A detailed black and white illustration of a citrus branch, likely an orange or grapefruit, with several leaves and two large, textured fruits. The branch is positioned diagonally across the upper half of the cover.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

1900

№ 1

P. J. BERCKMANS CO.
AUGUSTA - GA.

To Our Patrons



WITH this edition of our General Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., for 1900, we gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increasing patronage which has been bestowed upon our firm for many years past. We feel a legitimate pride in numbering among our regular patrons many persons whose names appeared upon our Order Book in 1857, and who have aided us with their faithful support in building up our present extensive horticultural establishment.

THE FRUITLAND NURSERIES are located west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington Road (continuation of Broad street), and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the terminus of the Lake View Electric Car Line. In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the state, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions.

We have no connection whatever with any other Nursery, and do not employ agents, all our dealings being directly with purchasers.

.. The Nursery Department ..

Is divided as follows: Roses, 25 acres; Fruit Trees, 260 acres; Grape Vines, 10 acres; Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, 15 acres; Small Fruits, 15 acres; Orchard and Test Grounds, 40 acres.

.. The Greenhouse and Plant Department ..

Now includes over 60,000 square feet of glass. All modern improved appliances tending to economy in labor and healthy products have been added, and in addition to the plant-houses, a large area of coldframes allows us to safely carry through the winter an immense stock of plants which, in our mild climate, do not require artificial heat. With the numerous additions and improvements added to this department, we are prepared to offer plants at such prices as are in keeping with horticultural progress and the times.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE has of late years increased rapidly. We refer with pleasure to this feature of our business, as our products are sent to Australia, China, Japan, Africa, the East Indies, Brazil, Bermudas, the West Indies, and every section of Europe and North and South America.

We may, therefore, claim that our stock of Trees and Plants, in point of quality variety and perfect adaptability to the Southern climate and to Southern fruit-growers, together with healthy growth and large size, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States.

.. Catalogues ..

The following Catalogues will be mailed free on application:

No. 1.—DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.

No. 2.—SPRING CATALOGUE of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

Special lists are issued during the year, giving descriptions and quotations for specialties of Nurserymen. Address

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY

(Incorporated)

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

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By P. J. Berckmans Company

Directions to Correspondents

ORDER EARLY, as orders are filled in rotation. Do not wait until ground is ready to plant before sending your order.

NAME AND ADDRESS. Always write your name plainly upon order sheet in catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same name.

Give your post office, county and state, also street or P. O. B. number, and the name of your nearest express office.

EXPRESS. In all cases when possible we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are now taken by the leading express companies at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular merchandise rate.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given on application.

PACKING. We have every appliance for packing in the best possible manner. A large force of thoroughly trained men are entrusted with this labor.

A charge of 25 cts. to 50 cts. for packing is made on all orders under \$5. Over this amount packing is free, except on export orders. As these require large quantities of moss and extra labor, the packing charges are from \$2 to \$5, according to the size of case.

TERMS. Cash with order. If for immediate shipment, or orders booked in advance, 25 per cent down and balance before shipment, or C. O. D. C. O. D. orders by express or freight must be accompanied with one-half the amount of order.

REMITTANCES. Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Orders, or drafts on Augusta, or New York. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk.

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

TREES AND PLANTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES. Prices given for these on application. Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, are billed as follows: 40 trees of a class at 100 rates, less than 40 at 10 rates, 400 at 1,000 rates.

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

CLAIMS. All claims for error must be made upon receipt of goods. Should any error occur at any time we desire to be informed at once, in order to rectify the same without delay.

CLUB ORDERS. Special rates given on application.

ERRORS. We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison.

RESPONSIBILITY. We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failures arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants that prove untrue.

CLAIMS must be made within five days after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Augusta being the terminal point of six lines of railroads, and a line of steamers upon the Savannah river, enables us to secure low rates of freight to all points.

SHIPPING SEASON. This usually commences about the 1st of November; and open ground stock can be shipped until the middle of March. Pot-grown plants can be safely sent at almost any time of the year.

INSECTS AND DISEASES. Our Nurseries are free from these. See certificate of our State Entomologist on the last page of catalogue.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Plans and specifications furnished for Parks, Cemeteries, or Residence Grounds. We are prepared to take contracts for executing the work and for the supply of trees and plants. Correspondence solicited.

Our long experience in this branch of Horticulture, and intimate knowledge of the trees and plants best suited to the various sections of the Southern States, is a guarantee for the satisfactory execution of our contracts.

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

Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants
1 foot	43,560	6 feet	1,210	12 feet	325	20 feet	110
2 feet	10,890	7 "	858	14 "	222	25 "	70
3 "	4,840	8 "	680	15 "	205	30 "	50
4 "	2,729	9 "	537	16 "	170	35 "	35
5 "	1,734	10 "	435	18 "	134	40 "	27

General Information for Planters

Preparation of the Soil

The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry, or made so by drainage. Before planting, prepare the land by thorough plowing and subsoiling, first using a 2-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton-seed and stable-manure compost, well decomposed, or about 1 lb. of bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

Selection of Trees

For this climate, experience has taught us that one- and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots; whereas a four- or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots, and as little head to a tree, as possible.

Preparation of the Tree

Before planting, remove all broken roots. Cut back *one-year peach or apple trees* to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high—leaving no side branches. *Two-year-old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leaving the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except dwarf pears and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from 2 to 3 inches. It is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place, rather than in the nursery row.

To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one- or two-year-old trees.

TIME FOR PLANTING. In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted here as late as March, and in some seasons the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

After-Culture

FOR GARDENS. Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in spring.

FOR ORCHARDS. Sow cow-peas broadcast in May or June, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre; or keep the ground planted in cotton, melons or vegetables. Avoid corn and small grain crops. For stiff soils, devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye, scarlet clover or barley in fall, using 50 bushels of crushed cotton-seed or 10 to 15 loads of stable manure per acre, or if the above fertilizers cannot be procured, use from 500 to 1,000 pounds of some good commercial manure, and plow the green crop under in the fall. If devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency by a top-dressing of bone meal, plaster, or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant-food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized. Whenever stable manure is obtainable, use it liberally.

Care of Trees on Arrival

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, bury the trees and packing material in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar until thawed, without exposure to the air or light.

Insects

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages; otherwise he must remain at their mercy, and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this Catalogue allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards, and the best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists.

APPLES

Borer (*Saperda Candida*). Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*). Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring.

Apple Worm (*Carposapsa pomonella*), or Codlin Moth. Spray with Paris Green at the rate of 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water or Bordeaux Mixture, after the blossoms have fallen, and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week. It is generally conceded that earlier or later sprayings than mentioned above are of no value

when dealing with the codlin moth. It is necessary, therefore, to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill this cup with poison at the only time it is possible to do so. Bordeaux, not being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codlin moth, but it is always well to use it with Paris green to prevent apple scab or other fungous diseases.

Aphis, Woolly (*Aphis lanigera*). Wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

Aphis, Root (*Pemphigus Pyri*). Scrape the earth away and wash with soap-suds or kerosene emulsion.

Canker Worm (*Anisopteryx vernata*). Encircle the tree with a canvas belt, coated thoroughly with tar and train oil.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*). Spray the trees before the blossoms open with a solution of Paris green, 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water. Use Bordeaux with Paris green when the blossoms have fallen. Ten days later Bordeaux and Paris green. If Peach and Plum trees are in foliage, use 3 pounds copper solution, 6 pounds lime, and 50 gallon of water; a stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Then follow with a large hopper, made of sheeting, and having a spread of 10 to 15 ft., having a slit in same so that the tree can be encircled; give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done daily, early in the morning and late in the evening, before the insects begin to fly. Continue the jarring until the orchard is rid of the insects.

Peach Tree Borer (*Sammioidea Exitiosa*). During November or December, scrape the earth from the collar of the roots, carefully examine the bark for larvae or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes, and earth up the tree, forming a cone of 6 inches above the surface.

San José Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*). This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, walnut, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter wash use 20 per cent kerosene in a mechanical mixture with water; (Gould or Deming Pump) thoroughly spray the trees in the fall as soon as the leaves have fallen. Repeat in the spring, just before the fruit buds open. Select bright, clear days for spraying. When a kerosene sprayer is not at hand, use 2 pounds of whale-oil soap to 1 gallon of hot water; spray while the solution is warm. When trees are in foliage spray with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or 15 per cent kerosene in mechanical mixture.

Other Scale Insects, of which there are several species, which are more or less destructive to fruit and other trees. Kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap and kerosene in a mechanical sprayer will eradicate them.

If your trees are infested with any insects or fungous diseases, send infected portion to your experimental station, your State Entomologist, or U. S. Entomologist, at Washington, D. C.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

Twig Girdler (*Oncideres cingulatus*). All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying prospective broods of sawyers.

Borer (*Prionus*). These bore through the roots, and usually destroy the tree; must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of tree in winter and midsummer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

Catocala Caterpillar (*Catocala maestosa*). This insect feeds on the leaves of pecans and is sometimes quite injurious; spray with Paris green, 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water.

GRAPE VINES

Phylloxera. Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Leaf Hopper (*Frythionewra vitis*). Passing with a torch between the rows, in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia maculatis*). Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

Borer (*Prionus*). Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots, and the grub destroyed.

Flee Beetle (*Haltica chalybea*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (*Ceiodius inaequalis*). London purple solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

STRAWBERRIES

Beetle (*Haltica ignita*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

FUNGIOUS DISEASES

Pear Blight. The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling, spray with copper sulphate solution; as blossoms open, spray with Bordeaux mixture (4-5-50); as blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture and arsenites; 8 to 12 days later, repeat application, and use Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days later, and again 10 to 14 days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs, to prevent spreading.

Apple Tree Blight. May be treated similarly as for pears, but fewer applications are required.

Black Rot in Grapes. Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before budswell. When leaves appear, spray with Bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeated every 10 days until coloring, is advisable for *mildew*, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

Black Knot in Plums. Cut off the affected branches below affected parts, and burn, to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines. Spray with copper sulphate before buds swell, and with Bordeaux before flowers open, and again with Bordeaux when fruit is well set. Repeat this at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur when fruit is half grown, and repeated every 10 to 14 days, is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used.

Rust on Raspberries and Blackberries. Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

Peach and Plum Rosette. Root up and burn the affected trees as soon as the disease is observed.

Peach Leaf Curl (*Evoasca deformans*). Spray with Bordeaux just before the fruit buds open; only one application is necessary to prevent this disease. If spraying has not been done and the disease appears, continuous cultivation and the application of nitrogenous manures will throw off the diseased leaves, and save the proper fruit.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAS

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice, aphides (plant lice).

Quassia Chips, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons. This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to rose bushes, and to kill plant lice.

Pyrethrum. 1 ounce of the "Buchach" powder, added to 2 gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is not poisonous.

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper sulphate, 4 pounds; quick lime, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding at least 4 gallons; slake the lime in an equal quantity of water. Mix, and add sufficient quantity of water to make 50 gallons. It is then ready for use, but will not keep more than 24 hours.

Copper Sulphate Solution. Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape and peach trees. For the latter, use 25 gallons of water.

Paris Green. Actively poisonous. Add 4 ounces to 50 gallons of water. If used upon peach trees, add 1 pound of quick lime, otherwise it will injure the foliage. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

London Purple. Use same proportions as for Paris green, but, being very caustic, it should be applied with the lime. Not suited for plum or peach trees, and only for insects that chew.

Kerosene Emulsion. One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

White Hellebore, 1 ounce; water 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Powders. With 50 pounds of land plaster mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

Lemon Oil. We have found this an invaluable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouse or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

SPRAYING

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit, and sometimes the trees. Every fruit-grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solutions continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene; this should be used on bright sunny days.

A VALUABLE BOOK

FUNGI AND FUNGICIDES. By Prof. CLARENCE M. WEED. A practical manual concerning the fungous diseases of cultivated plants, and the means of preventing their ravages. The author has endeavored to give such a concise account of the most important facts relating to these as will enable the cultivator to combat them intelligently. 222 pp., 90 ill., 12mo. Paper, 50 cts.; cloth, \$1.

Fruit Department

APPLES

Summer and early fall varieties of Northern or European origin succeed equally as well as Southern seedlings, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for *late fall and winter*. Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it then decays and drops during the month.

Some native varieties that keep well when grown in the upper sections of Georgia and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these states.

For orchard and long-lived trees, plant only *standards*, grown by either being budded or grafted upon *whole seedling stocks*. We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots. We have advocated planting whole seedling-propagated trees for forty years past, and hold to the same practice now.

PRICE OF TREES

	Each	For 10	Per 100
Standard, one year old, 4 and 5 feet, single stem.	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$8 00
Standard, two years old, well branched.	15	1 50	12 00

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Standards, 20 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil.

SUMMER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS

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

CAROLINA WATSON. Very large, oblate conical; green, striped with dull red, with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and perfumed. Beginning of July; exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well flavored. An excellent home-market Apple; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET (Southern Striped June). Small to medium, rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes; subacid and of high flavor. June 20, and lasts until July 20.

FAMILY. Medium, conical; brown-red and narrow stripes; juicy and high flavored. Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks; very productive.

Gravenstein. Large, striped; juicy, subacid. June and July.

Hominy, or Sops of Wine. Medium, red; very juicy, subacid. July.

HORSE (Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.). Large, green; acid; good for cooking and drying; known everywhere. July and Aug. Very productive.

Jewett's Best. Large, flat or oblate; yellow, with red cheek; subacid, with a rich flavor; very good. Tree good grower. End of July.

Julian. Medium, conical; yellow, with bright

crimson stripes; crisp, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; a beautiful fruit. Ripe middle of July. Productive, and a thrifty grower.

KANSAS QUEEN. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Aug. A very attractive variety.

May Pippin. Small; yellow; good quality. Ripens first of the season.

OLDENBURG. Large; striped; juicy, subacid; good grower; prolific. June 25 to July 15.

Pear, or Palmer. A native variety; resembles Rhodes' Orange, but matures a month earlier, or about the middle of June. Flesh yellowish, coarse-grained, sugary; quality good. Tree of rather slow growth. This is entirely distinct from the Pear Apple of Pennsylvania.

RED JUNE. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Rhodes' Orange. Large, conical; red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet; sugary and of high aroma. July 15.

Summer Golden Pippin. Medium; yellow; flesh yellowish, juicy, pleasantly acid. July to Aug. Tree bears young. An excellent summer Apple; extensively cultivated in western North Carolina.

Summer Queen. Large; yellow, striped and clouded with red; aromatic, sugary, good. July.

Washington Strawberry. Large; yellow, mottled carmine; flesh yellow, subacid; very good. July.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of a dwarfish habit. June.

AUTUMN APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS

BONUM. Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. Sept. to Oct.

BUNCOMBE (Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Jackson Red, Robertson's Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearmain). Large, oblong; greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine; tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of Sept., and can be kept until New Year. Tree an upright grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.

CARTER'S BLUE (Lady Fitzpatrick). Very large; green, washed dull brown-red, with a thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Ripe in Sept. Tree a vigorous grower.

CAROLINA GREENING (Southern Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Cheese). Medium; green or yellow; crisp, subacid, fine flavor. Sept. to Jan. Compact grower and prolific.

EQUINETEELEE (Bachelor, King, Iola, Ne Plus Ultra, Byers, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen). Very large, oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, subacid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of Sept., and lasts until Nov.; tree compact, and a vigorous grower; bears young.

FALL PIPPIN. Large, green; subacid; quality best. Aug. and Sept.

Grimes' Golden. Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, subacid; very good. Oct. to Dec.

HAYWOOD. Large, usually flat; yellow, covered with crimson, with darker cheek and stripes; flesh white, brittle, subacid; quality good. Sept. to Oct. A seedling of Hoover. Tree very vigorous, and very prolific. Origin, Haywood county, N. C.

HARGROVE. Origin, Haywood county, N. C.; above medium to large, oblate; golden yellow, with a bright carmine cheek; flesh crisp, white, with Pearmain flavor; subacid; quality best. Maturity, Oct. and Nov. The Hargrove possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it a valuable addition is made to our best fall Apples.

HOOVER (Wattaugh). Large, oblate; dark red; juicy, acid, crisp, and of good flavor. Ripens Sept. and Oct.; tree vigorous, short-jointed grower; very distinct.

Mamma. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy, and of high flavor. Ripe Oct. A very distinct and vigorous grower; prolific, and a fine fruit.

MRS. BRYAN. Origin, Walker county, Ga. Very large; orange-red; quality best. Maturity Sept. and Oct. An exceedingly handsome fruit, and becoming very popular in many sections.

PINE STUMP. Large, oblate; dark crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, sugary, good flavor. Aug. and Sept. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, S. C. and N. C.

Rawl's Jennet. Large, oblate; yellowish, shaded red and striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy, subacid; very good. Late fall and early winter here; fine keeper in upper Georgia.

Red Bietigheimer. A German Apple, which has given good results in several sections, but is still comparatively new. Fruit large; cream-colored, mostly covered with deep crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, and of pleasant flavor. Sept. and Oct.

SIMMONS' RED. Large; orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor; quality very good. Matures June to Sept.

TAUNTON. Large, conical; yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, crisp, high flavored; very acid in rich clay soils, but in sandy loams it is unsurpassed in flavor. Ripe beginning of Sept.; tree productive, vigorous, open grower; requires close pruning.

WALLACE HOWARD. Very large, conical; deep orange-red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary, and highly flavored; quality best. Maturity Oct.; very showy fruit.

Yopp's Favorite. Large, round, conical; greenish yellow; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; excellent. Sept. and Oct.; compact grower; productive.

WINTER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in CAPITALS

BLACK WARRIOR. Above medium; green; quality best; a fine keeper, and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. Oct. to Mch.

BEN DAVIS (N. Y. Pippin, and Thornton of southern Alabama). Medium, oblate; greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality; keeps remarkably well.

BISMARCK. From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and in the U. S. Enormously productive, and bears very young; quality very good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruited with us this year.

Horn (N. C. Vandevere). Medium; flat, or conical, here and further south dark crimson; further north green, with red cheek; juicy, rich. Ripens in Nov. and keeps until Mch.; tree an open grower; productive.

Kittageskee. Medium; yellow; flesh firm, pale yellow, highly flavored, spicy and juicy. Ripens in Nov., and keeps well; very prolific; tree a luxuriant grower; rather open when young.

Mangum (Carter, Gully). Medium; red-striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripens in Oct., and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous, compact grower.

Maverack Sweet. Large, oblate; green, with dark red cheek and much bloom; flesh crisp, very sugary, and of high aroma; a fine fruit. Ripens in Oct. and keeps well; tree a good grower.

Moultrie's. Large, very flat; green, with red stripes; crisp, juicy, subacid. Oct. to Jan.

Paragon. A Tennessee seedling, combining the good qualities of Winesap and Limbertwig. A good keeper.

Pryor's Red. Large; red, russety; tender, juicy, subacid, rich. Nov. to Mch.; a good fruit and a thrifty tree.

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium; dull, rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; very good; tree thrifty but open grower.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Large, oblate; pale yellow, striped red; flesh yellow, rich, juicy.

WINTER APPLES, continued

ROMANITE. Fruit similar to Shockley; tree of a more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

SAUTA. Large; greenish yellow and russet; quality good; a good keeper. Oct. to Mch.

SHOCKLEY (Waddell Hall, Sweet Romanite). Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in Oct., and will keep until the following summer. This Apple cannot be classed as of first quality; it is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. Profitable market variety.

STEVENSON'S. Medium to large; green, cov-

ered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy; a regular bearer, and keeps until April. Tree a fine grower.

