

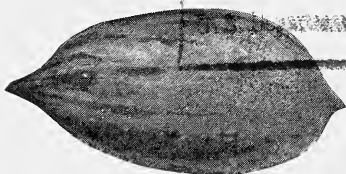
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PECANS

AND OTHER
NURSERY STOCK
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Department of Agriculture

Harlan Farms Nursery

INCORPORATED

LOCKHART, ALABAMA



Introduction

Location. Our nurseries and office are at Lockhart, Covington County, Ala. Being practically on the state line, we have nursery stock growing in Alabama and Florida, and some of our citrus stock is grown in Florida. This enables us to ship citrus stock in Florida, as that state has an embargo on citrus stock from other states. We have daily express service on both the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Central of Georgia Railway, for quick service in any direction.

No Agents. This firm employs no agents. We do sell through dealers, but such sales are on their own responsibility, and we assume no liability for any errors or misunderstandings arising from such sales. We are responsible only to purchasers dealing with us directly.

Terms. Cash with order, if for prompt shipment, except as provided. We are willing to sell to any responsible and well-rated buyer on 30-day terms open account; and in the case of Pecans and Satsumas, grant long-term credit under certain conditions.

Method of Shipment. We can ship by either freight or express, and suggest that the buyer leave it to our option which is best. Whenever we can we save money on transportation. We cannot ship by Parcel Post, except small orders of shrubs or plants not over 3 feet high and 50 pounds in weight. If plants are to be shipped by Parcel Post, add 20 per cent to the price to cover postage.

Shipping Season. Generally between November 15 and March 15.

Substitutions. It is our desire to furnish only those varieties ordered, but frequently, if we are allowed to

HARLAN FARMS NURSERY, LOCKHART, ALA.

substitute, we can save delay and send something which may be better suited to your wants. Where possible, we request the right to substitute when, in our judgment, it is best; or being out of exactly the variety ordered or size wanted, we may ship a size or grade larger and of an equally good variety at no extra cost.

Guarantee. We warrant everything grown by us and sold under our tags to be well-rooted, live, thrifty, and true to name; and the plants to be entirely satisfactory on delivery to you or your money will be refunded. We do not assume responsibility for trees or plants living, due to conditions beyond our control. Our liability is limited in amount to the original price of the stock.

Special Long-Term Credit

To responsible and honest land-owners we are willing to extend long-time credit for the purchase of **Pecans** and **Satsumas**. No other trees will be sold this way.

The terms are: No order for less than 100 Pecan trees or 250 Satsumas will be accepted under these terms. Send 10 per cent of the total amount purchased in cash with your order. The balance is to be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, as you may require, interest at 6 per cent per annum to be added on the unpaid portion from time to time.

We will not grant this credit for longer than one year from time of purchase, but may agree to a further extension after one year if conditions justify, provided interest and a portion of the principal above the original 10 per cent are paid.

The terms offered are not to enable you to get something for nothing, but to give those who are qualified an opportunity to get a grove of Pecans or Satsumas while they are making or saving the money to pay for it, and to save time in acquiring a producing orchard, as the element of time is very important in orchard-building. The cost of interest is very small, and the improvement in the grove from normal growth should be many, many times the amount of interest involved.

We have so much confidence in the value of Pecans and Satsumas that we are perfectly willing to make these unusual terms.

If you wish to avail yourself of this credit, please submit to us the names of three business men or bankers in your community as references; and state how much land you own, its state of improvement, its location, and whether there is a mortgage or other lien against it. This will be held strictly confidential by us.

Credit, if allowed, will be in the form of a plain waive note—no mortgage, recording fees, or other expense will be attached—just simply a plain note.



Pecan Grove

Pecan Business Has Made Good

There is no longer any argument about the success of the Pecan business. The doubts of the skeptic have disappeared before the steady rise of the industry. Both in debate and in practice the pros and cons of Pecan-growing have been thoroughly thrashed out from every angle of growing, marketing, and money-making. Today, Pecan-growing is an accomplished success, and the only question is, How much space can be practically devoted to it?

Since we began planting groves and producing nursery stock, we have seen the business grow by leaps and bounds. Have there been discouragements and backsets? Yes, plenty of them. Diseases and insects of various kinds have bobbed up during the last fifteen years. Poor soil, bad varieties, inexperience, over-enthusiasm—all have contributed to Pecan history, but faith and courage, strongly aided by scientific work in our experiment stations and agricultural colleges, have helped us over the difficult places.

Fortunately, there is a ready market for all the Pecans you can produce. Several years ago there was established a coöperative selling organization at Albany, Ga., and it is still growing and handling nuts. They have the facilities for grading, curing, and disposing to the best

advantage of as many nuts as it will be possible to send them. We have shipped many thousands of pounds to them yearly, in fact, our entire crop, and we are reasonably satisfied with the results. They can sell our Pecans at less expense than we can sell them ourselves, and we heartily recommend all growers of Pecans to ship through them. We refer to the National Pecan Growers Exchange, Albany, Ga. There are also other reputable buyers of nuts who will pay you the market price at wholesale.

The planter now has invaluable facts to guide him which the pioneers did not have; he has ten chances for success where the old-timer had one.

Pecans Produce Regular Profits

When labor-costs are considered, Pecans are easily the most profitable crop a farmer can produce. Once trees of proved varieties come into bearing, they produce regularly every year—sometimes more, sometimes less—but a crop every year, and as a part of diversification are almost insurance against failure. What other crop can be grown, with so little work and expense, that will pay a big profit each year? You don't have to take our word for it; ask your neighbors who planted them several years ago, or inquire at your state experiment station.

