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# Services Auailable at FRUITLAND 

 Fruitland's 1945-1946 Nursery GuideDue To Shortages of Labor and Materials Our Services In Some Capacities Listed On
This Page Will Be Limited, But We Will Gladly Serve You to the Best of Our Ability.


- PLANNING. We are prepared to design the area which you wish to develop, regardless of the size, whether the home lot, church, school, estate or park.
- TREE SURGERY. Due to shortage of labor, our services will be very limited in this field this season, but we will take care of our old customers just as far as we possibly can.
- FRUITLAND'S 250-ACRE NURSERIES are situated where there is a diversity of soils, making it possible for us to grow such a varied collection of beautiful plants and trees. From the propagating department, where hundreds of thousands of plants are started, to the final transplanting field, all plants are given every attention to help make them healthier and more beautiful, for these are your plants and we know that you do not want us to spare any expense to make them the pride of your grounds.

- WHEN ORDERING, use names as given in catalog, using the convenient order blank in this catalog. Do not forget to fill in your name and address, with shipping instructions. We are most careful in filling your orders, but you know to err is human, and when we make a mistake let us know at once and we shall make adjustments satisfactory to you. We, of course, cannot be responsible for loss of plants from sources beyond our control, such as lack of attention on buyer's part during spells of unfavorable weather.
- TERMS. Our terms are cash, unless otherwise arranged in advance. On all C. O. D. orders we require a 25 per cent deposit in advance.
- TRANSPORTATION. Please bear in mind that all shipments are moving much slower than heretofore, so be sure to allow ample time for this when placing order. We cannot quote parcel post rates because weights are not always the same.
REPORT OF LOSS OF PLANTS MUST BE MADE WITHIN 30 DAYS OF RECEIPT OF SHIPMENT.
Our Shipping Season Opens About November 1 and We Ship All Through
Winter and Until Plants Begin Growth in Spring-About April 15




## G U A R A N TEE

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. Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment. We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid ga; before shipping, as required by state law, so that the assurance of freedom from insects or disease of any kind is made doubly sure. We guarantee satisfaction. We are not responsible for more than the initial cost of plant involved.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS-When requesting information
or advice plense enclose stamped envelope for reply.
ALL PRICES F. O. B. AUGUSTA, except where otherwise specified.


## It Pays!

NOTICE
II REMITTANCE does not accompany order, shipment will be made C.O. D. unless references are furnished. In all cases $25 \%$ of the amount must accompany order.

## 1945-1946 ORDER BLANK

## FRUITLAND NURSERIES

## P. O. DRĀWER No. 910

AUGUSTA - GEORGIA

Date $\qquad$ Amount enclosed, \$ $\qquad$ IMPORTANT-If you wish to substitute, should varieties first ordered be exhausted, write here the word "Yes" $\qquad$
EACH TIME YOU WRITE, GIVE FULL NAME AND ADDRESS

Sold to $\qquad$
Street Address or Box Number
Town
State
County

## ALWAYS STATE WHETHER SHIPPING POINT IS DIFFERENT FROM POSTOFFICE

Ship to $\qquad$
Street Address
Town
State County

Ship Via
(Write "Freight," "Express," "Parcel Post" or "Use Your Discretion.")
Many small shipments can be sent by Parcel Post at a much cheaper rate than Express. When instructing to ship by Parcel Post, ADD AMOUNT OF POSTAGE TO REMITTANCE, otherwise we reserve right to ship C. O. D.

In giving this order, it is understood that same is subject to stock being sold and no liability is to attach to FRUITLAND NURSERIES when frost, drought or other casualties beyond their control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for. We give no guarantee other than printed in our Catalogue. WE DO NOT HAVE ANY AGENTS.
Quantity
Quantity $\mid$ FULLI NAME OF VARIETY

## SPECIAL NOTE-Read Carefully

We desire the names of persons who you know are interested in flowers and beautiful surroundings; those who are building fine new homes or have grounds that need landscaping. If you know of only one or two send them in to us with your order. It will be a favor to us and one we will appreciate.

## If You Plant Fruit Trees Read This Page

When to Plant. As early as possible after the first killing frost, although hardy stock can be transplanted safely at any time during the winter when the ground is not frozen or too wet. Planting can be continued until about the middle of March, or just before the buds begin to swell.

Care of Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant immediately, dig a trench, unpack the trees and heel in, cover the roots with earth, and water freely. If trees are frozen when received, place them in the cellar or a cool room that is free from frost, and let them remain there until the frost is out. If a cellar is not available, bury the box in sawdust or dirt. If frost is drawn out slowly, trees will not be injured.

Preparing the Trees for Planting. Remove all broken roots. Cut back one-year peach, apple, cherry, pear and plum trees to a naked stem, 1 1-2 to 2 feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have branches cut back to half their length, the lower limbs shorter than those immediately above, then cutting them shorter as you go upward, leaving a long leader. The tree should be set about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Preparing the Soil. Fruit trees succeed best in rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Prepare the land by plowing and subsoiling. Make the holes at least 2 feet wide, and 2 feet deep. Cover the roots with surface soil, tamping thoroughly as the hole is filled. Use thoroughly rotted manure or bonemeal mixed with the soil. Do not put fresh manure around the roots.

Cultivation. Stir the soil frequently during the summer to conserve moisture and remove weeds. Cut suckers or branches that start below the head. Lime, bonemeal, or a high-grade commercial fertilizer may be used as required. For two or three years crops may be grown between the trees-cotton, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans. In fall use a cover crop of clover, vetch, or rye, turning this under in spring.


## SUMMER APPLES

Coffman (Summer Red; Coffman June). M'edium large, roundish oblong; greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red, with white dots; flesh white, juicy, good quality. Upright grower. Last of June.
Early Harvest (Early June-eating ; Yellow Harvest). Medium to large: bright yellow; tender, juicy, well-flavored. An excellent home-market apple. Invaluable in any orchard. June 5 , and lasts two to three weeks.
Horse (Haas; Summer Horse). Large green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. A productive variety. July, August.
Kansas Queen. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light sandy soil. July, August.
Red Astrachan (Red Ashmore; Early Rus; etc.). A beautiful fruit. Large: yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom ; juicy, crisp, acid. Tree thrifty and profitable grower. Ripens end of May and continues through June.
Red June (Carolina Red June, etc.). Medium. conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July. 1 yr. only.

FRUITS $\star \star \star \star \star \star \star$ - Every Victory Garden Should Have A Fruit Tree, Be It Pear, Peach, Apple, Plum, Fig, Etc.

## On Account of the Scarcity of Fruits This Year Our Prices On These Are SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



Yellow Transparent (White Transparent; Grand Sultan, etc.). Among the finest summer apples. Fruit yellow and white, crisp, slightly sour, and exceptionally good quality. Tree is a natural low grower, and bears a good crop, even when small. June.

## AUTUMN APPLES

Grimes (Grimes' Golden). Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots: flesh yellow, crisp, rich, subacid; good. October. 1 yr. only.
Shockley (Waddell Hull; Sweet Romanite). Medium, conical ; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid with some flavor. Trees erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in August and will keep until following summer. 1 yr. only.

## WINTER APPLES

Delicious. Well named because of quality. A popular western apple, but equally good in any other section. Skin greenish yellow, almost covered with dark red; flesh fine-grained, crisp and juicy. A splendid market apple, as keeping and shipping qualities are of first rank. Tree vigorous; bears freely. 1 yr. only.
Gano (Black Ben Davis; Red Ben Davis; Peyton). Roundish, oblate, large; color deep dark red; flesh yellowish white, mild, subacid. A profitable market apple. 1-yr. only.

Stayman Winesap (Stayman). Dark red; flesh firm, finegrained, crisp, subacid. Quality best. Strong grower.
Winesap (Holland's Red; Winter Winesap, etc.). Small to medium; red; vinous; quality very good. A good keeping apple.
Yates (Red Warrior). Small, dark red, dotted white; flesh yellow, firm. juicv and aromatic. A heavy bearer and good keeper. 1 yr. only.

CRAB-APPLES Each 10
 1-yr., 4 to 5 ft . ................ize; fruit beautiful golden yellow. Keeps well. Exceedingly ornamental.
King. A native Crab-Apple. Lemon-yellow, bright carmine cheek. Very showy and a fine keeper. Excellent for preserving. Productive.
Transcendent. Fruit sometimes 2 inches in diameter; yellow strined with red. Fine for preserving and jelly. Tree a vigorous and quick grower. 1 yr. only.

