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None Finer for the South

GEORGIA PEACHES

FRUIT TREES

Flowering Shrubs • Vines

ROSES

For This Climate

SMITH BROS. NURSERY CO.

CONCORD
GEORGIA

To Our Friends ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Our very first words will be an expression of appreciation for the kind words you have spoken and written respecting our trees, shrubs, and plants; and, second, we thank you for the patronage which has permitted us to carry on for nearly a half century. It has been, and will continue to be, our earnest desire to merit your continued trade, and to add new people to an ever-widening circle of friends.

In this Catalogue we list the best varieties we can find—those that have proved their worth and that we can recommend to you. We shall always strive to send you well-grown trees and plants, packed in a first-class manner, and thus help you to larger and better orchards and more attractive home-grounds.

Where We Are and What We Are

Half-way between Atlanta and Columbus, on the Southern Railway. Our 1,600 acres of lands are on all sides of us. Latitude and soils are particularly suited to grow nursery stock, and our customers may be sure of getting as good as nature and science can produce.

Continuously in the nursery business over 50 years—nearly all our lives—we have been familiar with the intricacies of propagating trees from our boyhood. Millions of trees in thousands of bearing orchards in practically every locality of the South, together with our reputation gained through years of active business, is our guarantee of the high quality of our stock.

Read Before Ordering

Our shipping season opens about November 1, and except for a few of the coldest days, continues uninterruptedly until March 15. Send your order at any time and we will ship when instructed, or at the proper time.

Packing. We pack in boxes or bales. Large lots usually go in boxes and small shipments in bales. We use only the best of materials in packing and our workmen are thoroughly trained to the work. We are well prepared to handle your orders, large or small.

Our terms to those with whom we have had no previous dealings are cash with the order, or before shipment. Large buyers may, with advantage, send us lists of their wants for suggestions as to cost, etc.

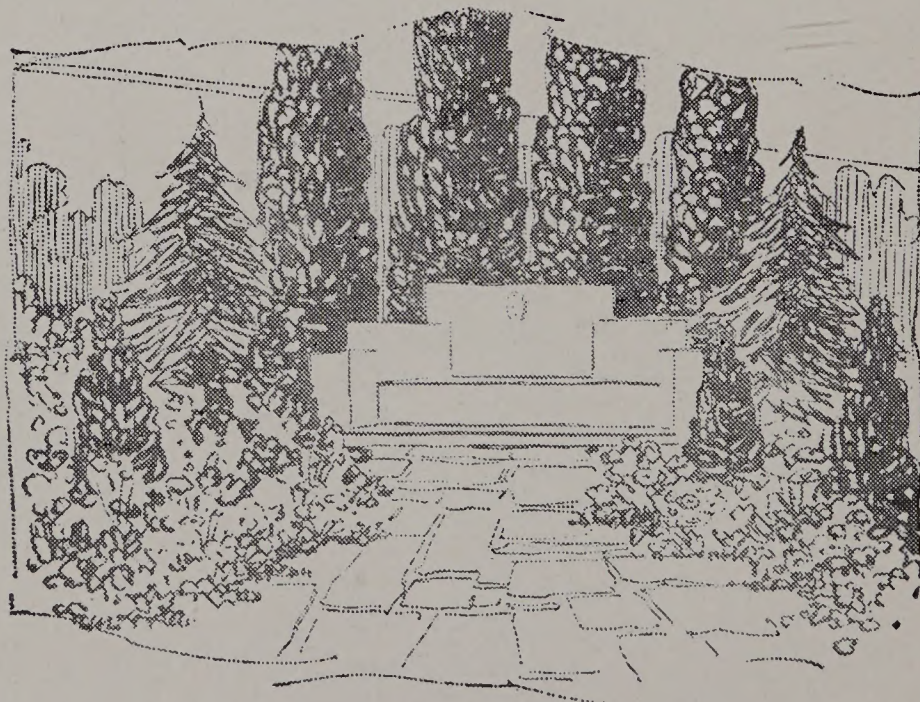
Our responsibility. We refer by permission to The Concord Banking Company of this place, to The Citizens and Southern Bank of Atlanta, Ga., and to the Commercial Directories.

Our guarantee. We guarantee all our stock to be healthy and true to name and will refund money or replace any trees that may prove otherwise, but it is mutually agreed between ourselves and every purchaser that we are not liable for any amount greater than the price paid for the goods.

We do not guarantee our trees to live, but we pack them in the best condition and where properly cared for on arrival, they will all live. Keep the roots moist at all times but do not let them freeze. Immediately after planting, cut tops back as directed.

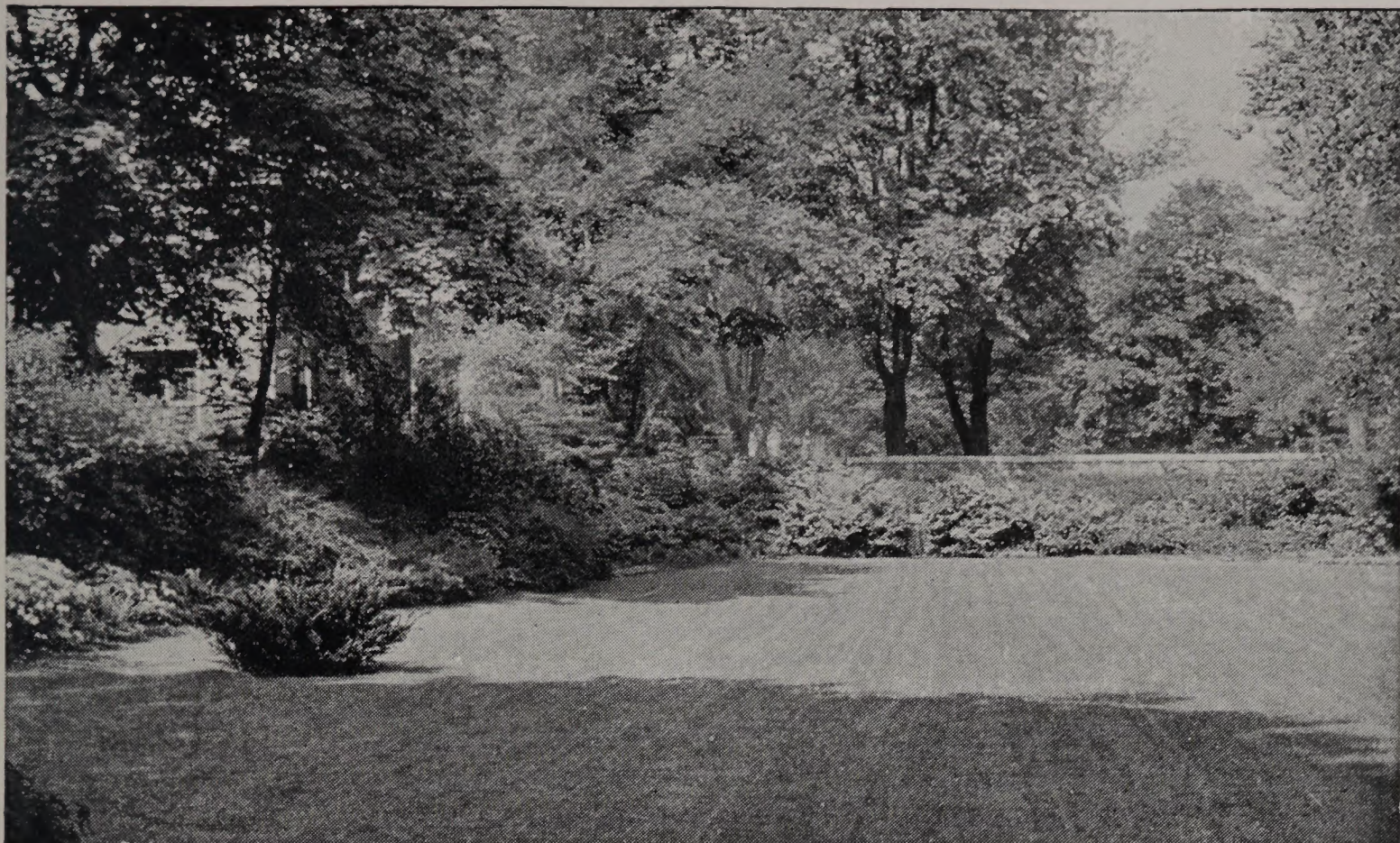
We are but human and with all our care may make mistakes, which we are glad to correct on notification, but we must ask to be advised within 10 days from the receipt of the stock of any claim to be made on any account, after which time we cannot consider them.

Every shipment is accompanied by the official certificate of the State Entomologist, certifying that the stock is free from yellows, San José scale, and other dangerous insects and diseases. We fumigate all stock before shipping.



Index and Prices

		Price	Page			Price	Page	
A	Abelia	\$1.00	9	M	Magnolia	\$1.25	10	
	Apples70	16		Mock Orange	1.00	13	
	Apricots	1.00	23		Mulberries	1.20	23	
	Arborvitae.....	\$.1.25 to 2.50	7					
B	Barberry	\$1.00	11	N	Nandina.....	\$1.25	10	
	Berry Plants.....	.10	24		Norway Spruce.....	2.50	6	
	Boxwood	1.25	9		Nut Trees.....	\$1.00 to 1.50	26	
C	Cape Jasmine	\$1.25	9	P	Peaches.....	\$.60	20	
	Carolina Cherry	1.25	10		Pears.....	1.20	22	
	Carolina Poplars.....	1.25	15		Pecans	1.50	26	
	Cedars	2.50	4		Persimmons	1.20	23	
	Cherries.....	1.20	24		Philadelphus	1.00	13	
	Chinese Elm.....	1.25	15		Photinia.....	1.25	10	
	Chinese Fir.....	2.50	6		Pittosporum.....	1.25	10	
	Crab Apple.....	.70	19		Plums.....	1.00	24	
	Crape Myrtle.....	1.00	12		Pomegranates.....	1.00	23	
	Cypress	2.50	6		Poplars	1.25	15	
D	Deutzia	\$1.00	11	Privet.....	.10	14		
	Dogwood	1.25	11					
E	Eleagnus	\$1.25	9	Q	Quince	\$1.00	23	
					Quince (flowering) ..	1.00	11	
F	Figs	\$.70	23	R	Retinosporas	\$1.25	4	
	Firethorn	2.50	10		Roses	1.00	28	
	Forsythia	1.00	12					
G	Grapes	\$.40	25	S	Snowball.....	\$1.25	13	
					Spirea	1.00	13	
					Spruce	2.50	6	
					Sweet Shrub	1.00	11	
H	Hemlock	\$2.50	7	T	Tea Plant.....	\$1.25	10	
	Hibiscus	1.00	12		Texas Umbrella	1.00	15	
	Honeysuckle	1.00	13					
	Hydrangea	1.25	12					
J	Japanese Cedar	\$2.50	6	W	Walnuts	\$1.00	26	
	Juniperus	2.50	6		Weeping Willow ...	1.25	15	
L	Laurel	\$1.25	10		Weigelia	1.00	13	
	Lilac.....	1.25	14		Winter Jasmine	1.00	12	
	Lombardy Poplar.....	1.25	15					



Foreword

IN EVERY community there are houses of wood, of brick, and of stone. People live in such houses year after year, but they are houses only. They lack the surroundings of real homes. Shade trees, flowering shrubs, roses have a part, and a large part, in making the real homes that are the joy of all true citizens.