TERRY. Medium; subacid; quality best. Nov. to Jan. Resembles Pryor's Red.

WINESAP. Small to medium; red; vinous; quality very good. A good keeping Apple.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small; dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Immense bearer and good keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL, or JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER. Medium; whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, subacid; very good. Oct. to Jan.

N. B.—Nearly all Winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool, dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.

CIDER APPLES

Hewes' Virginia Crab. Small; dark red; regular and profuse bearer. Oct. to Mch.
Yates. See description above.

APPLES FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING

Siberian Crabs. These produce an abundance of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving. Trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are Golden Beauty, Red and Transcendent.

APRICOTS

Price, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where the trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from the late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to end of July. The best varieties are as follows: Early Golden, Moorpark, St. Ambrose, Roman, Royal.

CHERRIES

Price, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

The Cherry is rather uncertain in this climate, and still more unreliable farther South, but in the upper sections of Ga., Ala., S. C., N. C. and Miss. it succeeds well. All ripen here from May to middle of June.

While the fruit is uncertain here, Cherry trees make an unusually fine growth, and we propagate a large stock of the latter for sections where this fruit is an assured crop.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Trees 5 to 6 feet. Fruit heart-shaped; flesh tender, sweet. Tree vigorous, with spreading branches and luxuriant foliage; leaves drooping.

Black Tartarian. Large; black.

Buttner's Yellow. Clear yellow; early.

Cleveland Bigarreau. Amber, shaded red.

Coe's Transparent. Amber and pale red.

Early Lamaurie. Large; dark purple.

Governor Wood. Large; light red.

Luelling. Very large; black; very fine.

Noir de Schmidt. Large; black.

Rockport. Large; amber; red.

Werder's Early Black. Black; early.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

Trees 4 to 5 feet. Flesh usually acid or subacid, tender, melting and pleasant. Trees or more bushy and compact habit, and of smaller growth, bearing quite young and abundantly.

Belle de Choisy. Bright red; of best quality.

Empress Eugenie. Large; red; excellent. Dwarf.

Early Richmond, or Kentish. Deep red; valuable.

May Duke. Dark red; a popular sort.

Olivet. Large red; a valuable new sort; subacid.

Royal Duke. Dark red.

FIGS

PRICE—One year old, 20 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100; two years old, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Best Varieties for General Cultivation in CAPITALS.

Angelique, or Early Lemon. Small; greenish yellow; early.

BRUNSWICK, or MADONNA. Very large; violet; good and productive.

BLACK ISCHIA. Medium; blue-black; good.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture.

Blue Genoa. Medium; bluish black.

CELESTIAL. Small; pale violet, with bloom; very sweet; prolific and hardy.

GREEN ISCHIA. Green, crimson pulp; prolific.

LEMON. Large; yellow; sweet.

Madeleine. Small white.

San Pedro. Brownish yellow.

White Marseilles.

White Nerii.

White Smyrna.

} Varieties recommended for drying. All produce large fruit.

PEARS

This list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South.

We grow Pear trees mainly as standard. Standard trees are propagated upon seedling Pear trees.

We have over 100,000 Pear trees in nursery. Trees are unusually large and healthy.

PRICE OF TREES

	Each	For 10	Per 100
Standard, two years old, medium, branched.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Standard, two years old, large, very fine	40	3 00	25 00

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet apart each way

SUMMER PEARS

Alamo. A new variety from Texas. Large; yellow, bronze cheek. Tree vigorous grower; bears young.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, rich flavor; very popular. Ripens end of July and during Aug.

Belle Lucrative (Seigneur d'Esperen, Fondante d'Automne). Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and Aug.

Beurre Giffard. Medium; juicy. Middle of June; tree a straggling grower.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; of very good quality; showy, and becoming quite popular. Ripens before the Bartlett.

Doyenné d'Ete. Small; melting, very good; tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

Dr. Jules Guyot. Large; yellow; melting, very good. July.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting, sweet; handsome. Aug.

Hardy (Beurre Hardy). Russet; melting, very good. Aug.

Henkell. Medium; yellow; very good. Aug.

Howell. Medium; very rich and juicy; a good bearer of fine fruit. Tree an open grower. Beginning of Aug.

Koonce. Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; of second quality, but very showy, and a profitable market fruit. June 5 to 15.

Madeleine. Small; melting, sweet; very early. About June 5.

Osband's Summer. Small; very good. Beginning of July. Fine grower.

Ott. Small; highly flavored. Excellent grower; seedling of Seckel. Middle of July.

Petite Marguerite. Small; very early. An improvement upon Doyenne d'Ete. Beginning of June.

Philadelphia. Large; melting, very good. Middle of July.

Reliance. Medium, Bergamot-shaped; brown-red with russet; flesh fine-grained, juicy, melting, high-flavored; quality very good to best. Ripens from middle of July to middle of Aug.

Seckel. Of exquisite flavor; perhaps the standard of quality in Pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. Aug.

Sheldon. Large, round; russet; very good. Aug.

St. Michael Archangel. Large; melting, very good.

Beautiful, pyramidal tree. Aug.

Stevens' Genesee. Large, round; melting; vigorous grower.

Tyson. Medium; deep yellow, crimson cheek; very good. Vigorous grower. Sept.

Urbaniste. Large; buttery, very good. Moderate grower.

Wilder. Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek; melting, sweet and very good. A very attractive Pear. Beginning of June. The tree is of vigorous and symmetrical growth; a valuable early market fruit.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting. Fine tree and regular bearer. Sept.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; melting, sweet; a reliable variety. Regular bearer; stout growth. Sept. and Oct.

Beurre Diel. Very large; buttery, rich. Vigorous grower. Sept.

Beurre Easter. Large; melting, very good. Good grower. Ripe in Nov., and can be kept until spring.

Beurre Langelier. Medium; juicy, vinous and good. Oct. and Nov.

Beurre Superfin. Large; melting, subacid. Fine tree and regular bearer. Aug.

Doyenne Sieulle. Medium; very good. Quite late.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy

and well flavored. Tree a vigorous grower, and most reliable bearer. Middle of Aug. and Sept.

Lawrence. Very large; melting, rich. Tree a remarkably fine grower. Sept. and Oct.

La France. Resembles Duchesse d'Angouleme, but a month to six weeks later.

Lincoln. Large, and of good quality. Ripens in late fall.

Onondaga. Large; melting and well flavored, Tree vigorous. Sept.

Triomphe de Vienne. A new French variety; of very large size and fine appearance; good quality. Sept. and Oct.

Winter Nelis. Medium to large; buttery, juicy and good flavor. Tree a slender and somewhat straggling grower. Oct. to Dec.

ORIENTAL PEARS

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures

from Sept. to Oct. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. As a fall Pear, there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the trees is surprising. Many of our trees, four years after planting, have yielded as high as three bushels of perfect fruit. If allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit.



Four-year-old Kieffer Pear Tree at Fruitland.

Le Conte, or Chinese Pear. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of Aug. Trees begin to bear fruit when five years old.

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

ORIENTAL PEARS FOR COOKING AND CANNING

These are enormously productive, and valuable for the purpose stated.

Hawaii, or Sandwich Island. Medium, round, Bergamot-shaped. Very prolific; foliage luxuriant; fine tree. Oct. to Dec.

Mme. Von Siebold. Large, round, similar in shape to the old China Sand; russet; flesh brittle, juicy, with a peculiar spicy aroma. Prolific and a good grower.

Mikado. Medium, acute, pyriform; pale green, washed brown; flesh brittle, subacid. Matures during Sept. Tree exceedingly vigorous, and with leaves of extraordinary size.

PEACHES

PRICE OF ONE-YEAR-OLD TREES

	Each	For 10	Per 100
Purchaser's selection, first size, 4 feet and up	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00
Purchaser's selection, second size, 3 to 4 feet	10	1 00	8 00

We have an immense stock of healthy trees. Special prices given for large quantities or car-load lots.

A sandy loam is most suitable for the Peach; still it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees, cut back to 1½ to 2½ feet. Prune every year by cutting off one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth. Plant trees 18 x 18 feet in ordinary soils, but increase distance in lands rich in plant-food.

Never plant in newly cleared wood lands. Such lands should be cultivated in corn or cotton for at least two years before planting in trees.

To prevent the attack of Borer and Curculio, see page 3.

SELECT PEACHES FOR COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS

Trees of most of the varieties on this list can be supplied in large quantities if ordered early

FREESTONES

Admiral Dewey. Skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek. Flesh clear yellow to the stone; juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good. Ripens with Triumph.

Alexander. Above medium; highly colored in clay soils, less so in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of good quality; adheres to the

stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15 at Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young; a most valuable market fruit. Trees may be planted 15 x 15 feet, as they are of medium growth. The following are either synonyms or resemble Alexander closely: Alpha, Amsden, Arkansas Traveler, Brice's Early, Briggs' May, Cumberland, Gov. Garland, Honeywell, Hynes' Surprise, Musser, Saunders, Waterloo, Wilder.

SELECT PEACHES, continued

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

Berenice (China strain). Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. End of July to middle of Aug. In point of excellent qualities, it is superior to any yellow Peach of its season, is most showy and an excellent shipper; its good quality also commends it to the planter. It originated with the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, in 1877, and after 21 years' trial we have nothing equal to it at the same season.

Carman. Large, resembling the Elberta in shape; creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy. Prolific bearer; profitable market variety. Has not fruited with us yet. Ripe June 20.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. A standard market variety. Ripe from 5th to 15th of July.

Crawford's Late. Similar to above, but usually larger and two weeks later.

Early Louise. Large; very thin skin and delicate aroma. Maturity from June 8 to 15.

Early Rivers. Large to very large; pale, greenish white; flesh white, subacid, very vinous and juicy; of exceedingly delicate flavor; skin very thin. Maturity June 10 to 20.

Early Tillotson. Medium; white, covered with red; melting, good. Very prolific; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well. Ripe June 20 to 25.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of high flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July; an excellent shipping variety. No other Peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively.

Emma. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; best quality. Ripe July 25 to August 5; follows Elberta. An excellent market sort.

Fleitas, or Yellow St. John (May Beauty). Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet, and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens end of June to July 10.

Greensboro. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens with Alexander, but much larger. Round; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; bright red over yellow, highly colored in the sun. Fruited with us this year for the first time. A promising market variety.

Hale's Early. Above medium; white, with red cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous, and very good; very productive. Maturity from June 5 to 10.

Hiley (Early Belle). Ripens with Tillotson, but of larger size. Highly colored; quality good. A first-class shipping variety.

Lady Ingold. Resembles Early Crawford, but of better quality, and a few days earlier; fine for canning.

Mathews' Beauty. A large yellow Peach of the Smock strain, but of good quality; very showy, and a valuable shipper. Beginning of Aug.

Mountain Rose. Large; white, washed with carmine; flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, subacid; very good. Ripens June 25, or immediately after Tillotson. An excellent early market variety.

Oldmixon. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, vinous and excellent. Follows Mountain Rose, or end of July.

Red River. An improvement on Early Louise; of best quality, and a better carrier. June 5 to 10.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, oblong; skin deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh juicy and buttery, very sweet; good. Ripens July 15.

Robert. Large; creamy white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best. Middle of August; follows Stump the World.

Stump the World. Very large; white, with bright cheek; flesh white, juicy and of good flavor; stands carriage well, and is a fine market variety. July 20, and lasts three weeks.

Susquehanna. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, juicy and of high flavor. End of July. Unsurpassed for canning.

Sneed (Bowers, Peebles). Medium; creamy white, with carmine blush and mottling; flesh greenish white, fine-grained, juicy, sprightly, vinous, and adheres slightly to the stone; quality good; of Chinese strain; remarkably free from decay. It is considered the best of the very early varieties, the crop being usually marketed when Alexander is well colored, its period of maturity being on an average 6 to 8 days before Alexander. Free of thrifty growth and luxuriant foliage.

Triumph. Above medium; skin downy, dark orange-yellow, nearly covered with dark carmine; flesh yellow half way to the stone, where it changes to greenish white, and adheres to the stone like Alexander; juicy, melting and slightly subacid; quality good. Maturity June 15. The great value of this Peach for shipping purposes is its yellow color and attractive appearance, it being the earliest Peach so far known, and has brought very high prices.

Thurber. Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of delicate aroma; of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort by western growers.

Waddell. Of medium size, fine shape; skin greenish white, almost covered with red; flesh white and juicy; very prolific. Ripe June 10. Not fruited with us.

Wonderful. Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. End of Aug. Good for late marketing.

SELECT PEACHES FOR FAMILY ORCHARDS OR HOME MARKETS

FREESTONES

Amelia (Stroman's Carolina, Orangeburg, Rayzer's June, etc.). Very large, conical; white, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, melting, vinous, sweet, and of high flavor. Too tender to stand long carriage, but excellent for home consumption. July 1 to 10.

Columbia (Pace, Yellow Indian, Tinley, etc.). Large; dingy yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow,

buttery, rich and sweet; quality best. End of July to middle of August.

Cora. Above medium; white, with pale red cheek; flesh white, juicy, well flavored. Sept. 15 to 30.

Dr. Berckmans. One of the last series of pedigree seedling Peaches of the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1880. During the past 14 years it has sustained the excellent qualities which we noted at

SELECT PEACHES, continued

its first season of fruiting, and is worthy of being dedicated to its originator. It is a seedling of a seedling of Chinese Cling. Size large; creamy white, a blush cheek and crimson mottlings at base; flesh white, slightly red near the stone, melting, juicy, vinous, and of the highest flavor. It surpasses any of the varieties of the same parentage maturing at the same season. Maturity middle to end of July, and immediately follows Thurber, of which it is a fit companion.

Ford. A large white-fleshed Chinese Free. Ripens immediately after Alexander, or beginning of June.

Pallas (seedling from Honey). It was originated by the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1878. The fruit resembles the parent, but is much larger and more round in shape; flesh white, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma. Maturity July 10; blooms two or three weeks later than the Honey, and is, therefore, as a rule, more successful.

Picquet's Late. Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of Aug. to middle of Sept.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES

Albright. Large; white, changing to light orange; juicy, sweet; very good. Middle of Oct.

Annie Wylie. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of best quality. Sept. 1 to 10.

Antleys. A white Chinese Cling. Flesh white, slightly red near the stone. Ripens July 15. Origin, Barnwell, S. C. Superior quality.

Darby. Large, round; skin creamy white, with pale blush on one side; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy, sweet and of good aroma; very good. Middle to end of Oct.

Demming's September. Large, oblong, with a protuberance; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red near the stone, juicy, vinous and good; resembles Lemon Cling, but one month later.

Eaton's Golden. Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, apricot flavor. Middle of Sept. Superior for canning.

Flewellen. Medium; dark red and darker stripes; flesh white, with red streaks, juicy, vinous; very good. Middle of July. This is an early Indian cling.

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

Georgia Cling. Medium; white, with red cheek; juicy, sweet, very good. End of July.

Goode's October. Large; skin white, washed and veined pale red; flesh white, with red veins, juicy, vinous and well flavored. Beginning of Oct.

Heath Late White (White English, Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Rauy, White, Globe, Henrietta, etc.). Large, oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet, with good aroma; very popular for preserving. Ripens beginning of Sept.

Indian Blood. Large; dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of Aug.

Junio. Very large; deep yellow, mottled orange-crimson; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, vinous, subacid; quality best. Aug. 10 to 20.

Oldmixon (Congress Cling). Large, oblong; creamy white, with much red, juicy, sweet and well flavored. End of July.

Oriole. Large; yellow, rich, buttery. Middle of Aug. A yellow-fleshed Chinese Cling.

Pendleton. Very large; yellow; very good quality. Beginning of Sept.

Pine Apple (Lemon, Kennedy's Carolina, Allison Early, Lemon Cling, etc.). Large, oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, subacid, of excellent quality. Middle of Aug.

Plant. Very large; yellow, covered with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. July 25 to Aug. 10. An improved Orange Cling.

Stinson's October. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. Middle of Oct.

Stonewall Jackson. Almost similar to General Lee in size and quality, but a week later; tree a more compact grower. July 15 to 25.

Sylphide. Similar to Chinese Cling, but maturing middle of Aug.

Tinley's October. Medium; white, with a wash of red; flesh white, juicy, vinous, and of high flavor. Middle of Oct.

ORNAMENTAL PEACHES

15 cents each.

Chrysanthemum. Originated in South Carolina. Flowers a beautiful light rose; double, outer petals broad, center petals beautifully quilled like a Chrysanthemum. Hence its name.

Double Crimson. } Flowers large, very double
" Pink. } and beautiful in early spring.
" White. }

Italian Dwarf. Grows 5 feet high; makes a bush; leaves very large; fruit large and green; flesh white, juicy, with almond flavor; free. Ripens end of Aug.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Grows 6 to 8 feet high; of a compact habit; fruit very large, similar to Lemon Cling and of good quality; suitable for city gardens, or where space is limited.

NECTARINES

Price, 15 cents each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of Aug.

Coosa. Very large; red; flesh white; a new seedling from upper Georgia.

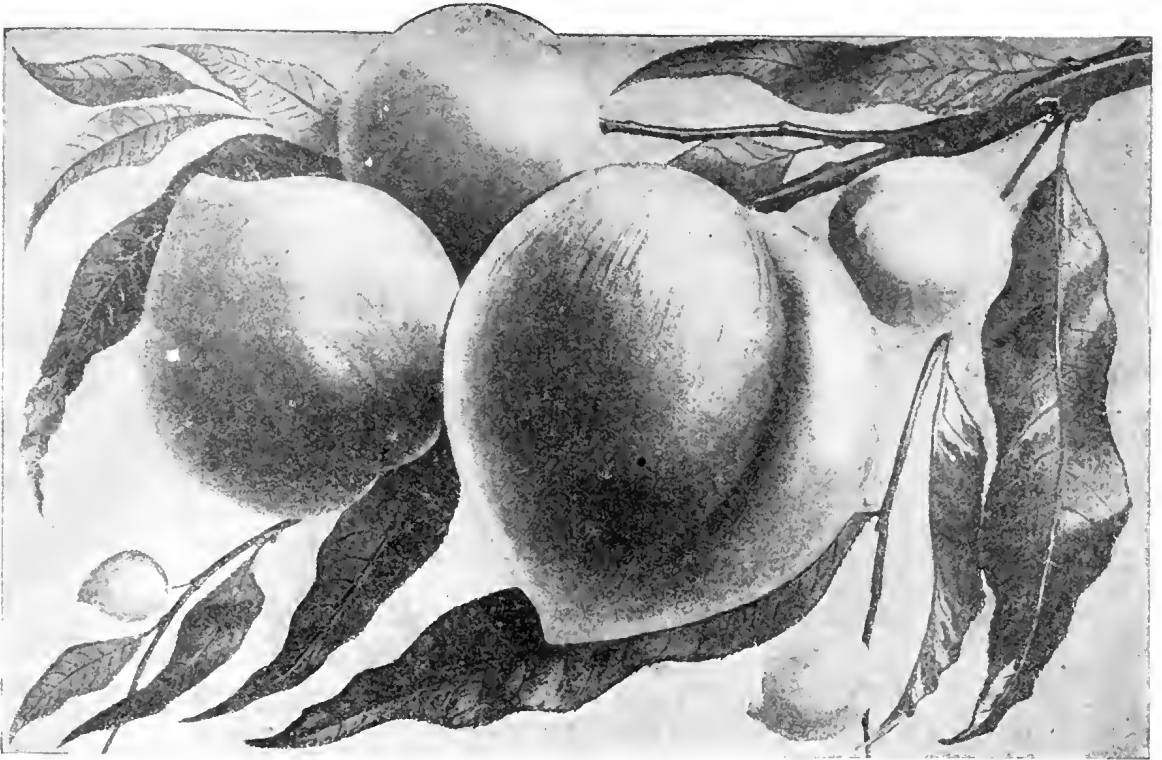
Early Violet. White, with blush cheek.