Look Ten Years Ahead

Is there anything else you can plant that will beat this? Fruit trees in the hands of experienced horticulturists are money-makers, but they require much more work and do not have so long a life. A ten-year old peach tree is about done for; a fifteen-year old Pecan tree is just getting into early tree-hood. Fruit trees require worming, spraying, pruning, and the crops must be picked when ripe or their value is lost. One or two people can gather the crop of a large Pecan orchard with ease. It doesn't rot and spoil if not gathered today. Next week will find the nuts as sound as this week. There is no loss through shipments, "received in bad order"; no loss because of rain or bad weather.

Pecan Industry Permanent

We are almost to the point now where the Pecan orchards of the Gulf States are as important a National asset as the citrus groves of Florida or California, or the apple orchards of the North. There are now growing in the South 29,500,000 Pecan trees; most of these are wild trees or seedlings—Pecan sales have been built on these. Recent plantings have been of the proved and tested varieties, such as Success, Stuart, Schley, and Moneymaker. There is an almost unlimited potential demand for them. With increased yields, the costs are coming down, and we can sell them at 20 cents per pound and make big profits.



Five-year-old Pecan tree

Filler Crops Pay for Your Grove

Newly planted Pecan trees do not take up much room, being 60 feet apart each way, so naturally there is lots of space for filler crops. Most any fruit adapted to the section may be used, or ordinary field crops. It is profitable to grow cotton, peas, peanuts, and such crops, as the clean cultivation helps the trees, and you can produce practically as much to the acre with trees as without. Do not cut hay or remove anything from the soil but the grain or fruit. Leave all litter to be turned under in the fall. Any soil-building plant, like cowpeas, velvet beans, beggarweed, clover, etc., will add wonderfully. Pecan trees work beautifully with chickens, hogs, and other live stock.

Pecans may be planted along the roadside in nooks and corners, and other waste space. Even a half-dozen trees are better than no trees at all. They are especially fine for shade around chicken-runs, horse-lots, and in front.

Can you afford to start a grove of Pecans? Better ask yourself, "Can I afford not to?"

Plant Ten Acres for a Pension

Next to life insurance, no better provision for later years can be made than by investing in a Pecan orchard of

HARLAN FARMS NURSERY, LOCKHART, ALA.

proved varieties on good soil. It requires about ten years to come into profitable bearing. We find from experience that 500 pounds per acre may be expected by the twelfth to fifteenth years, which, at 25 cents per pound (a conservative estimate), will bring in \$125 per acre gross, and with heavy fertilizing and unusual care, 1,000 pounds per acre are possible. Five to ten thousand pounds of nuts of the good varieties for sale every fall bring a mighty cheerful outlook.

The older the trees, the bigger the crop, thus making the finest kind of an investment. Just think of having 10, or 20 to 30 acres bringing in a comfortable income, to pass on to your children, who, if they carry on as you have, can pass it on to their children. It is like establishing a permanent trust and it can be done with less expenditure of cash than any method we know of.

Do not put this off. Every year means just that much longer getting the returns. It costs only a few dollars to the acre to start this trust. You needn't plant the whole thing at one time. Start out with fifty trees, or whatever you can afford, and follow it up every year. In the meantime, join one of the Pecan associations and get the practical information they give you in their bulletins, and study the business as you go along.

Varieties

You have the advantage of twenty years' experience with varieties of Pecans. After long and carefully study, we believe that the five varieties named below are the most profitable.

Success and Stuart are the old standbys, safe and dependable. Schley is the prima donna of nuts; somewhat temperamental and has to be petted, but supreme in quality and sells when all others fail. Moneymaker is the Ford of the nut world—medium quality, but tough and prolific. Nelson with us is as profitable as any, and being an early and prolific bloomer, broadcasts pollen in generous quantity to other varieties.

Soil Required

We tell you frankly, plant Pecans on your very best land. Do not put them on thin, sandy soil, nor in wet, poorly drained places. Any type of good soil that will produce a half-bale to the acre in cotton or 20 bushels to the acre in corn will do, but the better the soil, the better the results. Preferably, it should be rich sandy loam, with a good stiff clay subsoil, land that can be built by cover crops. Growing cover crops is the cheapest fertilizer.

Plant trees according to instructions we send with every shipment, and give them clean cultivation, beginning in early spring and continuing up to August 1; then, if no winter cover crop is to be added, let the weeds and grass grow. Turn this under just before nut crop falls.

Our Trees

The larger sizes of Pecans are the most satisfactory, both for yard and commercial planting, due to their constitutional vigor and the extra well-developed root system.

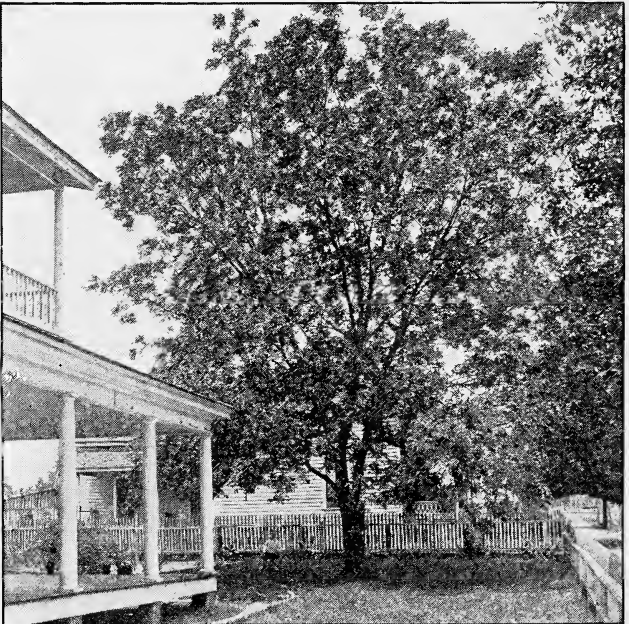
HARLAN FARMS NURSERY, LOCKHART, ALA.