Progressive and home-loving people make the surroundings of the house a place of quiet, restful beauty. They have realized the importance of proper planting of the grounds, and the phrase "It's not a Home until it's Planted" has been adopted and put into practice by thousands of home-owners in America. Comfort and beauty continue to pay large dividends, even though other investments slip away.

Fortunately, we have been able to assist in the movement to make "America More Beautiful and Fruitful." For many years we have supplied progressive planters with the materials needed to transform a house into a home. Each year we have endeavored to improve our production methods and thus improve the quality of the trees and shrubs offered. Our customers tell us we have succeeded—and our customers are critical and capable judges.

While this Catalogue is not large in size or number of pages, you may rest assured that all items listed are the best that can be produced, that our prices are reasonable, and that our service is unsurpassed. We shall be happy to serve you at any time.

SMITH BROS. NURSERY CO.

CONCORD . GEORGIA



Coniferous Evergreens

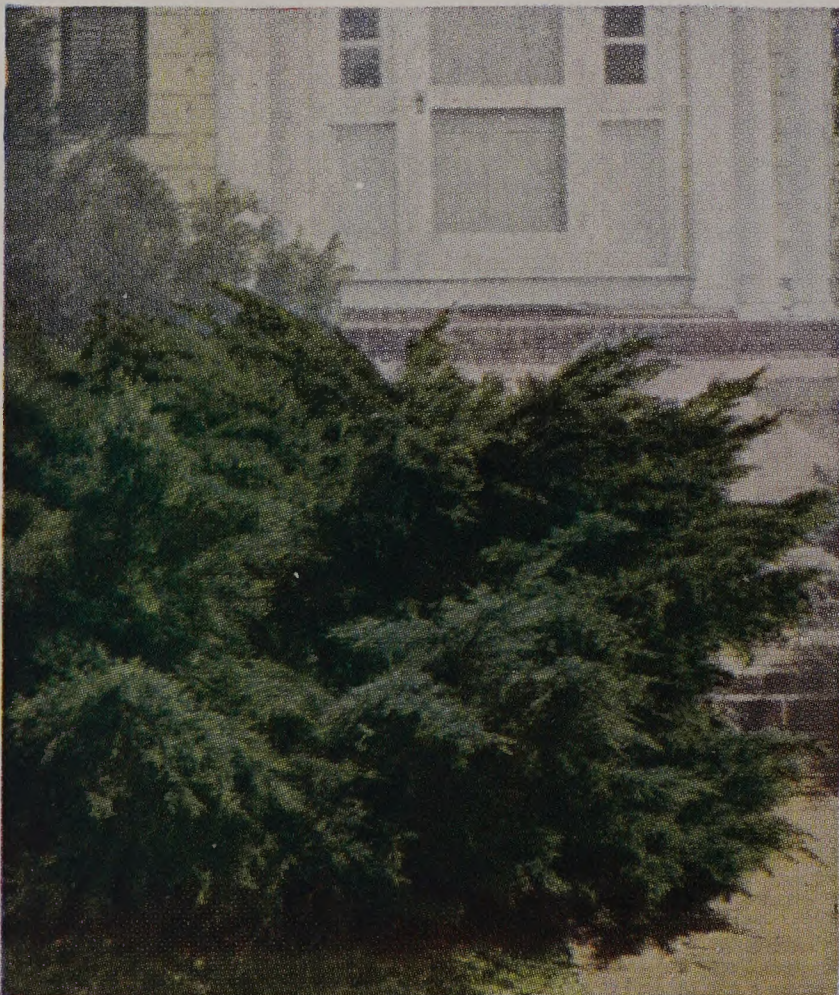
No matter how small or how large your home-grounds may be, Evergreens are indispensable. You may use them as a low hedge or a tall screen; as a shelter from strong winds or to temper the hot rays of a summer sun. Low-growing Evergreens, like Pfitzer's Juniper or Globe Arborvitæ, are useful in foundation plantings and to border walks and drives. The different kinds presented in this department are suited to southern conditions, and will be an increasing joy to the fortunate person who becomes the owner.

CEDAR • Cedrus

MOUNT ATLAS CEDAR. *Cedrus atlantica*. The dark green foliage, combined with the pyramidal form of the tree, makes this one of the most graceful evergreens, showing best when used as a single specimen.

CEDAR, continued

DEODAR CEDAR. *C. deodara*. Brought some years ago from Asia, this variety rivals in beauty the famous Colorado Blue Spruce. It is especially useful for specimen plantings where its color and drooping branches contrast with the upright-growing, dark-foliaged evergreens. At the holiday season it frequently is decorated with electric lights and thus made into a living Christmas tree.



Pfitzer's Juniper. See page 6



Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ. See page 7

CEDAR, continued

CEDAR OF LEBANON. *C. libani*. This tree was made famous in Biblical history when the timber was cut, hewn, and marked for use in the construction of the Temple erected by King Solomon. Our southern climate is similar to that of Palestine where the tree is native, and thus it thrives here, making a fine growth, with dark bluish green foliage. 35 to 40 feet high at maturity.

CHAMAECYPARIS

Retinospora

NOTE. There is no such genus as *Retinospora* and the evergreens commonly known by that name are all juvenile stages of the genera *Chamaecyparis* or *Thuja*, but for convenience we are retaining the name *Retinospora*.

PLUME RETINOSPORA. *Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*. Soft, feathery foliage which is light green in color. Especially useful in foundation plantings, and if kept properly trimmed will make a solid green mass.



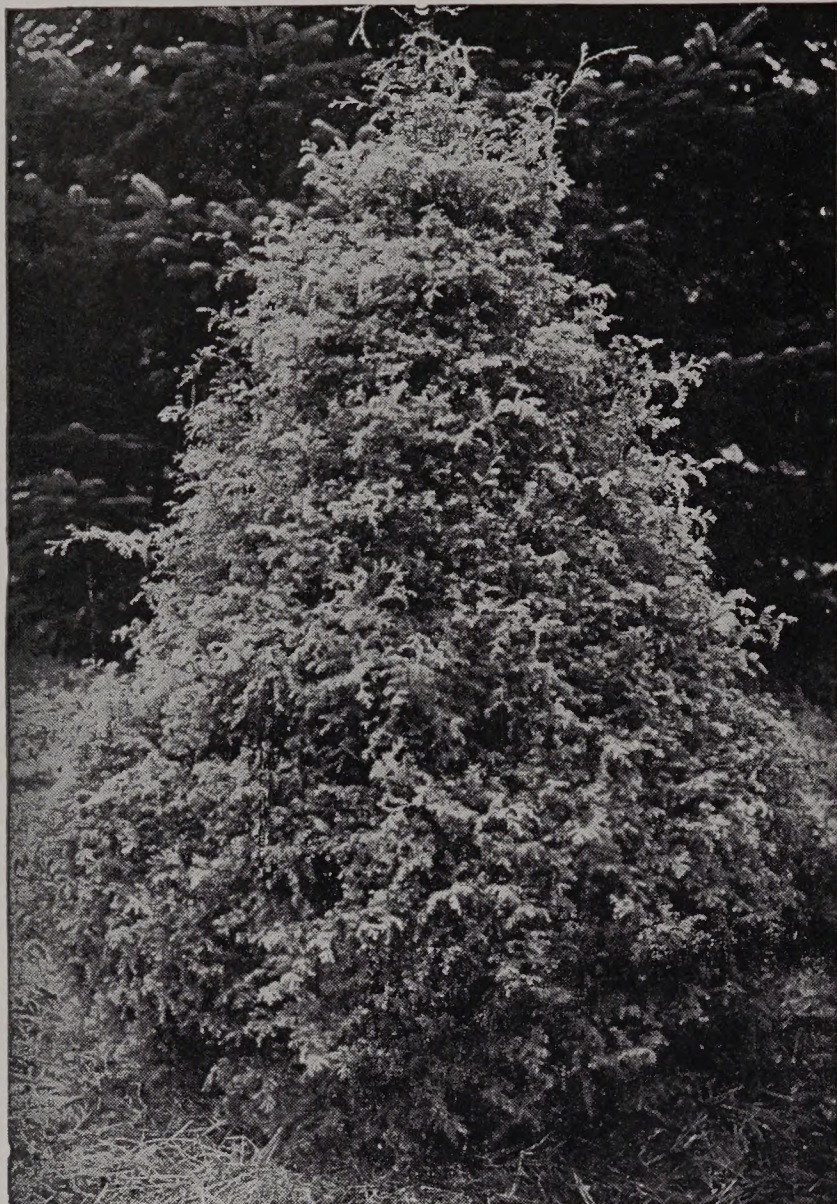
Irish Juniper. See page 6



Norway Spruce. See page 6



Plume Retinospora



Moss Retinospora

CHAMAECYPARIS, continued

MOSS RETINOSPORA. *C. pisifera squarrosa veitchi*. The foliage of this variety has a bluish gray color, quite distinctive in evergreen plantings. It should be given careful attention until well established, but the effort is well rewarded by the beauty of the mature specimen.

CRYPTOMERIA

JAPANESE CEDAR. *Cryptomeria japonica*. A large evergreen which in growth resembles the Norfolk Island Pine, and eventually develops into a tree of distinct pyramidal habit. Grows rapidly and is hardy over the southern portion of the United States.

CUNNINGHAMIA

CHINA FIR. *Cunninghamia lanceolata*. A large evergreen which is extremely useful in background plantings, where its form sets off to best advantage the lower specimens. Rapid grower, often reaching a height of 35 feet.

Write us about your planting problems. We believe we can offer suggestions of value

CUPRESSUS . Cypress

ITALIAN CYPRESS. *Cupressus sempervirens*. A tall, slender tree that resembles a narrow green column. Because of this form it is valuable in landscape plantings. Grows to 25 to 30 feet high.