## APRICOTS

Apricots are best adapted for city gardens, or where trees are protected by buildings. They are delicious fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given to protect the flowers from late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by timber or tall-growing fruit trees. Ripening period from about June 1 through July.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Figch } & 10 \\ \$ 1.25 & \$ 11.00\end{array}$ 4 to 5 ft. ..................................................................... $\$ 1.25$ \$11.00
Blenheim. A strong-growing, good bearing variety. Ovalshaped, orange-colored fruit; yellow meat, juicy and fairly rich.
Early Golden. Small to medium; round; pale orange, tinged with red; juicy and sweet. June 1-15.
Moorpark (Dunmore; Temple's; Denancy, etc.). Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange, freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Unusually hardy, having produced fine crops as far North as Idaho. Late June.
CHERRIES

Each ..... $\$ 1.75$
4 to 5 ft ., heavy
4 to 5 ft ., heavy 3 to 4 ft ., heavy ..... 1.50
2 to 3 ft . ..... 1.25

Black Tartarian. Very large; black; sweet.
Early Richmond. Medium size; light red; acid. Late May.
Governor Wood. Large; yellow and red; sweet.
Large Montmorency. The best cherry for general use. Large; rich red. Follows Early Richmond. A good bearer.

## FIGS

Adapted to a wide range of soils and climates. The trees should be planted 12 to 18 feet apart, according to character of soil, and should be trimmed to admit plenty of light and air into the center of tree. Ripening period from June to November.

Each

## 2-year, heavy

.75
-year ............................................................................................ . 75
Black Ischia. Medium, blue-black; good. Bears abundant crops, and is hardy. 1-yr. only.
Brown Turkey. Medium ; brown: sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture. 1 yr. only.
Brunswick (Madonna; Broughton. etc.). Very large; violet; pulp thick; quality good. Productive and hardy.
Celeste (Sugar; Celestial, etc.). Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent. Early. Hardiest of all figs.
Green Ischia (White Ischia). Medium to large; green with crimson pulp; excellent. Middle of July until frost. 1 and 2 -yr.
White Genoa. (White Marseilles; White Naples). Medium to large, yellow, flesh white, good.

## MULBERRIES

Hicks. Fruit sweet, excellent for poultry and hogs. Wonderfully prolific, fruit produced during four months. Each 1 -yr., 4 to 6 ft . . $\$ 1.00$

## OLIVE

Picholine Olive. The olive of commerce used successfully for pickling. Flourishes in barren rocky soil. Has been extensively cultivated along coast of Georgia and South Carolina.
12-15 in. from 5 in. pots. Each

EACHES
A sandy loam is best suited to the peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well-drained. Plant June buds or one-year old trees 18 by 18 ft ., cut back to 18 to 24 inches, to have a low-headed tree. In spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well-balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cottonseed meal or bonemeal to two parts of Acid Phosphate. Apply 1-2 to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash, and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise wood-lice will injure them.

In preparing orchard land, plow as deeply as possible, and then subsoil. Dig holes 2 feet, or use dynamite for making the holes. Cowpeas, soy beans, or velvet beans are excellent crops for planting between the trees; it is best to drill-in 2 feet apart, leaving 4 or more feet on each side of the tree for cultivation. Cultivate frequently, and in the late fall or early winter turn under the cover crop. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation, but as soon as the fruit is harvested, drill in peas for a cover crop and turn this under as above directed.

## PEACHES-Freestone

| Prices of all | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft | \$ 85 | \$7.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft | . 75 | 6.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 65 | 5.50 |

August Elberta. Quality same as July Elberta, but ripening period is in August.

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

Brackett. A perfect freestone; large to very large; oblong, with sharp apex and shallow suture ; color orange-yellow, washed red and mottled deep carmine, with dark carmine cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, highly flavored, of best quality, and stands shipping well. August 1 to 15.

Carman. Large; creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh tender and of fine flavor. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. June 20 to July 1.
Early Rose. Early, ripening shortly after Mayflower. White; semi-freestone.

Elberta. Large: yellow, with red cheeks; juicy and of good flavor: flesh yellow. An excellent shipping variety. MidJuly.
Golden Jubilee. Yellow freestone. Elberta type. Mid-season.
Greensboro. Round, sometimes elongated; skin white, with red cheek, highly colored in the sun; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality. Favorite and profitable for early market. Late May to June 15.
J. H. Hale. A large, smooth peach without fuzz. Deep red; flesh yellow of fine quality. Middle to last of July.
Hiley (Early Belle). Large; white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipper of its season.

Mayflower (Neva-Myss; Early Wonder). An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium, round; entirely covered with red. Blooms late; very hardy. May 15 to June 1.
Slappey. Medium to large; clear, golden yellow. Fine quality. July 5 th to 10 th.

## PEACHES-Clingstone

Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh, fine-grained, melting, vinous. July 20 to August 1.
Indian Cling. The old reliable Ante-Bellum Indian Cling. Fruit medium to large: skin dark, mottled blood-purple; flesh firm, juicy. streaked with red. Last of July to middle of August. 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft.
Kent. A most desirable variety which originated at Augusta. Fruit large, slightly depressed at apex, skin greenish-yellow, buttery and of exquisite flavor; skin very tough, but peels readily. July 25 th to August 5 th.
Red Bird. Large fruit, brilliantly colored, of fair quality, and a splendid shipper. Tree hardy; good bearer. June 15 to 20 .
Stinson. Large; white, with red cheek: good flavor. Most profitable late peach yet introduced. October 15th.

## DEPENDABLE PEARS

Pears are most successfully grown in well-fertilized, heavy clay or clayey loam. If grown in sandy soil. coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

This list has been reduced to varieties that have proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South. Plant Standard trees 20 to 25 feet apart.

Fach 10
Standard 2-yr. ............................................................... $\$ 1.75$ \$16.50
Baldwin. New. Good flavor, vigorous grower. Ripens in August. Said to be blight-resistant.
Chinese Sand. (Pineapple Pear). Resembles the Kieffer, with crisp, juicy, coarse flesh. Fine for cooking and canning. So far it has proved to be blight-proof. July, August.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.
Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. September, October.
Koonce. Medium to large: very handsome; juicy; sweet. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.
Le Conte (Chinese Pear). Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow: quality very variable, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool dark room, improves remarkably. July 20 to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.
Lincoln. Hardy. Quality almost as good as Bartlett. Ripens about September 1.
Seckel. Of exquisite flavor; standard quality : fruit small. Tree a stout, slow grower. Ripens in September.
SPI 46566. Large roundish oblate pear with medium thick, yellowish-green skin with russet dots. Flesh white, juicy, mild flavor, sweet and fairly good quality. Introduced by U. S. Government in 1933 and is also known as "McIlhenny Pear."
SPI 49494. Fruit about 2 1-2 in. long. Flesh juicy, soft, rather fine-grained, melting. Good flavor; sweet. Ripens about October 1.

## JAPAN PERSIMMONS

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt, and does especially well in the Coast Region. Some varieties succeed in middle Kentucky, Virginia, and in southern New Jersey. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. Some varieties have dark flesh, which is edible while the fruit is still hard, but the light-fleshed varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the trees until just before frost is expected, or in the case of early-ripening varieties, when fuily matured. Many of the late rinening varieties can be kent until February. Distance for planting, 15 to 25 feet apart each way.

4 to 5 ft .
Each
3 to 4 ft . $\$ 1.50$ Fuyugaki. Oblate, medium to large; deep red skin; light flesh, non-astringent, very sweet and may be used while still hard; seedless; good shipper and keeper. September and October.
Gailey. Mainly sold for pollination of other Persimmons and for the flowers. Fruit small, pointed end; dull red color; flesh firm and juicy. One should be planted for every 10 trees of other varieties.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical; skin light yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow, of finest quality ; seedless. Prolific, bearing quite young. Finest for home and commercial use.
Tsuru (Stork Egg, Mino Kaki). Large, oblong, two and onehalf by three and one-half inches, weight four to five 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, of vigorous growth.