Elrue. Red, mottled darker.

Pitmaston Orange. Orange-yellow.

New White. Large; pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early; free.

Victoria. Medium; purple, with brown cheek. July.



Everbearing Peach (about two-thirds natural size)
From a photograph taken by us from original tree

EVERBEARING PEACH

Price of trees, one year old, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

This is one of the most remarkable of Peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use.

Its long-continued bearing period. The first ripening begins about July 1, and successive crops are produced until the beginning of September. Fruit in all stages of development—ripe and half-grown—may be seen upon the tree at the same time.

The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins; oblong in shape, and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous, and of excellent flavor; quality very good to best. Freestone of the Indian type.

The first ripening averages 3½ inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the fruit of the second and following crops diminishes gradually, until that of the last ripening is about 2 inches in diameter. A supply of fruit may, therefore, be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession.

We do not recommend the Everbearing Peach for commercial orchards, but for family use or small gardens, where there is room for only a few trees, its value is unquestionable. We offer it with confidence, as we knew the original tree, and have gathered fruit from it in its various stages of development.

Two-year-old trees in our test orchards produced a fair crop of fruit during July and August, 1898, the quality being pronounced as unusually good by the Assistant Pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who saw the fruit here.

This year we have 25 trees of the Everbearing in our test orchard now well set with fruit of various sizes. This peach is here to stay.

MESSRS. BERCKMANS COMPANY.

OHOOPPEE, GA., June 30, 1899.

My Everbearing Peach tree commenced blooming about the middle of March, 1898, showing at same time full blooms and half open buds. I would say that this is really a wonderful tree, and any private orchard without it misses a great treat. I got fruit from about July 15, and as late as September 15. Owing to my ignorance of the tree, I foolishly pulled off a great many of the last crop, thinking the tree was only a scrub. The fruit is of fine flavor, as juicy as any I ever ate; clearstone.

Yours truly,

J. S. TALLEY.

PLUMS

Native Varieties

Price, one year old, very fine, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

All our trees are grafted upon Marianna stocks, which are superior to any other we have ever tested.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness. Plant trees 15 feet apart each way.

Cumberland. Large; yellow; juicy, sweet, good. Maturity August and September. Very prolific. Tree thrifty and good grower.

Persian Purple-Leaved Plum, or Prunus Pissardii. (*Prunus Myrobalana* type.) Fruit medium, dark purple; flesh deep red, juicy, subacid. Ripens here end of May. A good cooking fruit. Foliage deep purplish red, retained throughout our warmest weather and until midwinter. Its great value is as an ornamental tree.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Profitable for early shipments.

N. B.—All these Plums should be picked when they commence coloring, and ripened in the house. In three days' time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long the fruit drops, and never attains the quality of that which is house-ripened. This gradual ripening allows these varieties to carry perfectly to distant markets, and they will be found very profitable if properly grown.

JAPANESE PLUMS

(*Prunus triflora* of Botanists; *Prunus Japonica* of Pomologists)

PRICE OF TREES

One year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Special prices for large lots.

This race is as distinct from our native varieties as is the Le Conte pear from the Bartlett. The trees resemble somewhat our vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw type, but the foliage is larger and quite distinct. Some are hardy as far north as where the Wild Goose succeeds, and for our southern states, they open a new era in Plum culture. We have fruited 30 varieties of this type, and find many of decided value for market and for family use. The confusion existing in the nomenclature as given by the importers of Japanese fruits is such that scarcely two invoices, received under similar names, contain the same varieties.

As with the persimmons, our Japanese horticultural friends have given to their Plums names usually indicating a class or type, and thus helped our own pomologists in increasing the already existing confusion.

To simplify the nomenclature, and to avoid the increase of an already perplexing synonymy, specific names, under which these varieties are now being disseminated by leading American nurserymen, have been adopted.

These Plums are not curculio proof, and fruit must be sprayed, as suggested on page 3. Distance for planting, 15 to 20 feet each way.

HATTANKIO GROUP

As the varieties of this group appear to be less hardy in the northern states, we would recommend these for sections below the 34th degree of north latitude.

Georgeon, or Hattankio No. 1. Usually round, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; clear gold or yellow; flesh firm, yellow, sweet, and of gage flavor; clingstone. July 1 to 10, or two weeks later than Kerr.

Kerr, or Hattankio No. 2. Variable in shape, usually pointed, $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but perfectly round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. Skin bright yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, gage flavor; quality very good. Clingstone. Maturity from June 10 to 20. Very prolific, and an excellent early market as well as dessert fruit.

Kelsey. The most remarkable variety of this section. It sustains every point of excellence claimed for it by the introducers. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. For canning or evaporating it is also most valuable. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

SMOMO GROUP

This type seems to belong to the hardier or northern group, and has given as good results in northern and western states as at the South.

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

After fruiting this variety extensively for years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

Burbank. In general characteristics resembles Abundance. Color cherry red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from 2 to 3 weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for northern states.

Chabot. Identical with Bailey of several growers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 2 inches broad; yellow ground,

JAPANESE PLUMS, continued

nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow; very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July.

Douglass (Synonyms: Munson, of Prof. Bailey; Hytan-Kayo, of Texas growers). Large, pointed; dark, purplish carmine, with blue bloom; juicy, sweet; very good; clingstone. July 20 to Aug. 1. Exceedingly attractive as to color.

Ogon (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum). Medium to large, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; freestone. June 15. Tree of vigorous growth; a good cooking fruit.

Red Nagate, Red June, or Long Fruit. Pointed; $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom. Flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety. Keeps well. Splendid shipper.



Red Nagate and Abundance Plums at Fruitland

UCHI-BENI, or BENI-SMOMO GROUP, or RED-FLESHED

Satsuma, or Blood Plum (Yonemomo). Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous and heavy bearer. One of the most valuable varieties of this section, and adapted to the Middle and Northern states.

NEWER JAPANESE CROSS-BRED PLUMS

America (from L. Burbank, 1898). Fruit very large, glossy coral-red; flesh light yellow, moderately firm; best quality. Not fruited with us.

Hale. Large, round; orange, overspread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy; slightly subacid, with delicious peachy flavor; cling. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripe July 1.

Chalco (L. Burbank, 1898). A cross between *Prunus Simoni* and Japan. Fruit large, flat, deep

reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant; almost stemless; ripens well when picked green, and keeps nearly or quite a month. Not fruited with us.

Doris. Medium; juicy, sweet; good quality. Ripe July 15 to 30.

Mikado. Very large greenish yellow. Very nearly round. Rapid grower. Two weeks later than Yeddo.

White Kelsey.

Similar in shape to Kelsey, but creamy white when ripe.

Wickson. Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, considers this the best of all his cross-bred Plums, and offered the original tree for \$2,500. This is sufficient evidence of the great value this new Plum held with its originator.

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

Yeddo. A form of Kelsey, but deeper yellow; later.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

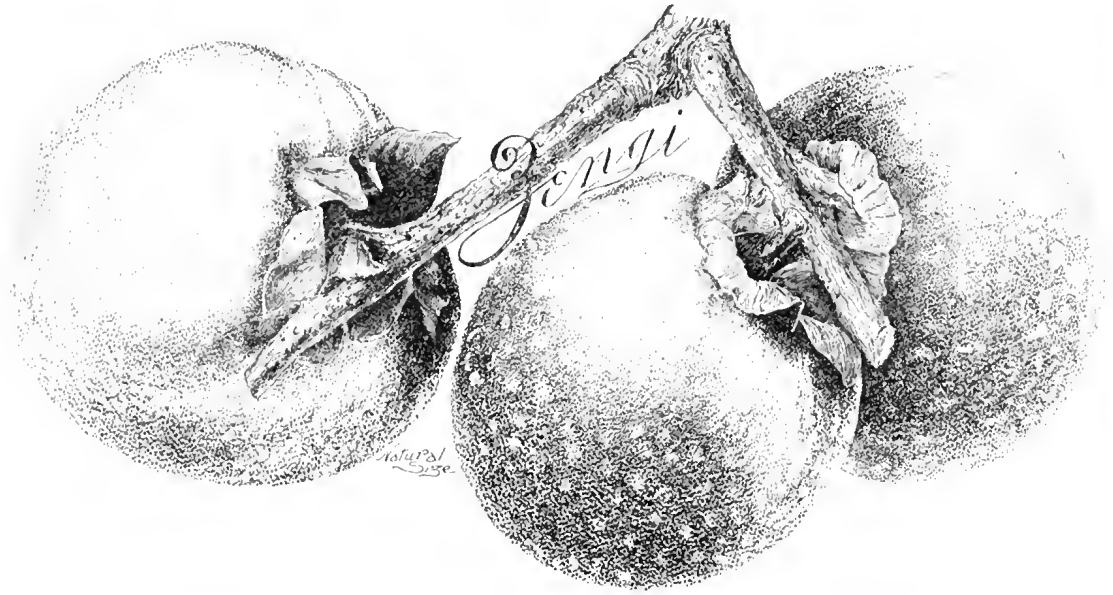
(*Diospyros Kakı*)

PRICE OF TREES

One-year grafts, 3 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the coast region. The tree is a vigorous grower; an early and prolific bearer. As it is apt to overbear, the fruit should be thinned out, leaving only a number commensurate with the size of the tree. The fruit varies in color and shape. The dark-fleshed varieties are never astringent, but the light-fleshed varieties should never be eaten until soft. The flesh also varies in color; in the pointed varieties it is usually deep orange; in these it remains solid and quite astringent until November, but becomes soft and edible after being house-ripened. In the round varieties, those having dark brown flesh are edible while still solid, while most of those with orange flesh should be allowed to become soft before being eaten. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties, when fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house for a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost, the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. Gather the fruit before frost, if intended for keeping; some varieties will remain sound until January or February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and of a slight apricot flavor. Some varieties will be perfectly seedless during one or more years, and again every specimen will contain more or less seeds the following season.

The list which we give includes the best and most distinct varieties, with their meaning in Japanese.



Zengi Persimmons

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, continued

Among, or **Yemon** (name of a Japanese ornament). Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange-red and sometimes yellowish red; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter; average weight 6 ounces, and occasionally a specimen weighing 16 ounces is produced. Very sweet; flesh red, and is edible while still solid, but quality improves as it becomes soft. Maturity September.

Hachiya (Beehive, in Japanese.—Synonyms: *Costata Imperial*, *Yomato*). Oblong, with a blunt apex, slightly ribbed; $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches; average weight 5 ozs.; flesh deep orange-red, astringent while solid but sweet and very good when soft. Should be house-ripened, and can be kept until March. Tree of vigorous and tall growth.

Hiyakume (100 "me," a unit of Japanese weight). This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as *Pound*, *Tane-nashi*, or *Seedless*, etc. The Agricultural Bureau of Tokio gives the latter name to a variety with black mottled apex, but we find both round and elongated forms upon the same tree, as also uniformly orange and orange-yellow colored specimens, while many are heavily tipped with black. This variation of form and colors has doubtless led to its array of synonyms. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; usually

flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch. Flesh bright orange-red; keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Maru. Fruit medium size, shaped like tomato; slightly four-sided. Flesh light; fine quality. Open grower.

Miyo-tan (*Mazelli*). Round or slightly oblong; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; average weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; slightly ribbed; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep brown-red, but bright red or half brown specimens are often produced upon the same tree, the result of cross-fertilization by other varieties. Tree of medium or dwarf growth; exceedingly prolific. Fruit keeps very late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid, and become so as early as October 1.

Tsuro-no-ko (*Stork Egg*; *Mino kaki*). Large, oblong, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight 4 to 5 ounces, sometimes 10 ounces. Skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny; tree compact and a vigorous grower.

Zengi. The smallest and, at the same time, the best flavored and surest bearer of the Japan Persimmons; $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ inches. Weighs 3 to 4 ounces. Flesh dark brown, with darker spots. Edible by middle of September while still solid. Lasts until November.

Nut-Bearing Trees

ALMONDS

Prices of 1-year-old budded trees: 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Princesse and Sultana Both are prolific, soft-shelled, and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the almonds of commerce.

Almonds are unreliable for the middle sections of the South, but are more successful in Florida.

CHESTNUTS

American. Seedling trees, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; 6 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10. A few extra large trees, 8 feet, at \$1 each.

Large Spanish. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10. Yields very large nuts, not as sweet as the American, but their size and beautiful appearance command a ready sale.

WALNUTS, or MADEIRA NUTS

Prices: 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Thin-Shelled. Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality, and keeps sweet a long time.

JAPAN WALNUT

(*Juglans Sieboldii*)

Prices: 1-year-old trees grown from Georgia seed, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

A native of the mountains of Japan. Extremely hardy and vigorous grower. Of symmetrical and beautiful form. Three-year-old trees in our nursery have produced nuts. Wonderfully productive. Nuts produced in clusters. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut, but not as thick as that of the Black Walnut. Meat is sweet and of the best quality. When known it is destined to become a valuable nut for market. The trees having an abundance of fibrous roots, transplant readily.

BLACK WALNUT

Our Native Species

Trees 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

This is becoming very scarce. Many young groves are now being planted for timber purposes. You will make no mistake in planting a few hundred of this valuable timber tree.

NOTE.—The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence, many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate in ordinary crops are available for Walnuts.

FILBERTS

Three years old, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

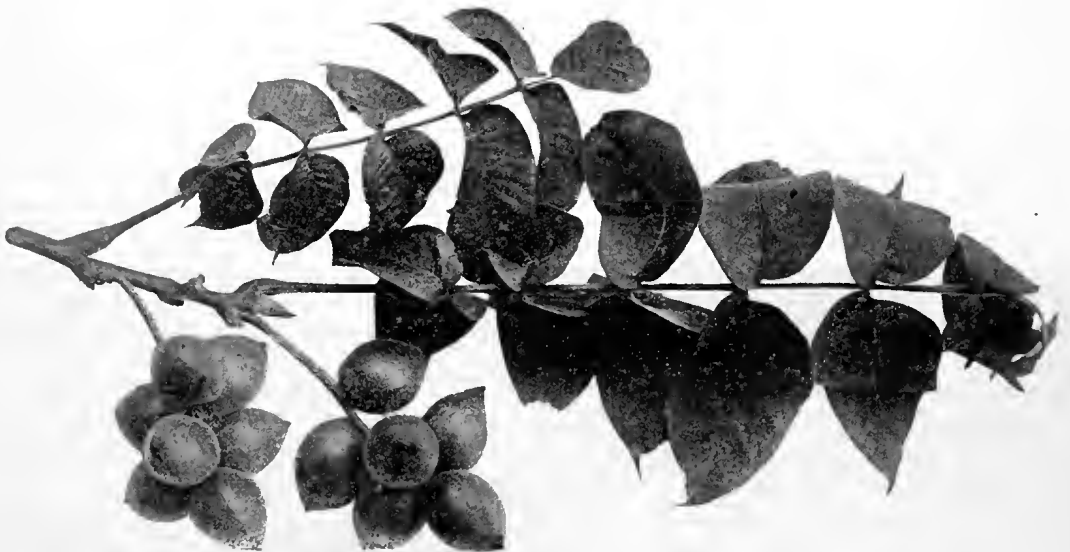
Of easy culture, growing 6 to 8 feet, bushy habit. Will grow in almost any soil, and requires but little space. Nut oblong, very sweet. Suited to the Piedmont section.

PECANS

All our two-year-old trees have been once transplanted, and have an abundance of lateral roots.

Prices of trees: Extra large Louisiana Paper-Shell, grown from nuts averaging from 50 to 60 to the pound. Two years, 12 to 15 inches high, 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100; two years, 18 to 24 inches, transplanted, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10, \$12 per 100.

Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield as regular and large income after they attain the bearing age, which is at 7 to 10 years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich alluvial soils produce larger crops. All our trees are grown from very large paper-shell nuts gathered from two trees isolated from all others. Their flowers, being thus self-fertilized, may reasonably be expected to reproduce identically at the rate of from 60 to 80 per cent. Seedlings grown from nuts gathered in groves where many forms are found, vary greatly in the size and shape of their products. The usual market price for large seed nuts, ranging from 50 to 60 to the pound, is from 50 to 75 cents per pound. The small hard-shelled nuts can be purchased at from 5 to 6 cents per pound. Nuts may be planted in the place where trees are to grow permanently, but experienced Pecan growers of Louisiana advise raising the trees in nursery 1 to 2 years before planting in orchard. It is claimed that whenever the tap-root is cut in transplanting, the tree never bears fruit. A more ridiculous assertion was never made, as it is contrary to all past experience, and the fact is that most of the thousands of bearing Pecan trees have had their tap-roots sometimes reduced to a few inches in length. Four-and-5-year-old trees seldom survive transplanting, if their tap-root has not been reduced when 1-year-old seedlings in nursery rows. Lateral roots are produced, and trees thus treated seldom fail in transplanting. But as the price of trees increases with age, and 1- or 2-year seedlings cost less, and transplant readily, we advise securing the latter sizes, and if the tap-root is too long to suit the depth of the hole it can be reduced without endangering the future fruitfulness of the tree. Plant trees 30 to 40 feet apart.



Japan Walnut (*Juglans Sieboldii*) at Fruitland

Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

Root-cutting Plants, 50 cents for 10, \$2 per 100,
\$15 per 1,000.

As a preventive for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during fall and winter, and with Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring and summer. The spraying will be found very beneficial.

Cultural Directions

The same as for Red Raspberries.

Minnewaski. Long, oblong, and of good quality; a very profuse bearer, and canes exceedingly vigorous.

Ohmer. A very large and good berry; ripens very late and is very prolific.

Wilson's Early. Growth somewhat trailing; berry very large, sweet, very good; very prolific bearer; early; begins to ripen end of May. A well-known variety in the North; it has been very largely planted.

DEWBERRIES

Price, 50 cents for 10, \$2 per 100.

Austin's Improved. Origin Texas. After three years' trial we can unhesitatingly pronounce this the best Dewberry for this climate. Fruit very large; subacid, vinous; of second quality. Enormous bearer. Ripe 8 to 10 days ahead of other varieties. The most profitable market variety we have ever grown. Canes healthy, and stands our hottest summers.

RASPBERRIES

Price, 50 cents for 10, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Cultural Directions

Upright Growing Varieties, or Red. The soil should be rich and well worked.

For Field Culture. Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 4 feet in the row, or 5 feet apart each way. In July, after the crop is harvested, remove all the canes which have produced fruit, and cut back the new canes to 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and become self-supporting. During winter give liberal manuring and good working.

Caps. Plant further apart in the row, as they propagate from the tips of the canes, bent down. They should not be pruned until winter, and cut at the bend of the cane. Remove the old canes entirely.

For Garden Culture. Plant the red varieties 4 feet apart, and the caps 6 feet, and train to stakes. The summer pruning of the red varieties may be done if stakes are not used; otherwise omitted. Large yields of fruit can be expected only if the plants are well manured and thoroughly cultivated. Cotton seed compost, cotton seed meal, or pure ground bone are all desirable fertilizers, and should be applied liberally during winter or early spring.

Plants cannot be supplied before November 15.

Cuthbert. After several years' trial, this proves one of the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit red; large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May, and continues for several weeks.

Golden Queen. Fruit golden yellow, similar in quality to Cuthbert, to which it is evidently a close relation. Its fine color attracts the eye. Prolific; stands our summers.