JUNIPER . Juniperus

PFITZER'S JUNIPER. *Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*. Tall and slender in habit of growth, often reaching 20 feet in height. Of distinct value in formal plantings, or as a single specimen to give height to the landscape plan. See color on page 4.

COLUMN CHINESE JUNIPER. *J. chinensis pyramidalis*. This Juniper has a narrow, columnar habit of growth which, combined with its hardiness, makes it especially valuable in formal plantings or as single specimens. At maturity it often reaches 20 feet in height.

IRISH JUNIPER. *J. communis hibernica*. A slender, upright-growing variety that is always found in formal plantings. It has a distinctive bluish green foliage. It survives cold weather in southern sections, but in the Carolinas and farther north it should be protected from severe winds. See color on page 5.

SPINY GREEK JUNIPER. *J. excelsa stricta*. Because of its conical habit, its dense bluish green foliage, and its slow growth, this is one of the finest ornamental forms of the Juniper. It has especial value in rock-garden work and as a specimen in low foundation plantings.

VARIEGATED GREEK JUNIPER. *J. excelsa stricta variegata*. Similar to the Spiny Greek Juniper but has a considerable amount of golden green foliage which makes it attractive in foundation plantings. Seldom more than 10 feet high.

SAVIN JUNIPER. *J. sabina*. This variety is very hardy and thrives in city smoke and other difficult locations. The foliage is dark green, on long, spreading branches. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high.

SPRUCE . Picea

NORWAY SPRUCE. *Picea excelsa*. One of the most outstanding evergreens used in landscape work. Perfectly hardy in every portion of the country and readily adapts itself to climate and soil. It is tall, regularly branched, with dark green foliage, grows rapidly, and is adapted to windbreaks or screens. See color on page 5.

"It's not a Home until it's Planted" is good, hard, common sense. Trees, shrubs, and flowering plants add to the actual value of the property as well as make it more comfortable and attractive to the family. You will find some planting helps on pages 30 and 31, or you may write us for definite suggestions.



Globe Arborvitae ready to ship

THUJA . Arborvitae

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. *Thuja occidentalis*. A native evergreen which can be transplanted readily, will thrive under adverse conditions, and may be used for specimen planting or in hedges. In general habit it is conical, growing to a height of about 20 feet. It may, however, be clipped to the height of a standard hedge. The foliage is deep green.

GLOBE ARBORVITÆ. *T. occidentalis globosa*. A globe-shaped form especially useful in border plantings and as a specimen at curves in walk or road. The foliage in color and form is similar to the upright type.

AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. *T. occidentalis pyramidalis*. Naturally pyramidal in habit of growth and retains the form without shearing. For corner groups, plantings in front of pillars, or the background of group plantings, it is one of the most valuable evergreens.

CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. *T. orientalis*. Introduced from the Orient and is of more open habit than the American forms. Foliage is light green. The tree eventually grows to about 20 feet, but may be kept to any height by clipping.

BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. *T. orientalis aurea nana*. A beautiful evergreen having golden tipped foliage, with the rest of the leaf a soft green. It can be used as a specimen in tubs or large pots and can be sheared readily to any desired shape. Can also be used in any general planting where its compact, bushy habit and distinctive coloring are desirable. Ultimate height is 4 to 6 feet. Illustrated in color on page 4.

THUJA, continued

GOLDSPIRE ARBORVITÆ. *T. orientalis aurea conspicua*. A rapidly growing form similar to Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ in coloring, but more pyramidal in shape and with quite light green foliage.

BAKER'S PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. *T. orientalis bakeri*. This relatively new introduction has clean, bright green foliage that makes it especially valuable in any planting where a pyramidal form is desired.

COMPACT ARBORVITÆ. *T. orientalis compacta*. A small, globe-headed form with rich green foliage; ultimate height 2 to 3 feet.

CHINESE PYRAMID ARBORVITÆ. *T. orientalis pyramidalis*. This popular variety is similar to the original Chinese Arborvitæ except for a more decided columnar habit of growth which results in its being perfectly pyramidal in shape, spreading very little at the base, and retaining this shape without shearing. Its ultimate height is 15 feet. Its uses are many, including planting at corners, in front of pillars, or as a background in group plantings.

ROSEDALE HYBRID ARBORVITÆ. *T. orientalis, Rosedale*. A rounded form with bluish green foliage. Best adapted for low foundation groups where it may expand as it matures.

BLUE-GREEN ARBORVITÆ. *T. orientalis texana glauca*. Useful in ornamental plantings because of the foliage which is blue-green in summer and changes to deep green in the fall. Pyramidal form.

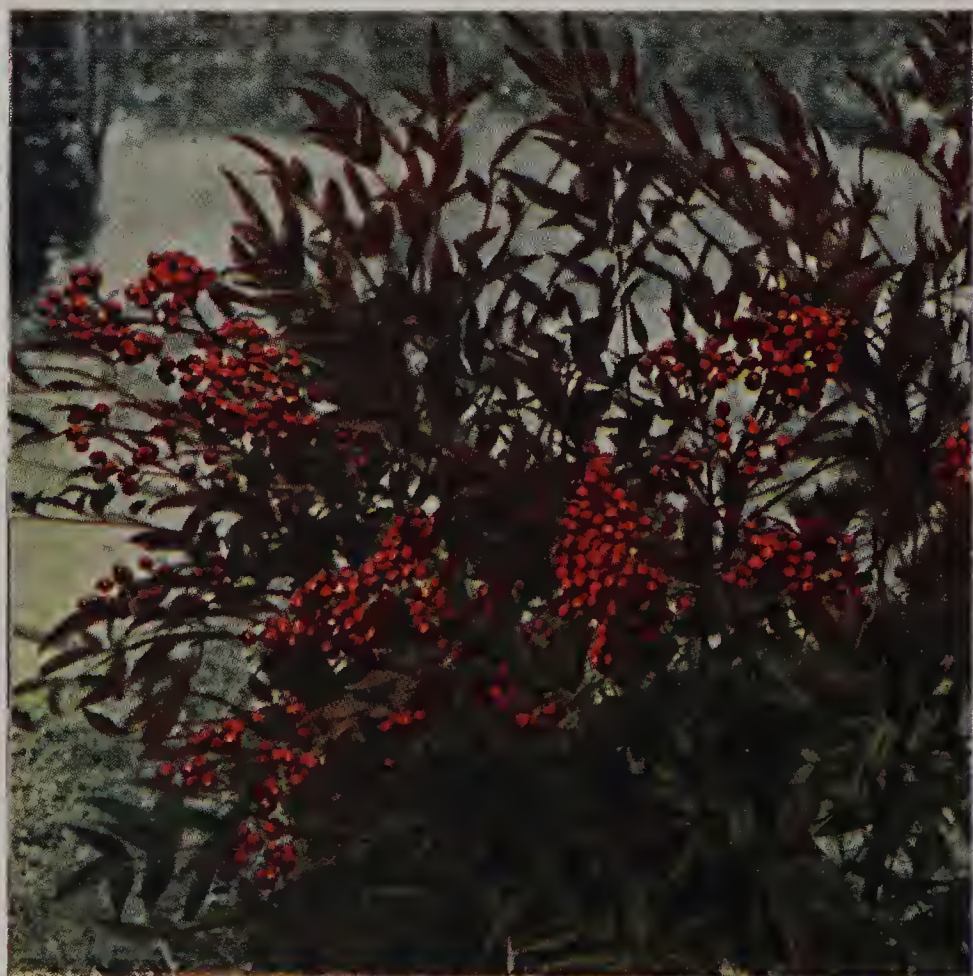


American Pyramidal Arborvitæ



Abelia grandiflora

Sometimes called "Arbutus Bush," as the flowers resemble those of arbutus. The blooms, which are white flushed with pink, appear in May and continue into late fall. The dark green, glossy leaves take on a bronzy luster after frost. Abelia makes a splendid ornamental hedge and is equally good as a specimen. Pinch off the ends of the branches to give dense growth.



Nandina domestica (Heavenly Bamboo). See page 10



Anthony Waterer Spirea
See page 14



Boxwood Hedge. See page 9



Pyracantha lalandi. See page 10

Broadleaf Evergreens

No part of our country has so great a group of Broadleaf Evergreens as the Southern States. For foliage and for flowers, for brilliant berries that bring the birds, for hedges and for screens, these Broadleaves are unsurpassed. No grounds have too many, and few have enough. Use them freely for flowers, fragrance, and foliage.

BOXWOOD • *Buxus*

COMMON BOXWOOD. *Buxus sempervirens*. One of the most useful low shrubs for an ornamental hedge, for edging walks, drives, and garden paths. It grows particularly well in our southern territory.

TREE BOXWOOD. *B. sempervirens arborescens*. A rounded form with glossy bright green leaves. Very useful in formal plantings. It thrives in well-drained soils but should be protected against extreme heat or cold. Grows to a height of about 15 feet.

DWARF BOXWOOD. *B. sempervirens suffruticosa*. Similar to the Tree Boxwood excepting that it rarely exceeds 4 feet in height. It may be used for low hedges, borders, and in window-boxes.

ABELIA

ABELIA grandiflora. A beautiful shrub, blooming from spring to fall. Flowers white, strongly flushed pink. See page 8.

GARDENIA • Jasmine

CAPE JASMINE. *Gardenia florida*. Noted for the large, pure white flowers which are extremely fragrant. It is also popular because of the glossy rich green foliage which is retained throughout the year.

ILEX • Holly

AMERICAN HOLLY. *Ilex opaca*. The variety used extensively for holiday decorations. In landscape use it is prominent because of the dark green leaves and the red berries in fall and winter.



Weigela rosea. See page 14



Forsythia. See page 12

LAUREL • Laurocerasus

CAROLINA CHERRY. *Laurocerasus caroliniana*. A valuable shrub with beautiful shiny evergreen foliage, fitting well into any background planting. The plant is hardy and thrives in any ordinary, well-drained soil. It will also stand trimming to make a specimen or group into a formal shape.

ENGLISH LAUREL. *L. officinalis*. Quite similar to the Carolina Cherry Laurel but not quite so vigorous a grower. Spikes of white flowers are produced when the plants are several years old.

PRIVET • Ligustrum

JAPANESE PRIVET. *Ligustrum japonicum*. A rapid-growing, upright shrub with dense, dark green foliage that makes the plant a solid green from the ground to the tips of the branches. Pretty white flowers are borne in panicles in the spring, followed by blue-black berries. Ultimate height is 10 to 15 feet, but plants may be pruned to any desired height or form.

LUCIDUM PRIVET. *L. lucidum*. Similar to the Japanese Privet except that the leaves are larger and thicker, while the flowers are less conspicuous. This form makes an ideal evergreen foliage plant for foundation plantings.



Privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*)

There are many shrubs that make desirable hedges. Some of these are listed on pages 11 to 14.

MAGNOLIA

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA. *Magnolia grandiflora*. The evergreen Magnolia of the South with large, glossy green leaves. Beautiful waxy white flowers are borne in the early summer and followed by large cones full of red seed in the fall. It is one of the best Southern ornamental trees.

NANDINA

HEAVENLY BAMBOO. *Nandina domestica*. One of the most interesting evergreens because of its change of color from green, tinted with pink in the summer, to a beautiful red color intensified by showy clusters of red berries in the winter. It is quite hardy and grows well in shade. See color illustration on page 8.

PHOTINIA

EVERGREEN PHOTINIA. *Photinia serrulata*. Another Broadleaf which is especially interesting and useful because of its change in color from a deep green in summer to a crimson-bronze in the winter when showy masses of red berries also appear. The flowers are white and appear early in the spring. It reaches an ultimate height of 10 to 15 feet but may be kept trimmed. A very useful plant for group plantings where a bit of color in winter is desired.

PITTIOSPORUM

TOBIRA. *Pittosporum tobira*. An evergreen shrub with dense, dark green, waxy foliage and a globular form that makes it especially useful in foundation or formal plantings where it may be trimmed to any desired shape.

FIRETHORN • Pyracantha

LALAND FIRETHORN. *Pyracantha lalandi*. A compact, much-branched evergreen shrub of low habit that is especially useful for training against walls or on a lattice. It produces clusters of white flowers in spring, which are followed by conspicuous clusters of orange-colored berries that remain on the plant all winter.

YUNNAN FIRETHORN. *P. yunnanensis*. Similar to the preceding form except that it is a more vigorous grower and has larger leaves.

THEA • Tea

TEA PLANT. *Thea sinensis*. Another Broadleaf with that beautiful dark green foliage which is so characteristic of the class. This form is especially to be recommended for mass plantings.



Flowering Shrubs

From the first warm morning in spring, when the Forsythia shows its flowers of gold, to the frosty fall days when the Hydrangea turns to red and brown, you can enjoy the beauties of flowering shrubs. Color, fragrance, hardiness, and quick growth unite to make these plants indispensable in every well-planned landscape, whether small or large.

BARBERRY • *Berberis*

SARGENT BARBERRY. *Berberis sargentiana*. Similar to the familiar Japanese Barberry except that the leaves are smaller and the plant is more compact in growth. There are many small flowers in summer, followed by bright red berries which remain all winter.

JAPANESE BARBERRY. *B. thunbergi*. The greatest hedge-plant for city use, as the thorny branches will turn cats and dogs, and small boys dislike the scratches that come from contact. In summer the foliage is deep green, changing in autumn to bright red. The fruits are scarlet and remain until spring.

PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. *B. vulgaris atropurpurea*. Foliage rich bronzed-red, changing to purple, and holding the color until late autumn. Valuable for color contrast in shrub plantings.

SWEET-SHRUB • *Calycanthus*

SWEET-SHRUB. *Calycanthus floridus*. A rather tall-growing shrub with large, regular leaves. Chocolate-colored flowers appear in June, which are very fragrant and spicy when crushed in the hand.

DOGWOOD • *Cornus*

WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. *Cornus florida*. An American shrub or small tree which bears a profusion of fine white flowers in the spring, even before the leaves appear. They are beautiful as specimens on the small lot or for mass planting on large lawns. To secure best results they must be given especial care the first year.

FLOWERING QUINCE

Cydonia

FLOWERING QUINCE. *Cydonia japonica*. An old-fashioned favorite with exquisite scarlet flowers in February followed by yellow fruit which has a very aromatic scent. It is very desirable because of its color in the spring when the other shrubs are just beginning to show a green growth.

DEUTZIA

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. There are few shrubs that are so easy to grow and yet give such beautiful effects in masses of soft white flowers, as the Deutzias. This variety is one of the tallest and best, with especially large flowers that appear in July and have just a suggestion of pink on the backs of the petals.

GOLDEN BELL • Forsythia

GOLDEN BELL. *Forsythia suspensa.*
The favorite shrub with its masses of bright yellow, bell-shaped flowers that appear early in the spring and give a first touch of color to a landscape planting. This shrub may be used as a specimen, in a group, or even as a hedge to give the beauty of its flowers in spring and provide a restful note in its rich green foliage throughout the rest of the growing season.

HIBISCUS • Althea

ROSE OF SHARON. *Hibiscus syriacus.*
Another shrub which is very useful either as a specimen, in a border, or as a background where its sturdy growth and beautiful flowers that appear in late July and August are valuable additions to any landscape plantings. We can supply this shrub in varieties having Red, White, Blue, or Pink flowers.

HYDRANGEA

SNOWHILL HYDRANGEA. *Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora.* The familiar shrub, with large clusters of pure white flowers which average 4 to 5 inches across. Does well in either shaded or exposed locations.

PEE GEE HYDRANGEA. *H. paniculata grandiflora.* Unquestionably the most popular form of Hydrangea and should be included in every garden or landscape planting. The large, white flowers remain on the plant for a long time, and turn to unusual shades of pink and red as they age. Severe pruning each spring helps to produce large flowers.



Crape Myrtle



Van Houtte's Spirea. See page 14

JASMINE • Jasminum

WINTER JASMINE. *Jasminum nudiflorum.* A hardy, graceful, low-growing shrub that will thrive in cool, shady locations where many other shrubs will not grow. Clear yellow flowers come in January and February before the leaves begin to appear, which makes it valuable in landscape plantings to provide color in the early spring. The foliage is a bright green and quite dense.

CRAPE MYRTLE

Lagerstroemia

CRAPE MYRTLE. *Lagerstroemia indica.* One of the truly southern shrubs which grows to considerable size, with beautiful dark green, glossy leaves, and flowers that appear in showy clusters from midsummer until fall. We are offering this shrub in Red-, Pink-, Purple-, and White-flowering types.

FLOWERING PEACH

A small tree which blooms in March with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored double flowers. We can furnish this in Red, Pink or White.

HONEYSUCKLE • *Lonicera*

CHRISTMAS HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera fragrantissima*. A large, spreading shrub with fine foliage that is almost evergreen in this climate. The fragrant, white flowers appear early in the spring and are followed by scarlet fruits in summer.

MOCK-ORANGE

Philadelphus

SWEET MOCK-ORANGE. *Philadelphus coronarius*. Tall-growing in habit, with upright branches, this fine shrub also bears a profusion of very large, showy, fragrant flowers in May and June but is valuable all summer for its clear, dark green foliage. An entire hedge is often planted of this shrub, especially in partially shaded locations where it will do very well.

FLOWERING CRAB

BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB. *Malus ioensis plena*. Blooms in early spring, with the unfolding leaves. Flowers double, about 2 inches across, and the clusters resemble small pink roses. A desirable lawn tree.

LILAC • *Syringa*

COMMON LILAC. *Syringa vulgaris*. This old familiar shrub is known to everyone. We have four colors—White, Purple, Pink, Lilac. In ordering, please indicate the color you desire.



Common Lilacs



Japanese Barberry. See page 11



Common Snowball

SNOWBALL · Viburnum

COMMON SNOWBALL. *Viburnum opulus sterile*. The large, ball-shaped clusters of white flowers are familiar sights in spring. Plant grows to considerable size at maturity and thrives in partial shade as well as in the open sun.

WEIGELA

EVA RATHKE. The flowers are rich reddish purple, quite showy, and differ strongly from other varieties. Plant is a vigorous grower and desirable for the flowering shrub border.

PINK. *Weigela rosea*. Similar to the preceding, except flowers are bright pink.



Privet Hedge

SPIRAEA · Spirea

ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA. Bright crimson flowers in broad, flat heads. If the bloom clusters are clipped, the plant will continue to flower until late autumn. It makes a picturesque low hedge and is desirable in massed shrub plantings.

BRIDAL WREATH. *Spiraea prunifolia*. The old favorite Spirea with tiny white flowers in early spring, which are stretched along the branches to make them resemble snow-white garlands. In the fall the foliage turns to an orange tone.

THUNBERG'S SPIREA. *S. thunbergi*. The habit of growth is more upright than the other varieties, and the foliage is light and feathery. White flowers are carried freely in the spring. The green foliage changes in the fall to orange or scarlet.

VANHOUTTE'S SPIREA. *S. vanhouttei*. The most popular variety for flowering hedges. Foliage bluish green, on arching branches. Pure white flowers in spring.

DESIRABLE SHRUBS FOR HEDGE PURPOSES

AMOUR RIVER PRIVET. *Ligustrum amurense*. The best variety for the South. It holds its foliage nearly all winter, and thrives in most soils. The foliage is dark green and the white flowers are in upright panicles. Can be trimmed to any height or form.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. *L. ovalifolium*. The variety most commonly seen, as it has been in use for years. It is not evergreen, but drops the foliage in late fall or mid-winter. New glossy green leaves come in early spring. Useful for tall screens.

Shade Trees

POPLAR, continued

LOMBARDY POPLAR. *P. nigra italica*.

An ornamental and picturesque tree; graceful, slender, and upright in form. The leaves are small and triangular in shape. This species grows rapidly and should be used in all formal and general landscape plantings where the charm of a beautiful tree is desired.

WILLOW . *Salix*

WEEPING WILLOW. *Salix babylonica*.

A familiar tree growing along river-banks or in moist places, and with its long, drooping branches seems to have a weeping effect. The foliage is silvery green and very feathery, and the stems of the young growth are a deep yellow. It is a very beautiful tree which is easily transplanted.

ELM . *Ulmus*

CHINESE ELM. *Ulmus parvifolia*. The finest Elm for use in the South. Its tall, stately growth and fine foliage make it of unusual value as a shade tree. Very fast growing.



Lombardy Poplars

MAPLE . *Acer*

SILVER MAPLE. *Acer dasycarpum*. The foliage of this splendid, round-headed tree is light green above and silvery beneath. Tree grows very rapidly and does best in rich, moist soils although it can be planted anywhere except in dry locations where it will soon perish unless watered frequently. It makes an ideal tree for street planting between the curb and sidewalk.

UMBRELLA TREE . *Melia*

TEXAS UMBRELLA. *Melia azedarach umbraculiformis*. An umbrella-shaped tree with large leaves borne in a dense head at the top of a clean, straight stem. It is quite hardy in this climate, grows rapidly, and makes an ideal tree for lawn planting.

POPLAR . *Populus*

CAROLINA POPLAR. *Populus eugenei*. A distinctive type of Poplar of a rather pyramidal shape, which makes it very useful in a planting designed as a screen. It grows rapidly and the large, glossy leaves are a rich green color.