## PLUMS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS Each

\$12.50


Abundance (Yellow-fleshed Botan). Round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed; skin tough, yellow, heavily washed purple-carmine, cheek darker; flesh quite firm, yellow, juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; clingstone. June 15 to July 5 . One of the best early varieties.
America. Extremely handsome. Large, nearly globular, light crimson; flesh light yellow, nearly freestone; flavor unsurpassed. Aug. 5 to 15.
Burbank. Resembles Abundance but shape usually more globular. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow ; flesh, flavor and qual ity are identical with Abundance, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to ast of July. The tree is of vigorous habit, slightly differing from Abundance in foliage.
Compass Cherry-Plum. A cross between the cherry and plum wherein the fruit resembles the former and the tree the latter. Fruit about 1 inch in diameter, and about the shape of a Damson, but red. Has good preserving qualities. Tree bears heavily the second and third years.
Combination. An extremely handsome, large, early, light crimson plum of the very best quality. Nearly globular, uniform; flesh light yellow, nearly freestone. June 5 to 15 .
Methley. Red-fleshed, red-skinned variety of very good quality; it is sweeter than many plums and has ready marke sale. Ripens about same time as Mayflower Peach. Fruit of medium size.
Ogon. (Shiro-Smomo; White Plum). Medium to large, round; golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good, freestone. A good cooking fruit. June 1 to 15 . Tree of vigorous growth.
Red Nagate (Red June; Long Fruit). Skin purplish red, with blue bloom ; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor, good quality clingstone. Ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.
Satsuma, or Blood Plum (Yonemono). Large, globular, or with sharp points; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom. Flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood-color, well-flavored and firm, quality very good. Unsurpassed for canning. Mid-July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section.
Shropshire Damson. A European variety with medium size, dark purple fruit. Good for preserving. Very productive.
Wickson. Fruit large to very large; waxy white when halfgrown, then changes to pink and to dark crimson-purple; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small, clingstone. July 10 to 25.
Wild Goose (Chickasaw Type). Large, somewhat oblong; bright, vermilion-red flesh, juicy, sweet, of good quality, cling. A very showy and profitable plum. Middle of June.

## POMEGRANATES

Sweet. Fruit large, brilliantly colored.
3 to 4 ft . Each
2 to 3 ft .
.85

ZIZYPHUS—Raisin Tree
Each
3 to 4 ft . ............................................................................................. $\$ 1.00$

18 to 24 in. ................................................................................... . 50
Zizyphus jujuba. (Chinese Raisin Tree). 10 ft . Stiff thorny branches covered with bright green shiny foliage. Bears plum-shaped fruit with raisin flavor. Fruit ripens from August 1st to November 1st.

Please note that our nursery is not open for business on Sundays. We do not have anyone on that day to serve customers.

# ^ $\star ~ M I S C E L L A N E O U S ~ F R U I T S ~$ 

## BERRY VINES

As soon as blackberries and dewberries are harvested, cut off the old canes that produced the crop this season, as they will not produce any berries next year. The old canes are dark green, woody-appearing growth, and should be cut off at the ground line. The new sprouts, light green in color, should be thinned to three per plant. Those that are longer than $21 / 2$ feet should be cut back to this length, in order to encourage side branching.
rows to the other end stake. Draw wires as taut as possible, and securely fasten to the other end of the row. The wires are now raised and caught on the nails, thus holding $a!1$ the canes closely together in the row. Dewberries should be mulched to keep the berries from the ground.
Austin's Improved. Very large fruit. Vigorous grower and productive. The best variety for the South.
Lucretia. Low-growing. In size and quality of fruit it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Hardy and very productive, with large showy flowers. Fruit sweet and luscious. Early.

## BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries thrive in almost any soil, but do their best in a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but it must be well-drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable. To prevent rust, spray with copper-sulphate solution during fall and winter, and with Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50) during spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 ft . apart and the plants from 3 to 4 ft . in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways, set the plants in checks, 6 to 7 ft . each way. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.
Eldorado. The large berries, borne in big clusters, ripen well together. Very sweet-no core. A heavy bearer and a valuable sort.
Himalaya. Strong grower; very prolific. A desirable variety. On account of quick growth should be grown on trellis.

## BOYSENBERRY

Very large fruit with delicious flavor. Most prolific. Highest quality.

## DEWBERRIES

Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 in. long nailed to each stake, $21 / 2$ to 3 feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail, slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one end of the stake and run on the ground between the


## YOUNGBERRIES

Youngberries. Fruit larger than dewberries, with a decided flavor of raspberry. Splendid for home use, but will not ship well.

## PRICE ON ALL ABOVE BERRY PLANTS

20c each; $\$ 1.50$ per $10 ; \$ 12.50$ per 100

## GRAPES . . . We have the Best Varieties

In transplanting grapes, leave the main branch and cut this back to two or three eyes. The usual distance for planting grapes is 10 by 10 feet. If you want to get good results from your grapes prune annually. The varieties here described have been thoroughly tested in this section. Our plants are strong and vigorous.

PRICES-EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED:
Strong plants, 45 c each; $\$ 3.50$ for 10.
Agawam. Large; dark red.
Berckmans. Berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Bunches larger than Delaware, but not so compact.
Brighton. Bunches medium size; berries large, reddish; skin thin; quality best. Excellent for early table or market. Vigorous.
Caco. Most delicious of all red grapes. Very sweet and tender.
Catawba. Large bunch and berry; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous, and of musky flavor.
Concord. Bunch and berry, very large, blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties.

Delaware. Compact bunch; berry medium, light red, quality best. Moderate grower but vine healthy, prolific, and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular grape grown. Unsurpassed for table and white wine.
Golden Muscat. New. Delicious, sweet, aromatic, with muscatlike flavor. Large berries and bunches. $\$ 1.00$ each.
Ives. Bunch large; berry large, blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet and musky. Vigorous grower and prolific bearer.
Knight. Bunch compact; berry medium, blue-black. Vigorous grower. Ripens last of July; fruit matures for a long period.
Lindley. Bunch medium, loose; berry medium to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet, rich, aromatic flavor. Midseason.
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.
Warren. Old fashioned purple grape, with delightful flavor. Bunches large and compact; very prolific and healthy. Ripens last of July.
Worden. Resembles Concord, but is a few days earlier, and generally regarded as a better grape.

## BULLACE, OR MUSCADINE GRAPES

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 before maturity. Cultivation is reduced to the simplest form-plant from 20 to 30 ft . in row; train on an arbor or trellis.

Strong, 3-y1., heavy .................................................... $\$ 60$ \$5.50 Strong, 2-yr., heavy transplanted vines................................................ 4.50
Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries; black and sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.
Hunt. Vigorous grower; healthy foliage; good bearer; large black fruit; medium skin; good flavor, ripening in late August. 2-yr. only.
James. Berries large, blue-black, in clusters from 6 to 10 ; skin thin: pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Male Muscadine. Plant one of these with every ten vines to make a heavier crop. 2-yr. only.
Scuppernong. Berries large; seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy, flavor sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma. Vine is free from all diseases and insect depredations. Wonderfully prolific, and a sure bearer. 2-year only.
Spalding. Very prolific and regular bearer. Fruit black, quality excellent, skin medium to thin, pulp small. Healthy. Ripens 2 weeks later than Hunt.
Stuckey. Reddish-bronze, medium to large, sweet, excellent. Ripens 10 days after Scuppernong.
Thomas. Bunches of 6 to 10 berries slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet, and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of type. Very little musky aroma. Middle to last of August.

For Victory... BUY EXTRA WAR BONDS


## ALMONDS

Almonds can be successfully frown in some sections of the South, but, owing to their early blooming periods, the fruit is sometimes killed by late spring frosts. Requires the same cultivation as the peach.
I. X. L. A desirable California variety. Sturdy, upright grower; not large; soft shell; heavy bearer.

Each
3-4 ft.
§1.00
と-3 ft.
.75

## BUTTERNUTS

Butternuts (Juglans cinerea). Tree large. Native New Lrunswick and Georgia to Dakota and Arkansas. Fine autumn color. Fruits in clusters. Kernels sweet and edible. Fine for orchards or specimen planting. 3 to 4 ft ., 75 c each; $\$ 6.50$ for 10.