Loudon. Fruit large, rich crimson; excellent quality; very productive, and stands the southern climate without injury; is a good shipper, as berries do not crumble.

Shaffer. Of vigorous and rampant growth. An excellent market variety; berry large and good, but of an unattractive reddish color; prolific and hardy. Of the cap class; ripens late. Plants stand our driest summers.

STRAWBERRIES

Prices of strong plants tied in bunches of 25:
50 cents per 100, \$4 per 1,000. Special prices for large lots.

Cultural Directions

A deep, rich, sandy loam is the most desirable; still, with proper work and manure, any soil not too wet or arid may be made to yield large crops.

For Field Culture, use from 15 to 25 two-horse loads of manure per acre. This should be well plowed under and the soil well pulverized before planting. A top-dressing of hardwood-ashes or bone-meal should be applied during February. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the spring following, but a large crop is only certain the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, so that one field may take the place as the other is plowed up. Plants may be set in rows 3 feet by 1, and this will require 14,520 plants for one acre.

For Family Use, the plants can be cultivated in hills, with the rows sufficiently apart to cultivate the ground thoroughly, or along garden walks. Manure the ground well, and plow deep before planting. Well-decomposed stable manure will make a luxuriant growth, but to induce a large yield of fruit, a liberal supply of potash must be added. Either hardwood-ashes (20 to 40 bushels), muriate of potash (300 pounds), or ground bone (500 pounds) per acre will return a good profit. Put a top-dressing of cottonseed between the plants as soon as set in fall. Leave this all winter, and fork it in during March. After the crop is gathered, keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. If you expect a large yield of fruit, give the soil liberal manuring, and cut off the runners as fast as they appear. This will increase the size of the plants, and from these large stools or bushes a crop of fine berries may be expected.

We have tested hundreds of varieties, and find but few that will give general satisfaction. Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils.

Mulching. After a thorough working of the soil early in the spring, the ground may be covered with a coat of straw or leaves; let this remain during the fruiting period, then remove, and keep the beds well worked and free from weeds during the balance of the year.

Sex of Blossoms. The blossoms of most varieties are perfect or bi-sexual, and are termed *staminate*, but some varieties destitute of stamens are imperfect and are termed *pistillate*. The latter are, as a rule, the most productive if planted near perfect-flowering sorts; otherwise they will not produce fruit. Plant three rows of a good pistillate variety, then three rows of a perfect or staminate sort, and so on. **Enhance, Hoffman, Michel, and Tennessee Prolific** are good

STRAWBERRIES, continued

pollenizers, but care must be taken to keep the runners of each variety from encroaching upon the others.

Ordering Plants. We cannot fill orders for plants at the prices quoted until early in November, and providing that the condition of soil admits of being dug with safety. To fill orders for plants before the last crop of runners is well rooted entails the loss of three plants where one is secured. We request our patrons not to have plants forwarded until the weather is sufficiently cool, and the soil in good order to plant with safety.

Leading market varieties in **CAPITALS.**

Varieties marked (S.) are *staminate*, or with perfect blossoms.

Those marked (P.) are *pistillate*, or with imperfect blossoms.

BESSIE. (S.) Large, crimson, firm; excellent flavor; resembles Sharpless; plant very vigorous.

BEVERLY. (S.) Large, irregular in shape; deep red, colors evenly; quality very good; foliage healthy; a fancy market sort.

BIG BOB. (S.) Very large; deep red, somewhat irregular; sweet; best in rich, sandy land. An all-around good berry.

Enhance. (S.) Large, irregular; dark crimson; firm, good quality; very productive.

H. W. Beecher. (S.) Large to very large; dark red, colors evenly; firm, very good; very productive; midseason; plant very robust; valuable.

Howell No. 2. (S.) Under high cultivation this produces enormous berries of very good quality.

HOFFMAN. (S.) Large to very large; ripens earliest of all berries; colors evenly and carries well; quality very good; very vigorous, and stands the summer well. Origin Charleston, S. C. Remarkably successful in the coast region. Can supply this variety

in very large quantities. The most profitable early variety for this section. Matures two weeks in advance of Wilson's Albany.

LADY THOMPSON. (S.) Large, usually round; light scarlet; colors evenly, and berries are of regular size; firm, sweet, quality best; as early as the earliest, and a prolific bearer; plants strong and healthy.

May King. (S.) Berry medium; bright scarlet, firm; early and of best quality, but not very prolific. Requires high cultivation. A fine family berry.

MICHEL. (S.) Medium, regular and globular; colors evenly, dark red; quality very good; very prolific, and ripens very early. In some sections it is the earliest of all varieties. Foliage healthy, plants robust. A valuable early variety for shipping.

MRS. CLEVELAND. (S.) Very large, regular in shape; good quality; plant healthy and prolific; an excellent berry for family use.

Parker Earle. Large; deep red; soft, excellent quality and very profuse bearer, but requires very high cultivation.

SHARPLESS. (S.) Very large, irregular; deep red; sweet, and of very good flavor; vigorous grower and prolific. A valuable market variety, as the berries are uniformly large.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC. (S.) Large; dark red; flesh red, firm; berries average, even in size; quality very good; a vigorous grower and an excellent pollenizer.

TUBBS. (S.) Large; deep red; best quality; productive and healthy growth. This is considered as a rival of the Wilson's Albany.

WILSON'S ALBANY. (S.) Large, always regular; high flavor, subacid; prolific; vigorous grower. No variety combines more good qualities. In 1857 we received 6 plants from Mr. Wilson, and our present stock is directly descended from these plants.

Miscellaneous Fruits

ELAEAGNUS—JAPAN OLEASTER

(Gumi Fruit of the Japanese)

Price, pot-grown plants, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Elaeagnus edulis. A low-growing shrub. Our specimens, about 8 feet high and 10 feet spread, have



Japan Oleaster (*Elaeagnus edulis*)
at Fruitland

for a number of years produced immense quantities of fruit, which ripens here early in May, and continues through a period of four weeks. Fruit about one-third inch in length, oblong; bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is well worthy of cultivation, both for ornament and for its fruit, which is juicy and edible, with a sharp, rather pungent, agreeable flavor; makes a beautiful jelly. Foliage light green, silvered beneath. Flowers fragrant. Plant perfectly hardy, almost evergreen.

Elaeagnus Simonii (Simon's Oleaster). Fruit larger than *edulis*; matures here in March. Owing to its early blooming properties, the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts. The plant is an evergreen and is very ornamental.

ERYBOTRYA (LOQUAT)

(Biwa of the Japanese)

One-year-old plants (pot-grown), 20 cents each, \$1.75 for 10, \$15 per 100; two-year-old plants (pot-grown), 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Japan Medlar. Trees of medium height, with long, glossy leaves, which are evergreen; flowers white, in spikes, and produced in winter; fruit of the size of a Wild Goose plum, round or oblong, bright yellow, and produced in clusters; subacid and refreshing.

ERYOBOTRYA, continued

Maturity from end of February to April. Not fruitful north of Charleston, but tree otherwise perfectly hardy here. This fruit is well adapted to the coast belt.

Giant Japan Medlar. Very large fruit and very very early bearer. Grafted plants, 50 cents each.

MULBERRIES

25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Hicks' Everbearing. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

Downing's. Fruit of a rich, subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winters of western and middle states.

OLIVES

Pot-grown plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 25 cents each; 24 to 30 inches, 50 cents each.

Picholine. A variety much esteemed in California for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus

bearing a crop annually. Makes excellent oil, and stands as the best for pickling.

Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

POMEGRANATES

25 cents each.

Purple-Seeded, or Spanish Ruby. Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh purplish crimson, sweet, and of best quality.

PAW-PAW (Asimina triloba)

4-foot trees, 25 cents each; 6-foot, 50 cents each.

Custard Apple. A small tree, bearing an oblong fruit; yellow, with sweet pulp. Thrives best in rich soil.

QUINCES

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Angers. Large, pear-shaped. Thrifty; on own roots.

GRAPES**Native Varieties**

Nothing but varieties that have stood severe tests are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of some twenty additional varieties.

Our stock consists of upwards of 100,000 extra strong 1- and 2-year-old vines.

PRICE OF ASSORTMENTS—OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES

10 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use \$1 00
100 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use 8 00

The prices quoted are for very strong and healthy vines. Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upwards.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Large, dark red. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Black Defiance. Bunch large; berry large, black with a fine bloom, sweet, vinous and juicy. Ripens late. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

Berckmans (cross of Clinton and Delaware). Bunch larger than Delaware, but not as compact; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Maturity, middle to end of July. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large, reddish, skin thin; quality best; an excellent early table or market grape; vigorous. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Catawba. Bunches and berries large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. Failed to yield good crops for many years, but of late seems to do better in some localities. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berries medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very

healthy; very prolific, and more free from disease than any other variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

Diana. Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac; sweet; very productive. Ripens about August 15 to 25. 15c. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable grapes for the mountain regions. 10 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100.

Ives. Bunches very large; berries large, blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Very hardy and popular as a wine grape. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Moore's Diamond. Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp, and of very good quality. Yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Worden. Seedling of Concord, which it resembles. Berries larger, and ripens a little earlier. Quality very good. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA, or VULPINA**(Bullace, or Muscadine Type)**

This type is purely southern, and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all diseases. The fruit never decays. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in the rows, trained on arbor or trellis, and never trim. *All two years old, once transplanted.*

Scuppernon. Old favorite; too well known to need description. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries, black

and of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures end of Sept. to end of Oct., or four to six weeks later than Scuppernon. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Ornamental Department

Deciduous Shrubs

NONE BUT DESIRABLE VARIETIES OFFERED

We will supply 10 shrubs, in 10 varieties, our selection, for \$1 50
We will supply 100 shrubs, in 25 or 50 varieties, our selection, for 10 00

Althaea frutex

(ROSE OF SHARON)

These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties lately introduced are nearly all of dwarf growth, and their flowers are greatly superior to the old sorts. Their colors include white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet, mottled. Double and single. Grafted plants, 25 cts. ; \$2 for 10.

Berberis Thunbergii

(BARBERRY)

A dwarf Japanese variety; small foliage, changing to red in fall. Valuable as an ornamental hedge. 25 cts.

Callicarpa Americana fructo-albo

This is a white-fruited form of the beautiful native shrub known as French Mulberry. The berries are produced in clusters, and are exceedingly showy from Sept. until Dec. 25 cts.

Calycanthus Praecox, or Chimonanthus fragrans

(SWEET SHRUB)

A Japanese variety; very early in spring; flowers yellowish white; very fragrant. 25 cts.

Chilopsis

(FLOWERING WILLOW)

25 cents each.

Linearis. Tall-growing shrub from southwest Texas, and which is well adapted to this climate. Leaves linear; flowers very showy, in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Tube lilac; end of corolla mottled deep lilac, with two yellow stripes in center of tube. A most valuable shrub, which blooms almost continually throughout the summer.

Linearis alba. A new white-flowering variety, lately discovered near Laredo, Texas.

Linearis lilacina. Tube white and lilac; lobes clear lilac, mottled and striped darker lilac; inside pure white, with two yellow stripes

Citrus trifoliata

(HARDY LEMON)

Bushy plants, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

A hardy variety of Lemon. As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, is very bushy and thorny; foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but here not an evergreen. Flowers appear in great profusion early in spring, and a second and third crop is produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes a showy garden feature. A grand hedge plant.

Clerodendron fragrans

A low-growing shrub, foliage emitting an unpleasant odor when bruised; flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose; very fragrant; stems die back during winter. Blooms from July until frost. 25 cts.



Citrus trifoliata

Cydonia Japonica

(JAPAN QUINCE)

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

These are among the first spring-blooming shrubs, flowers appearing before the leaves. Some varieties are of straggling growth, and should be kept pruned in any form desired. Some of these produce medium, sized fruit, which makes good jelly.

Japonica (Firebush). Bright red flowers, which last for a long period, making a most brilliant display. A fine hedge plant.

Umbellicata. Flowers pale flesh; produces an abundance of fruit.

Deutzia

25 cents each.

Gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory.

Pride of Rochester. Double, white, back of petals pink; large panicles, and blooms early.

Elaeagnus edulis

(See page 17)

A Japanese shrub, with under surface of leaves silvery. Produces edible berries. 25 cts.

Exochorda grandiflora

(SPIRAEA)

A tall and handsome shrub from North China. Flowers pure white, large and produced profusely. Blooms in April. We recommend this highly.

Forsythia viridissima

(GOLDEN BELL)

Flowers golden yellow; produced in greatest profusion early in March. 25 cts.

Genista Andreana

This plant has created a sensation in Europe, where it was offered in 1892 for the first time. It is a Scotch Broom with red and yellow flowers, and has already become very popular for forcing, although the plant is hardy here. Flowers on long bunches; ground color of corolla is golden yellow; lower and lateral petals with a crimson border. This plant is in full bloom during April, and is most attractive. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.



Hypericum Moserianum at Fruitland

HYDRANGEA

Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

SECTION I.—HORTENSIS GROUP

(With Globose Heads)

All require a shady, and where practicable, a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable, according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color.

Otaksa. An improved variety of Hortensis; flower heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.



Hydrangeas, Thomas Hogg and Japonica, at Fruitland

Otaksa Monstrosa. A very large-flowered variety; much larger than *Otaksa*. Beautiful rose color, shaded white. Free bloomer. Recently introduced.

Ramis pictis, or Red-branched. With dark purple stems, and large heads of rose or pale blue flowers, with lighter center.

Rosea. Vigorous habit; flower-heads shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color bright rose-red.

Thomas Hogg. Best white flowering variety of this group. Flowers last several weeks.

SECTION II.—JAPANESE GROUP

(With Cymose, or Flat Heads)

Japonica. Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

SECTION III.—JAPANESE GROUP

(With Heads in Panicles)

Paniculata grandiflora. Produces immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub.

Hypericum

(ST. JOHN'S WORT)

Thrive well in shady spots or poor soil. Commences to bloom in May and continues until frost.

Moserianum. Dwarf, almost creeping plant; flowers yellow; very large, 2 inches in diameter. Free blooming; a most excellent variety.

Multiflorum. Flowers smaller, and a more upright grower than *Moserianum*.

Lagerstroemia

(CRAPE MYRTLE)

25 cents each.

Indica alba. White; a desirable variety; blooms when 18 inches high.

New Crimson. Vivid crimson.



Spiræa Anthony Waterer at Fruitland

Lycium

(MATRIMONY VINE)

Barbarum. A shrub with slender branches and small purplish flowers. In autumn it is covered with bright orange-red berries. 25 cts.

Chinense. Differs from above in stronger growth. 25 cts.

LILAC. See *Syringa*

Lonicera

(BUSH HONEYSUCKLE)

25 cents each.

Belgica (Belgian Honeysuckle). Of bushy growth. Flowers pink; profuse bloomer. Excellent.

Fragrantissima Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in the early spring, and continue to bloom for a long time.

Phylomelæ. Flowers rosy pink. Blooms in the early spring.

Sempervirens. Flowers of beautiful scarlet outside and yellow inside. Blooms in April. A very desirable evergreen variety.

Neviusia Alabamensis

A very scarce native shrub, with alternate leaves and spreading branches. Belongs to the rose family; flowers white, showy in April. 25 cts.

Philadelphus

(SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE)

25 cents each.

Aurea (Golden-Leaved Syringa). Of medium growth; foliage golden yellow, which it keeps the entire season. A valuable variety.

Dianthiflorus. Semi-double.

Gordonii. White; large; blooms late.

Grandiflorus. Very large flowers.

Primulæflora. Flowers white, semi-double.

Souvenir de Billard. Very large flowers in racemes.

Pyrus Salicifolius

(WEeping WILLOW-LEAVED PEAR)

Of medium growth and weeping habit; leaves narrow, silvery; very ornamental. Trees are grafted on 4-foot stems. 50 cts.

Punica Granatum

(POMEGRANATE)

25 cents each.

Alba. Double white.

Legrelli, or variegata. Double-flowering, variegated; very handsome.

Rubra. Double red.

SPIRÆA

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

SPRING BLOOMERS

Opulifolia aurea. Leaves golden yellow; flowers white.

Thunbergii. Dwarf; flowers white, very early in spring. This variety is suitable for a low hedge for cemetery lots. \$10 per 100.

Van Houttei. Large white flowers.

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS

Anthony Waterer. Of very dwarf growth; 2 to 3 feet; flower heads almost twice as large as *Bumalda*, and of a deep pink color. If the flowers are cut off as soon as they commence to fade, the plant will bloom throughout the entire season.

Billardii. Flowers in spikes, deep pink.

Bumalda. Of very dwarf growth; flowers deep pink, in umbels, and variegated foliage.

Callosa atrosanguinea. Very dark red.

Callosa macrophylla. Red.

Fontenaysi alba. Resembles *Billardii*, but with spikes of white flowers.

Frœbeli. A fine, free-blooming sort; flowers rose-colored, in panicles.

Semperflorens rosea. Flowers in spikes; light rose.



Double Lilacs

Syringa (LILAC) Grafted

25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Among our most valuable early spring-blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:

Charles X. Reddish purple; best sort for forcing.
Gloria rupella. Light red.
Souvenir de L. Spath. Violet-scarlet.

NEW DOUBLE LILACS

The new double varieties are especially desirable, both for their beautiful flowers and the length of their blooming periods.

Lemoinei. Reddish purple.
Leon Simon. Bluish crimson.
Mathieu de Dombasle. Reddish mauve.
Pyramidalis. Azure-rose, carmine in bud.
Renoncule. Azure-mauve.

Syringa Japonica (JAPANESE LILAC)

A new species from Japan, and found there in the northern islands. It grows to a tree of 15 to 20 feet in height. Flowers creamy white, in long thyrses, flowering during midsummer. 25 cts

Symphoricarpus

25 cents each.

Glomerata Texana A form of the Indian Currant, of more compact growth; berries larger.

Racemosa (Snowberry). Produces large white berries, hanging on the plant throughout part of the winter.

Tamarix

25 cents each.

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance; an excellent plant for sea-walls.

Gallica. Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

Plumosa, or Japonica. Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; a fine new plant.

Viburnum

(SNOWBALL)

Opulis sterilis. Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers; a favorite old shrub. 25 cts.

Dentatum (American Arrow-wood). A bushy sort. Flowers white. Blooms in April. 25 cts.

Plicatum (Japanese Snowball). A beautiful variety, of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms in April. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Vitex

(CHASTE or HEMP TREE)

25 to 50 cents each.

Agnus Castus. This is a valuable shrub or low-growing tree. Flowers are in spikes, lilac in color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

Agnus Castus alba. Same as above, but white-flowering.

Weigela

25 cents each.

Medium-sized shrubs. Profuse and early bloomers. Very desirable.

Amabilis. Dark rose. Blooms spring and fall.

Amabilis alba. White form of above.

Candida. Pure white; excellent.

Madame Coutrier. Deep pink.

Rosea. Rose-colored flowers; profuse bloomer.

Stelznerii. Deep red.

Van Houttii. Crimson.

TWO VALUABLE BOOKS FOR FLORISTS**Ornamental Gardening for Americans**

By Elias A. Long, Landscape Architect. A treatise on beautifying homes, rural districts and cemeteries. A plain and practical work with numerous illustrations and instructions so plain that they may be readily followed. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. \$2.00.

Handbook of Plants and General Horticulture

By Peter Henderson. This new edition comprises about fifty per cent more genera than the former one, and embraces the botanical name, derivation, natural order, etc., together with a short history of the different genera, concise instructions for their propagation and culture, and all the leading local or common English names, together with a comprehensive glossary of botanical and technical terms. Plain instructions are also given for the cultivation of the principal vegetables, fruits and flowers. Cloth, large 8vo. \$4.00.