CHINESE POPLAR. *P. lasiocarpa*. Similar to the Lombardy Poplar except that the leaves are slightly larger and the growth is not quite as rapid.



Weeping Willow



Delicious Apple

Selection of Varieties

There are thousands of varieties of Apples, Peaches, Pears, and other fruits. Many are excellent, some fair, and some nearly worthless. A long list of varieties is useless and tends to puzzle the buyer as to what to plant.

A few of the choicest, ripening throughout the season, is much better. Therefore, we list a limited number of select varieties which, after nearly forty years of experience and observation, we consider the best.

For commercial orchards the best market sorts should be used and we will furnish special information on request.



Grimes' Golden Apple (*Top*)
Stayman Winesap Apple (*Bottom*)



YORK IMPERIAL APPLE
A superb sort for the home-garden
or commercial orchard



YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE



APPLES *for Home-Gardens and Orchards*

THIS delicious fruit can be grown easily in the home-garden. The trees are ornamental and useful; they need comparatively little care yet return a liberal reward if they are properly sprayed and pruned.

Apples thrive best on moist, rich soil; bottomland is ideal, but where this is not available use the best upland, and if not already rich, make it so, as Apples will not be a success on thin, poor soil. First, the land should be well plowed; then mark off where trees are to stand; dig a hole 3 feet wide and 1 foot deep; fill this about half full of top-soil; then put in a half bushel of rotted stable or lot manure and mix thoroughly with soil; then set in the tree, taking note that it should be slightly deeper than in the nursery after planting is finished. Fill up with top-soil, firming with the foot, and we advise banking up a few inches, to counteract settling, to prevent baking and to make culture easy. As soon as planted, cut trees back to 2 to 2½ feet above ground, leaving 3 or 4 sprouts near the top to make limbs.

If domestic fertilizer is not available, a good substitute will be found in bonemeal, cotton-seed meal, dried blood, tankage, or fish-scrap; either one of these will answer alone but two or more mixed would be better. Use 1 pound of any of the above materials for each hole. Never use guano, nitrate of soda, or other caustic materials, as they will kill your trees. After the first year these can be applied on the surface and worked in to good advantage.

Cultivate around trees after every rain and plant in between rows with cotton, peas, beans, or other similar crops. Never plant corn or small grain in the orchard.

Apples need to be sprayed when in bloom to control codlin moth, and later to control fungus on leaf and fruit and to prevent worms and rot. Your State Entomologist will supply you a spray calendar for the asking and will advise you where to get spraying materials at nearest point to you.

SUMMER APPLES

These varieties have been selected by us through many years of careful experience. We can recommend them as among the very best, and especially suited to the Middle and Southern States.

ALL SUMMER. June, July, and August, thus giving fruit from the same tree all summer, which suggests the name. Fruit is medium size; beautiful red color. Is recommended for garden or orchard, but not for commercial planting.

CAROLINA RED JUNE. June. Medium to large, conical; dark red; flesh tender, with a mild, subacid flavor. Very productive and a splendid eating Apple.

EARLY HARVEST. Middle of June. Medium to large, roundish oblate; pale yellow; rich, sprightly flavor. A valuable home-market variety.

GRAND REPUBLIC. July 15 to August 15. Bears heavily of large, handsome fruit. Quality unexcelled and fine for cooking or eating.

HORSE. July and early August. Large, oblate-conical; yellow, occasional blush next to sun; subacid and good. Very popular for cooking, drying, and cider.

KANSAS QUEEN. July and August. Large; skin yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh tender and of excellent quality. Reliable and productive. Especially recommended for the sandy soils through the lower part of the Cotton Belt.

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

YELLOW MAY. Late May and in June. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid. Prolific and hardy.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Early June. Size medium; light yellow, smooth, waxen surface; flesh white, melting and of excellent quality for an early Apple. An exceptionally good keeper and shipper. Tree of dwarfish habit and bears very young.

AUTUMN APPLES

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. September. Very large; yellow skin nearly overspread with stripings of red; juicy and of splendid quality and flavor.

WINTER APPLES

ARKANSAS BLACK. October. Fruit medium to large; beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish, slightly subacid; crisp and of good flavor.

BLACK BEN DAVIS (Gano). October. The best Apple of the Ben Davis type, and far superior to any of the various kindred sorts. Large; color solid deep red. Trees vigorous and productive. A profitable market variety.

WINTER APPLES, continued

DELICIOUS. October. Fruit of good size; oblong, tapering to calyx, with five protuberances around calyx, which is deeply set; dark red, blending to a golden yellow at blossom end; fine-grained, juicy, slightly acid, melting, truly Delicious.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. September and October. Medium to large; rich golden yellow; flesh tender, mild subacid. Tree hardy, vigorous; an early and abundant bearer. Considered the finest winter Apple.

ROME BEAUTY. September and October. A fine early winter variety, and at its best October to Christmas. Fruit large, round; yellow, striped with red; tender, juicy, and of fine flavor.

STAYMAN WINESAP. October. Dark rich red, indistinctly striped; flesh firm, fine-grained, crisp, rich, juicy and tender, of best quality. Tree strong grower, productive, and better than Winesap.

TERRY WINTER. October. Medium size; subacid; quality best. Tree hardy and immensely prolific; comes into bearing younger than any other variety. One of the best winter Apples for the South.

YATES. October. Fruit small; dark red with small white dots; skin thin and tender; flesh crisp, juicy and of finest flavor. It is a fine keeper, and throughout the Cotton States we regard it as the best all-round Apple for home use and marketing.

YORK IMPERIAL. September and October. At its best from January until April. Large; greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, and aromatic. Heavy bearer and fruit hangs well on the tree. It is a fine keeper.

WINTER BANANA. October. Fruit large; golden yellow, tinted red on sunny side; flavor like banana, rich and spicy.

CRAB-APPLES

TRANSCENDENT. August and September. Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful rich crimson cheek; when ripe the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, subacid, pleasant flavor. Good grower and very productive.



Crab-apples



Mayflower



Hiley



Elberta

Popular Peaches for Southern Planting

Here is another fruit that ought to be in every garden. The trees will grow in a small space and yield freely if taken care of properly; and it is not a great job to give them the right care. Peach trees bear when small—often some fruit the second year after planting—so you do not need to wait a long time.

Peaches will do well on almost any soil that has good drainage, regardless of character or color, but if very poor, fertilizing will bring the trees along. There is no material difference which way it slopes. The care given the trees is the main factor that makes for success or failure.

In planting a small orchard, we recommend the same plan as for apples (see page 18). The orchard should be planted to cotton, peas, beans, peanuts, etc.; never plant corn or small grain in the orchard.

Careful, frequent, clean culture is necessary for young trees; for old orchards, cultivate clean and often until early June, and then let a coat of grass come on to hold the soil together. For bearing orchards, applications yearly of bonemeal, 9-3-3 guano, or acid and cotton-seed meal should be given in the spring and worked in; the amount to use will vary with the condition of trees and quality of the land.

Where trees set a heavy crop of fruit it should be thinned after danger of frost is past; the best orchardists do this, as it pays in fine large fruit and leaves the trees in condition for another good crop the next year.

Spraying is necessary for Peaches if best results are desired. Ask your State Entomologist to send you a Bulletin giving full instructions. The Department will also tell you where to get machines and materials. Careful spraying means profits in Peach-growing.

VERY EARLY PEACHES

MAYFLOWER. Semi-cling. May 20 to 25. The earliest Peach known, but blooms late and is seldom damaged by frost. Size medium, round; bright red all over; ripens well to the seed; tender, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Tree bears young and is very prolific.

MIKADO. May 25 to 30. A large yellow freestone of excellent eating quality.

SNEED. Semi-cling. May 30 to June 5. Medium size; creamy white, with blotches and pale red cheek; ripens well to the seed; juicy and of good flavor. Tree thrifty, spreading; an early and prolific bearer.

UNEEDA. Semi-cling. Ripens about a week after Mayflower. Of good size; color pinkish white on under side and bright crimson next to sun; flesh firm, meaty, and of fine texture. This is the best Peach of its season, and comes at a time when there is a call for early Peaches.

SECOND-EARLY PEACHES

EARLY ROSE. Semi-cling. Middle of June. Fruit beautiful brilliant red all over; flesh fine-grained, tender, and of best quality. Tree vigorous, hardy, and an early bearer. Tends to overload and should be thinned; where this is done, the most beautiful Peaches can be grown. They carry well.

SECOND-EARLY PEACHES, continued

GREENSBORO. Semi-cling. June 1 to 10. Large for so early a Peach; beautifully colored light and dark red, shaded yellow which makes it a great beauty; ripens perfectly to the seed from which it parts cleanly when fully ripe.

RED BIRD. Cling. Early June. Large; deep red all over; firm flesh; fine shipper.

EARLY SUMMER PEACHES

CARMAN. Semi-cling. June 20 to 30. Of good size; yellowish white, dotted and flushed with red; excellent flavor and quality. Bears young, fruits heavily, and should be thinned.

CONCORD. June 20 to 25. The best strain of Early Elberta that we have yet discovered. A yellow freestone of good size.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. Free. Late June. A new variety introduced by the New Jersey Experiment Station. A yellow freestone similar to Elberta, but much earlier—in fact, earlier than Hiley. We have tested it thoroughly and recommend it for home or orchard planting. We can furnish it at the same price as other Peach trees.

GOVERNOR HOGG. Free. June 25 to 30. Very large and handsome; white or cream-white nearly covered with red.

HILEY (Early Belle). Free. July 1 to 5. Fruit of good size; dotted pink on under side and brilliant red next to sun. Quality the best of its season and surpassed by few Peaches of any season. Handles and carries well and is splendid for all purposes. Fruit should be thinned early in May.

EARLY HILEY. June 20 to 25. Of exactly the same fine quality as Hiley, but ripen about ten days earlier.

MIDSUMMER PEACHES

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Free. July 5 to 15. Very large; skin faint pink, rich red in sun; flesh fine-grained, tender, and of best quality. A fine all-round midsummer Peach.

CHINESE CLING. Cling. July 20 to 25. A favorite of large size; creamy white, with beautiful blush; flesh high quality.

ELBERTA. Free. July 10 to 25. Large; skin reddish yellow, faintly striped with dull red; flesh yellow, of fair quality. Tree is vigorous, hardy, and long lived. As many Elbertas are grown in Georgia orchards as all other varieties combined.

INDIAN. Cling. August 1 to 10. Medium, round; dingy red with red veins; flesh dull red.

J. H. HALE. Free. Late July. Nearly round; skin yellow with glowing red on upper side and very little fuzz; flesh yellow, of good quality. Red lands are recommended for this Peach.