## WALNUTS

Juglans nigra (Black Walnuts). The old-fiashioned, well-known black walnut. Fach 3 to 4 ft . .75 2 to 3 ft $\qquad$

Japarese. Particularly successful in the Southern states. The tree is very handsome and has a large, spreading top. It makes a useful as well as an ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet.
2 to 3 ft . ........................... $\$ 1.00$
18 to 24 in .

.50
4.50

## PECANS

Pccans are a paying investment when the proper stock is used and given the right soil and climate. We offer the best varieties, bearing nuts of large size, good flavor, thin shell and of easy cracking qualities, all of which are propagated from grafts or buds on three-year seedlings. They are hardy and satisfactory.

Plant pecans 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil, which should be good. Pecans grow well on rich bottom soils, on high land of the sandy pine-levels, on sandy soil where there is clay subsoil, but not in deep and never in pipe clay or undrained land. A sour soil will kill or injure the trees and never be
satisfactory. To get crops, you must cultivate, fertilize, and properly prune the trees. The pecan is long-lived. Our trees, if properly cared for, should bear in five years, bear paying crops at eight years, and should produce $16-20$ pounds of nuts per tree at 10 years.

Planting and Cultivating. After pecans reach maturity in fall, transplant any time until March. Keep roots covered with moss or wet sacks at all times before planting-they must not dry out. Dig hole for tree before exposing roots. Hole should be 2 feet wide and deep enough to set tree a trifle lower than it stood in nursery. When hole is dug, take one tree and cut off ends of broken roots with sharp knife. Cut off part of taproot so the tree will force lateral roots. Fill hole half full around roots with wellpulverized top-soil enriched with either the proper amount of well-rotted stable manure, bonemeal, or high-grade fertilizer, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Pack earth firmly as the hole is filled, but leave 2 inches of loose soil on top. When soil is very dry, pour water in the hole when partly filled. Trees over 4 feet should be cut back to 4 feet in height after planting. Be careful not to break eyes of trees when handling. Keep trees cultivated and properly pruned. Between the rows you may plant cotton, potatoes, melons. or any cover-crop for several years, but never small grain. When trees go into bearing, plant and turn under a cover-crop of soy beans, vetch or clover.
Escellent results are obtained in planting pecans with dynamite-one-half pound of dynamite placed 2 feet below level is ample. This breaks the subsoil, and permits the long taproot to find food on lower levels.
Mahan. Extra large nut; thin shell; delicious meat. Quick growing tree. Very desirable.

3 to 4 ft .
Each

Schley. Medium to large; $11 / 2$ to $17 / 8$ inches long; oblong, slightly flattened. Shell thin; plump, rich flavor. Good srower. One of the best varieties because of size, appearance, and quality. Has few equals as a market nut.
Stuart. Nut large to very large; $13 / 4$ to $2^{1 / 8}$ inches long; oblong; shell of medium thickness, and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, of best quality. Flavor rich and sweet. A good grower; heavy bearer. An excellent variety thriving over a wide section of the South.
Prices, except where noted:

|  | Finch | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft . | \$2.00 | \$19.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.75 | 16.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.50 | 14.00 |

AMARYLLIS
50c each; $\$ 4.00$ per 10
Hybrids; mixed colors. Strong bulbs.
ANEMONE
St. Brigid. Unusually large, with a wide range of rich and brilliant colors. 35c doz.; $\$ 3.00$ per 100.

## DAFFODILS

King Alfred, Yellow. Emperor, Yellow. $\$ 1.75$ doz.

## GLADIOLUS

Mixed colors. Large flowering. 75c per doz.; $\$ 6.00$ per 100.
A splendid mixture of fine varieties. In it you will find a rich combination of bright-colored flowers.

Delivery in January.

## HEDYCHIUM

## 35c each.

Hedychium coronarium. (Ginger or Butterfly Lily). 3 to 6 ft . Clusters of fragrant white flowers resembling white butterflies, in summer and fall.

## HYACINTHS (Holland Grown)

$\$ 2.00$ per doz.
King of Blues. Bright, dark blue, compact trusses. L'Innocence. Pure white.
Marconi. Bright, deep rose.

## JONQUILS

$\$ 1.25$ per doz.
Double. Yellow ; very fragrant.

## LILIES

Hardy Garden Varieties.
Gloriosa Rothschildiana. 3 to 5 ft . Tubers can be planted in fall or early summer.
Will bloom 3 times a year. If tubers are kept in dry warm place they will sprout very fast, but if kept in a dry cold place they will remain dormant for many months. Blooms about $31 / 2$ inches across. At first they are yellow with some red markings-later turning to almost solid red. 75 c each.
Lilium regale (Regal Lily). White, bell-shaped blooms, with a touch of yellow in throat, shading to lilac-pink on outside. Fragrant. Easily grown. 3 to 5 ft . Blooms in July. 35c each; $\$ 3.50$ doz.

## NERINE SARNIENSE

Guernsey Lily. Red flowers on long stems. $\$ 1.25$ per dozen; $\$ 8.00$ per 100.

## SNOWDROPS

Too well known to need description. $\$ 1.00$ per dozen; $\$ 6.50$ per 100.

## TULIPS (Holland Grown)

Doz. 100
Bartigan. Fiery red.
Clara Butt. Salmon pink.
Inglescombe Yellow. Yellow.
Wm. Copeland. Delicate lavender.
Wm. Pitt. Dark crimson.

## ZEPHYRANTHES

Zephyranthes atamasco (Zephyr or Fairy Lily). White flowers. Z. rosea. Pink flowers. 65c per doz.; $\$ 5.00$ per 100 .
(Due to uncertain world conditions, all orders for bulbs are taken subject to being able to get stock and price change.)

# $\star \star \star$ * Drmamemtal Plamts For Pots and Greenhouses 

Agave americana. The well-known Century Plant. 6 -in. pots, 50 c each; 4 -in. pots, 35 c each.

Ageratum, Riverside. Blue flowers. Very dwarf. 21/2-in. pots. 10c each; 90c per ten.

Beloperone guttata (Shrimp Plant). Flowers resemble a boiled shrimp in shape and color. 4 -in. pots
.50c each
Browallia. Dwarf plant having blue flowers. $21 / 2$-in pots, 10 c each; 95 c per doz.
Cestrum nocturnum. (Night-blooming Jasmine). Fragrant, creamy-white flowers produced at night. $21 / 4$-in. pots

25c each
Euphorbia splendens. The "Crown of Thorns." Spiny, almost leafless plant. Small red flowers. 5 -in. pots, 50 c each.

## GERANIUMS

Ready for delivery March 15.

Apple Blossom. Pink.
Jean Viaud. Large double pink.
Mme. Buckner. Best double white.
Mme. Landry. Double salmon. Prices on all Geraniums: From 4 in pots 50 From 21/2 in. pots................................................................... 252.00

## GRAND DUKE JASMINE

The old-fashioned summer flowering, fragrant Jasmine. From 4 -in pots, 50 c each; $\$ 4.00$ per 10 .

## HIBISCUS SINENSIS

| Double Peachblow and Double Red. | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Extra strong | \$ . 75 |  |
| $5-\mathrm{in}$. pots | . 50 | \$4.00 |

## IXORA COCCINEA

Large green leaves and clusters of orange-red flowers. 4-in. pots 50c each

## PLUMBAGO (Cape Plumbago)

Plumbago capensis. A most pleasing shade of blue.
Plants from pots.

## STRELITZIA REGINAE

The true Bird of Paradise. Flower a combination of blue and orange, and the unusual formation gives the appearance of a bird. 7 -inch pots, $\$ 5.00$ each.

## TRADESCANTIA

Tradescantia discolor. (Moses Plant). 6 in. pots $\$ 1.00$ each.

## $\star$ Gruitland's FLowering $\star \star \star \star \star * * * * * * * * * *$ Shrubs

Any of the Following Flowering Shrubs Will Add Beauty and Color to Your Present Plantings or Proposed Plantings. $\star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star$ These Shrubs, Massed or Otherwise, Afford An Abundance of Flowers From Spring to Fall. $\star \star \star$ Nature Has Lavishly Endowed These Plants With Color and Charm. No Garden Can Be Called Complete Without Their Use. $\star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star$ Deciduous Flowering Shrubs Should Be Pruned In the Spring After the Blooming Period is Over.


Buddleia davidi magnifica
tthea frutex. See Hibiscus syriacus.
ERBERIS—Barberry
Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea (Red-leaved Japanese Barberry). 4 ft . Similar in all respects to the green-leaved Japanese Barberry, except foliage of this new variety is of a rich, lustrous, bronzy red.