Specimens of Maple Leaves

Deciduous Trees

We carry in stock a large assortment of trees suitable for shade, streets, parks, avenues, etc. Special quotations will be given for large quantities.

Pruning Deciduous Trees

Before setting out cut off the bruised or broken roots. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base. When the tree has an abundance of roots and a small top or few branches prune very sparingly, but when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. Many persons plant large trees without pruning; this is the cause of their failure to grow. Always dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so that when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. Well-rotted stable-manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil, is the best fertilizer. Always pack the soil well around the tree.

ACER

(MAPLE)

Dasycarpum (White, or Silver Maple). A native species from the northern states, but succeeding admirably South. One of our most desirable and rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green, and silvery white beneath. Comparatively free from insect depredations. It attains a height of 40 to 50 feet.

Trees 5 to 6 ft. high, 25c. each, \$2 for 10.
Trees 8 to 10 ft. high, 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

Negundo, or **Negundo fraxinifolium** (Ash-Leaved Maple, or Box Elder). Of rapid growth and irregular, spreading habit; foliage resembling the Ash. 5 to 6 feet, 25 cts.; 7 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.

Platanoides (Norway Maple). An European species, of compact and rapid growth; foliage deep green, shining. A most desirable shade tree. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Saccharinum (Sugar Maple). Of pyramidal form and fine foliage. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple). A fast-growing variety, with large green leaves and clean, smooth bark. Fine for street planting. 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Wier's Cut-Leaf Silver Maple. A remarkably beautiful variety. Limbs partly drooping. Leaves finely divided. A rapid grower. A most desirable lawn tree. Grafted trees, 5 feet high, 50 cts.

After testing many varieties of Maples we find the above the most desirable for this section.

ing branches; foliage deep green and very smooth bark. A very rare and desirable shade tree which, after 15 years' trial in our grounds, has been entirely free from insect depredations. The picture shows its beautiful shape and character. Plants from 4-inch pots, 3 feet high, 25 cts.; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts.



Celtis Davidiana

(CHINESE NETTLE TREE)

This is the *yenoki* of the Japanese gardens. A rapid-growing tree, with spread-

Celtis Davidiana at Fruitland



Paulownia imperialis at Fruitland

Fraxinus

(ASH)

American White. A fine, native shade tree; of rapid growth. Desirable for parks or street planting. Prune close when transplanting. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each; \$2 for 10; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 10 to 12 feet, \$1 each.

European White. A tall tree of rapid growth, more rounded in shape than the American. It also has larger and greener leaves. Also requires close pruning when transplanted. 6 to 7 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 10 feet, \$1 each.

Liriodendron Tulipifera

(TULIP TREE)

A native tree of tall, pyramidal habit and rapid growth; one of the finest American trees. Flowers pale yellow and green in spring. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts.; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.

MAGNOLIAS

CHINESE VARIETIES

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear.

Conspicua, or Yulan (Chinese White). With large, pure white flowers, which open the latter part of March. This is one of the most desirable of all Magnolias. 2 to 3 feet, bushy, \$1.50.

Purpurea (Chinese Purple). Stocky growth. Large purple flowers, which appear latter part of March. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.

Soulangeana. Of vigorous habit. Flowers large; pink on outside and white inside. Beautiful variety. Blooms in March. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree). Of rapid growth and fine shape. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

Macrophylla. A good-sized tree of rounded growth. Leaves and flowers of immense size. Fine species. 3 feet, 50 cts.

Tripetala (Umbrella Tree). Leaves large, flowers white. 50 cts.

Paulownia imperialis

A rapid-growing tree with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue very fragrant flowers; an excellent shade tree. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts.; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cts.

Peach, Double-Flowering

Beautiful in early spring. Tree attains a height of 12 to 15 feet. 15 cts.

Chrysanthemum (pink),
Double Crimson,

Double Pink,
Double White.

Populus monilifera

(CAROLINA POPLAR)

A rapid-growing, native shade tree; is very largely planted as a street and avenue tree, and is very popular. 5 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Pyrus spectabilis

(CHINESE CRAB APPLE)

A small-sized tree, producing double pink flowers; very handsome in bloom. 20 cts.

Prunus Pissardii

(PERSIAN PURPLE-LEAF PLUM)

The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly. 25 cts.

Sapindus marginatus

(SOAP-BERRY)

A native tree from the southern coast belt; of rapid growth, and with pinnate leaves; flowers white, followed by bright yellow berries, which are retained through the winter. Very desirable. 25 and 50 cts.

Salisburia adiantifolia

(MAIDENHAIR TREE)

A rapid-growing tree, with curious fan-like foliage; erect habit; valuable for avenues and streets. 25 cts.

Salix

(WILLOW)

Babylonica (Common Weeping). A valuable tree. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Annularis, or Ring-Leaved. Of rapid growth, erect, and with leaves singularly curled like a ring. Very odd. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Texas Umbrella Tree at Fruitland (see opposite page)

Texas Umbrella Tree

Melia Azederach Umbraculiformis. A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. 2 years, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Tilia

(LINDEN or LIME)

Americana (American Linden). A fine large-sized tree of rapid growth, with clusters of small, fragrant

yellow flowers in spring. Does well in low situations. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 10 feet, \$1 each.

Ulmus Americana

(AMERICAN WHITE ELM)

A native species of rapid growth and graceful habit; valuable for avenues or street planting. 6 feet, 50 cts.; 8 feet, 75 cts.

Walnut, Black

An excellent native shade tree, and one whose wood is in great demand. 25 and 50 cts.

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

With but few exceptions, all these plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting, and enabling us to ship with less danger of loss from removal.

- 10 Plants, our selection of varieties. \$4 00
- 100 Plants, our selection of 25 or 50 varieties 25 00

Abelia rupestris

A small shrub, with numerous pale pink, tubular flowers. 25 to 50 cts.

Ardisia crenata

A dwarf-growing shrub, with dark, shining leaves. Its beauty consists in a profusion of very showy berries, which are retained during winter and until May. Succeeds best in a shady situation near a building. Is only hardy southward.

Rubra. With red berries, 50 cts.; without berries, 25 cts.

Alba. With white berries, 50 cts.; without berries, 25 cts.

Aucuba

(GOLD-DUST TREE)

This genus contains both male and female plants; if the latter are planted near male plants, they produce a profusion of red berries, which make these plants very attractive; succeed best in a shady situation. 25 cts. each; 5 varieties, our selection, \$1.

Himalaica. Leaves green, sinuated.

Japonica (male). Leaves spotted yellow.

Picta (female). Leaves broadly variegated.

Dentata (female). Leaves serrated.

“ *variegata*. Leaves serrated and variegated.

Berberis Japonica

This splendid plant thrives best in a shady situation, as on the north side of a house; foliage very broad, with 5 pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes, during February and March, followed with dark purple berries; a magnificent shrub. 25 cts.; large plants, 50 cts.

Cerasus

Two years old, from open ground and pots, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10. Strong plants, from open ground, 50 cents.

These are valuable shrubs; their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful, broad, shiny foliage, and



Berberis Japonica at Fruitland

easy cultivation, and they thrive in any ordinarily good soil. For massing or single specimens few plants possess more advantages.

Bertini. Foliage very broad.

Colchica. Foliage dark green.

Laurocerasus (English Laurel). Foliage broad, light green.

Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel). With narrow leaves and compact growth; a very desirable plant. Pot-grown, 3 yrs., 25 cts.; 4 yrs., 50 cts.

Rotundifolia. Leaves broad, round.

Chamaerops Fortunei

(CHUSAN FAN PALMETTO)

The hardiest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental. Does best in a rich and partially shaded situation. Strong plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cts. each.

Cleyera Japonica

A shrub of medium height: foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, and delightfully fragrant, rivaling in this the popular Tea Olive. The flowers are followed by red berries, which are retained all winter. 25 and 50 cts.



Magnolia grandiflora at Fruitland

Elaeagnus

(JAPAN OLEASTER)

25 and 50 cents each.

We can not too highly recommend these beautiful shrubs, which are perfectly hardy, do not require very rich soil, and are not affected by either extreme heat or cold. The variegated foliage varieties are exceedingly showy.

Frederici variegata. A dwarf shrub with undulated leaves, bright yellow center, margined green; new.

Japonica macrophylla. Leaves very large, undulated; clear green on upper side, silvery white on under side; a showy shrub.

Pungens variegata. Leaves margined white.

Pungens maculata. Leaves with broad yellow blotches.

Simoni. Foliage elongated; silvery on under side; of compact growth.

Escallonia Montevidensis

Profuse blooming shrub; flowers white, in umbels, produced during summer; a showy shrub. 25 and 50 cts.

Gardenia

(CAPE JASMINE)

All pot-grown, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10.

Florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Fortunei. Flowers larger than Florida.

Radicans. Dwarf, trailing; foliage smaller than above; flowers white, very fragrant.

Ilex

(HOLLY)

We have a large collection of these desirable plants, which are conspicuous by the various forms and colorings of their foliage. Any ordinary soil suits them, and a group of a few of the most distinct sorts forms a pleasing feature in the garden. We offer several varieties, all grafted and imported plants, 10 to 12 inches high, at 50 cts. each, or \$4 for 10.

Illicium Anisatum

(ANISE TREE)

The leaves, when bruised, give a pungent anise odor; fine ornamental tree. 25 and 50 cts.

Jasminum Reevesii

Shrub with fragrant yellow flowers. 25c.

Laurus nobilis

(LAUREL)

Apollo's, or Spice Laurel; leaves very aromatic. 25 and 50 cts.

Ligustrum

(PRIVET)

Amurense. From Amoor river; very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. Plants are also desirable for single specimens, or for windbreaks; for latter, plant 8 to 10 feet apart. 25 cts. [See under head of "Hedge Plants," page 31.]

Coreacum volutum. Dwarf habit; leaves recurved. 25 cts.

Excelsum superbum. (New.) Tall growth; leaves beautifully variegated; stands the summer to perfection. An excellent new plant. 50 cts.

Japonicum. Attains a height of 25 feet; foliage broad, glossy; berries purple-black. 25 and 50 cts.

Macrophyllum. A robust-growing variety, with immense dark green leaves. Very attractive. Strong plants, 50 cts.

Marginatum aureum. A vigorous-growing variety, with large leaves, beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. Strong plants, 50 cts.

Napalensis (Nepal). Dwarf habit; leaves more oval than Japonica; panicles of white flowers; berries purple-brown, long. 25 and 50 cts.

Ovalifolium. Growth erect; leaves larger than Amurense, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West as California Privet. 25 cts.

Magnolias

Grandiflora. The king of the southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. Pot-grown, 1 foot, 50 cts. We can also supply plants from open ground. 1 foot, 25 cts.; 2 feet, 50 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, all leaves should be cut off from open-ground-grown plants.

Magnolias, continued

Grandiflora gloriosa. A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 2 yrs., grafted plants, \$1; 1 yr., 50 cts.

Magnolia fuscata (Banana Shrub). A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance. Plants 8 to 10 inches, 25 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts. All pot-grown.

Metrosideros speciosa

(BOTTLE BUSH)

A handsome shrub; flowers scarlet, in crowded spikes; blooms more or less during the summer. Should be protected from cold winter winds. 25 cts.

Myrtus floraplana

(DOUBLE MYRTLE)

A beautiful evergreen with small glossy green leaves. Flowers double; pure white and very fragrant. 25 cts.

Olea

Fragrans (Tea, or Sweet Olive). One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory shrub for northern florists, it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture, and especially desirable as a window plant. We offer the largest stock in the United States. Several sizes, 25 and 50 cts.

Illicifolia (*Osmanthus Aquifolium*). A beautiful shrub allied to the *Olea fragrans*. With prickly-toothed leaves; dark green. Flowers white, like the Tea Olive, but will stand more cold. 25 and 50 cts.

Pittosporum tobira

A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming into fanciful shapes; flowers fragrant. 1 foot, 25 cts.

Quercus Suber

(CORK OAK)

A valuable shade tree, growing in comparatively poor soil. Trees grown in open ground do not transplant successfully. We offer plants from 3-inch pots, 18 to 24 inches, at 25 cts. each, or \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. The Cork Oak, being well adapted to the southern states, can be planted with the certainty of the bark becoming a valuable product.

Rhododendron Ponticum

These do well in this section when planted in a rich, loamy soil, and should be shaded from the afternoon sun. We offer a fine lot of unnamed seedlings, several shades of pinks and purples. Fine plants, 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Ruscus aculeatus

(BUTCHER'S BROOM)

A dwarf evergreen, with acute or spiny leaves, and producing numerous red berries, which are retained during winter. 25 cts.

Sophora speciosa

A shrub, native of Texas. Leaves obovoid. Flowers purple, very fragrant. Plants from 4-inch pots, 50 cts.

Thea bohea

(CHINESE TEA PLANT)

A beautiful shrub, with large white flowers and yellow anthers, giving it much resemblance to Single Camellia. 25 cts.

Viburnum

Odoratissimum. (Chinese.) Fragrant; broad leaves and compact shrub; flowers white. 25 cts.

Tinus, or Laurustinus. A popular white-flowering shrub; blooms profusely. 25 cts.

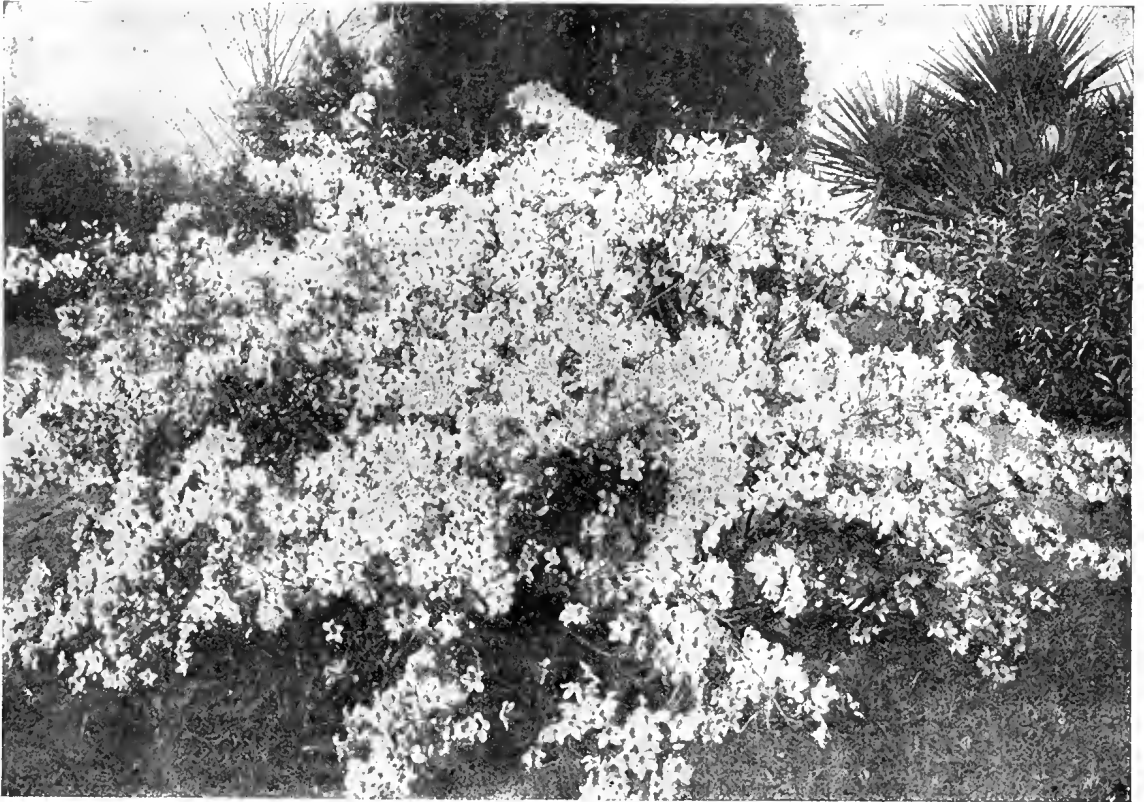
Suspensum. Flowers creamy white; resembles the trailing arbutus; blooms early in the spring; of low growth. 25 cts.

Yucca gloriosa

A beautiful ornamental foliage and flowering plant. Its sword-like foliage and tall, branched spikes of large, fragrant, creamy white flowers make it an effective plant for the lawn. Desirable for urns and jardinières in exposed positions. 25 and 50 cents.



Viburnum at Fruitland



Azalea Indica at Fruitland

Camellia Japonica

PRICES OF HOME-CROWN PLANTS WITHOUT FLOWER BUDS:

COLORED VARIETIES ONLY—10 inches high, more or less branched, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

We have in stock upwards of 5,000 plants two years old. All are in thrifty condition, and include the best varieties in the trade. Our specimen plants, which are all grown in open ground, are from 3 to 12 feet high, and consist of 150 varieties. We have, therefore, excellent opportunities of testing their relative merits. Camellias are hardy in this section, but much further north they should be treated as conservatory plants.

For open ground. A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is the most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf-mold better results may be expected. The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March.

For conservatories. Use a potting compost of peat, leaf-mold and good loam, and give ample drainage. When in growth they require an abundance of water and frequent syringing of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed, except during excessively cold weather, which would injure extending buds. Dropping of buds is caused from plants becoming too dry or from over-watering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.

The colors range in all shades of red, from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencillings, mottlings, etc.

IMPORTED CAMELLIAS

These are bushy and shapely plants, a large proportion being usually well set with flower buds, but the latter are seldom in stock after January 1. Prices refer to plants with or without flower buds.

DOUBLE WHITE—15 inches high, \$1; 18 to 20 inches, \$1.50; 24 inches, \$2.

COLORED VARIETIES—15 inches high, \$1; 18 to 20 inches, \$1.25; 24 inches, \$1.50.

Azalea Indica

PRICES OF PLANTS, HOME-CROWN, BUSHY

6 to 8 inches high, with flower buds, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 10 to 12 inches high, with flower buds, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Collections of 50 plants in 25 varieties, 6 to 8 inches, \$7.50; collections of 50 plants in 25 varieties, 10 to 12 inches, \$12.

We have upwards of one hundred varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purplish, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single

Azalea Indica, continued

and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add all the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer, and lifted in October, when they are in the most healthy condition. Plant in March if intended for open ground.

The engraving on page 28, from photograph taken at Fruitland Nurseries, well shows the superb proportions to which Indian Azaleas may be grown in this latitude. It will be noted, too, that they cover themselves with flowers in the same prodigal fashion set by the diminutive bushes with which our more northern customers are familiar.

A well-fed, tended and pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year, as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. We believe that by following the hints given above, any of our southern customers may own specimens as fine as the one illustrated. Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but succeed best in a somewhat shady situation and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf-mold. They are of the greatest value for all purposes, either for massing or as single specimens in open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or rooms.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days, and then plunge the pots in open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for winter blooming in conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather, and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat and half leaf-mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

IMPORTED PLANTS

These are beautiful plants, all grafted and with bushy crowns, well set with flower buds. Colors include white, all shades of red, variegated, etc. For forcing or blooming in conservatories, no plants are more desirable; also for open ground planting.

- Plants with crowns 8 to 10 inches in diameter 75 cts. each.
- Plants with crowns 10 to 12 inches in diameter \$1 each.
- Larger specimen plants \$1.50 each.

Climbers

Price, except where noted, 25 cents each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.

Akebia quinata
(FIVE-LEAVED AKEBIA)

A Japanese climber, with reddish purple flowers in early spring.