AUTUMN PEACHES

KING SOLOMON. Free. September 15 to 30. Of good size, round; yellow; juicy, of good quality. One of the best late Peaches.

WOODLAND CLING. Cling. Ten days later than Elberta. Large; creamy white with bright red cheek; flavor and quality first class. Highly desirable for all uses.

WHITE ENGLISH (Heath Cling). Cling. Latter part of September. Of good size; skin between white and yellow; flesh white, firm, fine-textured, juicy, and of excellent flavor.

Fruit Trees a Safe Investment

There is an increasing demand for fruits—good fruits. For more than a decade the fruit market was almost stationary. In most parts of the country orchards were utterly neglected, and younger orchards were only partially cared for. All this meant smaller crops, and a greatly reduced quantity of quality fruit. During the past two or three years the demand has increased, and the trend is upward. Land should now be put into an orchard of peaches or apples. Light inter-cropping ought to pay all carrying charges until the trees come into bearing. You then have a safe and profitable investment.



J. H. Hale Peach



Bartlett Pears



Garber Pears

PEARS *from June to October*

YOU can have fresh Pears for six months or longer if the right sorts are selected. First they come fresh from the tree; then from those that have been stored in a cool place. Bartlett, Koonce, and Kieffer are excellent varieties for the hill and mountain sections; Kieffer, Pineapple, Garber, and Le Conte for the lower hill and sandy sections. Kieffer and Pineapple should be allowed to ripen on the tree, getting light waxy yellow; then store in a cool place for a week or two.

Pears begin bearing in two to three years after planting, depending on variety and attention they get. They grow best on moist, rich lands, but are more subject to blight where growth is vigorous and heavy, so it is best to give them just average lands and not push them too fast. Where blight appears, cut out and burn it promptly, keeping saw or knife thoroughly disinfected with creosote, carbolic acid, or other disinfectant. Careful and thorough pruning will do much to lessen this disease.

In planting Pear trees, head them back near the ground and cut back a year or two, so tree will be in reach of the sprayer and so the fruit can be picked easily. Pears should be well sprayed for rot and worms.

BARTLETT. August 1 to 15. Large; yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine-grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed, vinous flavor. Justly esteemed one of the best Pears in cultivation and deserves a place in every collection.

GARBER. Middle to last of August. This Pear is much like the Kieffer but ripens earlier. It makes the connecting link between the Bartlett and Kieffer. The Garber has practically an unlimited area, doing well both North and South.

KIEFFER. September and October. Fruit large, dotted yellow, with dull crimson where exposed to sun. Let hang on tree until fruit takes on a faint waxy light yellow. Gather and store in a cool place without bruising, and in a week or ten days you will have as fine fruit as you would

KIEFFER PEARS, continued

wish for, and Pears that will bring a good price in any market. Tree makes an upright growth, and its large glossy leaves make it quite ornamental.

KOONCE. Middle of June. Fruit medium to large; surface yellow, one side covered with bright carmine; flesh of good quality, spicy, juicy, and sweet. Very productive and the best early Pear.

LE CONTE. Middle to last of July. Fruit large; skin greenish yellow; flesh white, melting, of medium quality. Excellent for evaporating and canning.

PINEAPPLE (Chinese Sand Pear). October. In quality it resembles the Kieffer, with crisp, juicy, coarse flesh. Fine for cooking or canning. Tree vigorous grower and heavy bearer. So far it has proved entirely blight-proof.

QUINCE

A tree known by its crooked branches and large, bushy head. Not grown as freely as it should be, for the ripe fruit has a ready market at a good price and is ideal for preserving. The fruit is large, somewhat irregular in form, bright golden yellow, and of excellent flavor. Ripens in September.

APRICOT

GOLDEN. July. Fruit pale orange, juicy, and sweet. Resembles a peach but is smaller. Tree a rapid grower and bears heavily.

FIGS

Figs do well almost everywhere in Georgia and the other Southern States. No family in the South should be without at least a few trees of this delicious fruit. A great many food experts suggest the use of figs as food instead of meat and pastry. They are rich in nutriment and have the health-giving properties of fruit and vegetables. Figs require but little cultivation, which should always be shallow, as the roots run very near the surface.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium size; brown; sweet and of excellent quality. Tree very prolific, and one of the hardiest and best sorts. Ripens from June to October. Trees begin to bear at two years.

CELESTIAL. Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent. Prolific. Hardest of all Figs.

BRUNSWICK. Very large; purple; quality fair. Magnificent in appearance.

→ **WHITE MARSAILLES.** Of good size; light lemon-yellow; fine quality. Hardy and desirable.



Celestial Figs



Mulberries

EVERBEARING MULBERRIES

Few people know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and hogs there seems to be nothing better. Some growers claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year, while the care and space it requires is much less. The trees commence bearing when very young—usually in full bearing the fourth year. Fruit commences to drop in May and continues several months. We offer only the "Hicks," which is by far the best of all varieties.

PERSIMMONS

JAPANESE. Fruit very large, deep yellow, usually without seed, and is edible throughout. Of excellent flavor when ripe. Tree a moderate grower, never reaching large size like our native Persimmon. Begins bearing in two to three years, and often fruits heavily in the nursery. Succeeds well as far north as Macon, Montgomery, and Meridian, and has been grown with some success as far as Virginia and middle Kentucky.

POMEGRANATES

The fruit is large, oval, with crimson blush on side exposed to the sun; juicy, and excellent in flavor. The growth is that of a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, producing a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers. It bears when young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy, and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by many. It should be more generally planted.

PLUMS

Plums are among the most satisfactory fruits. They usually bear the second year after planting and are very prolific. Those offered in our list are among the best that are grown. Plums should be sprayed for brown rot and curculio, and borers should be taken out and kept out of the roots. Plant on well-drained lands, the higher the better. Heavy crops of fruit should be thinned as soon as danger of frost is over; this can be done any time during the spring. Thinning makes larger fruit and leaves the tree in shape to bear another crop the next year. Plant and fertilize same as for peaches.

BOTAN (Abundance). June 20. Fruit bright yellow, almost covered with red; flesh yellow. Growth erect, slightly spreading. Leaf broad, glossy, and green, making it desirable for yard or lawn.

BURBANK. July 10. Fruit medium size; yellow, overspread with red, with lilac bloom, yellow dots small and numerous; flesh firm, yellow, quality good. Habit spreading; tree healthy, rapid grower and vigorous.

RED JUNE. June 10. Fruit large, conical, with deep stem cavity; deep coppery red, almost purple when thoroughly ripe; flesh yellow, juicy, firm; stone small. Enormously productive. The earliest large-fruited market variety and of excellent quality.

WICKSON. July 20. A well-known variety. Fruit enormous, pointed; light red; flesh yellow, meaty, firm, of best quality. A variety everyone should have.

CHERRIES

The Cherry succeeds well through the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Carolina, but farther south it is rather uncertain. The varieties listed have proved to be the best for this latitude.

BLACK TARTARIAN. May and June. Fruit large, almost black, tender, sweet, and of best quality. A general favorite with all members of the family.

EARLY RICHMOND. May and June. One of the most satisfactory varieties for the South. Fruit of beautiful dark red color; pleasantly acid, of good quality.

BUSH FRUITS

ST. REGIS RASPBERRY. Everbearing Red. Large fruit ripens in four to five weeks. Superior for home gardens.

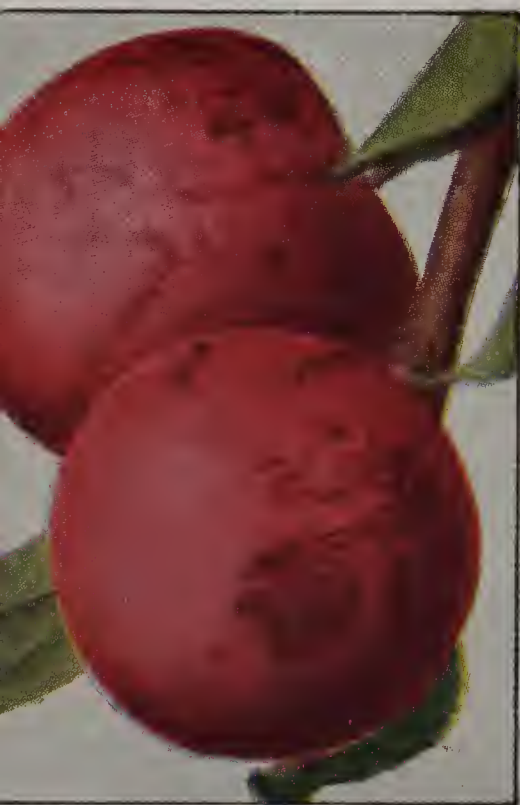
ELDORADO BLACKBERRY. Glossy black fruits with soft center. Popular for home gardens and in all markets.

BOYSENBERRY. A new fruit resembling the Blackberry but much larger and has a distinct and pleasing flavor. Berries 2 inches

or more in length; heavy bearing. A good berry for the South.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. Large, juicy fruits. Plants grow well and bear freely; a desirable Southern sort.

YOUNGBERRY. Similar to the Dewberry, but more productive. Fruits sweet, needing no sugar. Extra fine for home gardens and local market.



Burbank Plums



Early Richmond Cherries



Black Tartarian Cherries

Home Collection of Hardy Grape Vines



GRAPES are about the easiest fruits that a home-owner can grow. The vines need little space and thrive almost anywhere. In a small yard they can be trained over a trellis, on the back porch, or even along a fence. In field-planting, train them to wires stretched between posts. Prune in midwinter to prevent "bleeding," cultivate carefully, and feed well, are the three general rules for success. Scuppernongs need no pruning, but if demanded because of space, do the work in late fall or late spring after growth is well started.

For field-culture, Grapes should have well-drained land of good quality. Prepare lands by plowing, fertilize with rotted cotton-seed or cotton-seed meal, which stir well into soil, set the vine on this, and fill in. Cut back to within 2 inches of the main stem. The first year's growth can run on the ground. The following winter, stakes or a wire trellis should be provided. The second year, cut off all vines to within 2 inches of the previous year's growth, leaving only stubs; as vines grow out, rub off all but two or three of the strongest shoots; keep these tied up as they grow.

The third year cut the canes back to 2 to 3 feet; wrap these around stake or wire until you hear the bark crack, fasten to wire with strong twine, or if you have each vine staked, fasten ends of canes to stake with wire or staples. In wrapping the canes some tension is necessary, as otherwise the sap will go mostly to the top buds. This work must be done in winter before buds swell; otherwise many will be broken, and vines will bleed. The third year will give you a fine crop of Grapes. After this, pruning is a matter of taste. Some cut back the whole vine except two or three canes, which are treated same as third year, which is called "renewal" pruning; others clip off each branch, leaving two to four eyes clear of main stem, which is called "spur" pruning. Both plans are good.