10

15 to 18
.75
6.50

## BUDDLEIA—Butterfly Bush

Buddleia charming. Lovely lavender-pink blooms in late summer.
B. davidi magnifica (Oxeye Butterfly Bush). 8 ft . Flowers a deep shade of violet. Plant is a tall grower, and blooms from June until frost. Very ornamental. Should be cut to within 12 inches of ground in late winter, thus giving more blossoms and making a more shapely plant. The blossoms are on the current year's growth. A Chinese shrub.
B. dubonnet. Large wine-colored spikes of flowers all summer.
B. Ile de France. Thick flower spikes 6 to 9 inches long. Rosy-purple with deep violet suffusion. Fragrant.

| All Buddleias: |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 | to 4 ft............................................................................................................ $\$ 85$ |
| $\$ 7.50$ |  |

3 to 4 ft .
$\begin{array}{rr}.85 & \$ 7.50 \\ .60 & 5.50\end{array}$
CALLICARPA—Beautyberry
Callicarpa americana (American Beautyberry). 6 ft . A native large-leaved shrub, having in the fall conspicuous violet colored fruits in clusters.

CALYCANTHUS—Sweet Shrub
Calycanthus floridus (Common or Strawberry Shrub). 6 ft . The native Sweet or Brown Shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, bloom very fragrant, in early April and last for several weeks. Grows well in shady locations.

- Each 10

CASSIA—Senna
Cassia corymbosa. 8 ft . A free-flowering plant from Argentina. Hardy here. Flowers buttercup-yellow, produced in terminal clusters from July until frost.
$\begin{array}{lll} \\ 3 & \text { to } 4 \\ 2 & \text { ft...................................................................................................................... }\end{array}$
CERCIS—Redbud
Cercis chinensis (Chinese Redbud). 30 ft . Leaves heart shaped, shining green, assuming a yellow color in fall. This Asiatic species is lovely the last of March, when it is covered with rosy-pink flowers.

3 to 4 ft . .................................................... $\$ 1.2$
2 to 3 ft .
1.00

18 to 24 in
.75


Chilopsis linearis

## CHILOPSIS—Desertwillow

Chilopsis lincaris. 20 ft . A large shrub native to Texas and Mexico. Narrow willow-like foliage; handsome trumpet-shaped lilac flowers with yellow throat, resembling snapdragons, produced from July until frost.

Each 10
4 to 5 ft . ...................................................................................... $\$ 1.25$ \$10.00
3 to 4 ft. ......................................................................................... 1.00 8.50

## CHIONANTHUS—Fringetree

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringetree). 10 ft . A native, white flowering shrub, known locally as Granddaddy's Grey Beard. Flowers in May.

Each 10

| 5 to 4 ft . | . 1.25 | \$10.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 85 | 7.50 |

18 to 24 in. .60

## CUDRANIA-Silkworm Tree

Cudrania tricuspidata (Vanieria). Chinese Silkworm Tree. 20 ft. A thorny shrub, or small tree, producing edible red fruits. Each 10
4 to 5 ft . $\$ 1.00$
$\$ 8.50$
3 to 4 ft . .................................................................................... . 75 6.50

## CYDONIA—Japan Quince

Cydonia japonica (Flowering Quince). fift. One of the most showy early-flowering shrubs, commencing to bloom in late winter, followed by quince-like fruits in August. which may be made into preserves and jellies. We offer mixed colors only.

| 3 to 4 ft . | . 1.00 | \$9.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 85 | 7.50 |
| 18 to 24 in. | . 60 | 5.00 |

## CYTISUS-Scotch Broom

Cytisus scoparius. 10 ft . A native of Europe. In April this plant is a mass of golden yellow, pea-shaped flowers. Stems, being green, give this the appearance of an evergreen shrub.
18 to 24 in. ................................................................................................ 60 \$5.50
12 to 18 in.
.304 .50

## DEUTZIA

Deutzia scabra (Pride of Rochester). 6 ft . Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles; bloums middle of April, and continues to bloom three or four weeks.
D. scabra candidissima (Snowflake Deutzia). 6 ft . Flowers double, pure white, produced in great abundance middle of April.
D. scabra crenata (Fuzzy Deutzia). 4-6 ft. Flowers pure white, single, produced in great profusion in April.
D. rosea floribunda (Shellpink Deutzia). fift. Same as D. scabra candidissima, except that some of outer petals are rosy-purple. Very desirable. Blooms last of April, or a little later than Pride of Rochester.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft .
. 15 \$6.50
2 to 3 ft .
$.50 \quad 4.00$

## EXOCHORDA-Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora. 10 ft . A desirable, large shrub, from China, with pure white flowers produced in great profusion about the middle of March. When in full bloom the plant has the appearance of a snowbank, and when planted in a mass is most conspicuous. Does not require much prumng.

[^0]

Exochorda

## FORSYTHIA-Golden Bell

Splendid old shrub with bright yellow, bell-shaped flowers which appear in the spring before the leaves come out. Sometimes the Forsythia is confused with the winter jasmine. The upright forms make excellent hedges, and good fillers for massed shrubs.
Forsythia intermedia (Border Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft . A tall variety with slender, arching branches. Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion. Blooms in March.
F. intermedia speciabilis. 6 to 8 ft . The most beautiful of the Golden Bells. Profusion of large bright yellow flowers in March.
F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft . A graceful variety with long, slender drooping branches. Leaves dark, shining green. Flowers vellow, produced in great profusion in March. 2-3 ft. only.
F. suspensa fortunei (Fortune Forsythia). 6 to 8 ft . Similar to F. suspensa, but habit is more upright and vigorous. Flowers golden yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable variety. Bloums in March.
F. viridissima (Greenstem Forsythial. 6 to 8 ft . Flowers golden yellow, produced in gruat profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups. $2-3 \mathrm{ft} ., 3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. only.
All Forsythias :
Each 10
4 to 5 ft ., well branched .............................. $\$ .75$. $\$ 6.50$
3 to 4 ft ., well branched ....................................... 60
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} .$, well branched ............................. . 50
5.50
4.50

## GORDONIA

Gordonia alatamaha (Franklinia alatamaha). 15 to 20 ft. Very rare. Blooms from early August until frost. Blossoms very large; snowy-white with golden yellow stamens; breathes forth a delicate, balmy fragrance. Very desirable.

Each
3 to 4 ft . $\$ 4.00$
2 to 3 ft .
2.50

18 to 24 in.
2.00

## HALESIA-Silver Bell

Halesia carolina. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Masses of snow-white, bellshaped flowers. Blooms same time as Dogwood.

2 to 3 ft .
Each
18 to 24 in
$\$ .75$


Mibiscus

## HIBISCUS-Althea

Hibiscus syriacus (Althea frutex; Shrub Althea). 10 ft . The single, semi-double, and double flowers are produced from May until September. When planted in masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. The varieties we offer are nearly all of dwarf growth and are far superior to the old sorts. When ordering, state color and type desired. An Asian shrub.
Anemonaeflorus-Double rose. 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft.
Banner-Double white.
Jeanne d'Arc-Double white.
Luey-Double pink.
Pulcherrima-Double white, suffused pink. Rubus-Single red.
Totus Albus-Single white.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | \$ . 85 | \$7.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 75 | 6.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . 0 | 4.50 |

HONEYSUCKLE. See Lonicera.

## HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea opuloides. 12 ft . When given a rich, moist suil, jrotected from afternoon sun of summer and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. Several varieties vary in color from pale rose to blue.
SOIE CONDITIONS CONTROL COLOR OF BLOOM-therefore we cannot guarantee them to bloom same color with you that they do here.
Avalanche-Pure white.
Monstresa-Blue.
Mousseline-Blue, large trusses.
Ramis Pictis-Blue.
Rosea-Pink.
E. paniculata grandiflora (Pegee Hydrangeal. 8 to 10 ft . Produces, in July, immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several wecks. Very valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. Should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. $18-24$ in. only.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 1.25 | \$11.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 18 20 24 in. | . 75 | 6.50 |
| 12 to 18 in. | . 50 | 4.00 |

## HYPERICUM-Gold Flower

Hypericum moserianum. 2 ft . A beautiful dwarf shrub; in this section almost an
evergreen. Leaves dark green. Large, single, bright golden yellow flowers 2 inches in diameter. A very desirable plant. Blooms from early May throughout the entire summer and most effective when planted in masses.