Ampelopsis Japonica
(JAPAN, or BOSTON IVY)

Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. 15 cts.

Antigonon leptopus
(ROSA DE MONTANA, or MEXICAN ROSE)

A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. The stems die down in winter. We can recommend this. Strong plants, from pots, 25 cts. each.

Aristolochia elegans
15 cents each.

One of the best summer climbers; of rapid and dense growth. It bears profusely from July until frost; has handsome and elegant flowers of a rich dark color.

Stems die back in winter, and roots should be covered with straw as a protection during excessively cold weather.

Bignonia
(JAPAN TRUMPET VINE)

Grandiflora. Superb climber; flowers very showy, deep orange; blooms nearly all summer.
Hybrida. Dark blood-red flowers. Good bloomer.

Clematis paniculata

Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant, and the foliage is handsome; a most desirable new climber of shrubby habit, and perfectly hardy.

Hedera (IVY)
15 cents each.

Algeriensis. With very rich leaves.
Hibernica. Irish.

Aurantia. Leaves triangular and three-lobed; grayish green, with lighter shade; yellow berries.

The above succeed quite well here, while few of the varieties cultivated further north are of any value for this climate.



Spray of Honeysuckle

Jasminum

25 cents each.

Fruticans. Flowers yellow. Evergreen.

Nudiflorum. A desirable deciduous variety. Produces yellow blooms in great abundance during March.

Officinalis. White, sweet-scented flowers in April. A popular old variety.

Jasmine, Double Carolina

(GELSEMIUM)

A subvariety of the native species, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring, and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in a conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Kadsura Japonica

A hardy evergreen climber, with whitish flowers during summer. Large, oblong leaves. Suitable for training against walls.

Lonicera

(HONEYSUCKLE)

Aurea reticulata. Golden netted: a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant.

Belgica (Belgian). Pink flowers; very sweet, profuse, and an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush.

Matsea glabra, or Manettia

A rapid-growing climber, with scarlet tubular flowers, produced in great profusion. The stems are killed down every winter; the roots require a covering of leaves in winter. 15 cts.

Passiflora

Arc-en-ciel. Flowers large; center white and citron-colored, with outer circle dark. An excellent and rapid-growing variety.

Constance Elliott. Similar in habit to above, but flowers pure white.

Rhynchospermum

Jasminoides (African Jasmine). Evergreen, with white, fragrant flowers in April and May; a valuable hardy climber. 25 cts.

Variegatum. With variegated leaves. 25 cts.

Roses

Several varieties of Noisette. 25 cts. (See under head of "Roses.")

Solanum jasminoides grandiflora

(POTATO VINE)

Free blooming and rapid grower; flowers white; evergreen. 15 cts.

Wistaria

Sinensis alba. A white-flowered variety; a beautiful, graceful climber.

Sinensis fl. pl. (Double Purple). A double variety; rather shy bloomer, but at times covered with long racemes of flowers. See picture below.

Frutescens magnifica. Flowers in long tassels, pale blue; blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous.



Wistaria Sinensis at Fruitland



Amoor River Privet Hedge

Ornamental Hedge Plants

Cape Jasmine

12 to 15 inches, from 4-inch pots, \$7.50 for 50, \$15 per 100; 3-inch pots, \$10 per 100.

Citrus trifoliata

(JAPAN HARDY LEMON)

Prices of plants, 2 years, 12 inches and up, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 3 years old, bushy, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes, far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. So far it has been free from insect depredations. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set 2 feet apart.

Cydonia Japonica

(JAPAN QUINCE)

A most desirable deciduous hedge plant. The flowers vary from red to several shades of pink, appearing early in the spring, before the leaves start into growth. Strong 3-yr. plants, \$10 per 100.

Ligustrum Amurense

(AMOOR RIVER PRIVET)

Strong plants, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and ap-

pearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in northern sections under the name of California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the Amoor Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year. We have cultivated this plant since 1866, and during that time have propagated and sold immense quantities for planting hedges, which are now to be found in every section of the southern states. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina, and is equally successful in south Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is, therefore, the most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. After plants are set, cut back to 8 to 10 inches, in order to make a dense hedge.

Polyantha Roses

These make very ornamental hedges of low growth. Well adapted for cemetery lots, as they are in constant bloom from early spring until frost. \$5 for 50, \$10 per 100.

Clothilde Soupert. White, with rose center. Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed.

Marie Favie. Pale rose, changing to white. Flowers 1 inch in diameter. Of all the Polyantas, this is the most desirable for hedges, as it blooms most profusely from early spring until frost, and is hardy in the northern states.

These Roses may be planted 2 feet apart.

The Spraying of Plants

By E. G. Lodeman. A very timely book that can be safely recommended to all horticulturists and fruit-growers. Cloth, 8vo. \$1.

Coniferous Evergreens

We believe that we may claim to grow the largest and most varied stock of these plants in the southern states, and especially of such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. The collection of *Biotas* and *Cupressinae*, etc., comprises many new and valuable varieties.

Most of these plants are grown in pots from the time they are propagated, or during part of the year in open ground, and potted off in fall.

Biotas and *Retinosporas*, which always form a mass of fibrous roots, are grown in open ground, but lifted for shipment with the roots in a ball of earth, which reduces the loss in transplanting. We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens, which can only be furnished from open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March.

Prices for plants grown in 4- and 5-inch pots, or from open ground, 50 cts. each.
10 plants, our selection of varieties, \$4.
Large specimens, from open ground, \$1 to \$2 each.

Arborvitae

ASIATIC SECTION

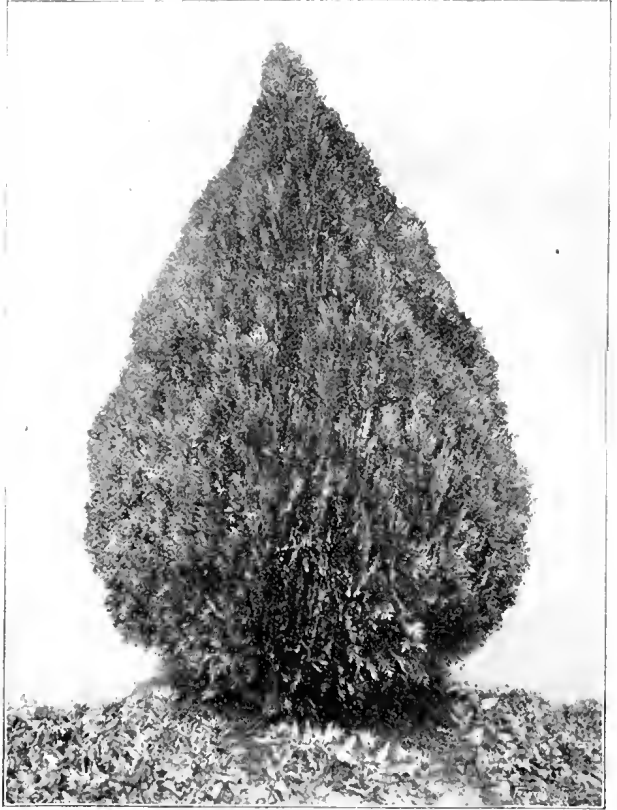
Plants from open ground

Biota aurea (Golden Arborvitae). 6 to 8 feet. This has a golden tint with the green. It makes a dwarf, rounded growth. 12 to 15 inches, 35 cts.; 24 to 30 inches, 75 cts.

Biota aurea nana. A new variety, which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses the old *Biota aurea* where a very dwarf tree is desired.

As an example of the popularity of this variety, we sold over 15,000 plants last season. Plants 10 to 12 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10; 18 inches, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 24 to 30 inches, fine specimens, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Biota aurea conspicua. Another new variety of



Biota aurea nana at Fruitland

similar origin. Growth more erect than the *Aurea*; foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. Plants 15 to 18 inches high, 50 cts.; 24 to 30 inches, 75 cts.; 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each.

Biota aurea pyramidalis. Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact, and of golden hue. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 15 feet in height and is 12 years old. Plants 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts.; 18 to 24 inches, 75 cts.

NOTE.—The three last described subvarieties were selected from a lot of 10,000 seedlings, and are of transcendent value.

Biota semper aurea. A beautiful variety, more golden than *Aurea*; it retains its bright golden hue. Ultimate height, 8 to 10 feet. 35 and 50 cts.

Biota Japonica filiformis. A new Japanese variety, with thread-like foliage; of compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries. Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 feet. Grafted plants, 12 inches high, 50 cts.; 2 feet, \$1.

AMERICAN SECTION

Thuja Lobbii. From California; of rapid growth; deep green foliage; an excellent variety. Ultimate height, 25 to 30 feet. 50 cts.

Thuja globosa. Of spherical and compact growth. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet. 25 to 50 cts.



Biota Japonica filiformis at Fruitland



Cedrus deodara at Fruitland

American Arborvitae, continued

Thuja pumila (Booth's Dwarf). Of dense, rounded habit. Ultimate height, 2 to 3 feet. 25 and 50 cts.

Thuja Reidii. A dwarf variety of slow growth and compact habit. 25 cts.

☞ All the Arborvitae have abundant small roots, and transplant well from open ground.

Cedrus

(CEDAR)

Argentea (African Cedar). Thrives well, and forms a fine tree of compact habit. Foliage of a beautiful glaucous tint. Ultimate height, 25 to 40 feet. 50 cts.

Deodara (The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains). A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading. Perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow an immense stock, 12 to 18 inches, 50 cts.; larger sizes, 75 cts. and \$1.

Cephalotaxus Fortunei

(FORTUNE'S YEW)

Broad-leaved, moderate grower. 10 to 12 feet, 50 and 75 cts.

Cupressus

(CYPRESS)

Of this section we grow many varieties, which are remarkably well adapted to the middle and subtropical sections of the South. All are graceful trees,

varying in habit of growth from feathery, drooping branches to others of a more erect and formal shape.

Excelsa. Erect growth; foliage of ashy hue. 25 to 30 feet. 50 cts.

Funebris (Funeral Cypress). Of rapid growth and graceful habit. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet. 50 cts.

Lawsoniana. Of fine, compact habit; foliage feathery; varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to subvarieties. It sports from seed. Maximum height, 20 to 30 feet. The picture gives a good idea of its general appearance. 25 and 50 cts.

Lusitanica, or *Sinensis pendula* (Cypress of Goa). A graceful variety of glaucous green, with pendent branches; varies in height from 30 to 50 feet. This species sports from seed, and has produced many garden forms, of which the following two are the most conspicuous: 50 cts.

{ *Glauca*, with foliage of ashy green. 50 cts.

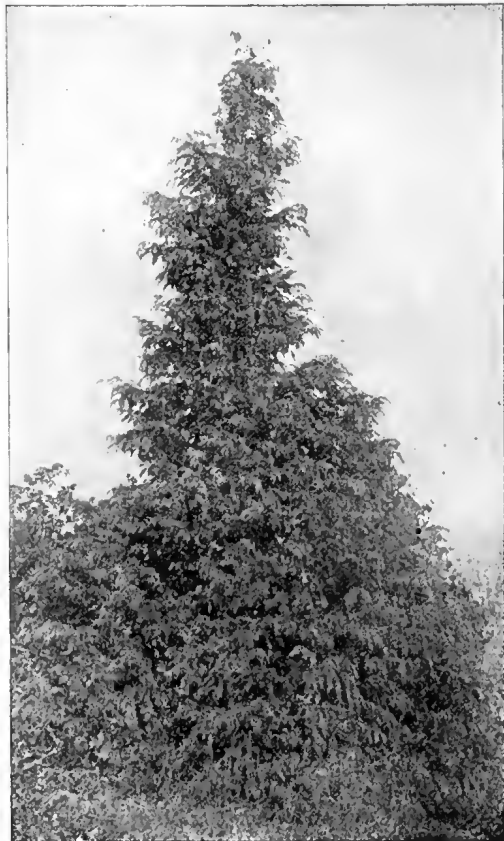
{ *Gracilis*, with light green foliage and slender branches. 50 cts.

Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress). In California this is extensively planted for hedges and wind-breaks. It forms here a fine tree 25 to 40 feet high, with spreading branches and dark, bright green foliage. 50 cts.

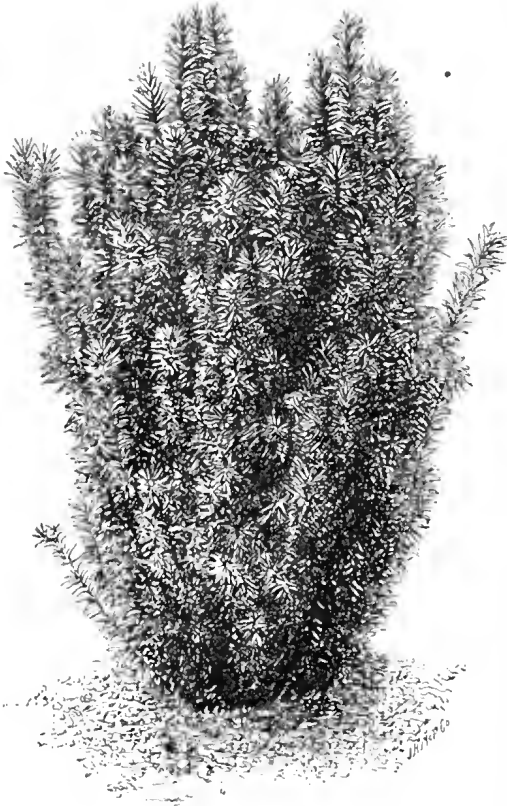
Majestica. Foliage ashy green; branches slightly pendulous. 30 to 40 feet. 50 cts.

Sempervirens horizontalis. Rapid grower, with spreading branches. 50 to 60 feet. 25 and 50 cts.

Sempervirens pyramidalis (Oriental, or Pyramidal Cypress). Of compact and shaft-like habit. 25 to 50 cts.; large specimens, \$1 and \$2.



Cupressus Lawsoniana at Fruitland



Podocarpus Koransis at Fruitland

Juniperus

(THE JUNIPER TREE)

Communis Hibernica (Irish). Of fine pyramidal growth. 8 to 10 feet. 25 and 50 cts.

Communis Suecica (Swedish). Yellowish cast. 10 feet. 25 and 50 cts.

Japonica variegata. With gold-spotted foliage; of dwarf growth. 50 cts.

Oblonga (Nepal). Of spreading habit. 10 to 15 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.

Sabina (Sabin). Male and female; a low spreading, dark-leaved shrub. 25 and 50 cts.

Sinensis aurea. With part of branches golden yellow. 10 to 15 feet. 50 cts.

Libocedrus decurrens

(CALIFORNIA ARBORVITÆ)

A magnificent and rapid-growing tree; foliage in form of fans. 50 to 75 feet. 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts.; 20 to 24 inches, \$1.

Podocarpus

(JAPAN YEW)

Japonica. A medium-sized tree, of compact and rather bushy habit. Leaves broad, dark green. Height, 10 to 15 feet. 25 and 50 cts.

Koransis. Of bushy habit; foliage narrow, dark green. A valuable variety. Height, 6 to 8 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.

Pinus

(PINE FAMILY)

Abies excelsa (Norway Spruce). A popular species, extensively cultivated in the northern sections of the continent, but succeeding only to a moderate extent at the South. It is well suited to the mountain districts. Several sizes, 25 to 50 cts.

Abies pectinata (European Silver Fir). A fine tree with spreading, horizontal branches and broad silvery foliage. 25 cts.

Pinus strobus excelsa (Bhotan Pine). Resembles the white pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir." 50 cts. to \$1.

Retinospora

(JAPAN CYPRESS)

A valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan; very hardy, and desirable for small gardens or cemetery lots.

Fullcrii. A sport of *R. obtusa*, with gold-tipped foliage; growth rapid. Height, 15 to 18 feet. 50 cts.

Obtusa nana. Exceedingly dwarf, with distinct foliage. 50 cts.

Pisifera, or *Pea-Fruited*. Of dwarf growth, with slender branches and sharp-pointed glaucous leaves. 50 cts. to \$1.

Pisifera aurea. With foliage tipped yellow. A beautiful variety. 50 cts. to \$1.

Plumosa, or *Plume-Like*. A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches; very handsome. Height, 10 to 12 feet. 50 cts. to \$2.

Plumosa Argentea. Of dwarf, compact growth. Foliage tipped with light yellow. 50 cts. to \$1.

Plumosa aurea. Similar to *Plumosa*, but foliage tipped with gold. Height, 10 to 15 feet. 50 cts. to \$2.

Squarrosa Sieboldii. Dwarf and compact; foliage bluish green, changing to purplish green in winter. Height, 3 to 4 feet. 25 and 50 cts.

Squarrosa Veitchii. Rapid grower; foliage light bluish green, very handsome; one of the best of the genus. Height, 15 to 25 feet. 50 cts. to \$2.

We have specimen plants of Retinospora plumosa and a few other varieties; these have been twice sheared, and are handsome. \$1 to \$2.



Norway Spruce



Eulalia Japonica zebrina and *Univittata* at Fruitland

Ornamental Grasses

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE

Eulalia

25 cents each

Japonica variegata. A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and we highly recommend it as a very ornamental grass.

Japonica zebrina. Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

Univittata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf.

Gynerium

(PAMPAS GRASS)

25 cents each

Argenteum. A most ornamental plant, with silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers; very hardy, and thrives in ordinarily rich soil.

Elegans. Plumes silvery white, upon very long stems; blooms early. A graceful new variety that is bound to become popular. The large plumes when dried make a splendid addition to a bouquet of dried grasses.

Roi des Roses. Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color; very free-blooming and compact-growing new variety.

ROSES

Open ground Roses are our specialty in the ornamental line. We import all the new varieties of seeming merit and give them a careful test, retaining only the best. The same course is pursued in regard to new Roses of American origin. So our patrons can rest assured that our collection includes only the best varieties.

Directions for Planting, Pruning and Fertilizing

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone-meal or good fertilizer applied in summer is advisable.

When planting cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

Pruning. After the first killing frost most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year's growth cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in; do not disturb the main stem.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons, who order late in the spring; they state that the flowers produced on their Roses are very inferior and do not come up to description. We would state that perfect flowers cannot be expected from plants set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms

ROSES, continued

before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and if they receive proper treatment, there will be no cause for complaint.

Insects. For "aphis" and "thrips" spray plants daily with a solution of tobacco stems. (Tobacco stems 1 lb., boiling water 3 gals.; strain when cool; must be used within 48 hours after mixing.)

For Rose Slug spray with hellebore or insect powder. For rose leaf-hopper spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

Mildew. This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water and dust them with sulphur or soot.

Roses on Their Own Roots—For Open Ground Cultivation

All the Roses in this class are Everblooming, except those specially noted in separate lists.

PRICES—GENERAL COLLECTION OF BEST VARIETIES:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Purchaser's selection	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$20 00
Our selection, in 50 or 100 varieties.....		2 00	15 00

China Roses

The Roses belonging to this class are among the best bloomers for this climate. Their flowers are produced in great abundance, though not equal in beauty of shape or variety of color to the other classes.

Mme. Carl. Dark crimson.

Mme. Jean Sisley. White, slightly tinged pink.

Nemesis. Dark crimson.

Hybrid Perpetual

Owing to a severe freeze in February of this year, we lost immense quantities of cuttings of Hybrid Perpetual Roses, therefore we do not name any in this list, but can supply a limited number of plants of about thirty varieties.

Tea Roses

Varieties of bushy and dwarf habit, of delicate structure; profuse bloomers; very fragrant and desirable.

Bride. Variable, white, tinged blush, and at times silvery rose, like its parent, Catherine Mermet; a fine flower, but not constant.