CATAWBA. Last of July and early August. Red. One of the best old reliable red Grapes. Fruits of unexcelled quality and flavor.

CONCORD. July 20 to 30. Black. Bunch and berries very large; skin thick, blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Prolific and a good grower. The most reliable and profitable variety.

MOORE'S EARLY. July 5 to 15. Black. Bunch medium size; berry large, covered with blue bloom; quality good. Among the best of the early Grapes.

DELAWARE. Light red. Bunch compact; berry medium size, of best quality. Vine a moderate grower, but prolific, healthy, and more free from disease than any other variety. May be considered the standard red bunch Grape for the South.

NIAGARA. July 15 to 25. White. Bunches and berries large. An early and abundant bearer. Excellent quality. The best and most popular of the white Grapes.

SCUPPERNONG. August and September. White. Bunches small; berries large and round; skin thick; flesh pulpy, juicy, of splendid flavor.

*Pecans
Provide
Profit
and
Pleasure*



NUT TREES, especially Pecans, make good shade trees, and yield wholesome, delicious food. Everybody likes, wants, and plants shade trees. Usually oaks, maples, and the like are used, and are excellent for the purpose, but they provide nothing but leaves. The time is coming, some day, when people will plant shade trees with a view to something more than mere shade; instead of planting mere trees they will sense the wisdom of planting nut trees which yield both pleasure and profit.

There are about 3,000,000 home-owners in the Pecan-growing area who do not have a single tree. There should be a few of these at every home, in the field, yard, garden, or waste places. They make fine shade trees, and bear fruit that is profitable and enjoyable to all. A few good Pecan trees in full bearing will pay taxes and insurance on an ordinary home. They supply delicious and wholesome food for the entire family, as well as cooling shade.

Pecans should be set 60 by 60 to 80 by 80 feet, depending on soil conditions. It is a mistake to plant Pecan or any other nut or fruit trees so they will be crowded in a few years.

There are many methods of planting Pecan trees, but the one we consider the best, of moderate cost and for practical purposes, is as follows: Dig a hole 3 feet across and 10 inches deep; in the center of this dig or spade out to sufficient depth to accommodate the tap-root; a post-hole digger will do for this. Set tree in this hole so that when planting is finished it will stand about same depth as in the nursery; fill in with fine soil and pour in water with it to settle well among the lateral roots. When the bottom of the 3-foot hole is reached, bring up soil over roots in a cone shape. Then put about two bushels of rotted stable manure in the 3-foot opening around tree; cover all with soil, and bank up 6 inches high around tree, to counteract settling, prevent baking and to make culture easy. Planted this way there is no manure in contact with roots, but it will leach into the shallow opening. The tap-root of young Pecan trees is out of proportion to the top, but does not continue in that ratio, but becomes of less importance as the trees grow, and never goes deeper in the soil than do the oak, hickory, or other trees. Pecans have their main feeding roots near the surface, and are therefore easily fed by plowing in legume crops and broadcast fertilizers.

It is not common to cut back Pecan trees in planting, but it helps them to live to do

so, and the lower you cut the better they live. Rub off and keep off all sprouts except three or four at the top. When trees begin to grow, stir the ground around them with a hoe after every rain. After the first year, apply fertilizer liberally and plow in; don't place it too close to tree, and get farther away each year. Clean culture is imperative. When trees come to bearing, clean culture in spring with legume crops in summer is correct. Pecan trees properly cared for will bear in three or four years, depending on variety. For bearing trees, 9-3-3 guano is excellent.

STUART. Large to very large; shell of medium thickness and cracks well. A heavy bearer and good grower.

SCHLEY. Medium to large; very thin shell with pointed ends; meat plump and of best flavor.

WALNUTS

JAPANESE. *Juglans cordiformis.* The best variety. Begins bearing in three to five years. It is a rank and vigorous grower, immensely productive, and makes an ornamental as well as a good shade tree. Nuts are medium size, pointed, usually heart-shaped, and borne in clusters of ten or more; of excellent flavor and one of the most desirable of the entire nut family. Shells are rather hard, but by setting them on edge and not striking too hard they will break open in halves and the meat comes out whole. Perfectly hardy through the southern half of the United States.

Helpful Hints for Fruit-Growers

The Best Kind of Trees to Plant

Medium-sized, thrifty, one-year-old trees are by far the best for all purposes. Old or overgrown trees should be carefully avoided. In taking up such trees it is impossible to avoid cutting off a large part of their roots, and in transplanting it is necessary to cut the tops back in proportion, to make it live. The result is a post, which cannot be expected to grow off like a medium-sized tree, with practically all its roots and most of its body. A smaller tree can be cut high or low, as desired, and trained in the required shape. Large trees do not come into bearing any earlier than smaller ones. Very small trees should also be avoided.

Planting

Cut back one-year-old trees to 2 to 3 feet. Two-year-old trees should have branches cut back to within 3 to 4 inches of main stem. In planting a market orchard, trees should be cut still lower, so head will be in reach of sprayer and gatherer of fruit. When growth begins, leave 3 or 4 shoots as evenly divided as possible; as these grow, train to make an open head to let in sun and air.

If a large orchard is to be planted, check off rows with stakes or a plow; plow these out with a turning plow, making 3 to 6 furrows to a row, depending on size of trees to be planted. If large trees are to be planted, follow turning plow with sub-soiler. Where trees are to stand, throw in a liberal supply of rotted stable or lot manure, or cotton-seed meal, and stir well into soil; set tree on this mixture and fill with soil, tramping lightly with foot. In case hot manure, as fresh stable manure, is to be used, put it on top of ground after tree is set, and gradually work in soil with cultivation. Where a dozen or more are to be planted, mark off places and dig a hole 3 feet wide and 1 foot deep; fill half full of top-soil; then add a liberal supply of rotted stable or lot manure or cotton-seed meal, or rotted cotton-seed; stir in well with soil and set in tree, and fill in with soil, pressing down lightly with the foot. If soil is dry when planting, use water liberally just as roots are partly covered with soil; in this condition water will settle soil among roots as well as keep them moist.

Never use caustic manures about roots of trees in planting, as it will kill them; this can be applied later and worked in soil.

Stake firmly, and protect from rabbits. Remove all labels, wire, and cords. Cultivate often with plow and hoe and keep clean.

The above directions will apply to all fruit trees and grape vines, and the same principle applies to all trees and plants:

i. e., prepare ground well; fertilize under and around the roots liberally, with manure that has no burning qualities; then frequent, clean culture assures success.

Culture, Fertilizing, Etc.

In planting fruit or nut trees, grapes or other plants, it is necessary to fertilize if a quick, rapid growth is desired.

To be most effective, the fertilizers should be under and around the roots, and therefore applied before tree is planted.

In selecting a fertilizer to put under and about the roots of trees, it is necessary to use such as have no caustic or burning qualities.

Rotted stable or lot manure is excellent; cotton-seed meal or rotted cotton-seeds are also good. So is bonemeal.

This should be applied freely and stirred well in with the soil, and the tree set on it, getting required depth to accommodate tree by filling in with or taking out a little.

After trees are planted and start to grow, clean and constant culture is needed to keep the tree growing freely. Growth can and should be kept up all spring and until late in the summer.

While trees are young, and until fruiting time comes, push them for heavy growth, which can be done by applying fertilizers and plowing under.

After the first year, and thereafter, any kind of fertilizer may be used to advantage, but one thing must be kept in view, *i. e.*, for peaches and plums in bearing, heavy doses of ammonia should be avoided, as it will make watery, poorly colored fruit that will not keep or carry.

For bearing peach and plum trees, acid phosphate and potash are best, but where soil is very poor, a little ammonia may be added to good advantage.

For apples and pears a balanced fertilizer is best, as stable manure or 9-3-3 guano.

Spraying

The importance of spraying can hardly be overestimated. Write your state plant board for spray calendars and formulas.

Plants to an acre at given distances apart:

8 x 8 ft.....	545	25 x 25 ft.....	69
10 x 10 ft.....	435	30 x 30 ft.....	48
12 x 12 ft.....	302	40 x 40 ft.....	27
16 x 16 ft.....	170	60 x 60 ft.....	12
20 x 20 ft.....	108	80 x 80 ft.....	9
22 x 22 ft.....	90		

Proper distance between trees:

Peaches, plums, and apricots.....	20 to 25
Apples, pears, persimmons.....	20 to 35
Figs.....	12 to 16
Grape Vines.....	8 to 10
Blackberries, Youngberries, etc.....	6 to 8
Pecans.....	60 to 80

ROSES *The South's Most Beautiful Flowers*

A GARDEN of Roses will give you more real joy than any other flowers you can grow. That's a broad statement, but you just ask anyone who has grown Roses and given them the little care they need—for you can't expect them to do well if you stick them in the ground and forget them. They must be fed, given a good deep drink of water in dry weather, the soil kept loose, and sprayed or dusted to control insects and leaf-diseases. Your reward will be blooms from early spring to late November.

Any plant-food that is not too caustic is all right, as rotted lot or stable manure, cotton-seed meal, dried blood and tankage; fertilizers can be had from fertilizer dealers anywhere.

In planting 2-year field-grown Roses, they should be cut back at least half their length; later on pruning may be done, if desired to keep in shape, but it is not a necessity.

Our plants are 2 years old and have bloomed all summer in the nursery; some varieties are not as vigorous growers as others, but in all such cases they compensate with wonderful blooms; in fact, some of the finest Roses are not strong growers.

The varieties we offer are the best we can find, taking all qualities into consideration—growth, habit, flowers, etc., and they will please where given attention.

COLUMBIA. A true pink Rose of large size, deepening as it opens to a glowing pink.

KILLARNEY. Delicate pink. Good grower and free bloomer. Beautiful in bud.

KILLARNEY, WHITE. A pure white sport from pink Killarney; free grower and constant bloomer.

LADY HILLINGDON. Clear apricot-yellow of good size, opening into handsome flowers. Hardy, vigorous, and has an autumn-blooming habit.

MAMAN COCHET. The famous Pink Cochet. Long-pointed buds on stiff stems; light pink, outer petals splashed with bright rose; very large. Vigorous growth and a free bloomer.

MME. LOMBARD. Bright deep rose, variable in color; large, fine form. Good habit. Free bloomer and an extra-good grower.

OPHELIA. Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose; very fragrant; large, perfect flowers stand up well on long, stiff stems and are produced in great profusion. Vigorous growth. A glorious Rose.