## JASMINUM-Jasmine

Jasminum beesianum. 3 ft . Leaves small; flowers pink or deep rose, very fragrant. Summer bloomer. 18-24 in., 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft.
J. floridum (Flowery Jasmine). 3 ft . From China. Golden yellow flowers, half an inch in diameter, produced during summer. Hardy as far north as Washington. Flexuous branches and very pretty foliage. $18-24$ in., 2-3 ft., $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
J. humile (Italian Jasmine). 20 ft . Almost evergreen; hardy to Maryland. Erect shrub-like growth; yellow flowers in clusters, produced from April until fall. Native to Asia. 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft.
J. nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine). 10 ft . A very graceful, hardy, drooping shrub with dark green bark which gives the plant the appearance of being evergreen. Leaves dark green. Bright yellow flowers freely produced in early January and continuing for some time. Hardy at New York. Native to China. 18-24 in., 2-3 ft.
J. primulinum (Primrose Jasmine). 10 ft . Evergreen in this section, but farther north loses its foliage in winter. An improvement upon J. nudiflorum.
J. stephanense. Semi-climbing hybrid, hardy to Philadelphia. Fragrant, pale pink flowers, produced in clusters in late April. $18-24 \mathrm{in} ., 2-3 \mathrm{ft} ., 3-4 \mathrm{ft}$

| Above | J asminums: | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to | 5 ft . (humile only) | \$1.25 | \$11.00 |
| 3 to | 4 ft . | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 2 to | 3 ft . | 75 | 6.50 |

## KOLKWITZIA—Beaut́y Bush

Kolkwitzia amabilis. 6 ft . A charming new shrub from China. It is hardy in the New England States. Has general resemblance to wiegela and honeysuckle, the beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers appearing in abundance in April. Flowers pale pink, with orange veins in throat; buds darker.
2 to 3 ft .
Each
10
18 to 24 in.
.75
6.50

## LAGERSTROEMIA-Crape Myrile

Crape Myrtles will sometimes remain dormant, not putting out leaves for a year. They should be cut back, kept watered and the ground around them loosened lightly.
If Crape Myrtles are severely pruned and well fertilized in February, the blossoms during that season will be much more beautiful. During wet seasons these plants are attacked by


Lagerstroemia thrip which turns the foliage black. Two sprayings will usually control this, one as soon as it is noticed on plants; another two weeks later. Use $1 / 2$ pound Bordeaux mixture and 6 teaspoonfuls Black-1.eaf " 40 " to each 3 gallons of water.
Lagerstroemia indica (Crape Myrtle). 20 ft . A popular and free flowering shrub, or small tree, which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifuliy fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or a single specimen, makes a most striking effect. Commences to bloom in June. All plants will be pruned before shipping. First year blowms not always true. Crimson, lavender and pink, all sizes; white 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 to 6 ft . | . 2.00 |  |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1.00 | 9.00 |
| 2 to $2 \mathrm{f}=$ | . 75 | 6.50 |

## LONICERA-Honeysuckle

Lonicera fragrantissima (Winter Honeysuckle). 8 ft . A Chinese shrub. Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented pinkish white flowers, which appear in January. The plant continues to bloom for a long time. To keep shapely plants which will give a maximum of blossoms, they should be pruned severely and old wood removed directly after flowering every year. after flow 4 to 5 ft .
3 to
4
ft $\qquad$ \$1.25
to 3 ft 1.00
$\$ 8.50$
18 to 24 in
.60
6.50

18 to 24 in. .................... . 60 5.5
Climbing Honeysuckle-See page 41
MERATIA-Calycanthus
Meratia praecox (Wintersweet). 10 ft . A Chinese shrub producing exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers, usually about January 1, and lasting for about four weeks. The flowers appear before the leaves, and when in full bloom it is a most pleasing plant. It blooms at a period when our gardens are destitute of flowers.

Each
2 to 3 ft \$1.25
18 to 24 in
.90
12 to 18 in .
.65

## PHILADELPHUS—Mockorange

Philadelphus gordonianus ( Gordon Mockorange). 10 ft . Leaves broad, bright green; flowers pure white, produced in dense racemes; blooms late. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. to $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
P. grandiflorus (Big Scentless Mockorange). 10 ft . A conspicuous variety. Very large white flowers. 2-3 ft. to $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
P. laxus (Drooping Mockorange). 10 ft. Flowers very large, white, produced in clusters. Desirable. Late bloomer. 2-3 ft. to 4-5 ft.
P. virginal. 4 to 6 ft . A handsome, vigorous-growing shrub with large, semi-double fragrant flowers, sometimes $21 / 2$ inches across, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early M'ay. Also blooms during the summer. $18-24 \mathrm{in}$. and 2-3 ft. only.
Above four varieties:
Each 10



Philadelphus virginal


Meratia

## PRUNUS

Prunus glandulosa glabra albiplena (Double White-flowering Almond). 4 to 6 ft . A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing in early spring, before the leaves appear, a mass of small, double, white flowers. One of the best early-flowering shrubs. 18-24 in. and 2-3 ft.
P. glandulosa trichostyla sinensis (Double Pink-flowering Almond). 4 to 6 ft . Same as the Double White-flowering Almond, except the flowers are pink. Very beautiful. 2-3 ft. only.
P. triloba plena (Double Flowering Plum). 8 to 12 ft . A native of China; early-flowering ornamental shrub. Delicate pink, double flowers. Blooms April 1. 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft.

Above three varieties:
Each
3 to 4 ft . $\$ 1.00$
2 to 3 ft . .85

## PUNICA-Pomegranate

Valuable summer-flowering tall-growing shrubs, perfectly hardy in the South. Flowers are produced in great profusion early in May and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright, lustrous green. Very conspicuous and desirable. Prune in late winter, as blossoms are made on current year's growth.
Punica granatum alba. 20 ft . Double; white.
P. granatum rubra. 20 ft . Beautiful, double, red flowers.
P. granatum variegata. 20 ft . Sometimes red and variegated double blooms will appear on same plant.

All Punicas:
Each 10
4 to 5 ft ., well branched $\$ .85 \$ 7.50$
3 to 4 ft ., well branched $\mathbf{. 7 5} \mathbf{6 . 5 0}$
2 to 3 ft ., branched
$.60 \quad 5.50$

## SALIX—Pussy Willow

Salix discolor. 8 ft . The well-known Pussy Willow, with silky catkins which precede the leaves in early spring.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft \$ . 50
$\$ 4.50$

## SALVIA-Autumn Sage

Salvia greggi (Autumn Sage). 4 ft . A native of western Texas, and is, therefore, extremely hardy. It can stand zero weather and resists drought. Carmine flowers come in early spring and continue until frost. Effective for massing.
S. greggi alba. Same as the above except with white flowers. $12-18$ in only.

| to 18 in . |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## SPRING-BLOOMING SPIRAEAS

To keep shapely plants which will give a maximum of blooms, they should be pruned severely, and old wood removed directly after flowering every year.
Spiraea prunifolia plena (Double Bridal Wreath). 4 to 8 ft . From Korea. A beautiful early-blooming variety, with small, double white flowers Commences to bloom in early March.
S. reevesiana (Reeves Single). 4 to 8 ft. From China. Produces large clusters of single white flowers, covering the entire bush. 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft.
S. reevesiana lanceata (Reeves Double). 4 to 8 ft . Large, round clusters of double white flowers cover the entire plant. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks.
S. vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea). A graceful shrub growing 6 to 8 ft . in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. One of the most popular Spireas. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$., 4-5 ft .
Above four Spireas: Each 10 4 to 5 ft ., well branched $\$ .85 \quad \$ 7.50$ 3 to 4 ft ., well branched $\mathbf{6 0} \mathbf{5 . 0 0}$ 2 to 3 ft .
5.00
4.50


Punica
S. thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea). 4 to 6 ft . A beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. In autumn the leaves assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing. Native to China and Japan.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 to 36 in . | \$ .95 | \$9.00 |
| 24 to 30 in. | . 75 | 6.50 |
| 18 to 24 in . | . 60 | 5.00 |
| 12 to 18 in . | . 50 | 4.50 |

## PERPETUAL-BLOOMING SPIRAEAS

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. 3 to 5 ft . A remarkably freeflowering shrub with upright branches. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. Flowers rose colored. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom the entire season. Makes a low-growing hedge.
S. froebeli (Froebel Spirea). 3 to 5 ft . Fine, free-growing sort. Rosy colored flowers, produced last of April in large, flat heads. The young foliage is tinted dark red.
S. japonica ovalifolia (White Japanese Spirea). 3 to 5 ft . Flowers white. Commences to bloom early in April. Dwarf growth.
Above three Spireas: Each 10 24 to 30 in. .................................................................. $\mathbf{\$} .65$ 55.50 18 to 24 in.
S. billiardi (Billiard Spirea). 4 to 6 ft . A tall-growing variety. Flowers bright pink, produced in long, dense panicles. Commences to bloom in May and lasts throughout the summer. Very showy.