Bridesmaid. The most popular pink Tea Rose grown. A beautiful shade of bright pink. An improvement on Catherine Mermet, of which it is a sport.

Caroline. Rosy flesh, deeper towards center. Pretty in bud.

Christine de Noue. Color rich crimson-maroon, changing to purplish red. A double form of Papa Gontier. Beautiful.

Comtesse de Breteuil. Salmon-rose, shaded peach.

Coquette de Lyon. Pale yellow; medium size. Pretty in the bud.

Duchess of Albany. Resembles La France, but of deeper shade.

Duchesse de Brabant (Comtesse de Labarthe). Pink, shaded with carmine-rose. An old favorite.

Golden Gate. Buds long and pointed, opening into a well-shaped flower of creamy white, delicately tinged with golden yellow and rose. A fine Rose.

Gustave Nadeau. Light red, shaded carmine.

K. A. Victoria. This we consider the finest white Tea Rose we have ever grown. Buds large and pointed; flowers very double, creamy center; plant strong and healthy grower.

Maman Cochet. Resembles Catherine Mermet, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals.

Marie Guillot. Pure white; dwarf.

Marie Lambert. White; medium-sized flower.

Meteor. Dark, velvety crimson. A grand, vigorous Rose, and the plant is a profuse bloomer.

Marie Van Houtte. Creamy white, with the outer petals outlined with bright rose; sometimes the entire flower is suffused with light pink; stout grower. A most desirable Rose.

Marquise de Vivens. Bright carmine on edges of outside petals, becoming straw color at the base.

Mlle. C. Perreau. Pink on white ground, center crimson.

Mme. Camille. Rosy salmon; very large flowers; rather coarse. A fine bloomer and very satisfactory variety.

Mme. Dubrocca. Pink, apricot center.

Mme. Margottin. Citron-yellow; sometimes with coppery center. Large size.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. Blush, salmon center. Very desirable.

Mme. Veuve Menier. Pale rose, shaded light carmine.

Mrs. DeGraw. Light rose.

Princess Vera. Cream, bordered rose. An exquisitely beautiful flower.

Souvenir d'Eliza Vardon. Rose, darker center. Thrifty grower and strong bloomer.

Souvenir de Laurent Guillot. Deep pink, shading to yellowish peach at the center, edge of petals bordered with carmine.

Vicomtesse de Wautier. Bright rose-tinted; white and dark rose center.

White Maman Cochet. Snow-white; sometimes faintly tinged blush. Otherwise identical to Maman Cochet, of which it is a sport.

Zelia Pradel. White, with a yellowish center; half-climbing habit. Excellent.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Angelique Veysset, or Striped La France. Similar to La France, but with flowers striped and shaded white.

Augustine Guinoiseau, or White La France. Large, white, tinted rose. Very fine.

La France. Silvery peach; excellent, but a poor grower on own roots, and apt to die back.

Bourbon Roses

Roses belonging to this class are generally of a vigorous, dwarf habit.

Imperatrice Eugenie. Large; very full and beautifully cupped. Dark rose. An extra good flower.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Large, very full, flesh; magnificent.

Noisette and Other Perpetual Climbers

Lamarque. White. A popular old Rose.

Solfaterre. Deep yellow; free bloomer.

Meteor (Climbing). Dark velvety crimson.

Woodland Margaret. White; vigorous climber.

NEW CLIMBING ROSE CLOTHILDE SOUPERT

This originated in our own grounds four years ago. After giving it a thorough trial we can recommend it with confidence. In color and form it is similar to Clothilde Soupert, but flowers larger. A constant bloomer after first year, as it flowers best on old wood. A great addition to our list of Climbing Roses. 25c.

Rosa Polyantha

The varieties of this class, which have only been introduced within a few years, are crosses between the Japan type and Teas. They are Everblooming, producing a profusion of clusters of very small but very double flowers. Growth slender and dwarf.

Cecile Brunner. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, salmon-pink, deeper center; beautifully formed.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Marie Favie. Pale rose, changing to white. This variety is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cemeteries. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the Polyanthas, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost.

Mignonette. Delicate rose, changing to blush; flowers very small.

Miniature. A lilliputian plant; very bushy; flowers white and very small; excellent for borders.

Mosella (Yellow Soupert). Has the form and size of the Tea Roses, but with the free-blooming qualities of the Polyanthas. Fine for summer bedding or winter pot culture. Light yellow at center, shaded to creamy white at edge.

Perle d'Or. Pale yellow, dark yellow center.

Roses Budded upon Manetti Stock

(READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY)

Some varieties of Roses are almost impossible to propagate upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the earth. Do not overlook this.

The Budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. (See picture on page 38.) If this is neglected the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from 7 to 9 leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid and Bourbon Roses usually have but 5.

We have a limited quantity of plants on own roots of a few varieties described in this list. Should we be unable to supply budded plants as ordered, please state whether plants on own roots may be sent, allowing purchasers the difference in price.

Price of plants, budded low, 35 cents each, \$3 for 10. When selection is left to us, \$25 per 100 plants, all distinct, or \$12.50 for 50 plants.

Moss Roses

Spring Bloomers, Unless Noted

Eugene de Savoie. Pink.

Eugene Verdier. Crimson.

Precoce. Dark carmine-red.

White. White. **Zobeide.** Pink.

Miscellaneous Roses

SPRING BLOOMERS

25 cents each.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush; climber.

Crimson Rambler (Polyantha). A vigorous-growing climbing Rose, producing a profusion of small crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom, during April and May. 25 cts.

Œillet Parfait. White, striped rose and crimson.

Persian Yellow. Of the deepest chrome-yellow; flowers large, and produced in spring only. Budded plants, 35 cts.

Prairie Queen. Rosy red; climber.

White Rambler. White, in clusters.

Yellow Rambler (Aglæa). Of same habit as Crimson Rambler, but flowers of a light yellow.

Rosa Wichuraiana

15 cents each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Wichuraiana, or The Memorial Rose. Evergreen. Flowers small, single, pure white; of trailing habit, and valuable for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. It is hardy in the far north. Can supply large quantities.

WICHURAIANA (New Hybrid Varieties)

These are of very free growth, with dark, glossy foliage, like the type well adapted for covering rock-work or bare spaces. Flowers are produced in great profusion during spring. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Manda's Triumph. Flowers double white, in clusters.

South Orange Perfection. Blush pink at tips, changing to white; double.

Universal Favorite. Light pink; double.

Pink Roamer. Flowers bright pink, with white center; single.

Hybrid Perpetual

American Beauty. Color a deep shade of rose; large; cupped; fragrant; excellent. Dwarf grower.

Docteur Henon. Pure white; thornless.

Duke of Connaught. Deep crimson, velvety; dwarf; a free bloomer.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Fiery red; an old standard sort; not very double.

Gen. Washington. Brilliant carmine-red; excellent.

Grand Mogul. Purple-crimson, shaded darker purple; large and well formed.

Her Majesty. Flowers of immense size, exquisitely imbricated, of a bright silvery rose, as near perfection as could be desired. A shy bloomer, seldom giving many flowers after June. Growth exceedingly vigorous.

Margaret Dickson. White, with pale center; fine.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; large.

NOTE.—We can supply a few plants each of 40 other desirable varieties of Hybrid Perpetual roses, budded.

Bourbon Roses

Gloire d'Olivet. Lilac-rose, globular; free bloomer.

Princess Imperial Victoria. A sport from Malmaison; flowers white, tinted yellow.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Large, very full, flesh; magnificent.

Hybrid Tea

Augustine Guinoiseau, or White La France. Large, white, tinted rose. Very fine.

Duchess of Albany. Resembles La France, but of deeper color.

Fanny de Forest. White, light salmon center.

La France. Silvery peach; excellent, but poor grower.

Mme. Caroline Testout. One of the best of the newer Roses. Of the La France type, but clear pink; large and a very free bloomer. A great favorite where known.

Tea

Christine de Neve. Color rich, crimson-maroon, changing to purplish red. A double form of Papa Gontier. Beautiful.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White, with slightly creamy center; an exceedingly fine variety.

Meteor. Deep crimson; velvety.

Papa Gontier. Bright carmine, reverse of petals purplish; fine in bud, not very double.

Perle de Lyon. Yellow, saffron center.

Perle des Jardins. Bright yellow. Best of its color.

Sunset. A sport of Perle des Jardins, of a rich, tawny yellow.



Rose Budded upon Manetti
A Budded part. B Suckers

Climbing Noisette and Climbing Tea

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow; an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budded.

Climbing Captain Christy. Blush, rosy center. Beautiful, but will sometimes revert to the bush form.

Devoniensis (Climbing). White, flesh center.

Elie de Beauvilain. Soft rose, salmon center.

Emily Dupuy. Pale fawn, in the style of Wm. Allen Richardson, but a weak grower.

Lamarque. Pure white.

MARECHAL NIEL. Deep chrome yellow; always deeper in color and better grower when budded. This is the most desirable of all yellow climbing Roses. We grow annually from 15,000 to 20,000 plants, all budded upon Manetti.

Niphotos, Climbing. A sport from the bush form; habit very vigorous; flowers pure white; buds long; a great acquisition.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry red; good form and of vigorous habit. Best red climber.

Reve d'Or, or Climbing Safrano. Deep coppery yellow.

Wm. Allen Richardson. Orange-yellow, center coppery yellow.

The Rose—Its Cultivation, Varieties, Etc.

By H. B. Ellwanger. Directions for cultivation, for planting, pruning, propagation, the treatment of diseases and insect remedies. Particularly valuable for its classification. Alphabetical and descriptive list of 956 varieties. Cloth, 16mo. \$1.25.

Subtropical Division

Fruit Department

Varieties included in this division have given successful results in the southern coast belt and Florida, and in subtropical countries where Apples, Pears, Plums and Peaches can be cultivated. The periods of maturity will vary more or less, according to localities. For description, see pages 4 to 13.

Apples

Early-ripening varieties are preferable for extreme southern sections.

Prices of standard trees, 2 and 3 years old, well branched, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100; 1 year old, 4 to 5 feet, single stem, 10 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Astrachan Red,	Julian,
Carolina Watson,	May Pippin,
Early Harvest,	Oldenburg,
Early Red Margaret,	Pear, or Palmer,
Family,	Red June.
Hominy,	Rhodes' Orange,
Horse,	Washington Strawberry.

Apricots

Price, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

They ripen from beginning of May to June. The best varieties are:

Early Golden (Dubois),	Royal,
Moorspark, or Peach,	St. Ambrose
Roman,	

Figs

1 year old, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100;
2 years old, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Pears

(ORIENTAL VARIETIES)

Prices of trees 2 years old, standard, medium branched, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 2 years old, well branched, 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Garber,	Kieffer,	Le Conte,	Smith's.
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EUROPEAN TYPE

Standard trees are best for the sandy soils of Florida and the coast, and early or midsummer varieties are preferable.

Bartlett,	Madeleine,
Belle Lucrative,	Ott,
Beurre Giffard,	Philadelphia,
Beurre Superfin,	Seckel,
Clapp's Favorite,	St. Michael,
Duchesse d'Angouleme,	Wilder.
Howell,	

Peaches

Prices of trees, first size, purchaser's selection, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; second size, purchaser's selection, 3 to 4 feet, 10 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Select List of Common or Persian Type

The following have given excellent results in sections of west Florida:

FREESTONES

Alexander,	Elberta,	Mountain Rose,
Amelia,	Fleitas St. John,	Rivers,
Columbia,	Louise,	Tillotson.

CHINESE TYPE

Varieties of this type are more reliable than those of the Persian type, and will give good results much further south, but are best adapted to the higher lands of west Florida. Several of these varieties originated near Pensacola.

Berenice (free), Juno (cling), Sneed, Sylphide (cling), Stonewall Jackson (cling), Ford (free), General Lee (cling), Oriole (cling), Pallas (free), Thurber (free).

Peen-to Freestone

A new variety, similar in shape, size and maturity to the Peen-to, but a perfect freestone.

Kite, or Kite's Honey

Creamy white, with a bright carmine cheek and mottled deeper carmine; shape irregular, one side usually swelling; flesh very fine-grained, melting, juicy, very sweet and rich; quality best. Freestone. Maturity middle of June.

RED CEYLON

Medium; yellow, washed with red; flesh yellow, tender, and of good quality; subacid; freestone. Ripe in Florida middle of May.

Plums and Persimmons

(JAPANESE VARIETIES)

For descriptions and prices, see pages 12 to 14.

Nut-Bearing Trees

Price of trees, see page 14.

ALMONDS, Princess and Sultana.

CHESTNUTS, Spanish.

WALNUTS, or MADEIRA NUTS.

WALNUTS, Japan.

PECANS.

Small Fruits

See pages 16 to 18.

Blackberries, Strawberries, Grapes.

Miscellaneous Fruits

Elæagnus edulis (Japan Oleaster). 25 cts.

Eryobotrya Japonica (Japan Medlar). 1 year old, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10; 2 years old, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Mulberry, Everbearing. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Olives. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. 24 and 30 inches, 50 cts

Pomegranates. Spanish Ruby. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

FRUIT-BEARING AND ECONOMIC SUBTROPICAL TREES AND PLANTS



Kinkan, or Kum Kwat Oranges

CITRUS TRIBE

(Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pomelos)

All pot-grown plants, and shipped with ball of earth. 1-year grafts, 10 to 12 inches, bushy, 50 cents each, \$4 for 10; 2 years, 15 to 18 inches, beautiful plants, 75 cents each, \$6 for 10; 20 to 24 inches, fine, shapely plants, \$1.

All our Citrus fruits are budded upon *Citrus trifoliata*. This stock being particularly desirable for the colder sections of the Orange Belt, many experienced orange-growers in Florida state that the *Trifoliata* stock does not materially dwarf the tree when planted in open ground; that the trees have a tendency to branch near the ground, thus making beautiful low-headed trees; that it increases the productiveness and also advances the time of bearing, and can resist a lower degree of cold than when budded upon the sour stock. These plants are also most desirable for greenhouse and conservatory cultivation. Our plants this year are the finest we have ever grown. They are stocky and well branched. They fruit when two years old. We can recommend these trees most highly.

Oranges

De Colmar, Du Roi Blood, Homosassa, Jaffa, Jaffa Blood, Magnum Bonum, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Mediterranean Sweet, Naval or Pernambuco, Nonpareil, Sanguinea Sweet, Sour Seville, Sustain, Satsuma or Oonshiu, Amory's Satsuma, Dancy's Tangerine, Phelps' Tangerine.

Cleopatra, or Spice Tangerine. A dwarf-growing Orange. Fruit small, orange-red, with pleasant, spicy aroma and good quality. The fruit is produced in great profusion in clusters, which gives this plant a very ornamental appearance.

KINKAN, or KUM KWAT

The plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum; rind sweet, juice acid. It can be eaten whole, and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive, and an excellent plant for growing in pots. One-year grafts, 10 inches, 50 cts. each. A few plants with fruit, 12 to 18 inches high, \$1 each.

Myrtle-Leaved. With very small leaves; compact growth; produces good fruit of small size; a desirable conservatory plant. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

Otaheite, or Chinese Dwarf. Suitable for pot culture. Plant of bushy habit; begins to bloom when a foot high; fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion; a very desirable ornamental plant. This variety is grown upon its own roots. 25 cts. each; larger plants, from 50 cts. to \$1 each.

Limes

Tahiti and Sweet.

Lemons

Belair, Genoa, Messina, Sicily, Villafranca, and Variegated.

Pomelo, or Grape Fruit

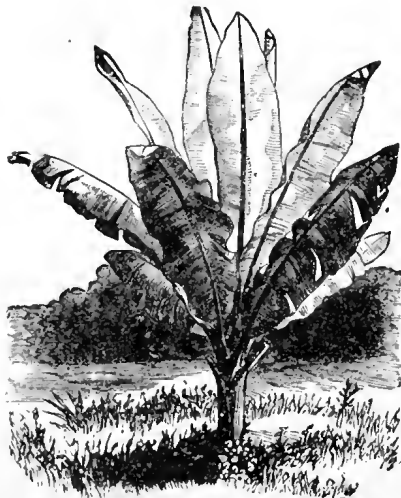
In the past few years this has become a most popular and fashionable fruit. Peel is smooth and thin, flesh juicy and free from bitterness. Prices same as Oranges.

Musa

(BANANA)

Hart's Choice. Medium-growing plant; fruit of Fig Banana class; the bunches are large; an excellent variety. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

Sinensis, or Cavendishii. Of dwarf growth; produces very good fruit; plants seldom grow above 6 feet. 25 to 50 cts.



Banana

Musa, continued

Baracoa, or Red Skin, and Magnifica. Good, fruit-bearing varieties of medium height. 50c. to \$1.

All the above are exceedingly ornamental. In this latitude they should be planted in open ground in April and taken up in October, all leaves cut off and kept dry in a small box of earth, either in a greenhouse or cellar, and bedded out in rich ground early in spring, when fruit may be expected during the summer.

Eugenia

Jambos (Rose Apple). An evergreen shrub; flowers large, globular, brush-like heads, succeeded by white fruit, with a strong attar of rose perfume. Makes a delicate jelly. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Micheli (Surinam Cherry). A small tree, producing in May and June a small cherry-like fruit with a pleasant, spicy flavor; much esteemed for jellies. Makes an excellent pot-plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; large bearing size, 50 cts.

Pineapple

Pot-grown plants, 25 to 50 cents

Red Spanish, or Cayenne.

Pineapples may be grown with comparative ease in almost any greenhouse. The plants need frequent repottings the first year, and must be kept in continual growth. In this latitude they can also be bedded out in rich ground and full sun, when excellent fruit is produced.

Psidium

(GUAVA)

Cattleyanum (Red Cattley). A small tree or tall bush, producing the well-known Red Cattley Guava. Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Lucidum (Yellow Cattley). Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattley; sweeter and of much better quality. It is a refreshing fruit eaten raw, and makes the best of all the "Guava Jellies." It is wonderfully prolific. Two years old, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Cinnamomum Camphora

(THE CAMPHOR TREE)

We have an immense stock of pot-grown plants, which can be shipped and transplanted at any time. Plants grown in open ground are not readily transplanted. This tree is perfectly hardy, and does well along the south Atlantic and gulf coast. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well on poor soil, but, of course, will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum-camphor of commerce. Prices of plants: 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 36 inches, 50 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Vanilla Aromatica

(THE TRUE VANILLA PLANT)

Strong pot-plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBY PLANTS FOR SUBTROPICAL SECTIONS AND FLORIDA

Varieties marked thus (*) are adapted to sections of south Florida and subtropical sections only. The others are hardy in the southern coast belt.

***Abutilon**

10 cents each, 10 plants in 10 varieties 80 cents,
\$6 per 100.

Most desirable plants; almost perpetual bloomers. Our collection consists of 15 of the most distinct and newest varieties.

Acacia farnesiana

(POPINAC)

A well-known and popular variety; branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round, yellow balls, very fragrant; profuse bloomer. Strong plants, 50 cts.

***Acalypha tricolor**

Foliage mottled and blotched crimson and scarlet; attains a height of 5 to 7 feet in south Florida. Most brilliant foliage plants. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

***Acalypha Sanderii**

25 cents each.

A very striking ornamental plant of strong growth. Leaves dark; from each axil spring long rope-like spikes of velvety crimson flowers. It is a constant bloomer, and is best grown as a pot-plant. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet. Also known as Manila Wonder, Medusa, etc.

***Alocasia gigantea**

A most ornamental plant of the Caladium family, with immense, light-green, stiff leaves. 25 cts. to \$1.



