb.
Purple Top Globe	10c	25c	75c
Strap Leaf	10c	25c	75c
White Flat Dutch	10c	25c	75c
White Egg	10c	25c	75c
Snow White Globe.....	10c	25c	75c
Yellow Aberdeen	10c	25c	75c
Yellow Globe	10c	25c	75c
Rutabaga	10c	25c	75c
Seven Top (Salad Turnip).....	10c	25c	75c

POULTRY FEEDS AND SUPPLIES

Conkey's Poultry Feeds and Tonics fed to your chickens keeps them healthy and laying the year 'round. Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed gives baby chickens the proper elements that are required.

Conkey's Laying Tonic

Conkey's Roup Remedy

Conkey's White Diarrhea
Remedy

Conkey's Y. O. (Yeast and
Cod Liver Oil)

Conkey's Noxicide Disinfect-
ant and Poultry Dip

Conkey's Laying Mash,
Scratch and Growing Mash

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment

Conkey's Sorehead Remedy

Conkey's Gape Remedy

Conkey's Worm Remedy

Conkey's Poultry Laxative

Conkey's Canker Special

BIRDS, BIRD CAGES AND SUPPLIES

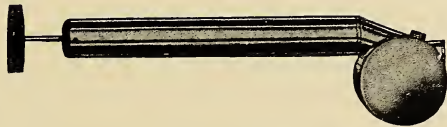
Guaranteed singing Canary birds. Hendryx
Cages and Stands. Bird Seed. Bird Bitters,
Gravel, Nestling Food, Song Restorer, Cuttle Bone,
Mite Powder, Orange Color Food, Moulting Pep-
per, Springs, Hooks.



DOG REMEDIES

We carry a complete line of Dog Remedies and Foods.

SPRAYS AND SPRAY PUMPS



Shrubby, Fruit Trees and Vegetables require spraying at different seasons, and we are prepared to supply your needs and to suggest the proper Sprays. We also have a complete line of Spray Pumps.

FLOWER POTS

Our stock of Flower Pots and Saucers is complete.