Due to shortage of nursery stock up to within the last year or two, the trees were never left in the nursery long enough to properly develop, but we have a splendid stock of large trees—6 to 8 feet and larger—with heavy root system, and we dig these with all the root possible or practicable, top-pruning them ready for planting.

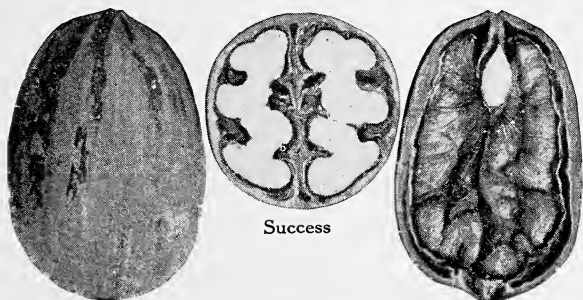
At one time it was thought that these large trees would not transplant as well as the small whips, but we find from actual experience that this is not the case. In fact, we find better growth in the large trees, and we heartily recommend them to our customers. They will come into earlier bearing and will be more satisfactory in every way.

It is quite foolish for any dealer to say his trees are the "best" that can be produced. Any conscientious nursery can produce trees equally good if they will take the trouble. We are perfectly ready to assert that there are no Pecan trees sold which are "better" than ours because we have done all that is humanly possible to do for them. Our understocks are grown to produce vigorous roots, and the buds are selected from the finest specimen trees of individual varieties. Clean cultivation, good soil, and ruthless destruction of those which do not attain our standard of excellence insure trees of fine quality.

The extent of our operations enables us to produce high-grade trees in such quantity that in spite of the expensive care we give them we are able to sell them for a fair price. It is foolish to be misled by wild claims of impossibly superior stock, and pay 25 to 30 per cent more for trees which are no better than those we send out in the regular course of business.



Large Pecan tree in the yard



Success

Our Responsibility

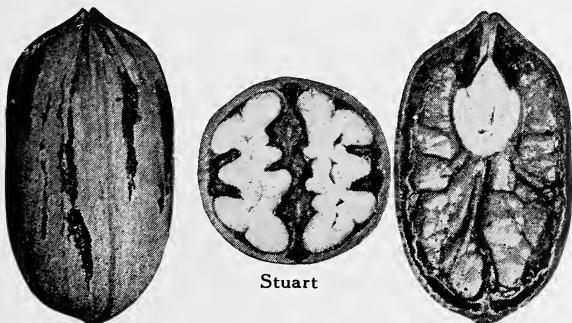
We have been here for twenty years and you may ask any bank or commercial credit agency about our moral and financial standing. Every tree that we send out is warranted to please you on delivery, or your money refunded.

These Profitable Pecans Should Be in Every Orchard

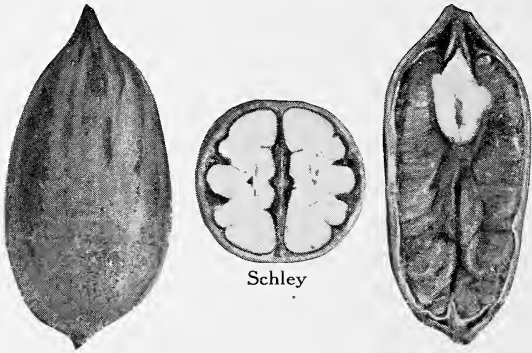
NELSON. This nut is extremely large, possibly the largest of all, with some specimens weighing nearly an ounce. The shell is medium thin, quality fair, but requires a rich soil to fill properly. The tree is a rapid grower, comes into bearing early, and produces a heavy crop. Nelson is especially recommended for planting throughout the grove for pollenizing other varieties. Unusually resistant to disease.

SUCCESS. Noted for its good flavor, easy cracking qualities, its resistance to scab and the early bearing and prolific habits of the unusually beautiful trees which are very symmetrical in outline. Every order should call for some Success trees. It is a good pollenizer.

MONEYMAKER. A variety recommended for all sections. The tree is a sure cropper and bears heavy loads of nuts. Shell is not quite so thin as that of Schley or Stuart, but can be cracked without difficulty. The color is a light yellowish brown with a few purple-brown marks at the apex. Very profitable. Disease-free.



Stuart



STUART. Has a larger kernel than Schley, and so makes a fast-selling nut for table use and readily brings good prices at all times. The shell is thin and easily cracked; the kernels are always plump and richly flavored. The growth of the trees is remarkably vigorous; no care is required, besides ordinary cultivation and fertilization, to gain bumper crops of nuts. Scab-free.

SCHLEY. The nut has a thin, brittle shell, which is readily broken and easily separated from the meat. The light brown kernel is plump, quite free from wrinkles, and possesses a splendid taste. Because of its large size and its regularity of shape, this variety is in great demand by candy-makers and is popular for table use for the same reasons. Schley should be in every grove; it insures profit for the commercial grower and guarantees a good supply of nuts for home use. Subject to scab, and may have to be sprayed or dusted.