PAUL NEYRON. Deep rose flower of immense size; in fact, one of the largest Roses grown. A good grower and almost thornless.

SAFRANO. Apricot-yellow; fine form. A splendid old Rose.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. A sport of Maman Cochet and of the same form and habit. Flowers creamy white, faintly tinged with blush. Vigorous grower and a fine Rose.

CLIMBING EVERBLOOMING ROSES

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Same size, color, and fragrance as American Beauty. The main blooming season is in spring, but produces a few flowers through the growing season.

CLIMBING EVERBLOOMING ROSES, continued

CLIMBING WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY. A hardy, disease-resistant variety. Flowers very large, pure white, beautiful in bud and when open. Can be grown as a bush Rose with just a little pruning.

CLIMBING SUNBURST. Deep salmon-yellow; long-pointed buds. Wonderful Rose.

GAINSBOROUGH. Its delicate coloring is difficult to describe, being elegantly tinged fawn, almost white, and lustrous as satin; large flower, resembling a peony, but without stiffness. Can be grown as a bush Rose with just a little pruning.

JAMES SPRUNT. Deep cherry-red. Very hardy. Strong grower, and the first as well as the last to bloom.

MARECHAL NIEL. Immense, deep golden yellow flowers with the most wonderful, richest Tea fragrance of all Roses. Climbs to great height and blooms profusely. Introduced by Pradel, of France, in 1864. An old favorite throughout the South.

CLIMBING ROSES • Spring Bloomers

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Bright crimson flowers produced in immense pyramidal clusters. Strong grower and extravagant bloomer. One of the old and popular Climbers.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Deep pink; the flowers are small, double, borne in clusters, and are very sweetly scented. Fine for porches, fences, and screens.

EXCELSA. Crimson-scarlet. Double flowers produced in large clusters. Hardy and almost an evergreen; excellent for pillars, fences, and screens.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson. Makes a brilliant display over a long period in the spring. Introduced in 1917 and received gold medal and cup from National Rose Society as the best Climber at time of introduction.



Radiance and Red Radiance Roses

RADIANCE ROSE

Probably the favorite pink Rose for southern gardens. The rose-pink buds open into globe-shaped blooms that show a lighter tint on the under side of the petals.

RED RADIANCE ROSE

A companion to Radiance, and equally good. The color is deep rose-red as pictured. The blooms are large, carried on long stems, and are superb for the garden and for cutting.



Here Are Helpful Suggestions for

NO WISE artist would hang a picture in a public gallery without a frame, if such picture was to remain on exhibition over a long period of time. Yet daily we see houses on which the architect has shown his talent and the builder his skill, standing in open spaces, without a shrub or vine or tree to relieve the deadly dullness of the scene.

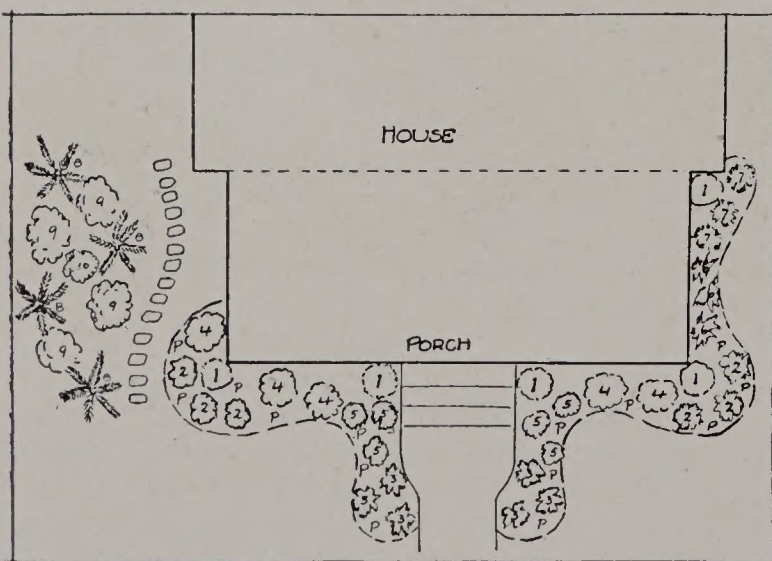
There are several practical principles of landscaping to which we invite your attention. The first of these is to "tie" the house to the ground with a planting of shrubs or evergreens around the foundation. Such a planting, whether of low evergreens or flowering shrubs, will break the sharp angle formed where the house meets the ground. The height of the planting should never obscure or cover the windows, but in corners or on sides where there are no windows a planting of taller forms may be used, with the more dwarf forms massed in front.

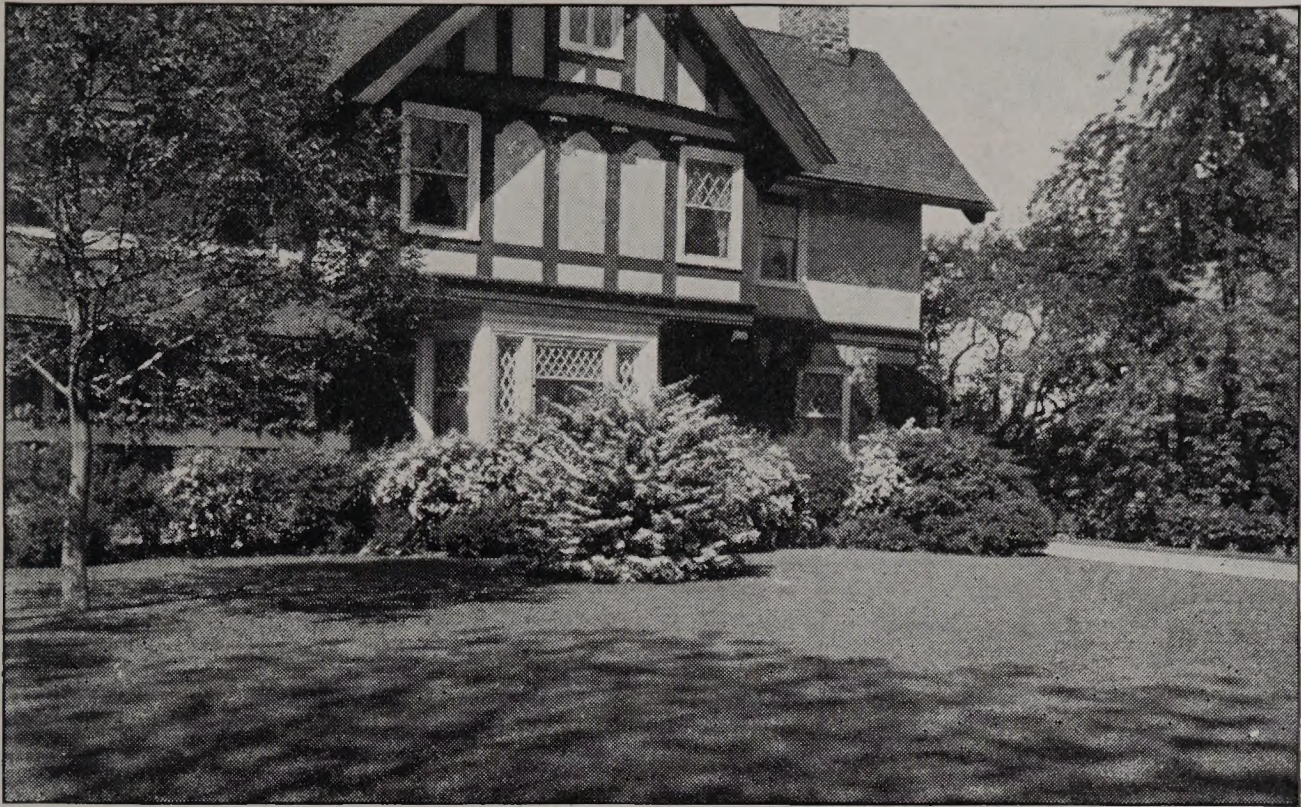
The lawn should be left open, grouping shrubs or evergreens around the open space to give it a distinct outline. Avoid stiff, straight, formal lines in the border. You can get the irregular effect by laying a garden hose or rope on the ground, bending it to get the desired curves, which will make a small lot look larger. The diagram below will give you a hint. The open lawn permits everyone to enjoy the beauty of your grounds.

Color must be considered in every planting, and on the harmony of color in the planting depends much of the final beauty of the landscaping. Evergreens, the final beauty of landscaping, are now obtainable in a wide variety of colors which are distinctive

as well as ornamental. Varieties suitable for most any location may easily be chosen, but selections must be made judiciously in order to preserve the harmony of the design. Flowering shrubs can be had in such a variety of colors and blooming periods that by intelligent selection they can be made to provide a succession of colorful bloom for the entire season.

This diagram is planned for a wide porch. The figures represent (1) tall evergreens, like American Arborvitæ; (2) low evergreens, like Pfitzer's Juniper or Globe Arborvitæ; (3) and (4), Spiny Greek Juniper or Prostrate Juniper.





Landscaping Your Home - Grounds

ILLUSTRATED on these pages are two actual plantings where Coniferous Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs were used to produce plantings that are distinctly ornamental. The material selected provided a planting in which there has been attained a harmony of shape and color, with material that is planned in proportion to the size of the home. The main effort in both instances has been to obtain a simplicity in the planting which would harmonize with the dignified design of the house. Broad-leaf Evergreens are fully as useful as the Flowering Shrubs; in fact, they have one added advantage—that the foliage remains bright and cheerful all the year.

Flowering Shrubs can be made into beautiful plantings and are often greatly preferred because of their fragrant, colorful flowers. They can be used to make an entire front foundation planting, or advantage may be taken of their pleasing combination with a few ornamental Evergreens. The great number of forms of Evergreens and Shrubs may be altered to include any of the many varieties listed in this Catalogue. We shall be pleased to have you write us for assistance in planning your grounds.

The Outdoor Living-Room

Much has been heard, in recent years, of the Outdoor Living-room which is really nothing more than the old, neglected back yard transformed by plantings of grass, ornamentals, and shade trees into a beautiful area where you and family may enjoy the privacy and rest of inviting outdoor surroundings without the noise and smoke of the street. Shrubs form the walls, while shade trees and the blue sky form the ceiling. The carpet is of green grass and the decorations can be fragrant groups of colorful flowers. Such a room does not have to be built in one year but can be planted ahead for several seasons and can be made to plans of your own origination, thereby adding to the final pleasure of a real beauty spot in your own home surroundings.



SMITH BROS. NURSERY CO.

CONCORD
GEORGIA

SEE PAGES 30 and 31

LANDSCAPING the Home-Grounds