Abutilon, Souvenir de Bonn



Araucaria excelsa

***Aralia filicifolia**

25 and 50 cents each.

A good decorative plant, with finely cut foliage of a glossy green; stems spotted purple.

***Allamanda**

Cathartica. Shrubby plant; flowers yellow; profuse bloomer. 25 cts.

***Hendersonii.** Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer. 25 cts.

***Araucaria excelsa**

(NORFOLK ISLAND PINE)

This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size. 12 inches high, \$1.50; 15 inches, \$2; 18 inches, \$3; 24 inches, \$5.

***Bougainvillea glabra Sanderiana**

Climber. A new variety of Bougainvillea, which produces an abundance of rosy crimson flowers from spring until autumn. It is of rapid growth, and must be trained upon a trellis, arbor or pillar. Hardy in South Florida. A most valuable climber. 25 cts.

Bignonia

25 cents each.

Speciosa. Climber. Flowers pink, stained purple; blooms profusely in spring, and is hardy at Savannah.

***Venusta.** Climber. Rich orange; winter bloomer for conservatory; is a most desirable variety for Florida, where it produces a wealth of brilliant flowers during winter.

***Cestrum nocturnum**
(NIGHT-BLOOMING JASMINE)

Free-blooming shrub. Very fragrant at night. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

***Cordyline**

Palm-like plants, allied to the Dracena, with a tuft of drooping leaves at the summit of the trunk.

Australis. Leaves 2 to 3 feet long and 2 to 4 inches broad; flowers white, sweet, in panicles. Excellent for subtropical gardening, and of robust and hardy habit. Grows 10 to 20 feet. 25 cts.; large plants, \$1.

Indivisa. Leaves 2 to 4 feet long, narrow, dark green; very graceful. 25 cts.; larger plants, \$1.

***Crotons**

Prices for strong pot-plants from 3- and 4-inch pots, 25 cents each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. From 2 1-2 inch pots, 15 cents each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100. Large specimen plants, 50 cents to \$1 each.

Can supply 30 best broad- and narrow-leaved varieties. This grand bedding plant we cannot too highly recommend. They also make most desirable pot-plants for the window-garden or conservatory in winter. The leaves are brilliantly variegated with almost every color. They stand the hottest sunshine, which brings out their most brilliant colors. They succeed admirably in South Florida and tropical countries, where there is no danger of frost. When bedded in open ground for summer effect lift the plants carefully in the fall with a good ball of earth about the roots, and they will not shed their leaves.

Duranta Plumieri

Beautiful tall-growing shrub; flowers blue, succeeded by yellow berries, which are retained all winter. 25 to 50 cts.





Ficus elastica

***Dracaena**
(DRAGON TREE)

Handsome ornamental plants, attaining large size; foliage colored in many varieties.

Fragrans. Broad, green leaves; flowers very fragrant; a desirable variety of easy culture. 50c. to \$1.

Terminalis. Bronzy green, flaked crimson. 50 cts. to \$1.

***Datura, or Brugmansia suaveolens**

A shrubby plant, growing to a height of from 6 to 8 feet in rich ground; flowers white, very large, trumpet-shaped and fragrant; a most excellent plant for effect. 15 cts.

***Euphorbia**

Splendens. A thorny shrub, with bright red flowers; continuous bloomer. 25 cts.

Sanguinea. Foliage brown-carmine, veins carmine; fine bedder. 25 cts.

***Ficus**

Elastica (India Rubber Tree). With broad leaves; very ornamental. 12 inches, 50 cts.; 24 inches, \$1.

Parcellii. A white, variegated plant; rapid grower. 50 cts. to \$1.

***Habrothamnus**

Elegans. Flowers tubular, purplish red; of easy culture; constant bloomer. 15c. each, \$1.25 for 10.

Newelii. Flowers tubular, bright crimson, large, and produced in dense terminal clusters. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

Hibiscus rosa sinensis
(CHINESE HIBISCUS)

Valuable free-blooming plants for all subtropical regions. May attain a height of 15 to 18 feet, and when covered with their brilliant flowers are most conspicuous in gardens. Twelve varieties, double and single. Colors include crimson, red, yellow and salmon. From 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each. \$2 for 10.

***Jasminum**

(JASMINE)

Sambac (Arabian Jasmine). Flowers white; very profuse bloomer. 25 cts.; large plants, 50 cts.

Grand Duke of Tuscany. Very double; white. 25 and 50 cts

Multiflorum (Star Jasmine). Flowers white; star-shaped. 25 cts.

Maid of Orleans. Semi-double.

***Meyenia erecta**

Cœrulea. A large shrub; flowers large, of intense violet, with rich orange throat. Almost perpetual bloomer, and in middle Florida attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. A most striking and beautiful plant. 25 cts.

Alba. Flowers white. 25 cts.

***Musa Ensete**

(ABYSSINIAN BANANA)

A fine decorative species, with immense broad leaves. Midrib bright crimson. Strong pot-plants, 25 to 50 cts.

***Phyllanthus rosea pictus**

A very striking plant; leaves colored with rose, bronze, green and white; beds out and stands the sun well, giving a mosaic-like effect. 25 to 50 cts.

***Phormium Tynax**

(NEW ZEALAND FLAX)

Long, narrow green leaves 3 to 6 feet in length; rigid and erect, with a narrow brownish red margin. A desirable plant for tropical sections. 25 cts. to \$1 each.



Jasminum multiflorum



Sansevieria Zeylanica

***Poinsettia pulcherrima**

Tall-growing plants; valuable for decorative purposes in winter; leaves preceding the insignificant flowers are bright crimson. 25c.; large plants, 50c.

***Ravenala Madagascariensis**

(THE TRAVELER'S TREE)

A conspicuous plant. Leaves very large, upon stems of great length, giving this plant a remarkable appearance. Has bloomed at Lake Worth, Florida, and is hardy in that section. Large plants, \$5 each.

***Sansevieria Zeylanica**

With sword-like leaves. Green, marbled with lighter shade. An effective bedding plant. Very tropical in appearance. Strong plants, 4- to 5-inch pots, 25 to 50 cts. each.

Solanum azureum, or Seaforthianum

Of the same habit of growth as the *Solanum Jasminoides*, but producing numerous bunches of delicate blue flowers with golden anthers, and fragrant. Very desirable. 15 and 25 cts.

***Tabernaemontana Camassa**

Evergreen shrub; flowers white, very fragrant, resembling a Jasmine; of dwarf habit, and a free bloomer during several months. 25 cts.

Tecoma (CLIMBER)

Jasminoides. Flowers white, with pink center. 25 cts.

Capensis. Flowers bright red. Continually in bloom. Can be used as a climber. 25 cts.

NOTE.—See Catalogue No. 2 for other Subtropical and Greenhouse Plants.

SOME VALUABLE BOOKS

Insects and Insecticides

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By Prof. Clarence M. Weed. A practical manual concerning the fungous diseases of cultivated plants and the means of preventing their ravages. The author has endeavored to give such a concise account of the most important facts relating to these as will enable the cultivator to combat them intelligently. 222 pages, 90 illustrations, 12mo. Paper, 50 cts.; cloth, \$1.

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PALMS

Owing to the growing popularity of Palms we are making a specialty of them and have them in immense quantities, and can supply them by the 100 or 1,000. We devote upwards of 30,000 square feet of glass to this class of plants. During winter our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat-houses, where they have free circulation of air, and attain there a clean and healthy growth, becoming thoroughly well hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand long-distance carriage without injury, and will not suffer from the sudden change from a high greenhouse temperature when removed to that of a siting-room.

We have 20,000 *Latantias* and 15,000 *Phoenix* from one to four years old, other varieties in proportion; thus we can supply leading varieties in large quantities, of various sizes and at the lowest prices.

All our Palms, being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot to top of plant, in its natural position.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike, we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth; others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as *Phoenix*, *Seaforthia*, and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest prices refer to 2-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Use a compost of equal parts of leaf-mold, rich garden soil and well decayed cowdung, and some bone meal. Give ample drainage, and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade, during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil moist only during winter, and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February, and small ones twice during summer. The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy, and are suitable for middle Florida; the others are for the conservatory and tropical countries.



Chamærops Fortunei

SECTION I

Palmate, or Fan-Shaped Leaves

**Chamærops Fortunei*, or *excelsa* (Chusan Fan Palmetto). The hardiest of all exotic Palms, suitable for either conservatory or open ground. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cts.

**Chamærops gracilis*, *argentea* and *Canariensis* are beautiful varieties, varying more or less in leaves and length of petioles. Plants 12 inches high, 50 cts.; larger, \$1.

**Corypha Australis*. Of robust growth and dark green foliage; can stand a lower temperature than *Latantias*. Plants 12 inches high, 25 cts.; 15 inches, 50 cts.

Corypha Gebanga. A tall, stately Palm from Java. Leaves fan-shaped, glaucous, divided into segments. 12 inches high, 50 cts.; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.

Corypha umbraculifera (Talipot Palm of Ceylon). This very handsome Palm has very large, fan-shaped, plaited leaves, which are used in making fans, umbrellas, etc. 12 inches high, 50c.; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.

**Latania Borbonica*

(CHINESE FAN PALM)

The most popular of this section. Desirable for all decorative purposes. Large stock, all sizes.

3-in. pots, 2 characterized leaves, 12 in. high,	\$0 25
4- " " 3 " " 15 " "	35
4- " " 4 " " 15 " "	50
5- " " 4-5 " " 15-18 " "	75
6- " " 5-6 " " 20 " "	1 00
6- " " 7 " " 24 " "	1 50
8- " " 8 " " 24-30 " "	2 00

Please note that only characterized leaves are included, and not seed leaves, of which every plant from 3- and 4-inch pots has from two to four.

Latania rubra, or *Commersonii*. Leaves deeply incised and recurved; segments margined with reddish brown band; a beautiful and distinct species. Plants 10 and 12 inches high, \$1.

Livistona rotundifolia. A graceful Palm, with foliage resembling that of *Latania Borbonica*, but smaller and recurved. Fine young plants from 3½-inch pots, 8 inches high, 50 cts.

Pritchardia filamentosa, or *Washingtonia filifera*. With broad, palmate leaves and filiferous margins; a tall, rapid-growing tree, extensively cultivated in California. 50 and 75 cts.

Washingtonia robusta. Resembles the above, but of more robust growth, leaf-stems shorter and leaves rounder. 15 to 18 inches high, 50 cts.; 20 to 24 inches high, \$1.

SECTION II

Leaves Pinnate

Areca lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems. Plants 12 to 14 inches, 50 cts.; 15 to 18 inches, 75 cts.; 24 inches, \$1. Specimen plants, 20 to 24 inches, 3 in a pot, \$1.50; 30 to 36 inches, \$3.

Areca rubra. Stems red; foliage reddish green in young plants. 50 cts. to \$1.



Latania Borbonica



Phoenix pumila

Caryota urens (Fish-Tail Palm). Leaves with broad pinnules, the ultimate divisions having the shape of the tail of a fish. 50 cts. and \$1.

**Cocos Alphonssii*. Known in South Florida as the Belair Palm. A tall-growing tree; leaves bright green. 50 cts.

Cocos Campestris. Leaves spreading, recurved, 3 to 4 feet long. Segments narrow, lanceolate. 18 to 24 inches, 50 cts.

**Cocos plumosa*. Leaves very long, drooping pinnæ 1 to 2 feet, in bunches. 50 cts.; larger, \$1.

**Cocos Weddelliana*. The most graceful of all small Palms; stems slender, erect; leaves long and narrow, of a rich green, gracefully arched. A valuable variety for decorating apartments. 8 to 10 inches, 50 cts.; 10 to 12 inches, 75 cts.; 12 to 15 inches, 4 in a pot, \$1.

**Euterpe edulis* (Para Palm). Grows 40 to 60 feet, with delicate feathery heads and clean stems. 50 cts.

Kentia

We have a large stock of these desirable Palms. They are of robust and graceful habit, and can stand considerable rough usage. They retain their lower leaves, and are of a bright color.

Belmoreana (*Howea*, or Curley-Leaved Palm). A graceful variety, with leaves which have the appearance of being curled. 12 inches, 50 cts.; 15 inches, 75 cts.; larger size, \$1.

Forsteriana (Thatch-Leaf Palm). The most robust of the genus; leaves broader, and stem often of darker color. 15 inches, 50 cts.; 18 inches, 75 cts.; 20 to 24 inches, \$1. Made-up plants, 4 plants in a pot, the center plant being tall, with 3 smaller plants around it, thus forming a handsome, bushy specimen. 6-inch pots, \$2.

Phoenix

(THE DATE PALM)

A most valuable genus for conservatory cultivation here and for open ground further south. Most of the varieties stand a temperature of 35°. They make

handsome plants for decorative purposes, being of robust and rapid growth.

Prices of plants, unless noted: 12 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 20 to 24 inches, \$1 each, \$7 for 10.

**Canariensis*. Foliage narrow and graceful; very desirable for open ground in middle Florida; attains large size.

**Farinifera*. A compact-growing species, and of quite hardy habit; foliage deep green.

Leonensis, or *spinosa*. With sharp-pointed pinnæ; a beautiful variety; of rapid growth, and makes a large tree.

**Pumila*. Of rapid growth and graceful foliage.

**Reclinata*. A valuable variety, of robust and compact growth, and of great decorative merit. We grow this variety in large quantities.

**Rupicola* (Rock-loving). A species of recent introduction, and very scarce. It is the handsomest and most graceful of the genus; of dwarf habit, leaves drooping and falling over gracefully. Plants 15 inches, 50 cts.

**Sylvestris* (Sylvan, or Wild Palm of Bengal, or East Indian Wine Palm). Leaves very long, grayish green, pinnæ numerous. One of the hardiest of the genus, and a most valuable variety.

**Tenuis* (Narrow). Of recent introduction; resembles the Common Date Palm, but more slender, and finer in all its parts.

Zanzibarensis. With broad pinnæ and compact habit.

Ptychosperma Alexandrae

(AUSTRALIAN FEATHER PALM)

Leaves beautifully arched; an exceedingly desirable variety. 50 cts.; larger, 75 cts. and \$1.

Seaforthia, or Ptychosperma Cunninghamiana

(ILLAWARA PALM)

Elegans. An elegant species of graceful habit and rapid growth; leaves very long, dark green; valuable for decorative purposes, and well known. 12 inches, 25 cts.; 18 to 20 inches, 50 cts.; larger plants, 75 cts. and \$1.

Seaforthia robusta, or *Areca Bauerii*. Similar to *Seaforthia elegans*, but with darker foliage and stems. Plants 12 inches high, 25 cts.; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts.



Phoenix rupicola



Cycas revoluta

SECTION III

Cycads, etc.

Cycas revoluta (Sago Palm). Highly ornamental plant, with a crown of dark green, pinnated leaves.

Hardy at Savannah. We can supply handsome plants.

Plants with stems 4 inches in diam., 6 to 8 leaves, \$2
 " " " 5 " " " 10 to 12 " " 3
 Larger sizes, \$5 to \$7.

Dioon Edule. A Mexican Cycad, with long glaucous green leaves. Produces an edible nut. Plants 5 years old, 50 cts.

Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine). A valuable plant for the center of vases. Its long, spine-edged leaves are arranged in screw-like order; of easy cultivation. 10 inches, 50 cts.

Pandanus Veitchii. With leaves beautifully striped with pure white; a very showy plant; requires high temperature in winter. \$1.

Additional List of Palms

Of the following we can supply good plants 2 and 3 years old:

Acrocomia Havanaensis. 25 to 50 cts.

Erythea armata. 50 cts.

Erythea edulis. 50 cts.

Livistona Hoogendorpii. \$1.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF PALMS

We will supply the following collections of Palms, selections to be left to us:

10 varieties, 2-year-old plants, 12 inches high, \$3.
 10 varieties, 3-year-old plants, 15 to 18 inches high, \$6.
 10 varieties, 4- to 5-year-old plants, 20 to 24 inches high, \$10.

Those unfamiliar with Palms will do well to allow us to select for them, as our experience enables us to send out plants which will be most hardy and effective, and show the greatest distinction in any location.



Kentia Belmoreana (See page 46)

Greenhouse Department

COVERS UPWARDS OF 60,000 FEET UNDER GLASS

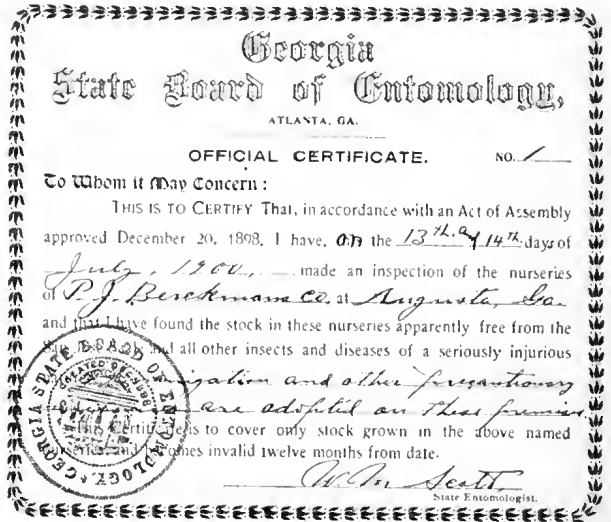
THIS branch of our establishment is now the largest and most complete in the South. For this department a special Catalogue (No. 2) is published on the 1st of February of each year. The increasing demand for Greenhouse Plants has enabled us to keep up with the march of progress, and induced us to cultivate a very large and varied stock of Plants, not only of the favorite classes usually found in greenhouses, but also plants of the newest introduction. Our facilities for propagating large quantities of healthy stock, and the saving of fuel, enable us to offer Plants at unusually low prices.

Special attention is called to our very large stock of Palms and Winter-Blooming Plants, as described in Catalogue No. 2, which will be mailed free on application.

NO SAN JOSÉ SCALE

All our nurseries are absolutely free from this pest. They are inspected every twelve months by the Georgia State Entomologist, and a certificate of said inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Shipments for such states as require all nursery stock to be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before being allowed within their borders will be so treated, and for other states where these requirements are not enforced, we will also so treat all stock before shipment when requested by our customers.



SOME VALUABLE BOOKS

American Fruit Culturist

By John J. Thomas. Containing practical directions for the propagation and culture of all the fruits adapted to the United States. Twentieth thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged edition, by Wm. H. S. Wood. This new edition makes the work practically almost a new book, containing everything pertaining to large and small fruits, as well as subtropical and tropical fruits. Richly illustrated by nearly 800 engravings. 758 pp., 12mo. \$2.50.

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By Andrew S. Fuller. A treatise on the propagation, planting and cultivation of nut-bearing trees and shrubs adapted to the climate of the United States, with the scientific and common names of the fruits known in commerce as edible or otherwise useful nuts. Intended to aid the farmer to increase his income without adding to his expenses or labor. Cloth, 12mo. \$1.50.

Small Fruit Culturist

By Andrew S. Fuller. Rewritten, enlarged, and brought fully up to the present time. The book covers the whole ground of propagating small fruits, their culture, varieties, packing for market, etc. It is very finely and thoroughly illustrated, and makes an admirable companion to "The Grape Culturist." Cloth, 12mo. \$1.50.

Principles of Fruit Growing

By I. H. Bailey. A complete treatise on fruit growing in general, comprising the inventory of fruits, the location, tillage and fertilizing of fruit lands; planting and care of fruit plantations; diseases of fruit trees, insects and spraying; harvesting and marketing fruits; packing and storage houses, and various appliances for handling fruits. 508 pages, 12mo. Illustrated. Cloth. \$1.25.

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