PRICE OF PECAN TREES (F.O.B. Lockhart, packed)

	1 to 4	5 to 49	50 and up
4 to 5-ft. tops, 3-yr. roots.....	\$1 10	\$0 90	\$0 75
5 to 6-ft. tops, 4-yr. roots.....	1 25	1 00	85
6 to 8-ft. tops, 5-yr. roots.....	1 50	1 20	1 00
8 to 10-ft. tops, 5-yr. roots.....	1 75	1 50	1 25
1 3/4-in. caliper and up, special...	2 50	2 00	1 75

How to Plant Pecan Trees

Pecan trees should be planted between the middle of November and the middle of March—the trees must be dormant.

Dig all holes 3 feet deep and 2 feet across before you order trees. Have plenty of rich topsoil at each hole and mix it thoroughly with the soil you place about the roots. Be liberal with your fertilizer; a Pecan tree which makes a fast growth is practically immune to pests.

When the trees arrive, keep the roots covered until they are placed in the hole. Two men are necessary; one should hold the tree erect while the other uses the shovel. Tamp the soil firmly about the roots, or pour in a bucketful of water when the hole is more than half full, to insure that there are no air-pockets about the feeder roots. Plant the tree a little deeper than it stood in the nursery.



Satsuma Oranges

Satsuma Oranges

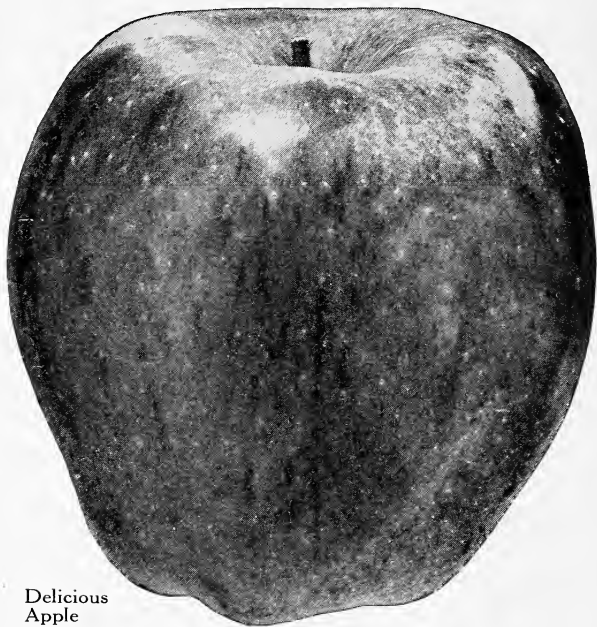
THE HARDY CITRUS FRUIT

Profitable plantings of Satsumas have been made in this state and others bordering the Gulf of Mexico. There is no other citrus fruit of comparable size and quality which can be harvested commercially in this climate.

It is a rapid-growing tree and a good producer. The crop is ready when it is ripe and is quickly marketed because of an urgent demand which has never been adequately met. The fruit is medium size, rich orange-yellow with a thin, easily removed skin, and crisp, juicy flesh of refreshing quality. An orchard of Satsumas is bound to pay good dividends because of the certainty of the crop and the steadily increasing demand for citrus fruits of all classes. We offer well-rooted, heavy, three-year-old plants budded on *Citrus trifoliata*.

10 to 49 plants	50 cts. each
50 to 99 plants	40 cts. each
100 and up	30 cts. each

Not less than 10 plants sold
Ask for special prices on large lots



Delicious
Apple

Apples

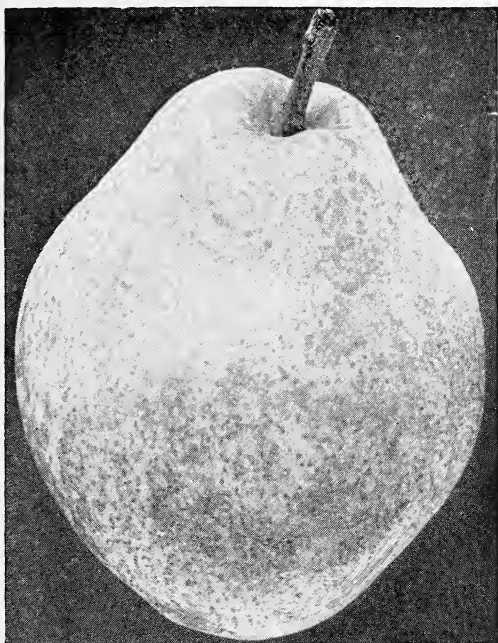
In every orchard, except in the Lower South, Apples should be relied upon for the main fruit-crop. Commercial orchards should consist chiefly of late varieties for winter use and sale, but home orchards ought to have a goodly planting of the early sorts for family use. Apples should be grown on well-drained soil and ought to be regularly pruned, sprayed, and cultivated. They should be about 33 feet or more apart if the soil is very fertile. For the first few years, small-fruits may be grown between the rows, or peaches and plums may be planted between the trees as fillers; cut out before the Apple trees need the room.

Delicious. Large, conical fruits with a distinct pointed end, beautifully striped with yellow and crimson, and of exquisite flavor. A good Apple for dessert and cooking and an excellent shipper and keeper. Matures in late autumn. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10; \$35 per 100.

Grimes Golden. A highly flavored golden yellow Apple of cylindrical shape and rich meaty texture. It is a very popular Apple for early winter use, but seldom keeps more than a few weeks after ripening. A very vigorous and productive tree but must be planted with other varieties which bloom at the same time, otherwise it will bear no fruit. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10; \$35 per 100.