## STEWARTIA

Stewartia pentagyna. 15 ft . White flowers 3 in . across, with white stamens and orange anthers.

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$1.00 | \$9.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft , | . 85 | 7.50 |
| 18 to 24 in . | . 60 | 5.50 |

## SYMPHORICARPOS—Snowberry (St. Peter's Wort)

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Common Snowberry). A very graceful shrub, growing 4 to 6 ft . tall, with slender drooping branches. Flowers white, followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for months. A native to North America. 18-24 in. only.
S. vulgaris (Coralberry). 4 ft . A native shrub growing naturally from New York to Texas. Purplish red berries, produced in great profusion, remain upon the plant all winter, making it especially desirable for landscape planting. All Symphoricarpos:

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . .60 | \$5.50 |
| 18 to 24 in . | . 50 | 4.00 |

FRUITLAND'S SPECIAL COLLECTION No. 1



Vitex
The South's Oldest Nursery


Trees
Nothing Is More Inviting Than the Shade Of a Tree in the Summer, Or Beautiful Than the Tint of a Leaf in the Autumn, Or the Stately Grandeur of Its Form.

TREES SHOULD BE PRUNED BEFORE SHIPPING
Acacia (Mimosa). See Albizzia.


## ALEURITES-Tung-oil Tree

Aleurites fordi. 30 ft . A medium-sized tree indigenous to cenaral China. The rather large, apricot white flowers, which appear in large numbers in April. with the broad, handsome, green leaves following, make the tree a valuable ornamental. It thrives lest in well-drained and sand-clay loams. The tree is reported to live to the age of thirty years or more. lis apple-like fruits contain several large nut-like seeds which yield the valuable tunt-oil or China wood oil of commerce used exclusively in paints and varnishes.

Each 10



Amygdalus

## AMYGDALUS-Flowering Peach

During March the Flowering Peaches are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored double flowers. These trees cannot be too highly recommended for early spring blooming. Perfectly hardy, thriving in any soil in which other peaches trow.

CANNOT BE TRANSPLANTED SUCCESSFULLY AFTER BLOSSOMS FORM, UNLESS PRUNED HEAVILY.

Amygdalus perisca albo-plena. 12 ft . White; double.
A. persica carne flore-plena. 12 ft . Pink; double.
A. persica rubro-plena. 12 ft . Red; double.
A. persica variegated. 12 ft . Blossoms variegated; double.

All Amygdalus: Each 10
1-yr., 2 to 3 ft . . 75 \$6.50

CERASUS (Flowering Cherry). See Prunus.

## CERCIS-American Redbud

Cercis canadensis. 30 ft . A fast-growing, round-headed tree with large, leathery, heart-shajed leaves. The last of March, before the foliage appears, the tree is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers.

Each 10
$\qquad$
6 to 8 ft........................................................................................ $\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}$

5 to 6 ft....................................................................... 1.2510 .00
4 to 5 ft........................................................................ 1.00 8.50
C. canadensis alba. 30 ft . Same as Cercis canadensis, except flowers are white.

Frisch
4 to 5 ft........................................................................................................................

## CORNUS—Dogwood

Cornus fiorida（Flowering Dogwood）． 40 ft ．The native，large， white－flowering Dogwood．A most effective plant for the lawn．

|  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft ． | \＄1．50 | \＄14．00 |
| to 4 ft ． | 1.00 | 8.50 |
| to 3 ft ． | ． 75 | 6.50 |

C．florida plena（Double White－flowering Dogwood）． 25 ft ． Very scarce．

Eack
2 to 3 ft ． $\$ 2.00$
18 to 24 in 1.00

C．florida rubra（Red－flowering Dogwood）． 25 ft ．Similar to the White－flowering Dogwood，but the flowers are of a deep rose color．Early in the season it produces large quantities of blooms，making it a most effective tree for single speci－ mens on the lawn，and for mass planting with a background of tall evergreens．It is considered one of our outstanding flowering trees．

Each


## GINKGO—Maidenhair Tree

Ginkgo biloba（Salisburia adiantifolia）． 60 ft ．Beautiful and interesting tree from Japan，of large size，rapid and erect growth．Foliage resembles that of the maidenhair fern．Free from disease and insect pests．Desirable for street planting．




## MACLURA－Osage Orange

Maclura pomifera（Osage Orange）． 50 ft ．Used chiefly where a hedge is desired．Handsome bright green foliage and conspicuous orange－like fruit 4 to 6 in ．across，ripening in autumn．Limited quantity only．

Each
3 to 4 ft ．
$\$ 1.00$
2 to 3 ft ． .75

## MAGNOLIA

Magnolia acuminata（Cucumber Tree）． 100 ft ．Beautiful native pyramidal tree with very large bluish green leaves about 10 inches long．

Each
5 to 6 ft ． $\$ 1.50$
4 to 5 ft ． 1.00

M．lilifiora（Chinese Purple Magnolia）． 25 ft ．Makes a small tree of compact growth．Large purple and white flowers are produced in great profusion the latter part of March and scattering blooms the entire summer．
M．liliflora nigra（Purplish Red Magnolia）． 25 ft ．Flowers several shades darker than $M$ ．liliflora．A free bloomer， commencing in March and blooming spasmodically during the entire summer．

Preceding two Magnolias：


M．macrophylla（Large－leaved Cucumber Tree）． 50 ft ．Quick grower with large leaves and white cup－shaped flowers 10 to 12 in ．across：fragrant．Desirable as shade tree．Each 5 to 6 ft ．$\$ 2.50$ 4 to 5 2.00

M．soulangeana（Soulange＇s Magnolia）． 25 ft ．Flowers large， cup－shaped，white，more or less suffused with pink，borne in March．
3 to 4 ft ．
$\$ 4.00$
18 to 24 in ．
1.50

M．soulangeana alexandrina（Alexander＇s Magnolia）． 25 ft ． Large flowers．Outside of petals deep purple；inside of petals white．One of earliest varieties．Grafted plants．

大

令


## Chinese Magnolia

M．stellata（Star Magnolia）．8－10 ft．Shrub or small tree hav－ ing very fragrant star－shaped white flowers．Quite hardy and very free－flowering．It begins to bloom when hardly 2 feet high．

Each
2 to 3 ft ．
$\$ 4.50$
18 to 24 in
4.50
3.50

EVERGREEN MAGNOLIAS．See page 31.

## MALUS－Flowering Crab－Apple

The Flowering Crab can be planted as specimens on the lawn or in masses，either in the border or open lawn．
Malus atrosanguinea（Carmine Crab）． 8 ft ．Single，carmine flowers that fade to a light pink．Very showy．
M．floribunda． 6 ft ．Single pink flowers；early bloomer．Spread－ ing growth．Yellow fruit slightly tinted red．
M．ioensis bechteli（Bechtel Double－flowering Crab）． 8 ft ．The flowers of this sweet scented Crab resemble small pink roses．Very hardy and good for individual planting．
M．schiedeckeri（Scheidecker Flowering Crab）． 8 ft ．A tall， upright grower，with small pink flowers in great profusion．
M．spectabilis（Chinese Flowering Crab）， 8 ft ．A small－sized tree，producing a wealth of delicate，single pink flowers，in early April．

Each
2－vr．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
1－yr．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1.25

## MELIA-China Tree

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis (Texas Umbrella Tree). 25 ft. A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a denser spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A most desirable tree of rapid growth. Ideal for dog kennels and poultry yards. Flowers fragrant purple in April.

| Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1.50$ | $\$ 12.50$ |
| 1.25 | 11.00 |

## MORUS—Mulberry

Morus alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry). 10 ft . A beautiful and hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Desirable for lawns, parks and cemeteries. 5 to 7 ft . stems, $2-\mathrm{yr}$. heads, $\$ 2.00$ each; $\$ 17.50$ per 10 .