Winesap. A very popular dark red winter Apple of good quality which keeps its good flavor and texture until spring. An old and very well liked variety which is still popular. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10; \$35 per 100.

Yellow Transparent. A fine early Apple of impressive size and smooth greenish yellow color, becoming bright yellow when fully ripe. Can be used while still green for cooking purposes but develops a delicious flavor when mature. A very strong and thrifty tree. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10; \$35 per 100.



Kieffer Pear

Pears

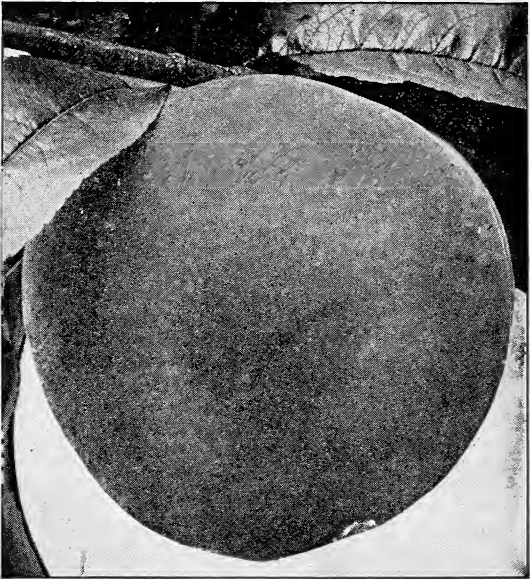
Pineapple. A fine, new commercial Pear which is being widely planted throughout the Lower South. It is in the same class with Kieffer, with rather coarse flesh and a strong, rich, pineapple flavor. The fruit is large, handsome, and the tree is a steady and prolific bearer. Yields of 10 to 25 bushels per tree from young plantations have been frequently reported, and mature trees will produce as much as 100 bushels in one season. Like the Kieffer, it cannot be classed as a dessert fruit, but for canning, preserving, or other culinary use it is very valuable. It thrives on a wide variety of soils and can be grown on dry, sandy land or on wet soil that will not support other fruits. This Pear is exceedingly resistant to Pear blight and will grow where other varieties are killed off by that pest. The fruit ripens in July or August, depending somewhat upon the season or the location of the orchard, and will hang upon the tree in good condition for several weeks. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10; \$35 per 100.

Kieffer. Very large, coarse, greenish yellow fruits of excellent quality when cooked. Tree very vigorous and productive; resistant to pear blight. Fruit ripens in September and October. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10; \$35 per 100.

Leconte. Very large, smooth-skinned, pale yellow fruits of very good quality when properly handled. Ripens in July. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10; \$35 per 100.

Figs

Celeste. An excellent fruit for the home garden of moderate size. It is rich purplish brown, very juicy, and of excellent quality. This is the hardiest variety of Fig and is vigorous and productive. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10.



Belle of Georgia Peach

Peaches

One of the most valuable fruits for home or market. The varieties described below are those best recommended for the South and will give unfailing satisfaction. Peach trees should be planted on high ground, 18 or 20 feet apart, and ought to be pruned and sprayed regularly. We can supply the following varieties, in trees 2 to 3 feet high, suitable for large orchards, at \$15 per 100. Larger quantities may be had at special prices.

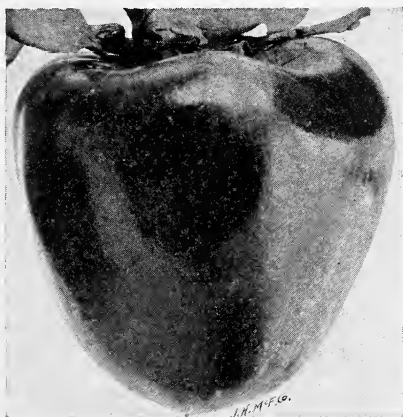
Belle of Georgia. A large, white-fleshed Peach with a deep crimson cheek, and of especially fine flavor. Ripens in midseason. Tree is hardy and very prolific. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4 for 10; \$30 per 100.

Carman. An early, round, neatly shaped fruit of brilliant red and cream. Flesh is white, juicy, and of very pleasant flavor. Tree large and very productive, succeeding in almost all soils and adapted to a wide range of climate. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4 for 10; \$30 per 100.

Elberta. The standard commercial variety, widely planted for shipping. Fruit very handsome, bright yellow, uniform in size, and of excellent keeping and shipping quality. This is not a Peach for the home-garden. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4 for 10; \$30 per 100.

Hiley (Early Belle). A bright white Peach with a good red cheek and flesh of excellent quality. Ripens very early and is one of the most profitable commercial sorts. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4 for 10; \$30 per 100.

Mayflower. A very useful, early variety that ripens in the South in late May. The fruits are bright red, of fair quality, and ship well. Tree is hardy and a regular producer because it blooms late enough to escape frost. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each; \$4 for 10; \$30 per 100.



Tane-Nashi Persimmon

Persimmon

Tane-Nashi. Japanese variety of extra-large size and smooth, conical form. It is light yellow at first, changing to bright red, and has yellow flesh, seedless, and of very high quality. Excellent for both home and market use, being uniform in size, quality, and shape. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10; \$50 per 100.

Plum

Excelsior. One of the most satisfactory varieties for planting in the South. The fruit is about 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, with no suture and the color is a deep wine-red with a thin bluish bloom and numerous small dots; when juicy ripe, it is a purplish red. Stem short and the skin thin and tough, not bitter nor astringent. Flesh firm, juicy and yellowish, with a reddish color near the pit. It is the earliest Plum to ripen, is very handsome, and a fine shipper. 4 to 5-ft. size, 50 cts. each; \$4.50 for 10; \$35 per 100.



Cuthbert Raspberries. See page 16

Grapes

Grapes are being grown very largely throughout the South, both for market and home use. They are very vigorous growers and may contribute largely to the appearance of the property and to the pleasure of its owner. They should be grown on trellises or arbors and be regularly pruned and fertilized.

Delaware. The most delicious of all American Grapes, and widely used for wine and grape-juice. Berries and bunches are very small but abundantly produced. Vine slender and not very vigorous, requiring intelligent fertilization to do its best. 20 cts. each; 85 cts. for 5; \$1.50 for 10; \$10 per 100.

Moore's Early. An early-ripening sort with large bunches of big black berries having a heavy blue bloom. An excellent home-garden sort. 20 cts. each; 85 cts. for 5; \$1.50 for 10; \$10 per 100.

Niagara. A tremendously popular green or white Grape, becoming yellow when dead ripe. The vine is very vigorous and productive. One of the best Grapes in commerce. 20 cts. each; 85 cts. for 5; \$1.50 for 10; \$10 per 100.

White Scuppernong. The well-known southern Grape, used for covering arbors, fences, and trellises. Vigorous and quick-growing, producing large bronze-colored berries of delicious flavor. 50 cts. each; \$2.25 for 5; \$4 for 10.

Small Fruits

ELDORADO BLACKBERRY. Strong-growing, vigorous canes which produce abundantly large, jet-black berries of excellent quality. Needs rich soil, cultivation, and pruning to produce the best crops. 70 cts. for 10; \$6 per 100.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. The most popular and widely grown Dewberry, producing fruits of the very finest flavor. Plants are dwarf and twining and should be grown 3 feet apart, in rows 6 feet apart, heavily fertilized, and pruned regularly. \$1 for 10; \$7.50 per 100.

CUTHBERT RASPBERRY. Large, crimson fruits, borne rather late on vigorous, bushy canes. This is the best variety for the South and succeeds when other Raspberries fail. 75 cts. for 10; \$6.50 per 100.



Niagara Grapes in vineyard



Climbing Roses

Climbing Roses are the most popular and beautiful of all plants for covering porches, trellises, or even training on posts as pillars. In this climate they are all perfectly hardy and bloom most profusely.

Some varieties of climbers and practically all of the other types of Roses are budded on multiflora stock, as we find this desirable for the planter. All Rose plants are strong, 2-year plants. Do not confuse our Roses with pot plants and ordinary own-root stock. Our large, budded plants are much superior to these.

Climbing American Beauty. A moderate-growing variety with large, glorious, purple-crimson flowers of exquisite shape and perfume. 50 cts. each; \$1.40 for 3; \$4.50 for 10; \$10 for 25.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Generally considered the most popular climbing Rose. Extremely vigorous with beautiful glossy foliage and lovely, long-stemmed blooms of palest pink. 50 cts. each; \$1.40 for 3; \$4.50 for 10; \$10 for 25.

Marechal Niel. The most famous climbing Rose in the world, but so tender to frost that it cannot be grown where there is any danger of hard freeze. It is extremely vigorous and produces enormous quantities of rich golden yellow Roses of exquisite form and fragrance. Every Southern garden and home should rejoice in Marechal Niel. \$1 each; \$2.85 for 3; \$9 for 10.

Mary Lovett. A favorite, handsome white climbing Rose with flowers of exquisite form and sweetly scented. 60 cts. each; \$1.75 for 3; \$5.65 for 10; \$12.90 for 25.

Climbing Roses, continued

Paul's Scarlet Climber. A moderate-growing variety which bears large, intensely red flowers in great sprays in early summer and occasionally throws a few flowers later and in autumn. It does not fade disagreeably as so many red Roses do. 50 cts. each; \$1.40 for 3; \$4.50 for 10; \$10 for 25.

Silver Moon. An extremely vigorous variety growing to great size and climbing to great height. Flowers are produced with great prodigality early in the season. The buds are long, pointed, and creamy yellow, opening to wide, saucer-like flowers of purest white with an immense center of golden stamens. One of the finest climbing Roses for the South. 50 cts. each; \$1.40 for 3; \$4.50 for 10; \$10 for 25.

Everblooming Roses

In this section we include a liberal collection of Tea Roses which are the most adaptable to the South of all varieties, and bloom steadily from early spring until mid-winter. Several popular Hybrid Teas are also included and one Hybrid Perpetual.

Alexander Hill Gray. A charming pale creamy yellow Tea Rose of exquisite form and scent. 65 cts. each; \$1.85 for 3; \$6 for 10.

Etoile de Lyon. Very large, double flowers of rich golden yellow, with a brighter center. One of the most vigorous and productive. 60 cts. each; \$1.75 for 3; \$5.65 for 10.

Frau Karl Druschki. A Hybrid Perpetual Rose which is very popular throughout the South and blooms continuously, producing very large, scentless flowers of purest white. 75 cts. each; \$2.10 for 3; \$6.50 for 10.

Mlle. Franziska Kruger. An old-fashioned Tea Rose of great beauty, with very double blooms of rich salmon-pink, heavily tinted with yellow and orange at the center. 60 cts. each; \$1.75 for 3; \$5.65 for 10.



Radiance Rose. See page 19

Everblooming Roses, continued

- Mrs. Charles Bell.** The most beautiful of the Radiance family. A Hybrid Tea of very vigorous growth and with soft shell-pink flowers, identical in other respects with Radiance. 65 cts. each; \$1.85 for 3; \$6 for 10.
- Ophelia.** One of the most popular Hybrid Tea Roses, producing creamy white and pale pink flowers with great freedom, on long, strong stems for cutting. 65 cts. each; \$1.85 for 3; \$6 for 10.
- Radiance.** The most popular Hybrid Tea grown in the South. Brilliant pink flowers produced unceasingly on strong, vigorous bushes. 65 cts. each; \$1.85 for 3; \$6 for 10.
- Red Radiance.** Like Radiance except that the flowers are dark rose-red. 65 cts. each; \$1.85 for 3; \$6 for 10.
- Safrano.** An old, exquisitely beautiful Tea Rose, valued chiefly for its charming apricot-yellow buds which are very freely produced. The blooms are semi-double and creamy white. 60 cts. each; \$1.75 for 3; \$5.65 for 10.
- Sunburst.** A bright yellow Hybrid Tea Rose with a deep orange center, produced freely on long, wiry stems. Very popular in the South. 60 cts. each; \$1.75 for 3; \$5.65 for 10.

Ornamental Shrubs

Shrubs are necessary furnishings of the home grounds. They insure privacy and increase the financial value of the property by enhancing its attractiveness and giving it an air of permanence and stability. Some of the finest plants in the world are shrubs and should be in each garden.

Althea (*Hibiscus syriacus*)

Rose of Sharon. The Altheas are very vigorous tree-like shrubs, which withstand considerable drought and shade. They are useful for difficult positions in city gardens and thrive vigorously in the country. The bloom completely covers the bushes in late summer and autumn.

Amplissimus. Double purple-pink flowers with carmine centers.

Boule de Feu. Semi-double, violet-red flowers.

Duchesse de Brabant. Bright double red.

Jeanne d'Arc. Finest double pure white flower.

Lady Stanley. Double, blush-white flowers with a dark center.

Pæoniflora. Rosy purple flowers.

3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each; \$2.75 for 5; \$5 for 10

Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia magnifica*)

Very strong and energetic bush with long, branching stems clothed with gray-green foliage and tipped with long tassels of violet flowers with orange centers. It can be kept to any size by vigorous pruning and is exceedingly ornamental during its long season of bloom. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each; \$2.75 for 5; \$5 for 10.

Clematis *paniculata*

A quick-growing, slender vine which covers a great deal of space very rapidly. The foliage is very fine and delicate and the flowers come in a vast white cloud, with a delicate sweetly fragrant odor. After the flowers have fallen, the vine is very decorative because of the feathery seed-pods which cover it. It is excellent for covering banks, rocks, fences, trellises, tree stumps, or anything which needs concealing. Strong 2-yr. plants, 40 cts. each; \$1.75 for 5; \$3.50 for 10.

Deutzia, *Pride of Rochester*

A tall, rigid shrub, with crisp, double, white flowers lightly tinted purplish pink. It does well in almost any situation, even partial shade. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each; \$2.75 for 5; \$5 for 10.



Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)

The favorite flowering shrub of the South which creates a gorgeous display of red, purple, pink, and white during the summer. It withstands pruning and can be kept to any size, although it will eventually reach 10 or 15 feet. The plants are difficult to move and sometimes do not start into growth the first year after transplanting. They should be pruned very severely when planted and carefully watered and cultivated. They may be had in the following colors: Pink, White, Purple, and Red. Strong plants of either color, 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each; \$6.50 for 10.

Dogwood, White-flowering

An exceedingly handsome small tree, covered in spring with a mass of fluttering white flowers of exquisite beauty. One of the finest native flowering plants which deserves to be freely planted everywhere. It is beautiful again in autumn when covered by its fiery red fruits which are thoroughly enjoyed by the birds. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each; \$9 for 10.

Forsythia (*Forsythia fortunei*)

Erect yet arching bushes covered very early in the spring with myriads of tiny yellow, bell-like flowers, long before the leaves appear. Very decorative and indispensable in the shrub border. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each; \$2.75 for 5; \$5 for 10.

Gardenia (*Gardenia florida*)

Cape Jasmine. A strictly southern evergreen shrub, with large, waxy flowers of strong, persistent fragrance, which are produced continuously throughout the growing season. It is not hardy north of Tennessee, but will live outdoors with protection throughout most of the South. Exceedingly popular and rather scarce. Good plants, balled and burlapped, 18 to 24 in., \$1.50 each.

Holly (*Ilex opaca*)

An extremely handsome native evergreen suitable for planting throughout the South. The dark, lustrous green leaves are sharply pointed and tipped with spines. During the winter, fertile plants are covered with glittering red berries. It makes an extremely handsome specimen bush and may be trained to any shape or form. Very greatly in demand for Christmas decorations. Strong plants, 2 to 2½ ft., balled and burlapped, \$1.50 each.

Hydrangea

Hills of Snow. *Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora*. An excellent, low-growing, summer-flowering shrub which produces large heads of pure white flowers. It is fine in almost any situation, always neat and attractive, and is especially good for semi-shaded locations where few other things will grow, but it enjoys a most fertile soil with partial sun. Strong plants, 40 cts. each; \$1.75 for 5; \$3.50 for 10.

Peegee. *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*. An exceedingly popular, tree-like shrub which produces enormous heads of white flowers in midsummer that turn pink and crimson as the season advances. It is planted widely for tall hedges and as specimens in front yards, and for best results requires a deep, fertile soil and full sunlight. Strong plants, 40 cts. each; \$1.75 for 5; \$3.50 for 10.

Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)

Purple. Lilacs are so well known and so well liked that no description of them is necessary. Even if the flowers were not so beautiful, they would be planted for their fragrance alone. Strong plants, 60 cts. each; \$2.75 for 5; \$5 for 10.

White. The same, except the flowers are white. Prices the same.

Spirea (*Spiræa vanhouttei*)

Bridal Wreath. An extremely useful and graceful hardy shrub, making large, flower-like bushes which are covered in spring with myriads of tiny clusters of white flowers, so that the bush looks as if it were buried in snow. Frequently used for hedges, but for best effects it should be left unpruned. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each; \$2.75 for 5; \$5 for 10.

Sweet Shrub (*Calycanthus floridus*)

A native plant of robust growth, which produces large, dark brown or dark crimson flowers of deliciously sweet scent early in the spring. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each; \$2.25 for 5; \$4 for 10.

Weigela

Rosea. A stiff, branching shrub about 6 feet tall, with funnel-shaped flowers of deep pink, produced on and off throughout the summer. Strong plants, 50 cts. each; \$4 for 10. Extra-strong plants, 75 cts. each; \$6 for 10.



A foundation planting of *Spiræa vanhouttei*



Cotoneaster horizontalis

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)

The beloved southern Magnolia, which makes a tree of great beauty, with large, thick, waxy, dark green foliage and enormous, highly perfumed white flowers and scarlet seeds. Strong plants, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Live Oak

A very handsome and desirable tree for lawn planting because of its symmetrical shape and dark, glossy green leaves. This fine, long-lived evergreen is a native of the South. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each; \$7.50 for 10.

Texas Umbrella Tree

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis

A variety of Chinaberry tree with a very dense, spreading, umbrella-shaped head. Delightfully charming for its symmetrical shape when used for specimens and special effects. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each; \$7.50 for 10.

Broad-leaved Evergreens

Extremely useful shrubs because of the continuous foliage effect which they afford the year round.

Abelia (*Abelia grandiflora*)

Probably the most popular evergreen in the South. Extremely useful for hedges for specimen purposes and wherever a fine mass of green, glossy foliage is desired. Extremely easy to grow and always dependable. The tiny tubular flowers are bright pink and very attractive. Extra-heavy, branched plants. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each; \$3.25 for 5; \$6 for 10.

Camellia (*Camellia japonica*)

A well-known southern shrub with thick, glossy green leaves and waxy flowers of many colors on short, thick stems. It needs protection in the cooler parts of the South. Fine plants, 10 to 12 in., balled and burlapped, \$1.50 each; \$7 for 5; \$13.50 for 10.

Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*)

A spreading, very small-leaved evergreen with something of the habit of a sprawling Juniper. A wonderful plant for hot, sunny situations, against a wall or bank, covered in autumn with long wands of bright red flowers like strings of beads. Strong plants, \$1.50 each; \$7 for 5; \$13.50 for 10.



Coniferous Evergreens

Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)

The handsomest of all the tall, coniferous trees, reaching great height, with broad, sweeping branches, gracefully inclined toward the ground. Feathery blue-green foliage. This tree from India has proved hardy in this section and is bound to be very popular. Fine plants, 2 to 2½ ft., balled and burlapped, \$3 each; 2½ to 3 ft., \$4; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$15.

Arborvitæ

Berckman's Golden. *Thuja orientalis aurea nana*. A dwarf form of Chinese Arborvitæ of roundish, conical shape and bright light green foliage, tipped with golden yellow. Strong plants, 12 to 15 in., balled and burlapped, \$1.50 each; 15 to 18 in., \$2; 18 to 24 in., \$3; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.

Bonita. A dwarf, slow-growing sort of rather broad cone shape. Rich green foliage. Strong plants, 12 to 15 in., balled and burlapped, \$1.50 each; 15 to 18 in., \$2; 18 to 24 in., \$3; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.

Chinese. *Thuja orientalis*. Broad, mounding, bushy tree with the foliage set edgewise to the light, and bright fine green all season; quick-growing and splendid for mass effect or hedges. Withstands the heat. Strong plants, 18 to 24 in., balled and burlapped, \$1.25 each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.75; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.

Compact. *Thuja occidentalis compacta*. Very compact form with rich green foliage. Strong plants, 12 to 15 in., balled and burlapped, \$1.50 each; 15 to 18 in., \$2; 18 to 24 in., \$3; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.

Ramsey's Hybrid. Dark green foliage, upright and erect in form; rapid grower; grows to 20 ft. Strong plants, 12 to 15 in., balled and burlapped, \$1.50 each; 15 to 18 in., \$2; 18 to 24 in., \$3; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.50.



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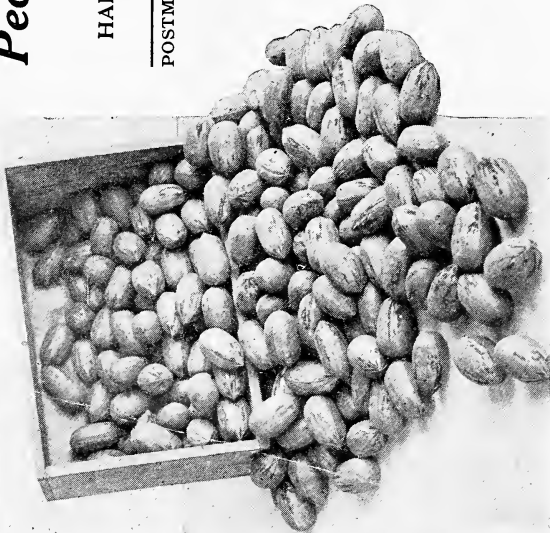
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