## NYSSA—Black Gum

Nyssa sylvatica (Tupelo; Sour or Black Gum). 100 ft . A native tree of robust habit, growing naturally from Maine to Texas. Leaves dark, shining green, in autumn assuming tones of red and scarlet, which make it most desirable. Fruit dark blue. Each 8 to 10 ft . $\$ 4.00$ 6 to 8 ft . 3.00 5 to 6 ft , 2.50
2.00

OAK. See Quercus.

## PLATANUS-Plane Tree

Platanus occidentalis (American Plane Tree; Sycamore). 80 ft. The well-known variety extensively used for street and park planting, especially where there is smoke.


## POPULUS-Poplar

Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). 40 to 50 ft . The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree, extensively planted in the southern part of Europe. Very desirable where a formal effect is wanted.
P. simoni fastigiata (Simon Poplar). 40 to 50 ft. A remarkable variety of the small-leaf Chinese Poplar. Of pyramidal habit, resembling the Lombardy, but making a more pleasing impression. A rapid grower.

|  | Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft . | . $\$ 1.50$ | \$12.50 | \$115.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 1.00 | 8.50 | 75.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | . 75 | 6.50 | 55.00 |

## PRUNUS-Flowering Cherry and Plum

There is no group of exotic trees as handsome as the flowering cherries and plums. The Purple Leaf Plum is the handsomest of all the highly colored foliaged plants in the South. The Japanese Weeping Cherry is particularly beautiful planted at the end of walks or on the sidewalks.
Prunus avium plena. 20 ft . (Double-flowering Cherry). In early spring it produces a wealth of pure, double white flowers. Each individual flower resembles a miniature rose. 4 to 6 ft .

Each \$2.00
P. cerasifera pissardi (Purple-leaf Plum). 10 , to 20 ft . The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather and its leaves last until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

Each 10
4 to 6 ft
\$1.50 \$12.50
P. kwanzan (Flowering Cherry). 15 ft . Beautiful shade of pink flowers, which literally cover tree in early spring. Very desirable.
4 to 5 ft .
Each \$2.75
P. pendula rosea (Japanese Weeping Cherry). 10 to 20 ft . In early April the pendulous branches are covered with rose-pink flowers in clusters, and the tree is literally a mass of blooms. The flowers appear before the leaves begin to unfold. A most desirable variety, 2 -year heads, 4 to 6 ft ., $\$ 5.00$ each. Spring delivery only.

## QUERCUS-Oak

All of our Oaks have been several times transplanted and, therefore, have a good root system. Oaks must be severely pruned when transplanted, otherwise there is danger of the tree dying. The average person considers the Oak a very slow-growing shade tree. Fortunately, this is not the case, as growth is as rapid on these trees, considering their longevity, as it is on the average shade tree.


Quercus alba (White Oak). 50 to 100 ft . A beautiful variety with spreading branches, broad, open head, and light gray bark. The foliage assumes a deep purple tint in fall. One of our finest Oaks, and very desirable for street and lawn planting. 8-10 ft ., $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
Q. nigra (Water Oak). 50 to 80 ft . Too well known to need description. 8-10 ft., 10-12 ft.
Q. palustris (Pin Oak). 50 to 80 ft . Tree shapely and symmetrical. Leaves are a beautiful shade of green, in autumn turning to a brilliant scarlet. One of the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting. All sizes.
Q. phellos (Willow Oak). 50 to 80 ft . A graceful variety with narrow lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. Well-known native tree, but extremely difficult to secure. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. only.
Q. rubra (Red Oak). 50 to 80 ft . Hardy from New Jersey to Florida and Texas. $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$., $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$.

| All Quercus: | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 ft . | \$5.00 | \$45.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft . | 3.50 | 32.50 |
| 6 to 8 ft . | 2.00 | 17.50 |

EVERGREEN OAKS—See page 32 .

## SALIX-Willow

Salix babylonica (Babylon Weeping Willow). 40 ft . The well known graceful weeping willow. 3 to 4 ft . to 5 to 6 ft .
S. japonica (Japanese Weeping Willow). 20 ft . Puts out leaves about 10 days later than $S$. babylonica, thus protecting it from frost injury. All sizes.

| Above two Salix: | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 8 ft . | \$2.00 |  |
| 5 to $6 \cdot \mathrm{ft}$. | 1.50 | \$12.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1.00 | 8.50 |

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3 to 4 ft.

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3 to 4 ft.
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6.50

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.75

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.75

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8.50

\section*{TAXODIUM—Bald Cypress}

Taxodium distichum (Bald Cypress). 80 ft . A tall-growing native tree with a broad, pyramidal-shaped head and fine, native tree with
feathery foliage.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Each & & Each \\
\hline 6 to 8 ft . & \$2.50 & 4 to 5 ft . & \$1.50 \\
\hline 5 to 6 ft . & 2.00 & 3 to 4 ft . & . 00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ULMUS—EIm}

Ulmus pumila (Dwarf Asiatic Elm). 50 ft . Introduced from China. Rapid grower and far superior to U. americana. Very hardy and disease-resistant.
```

8 to 10 ft .
Fach
6 to 8 ft
$\$ 2.75$

- .-...................................................................................... 2.00

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UMBRELLA CHINA. See Melia.
WILLOW. See Salix.
- Modern home-plantings cannot be considered complete-or hardly begun-if they do not contain a liberal supply of Broad-leaved Evergreens. They are needed for the green foliage which gives color all the year, especially in the winter when warmth and color are demanded. There is need for them in all plantings, particularly in the outdoor living-room where they lay great claim to everyday beauty.
FRUITLAND NURSERIES has an unusually large collection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. The plants are frequently transplanted, carefully pruned, and given plenty of space to develop into stately, vigorous, and healthy specimens. Some varieties do not transplant successfully from open ground, and therefore these are carefully grown in pot-form, thus assuring success when removed to your home.
* The figure after each name denotes ultimate height of plant.

\section*{ABELIA}

Abelia Edward Goucher. 6 to 8 ft . Similar to grandiflora, except that blooms are twice as large, and are lilac-pink when open. Each 10 12 to 18 in. ............................................................................... \(\mathbf{\$ 5} 0\)
A. grandiflora (Glossy Abelia). 6 to 8 ft . One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. Pinkish white blossoms produced all summer. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia, and has been grown successfully in sheltered positions in Massachusetts. Even when partially killed back, young shrubs flower profusely the same season.
4 to \(5 \mathrm{ft} .\), specimens, bare roots........................... \(\$ 2.50 \quad \$ 22.50\) 3 to 4 ft. , specimens, bare roots......................... \(1.75 \quad 15.00\) 2 to 3 ft ., strong, bare roots.............................................. \(1.00 \quad 9.00\) 18 to 24 in., bare roots.............
12 to 18 in., bare roots.
HEDGE PLANTS. See page 27.

\section*{ACACIA-Opopanax}

Acacia farnesiana (Sweet Acacia). 20 ft . A popular Southern plant, with thorny branches and very small leaflets. The fragrant flowers, which look like yellow balls, are produced freely in February and March. A popular Northern greenhouse plant, where it blooms freely all winter. Strong, potted plants. \(\$ 1.00\) each.

\section*{ARBUTUS-Strawberry Tree}

Arbutus unedo. 10 ft . A beautiful evergreen from Ireland, producing white, bell-shaped flowers in summer, followed in winter by orange and red fruits that resemble strawberries. 15 to 18 in. \(\$ 1.25\) each.


NOTE-In many varieties of broad-leaved evergreens we have larger sizes than those listed in catalog. Write for prices.


\section*{AUCUBA-Gold-Dust Tree}

This beautiful plant is not sufficiently appreciated. In the open ground it gives the best results if planted in a shaded situation, in a somewhat moist, though rich, well-drained soil. Aucubas are especially desirable for city gardens as they are seldom injured by smoke or noxious gases. These plants are also largely used for vases, urns and windowboxes. Hardy at Washington, D. C.
Aucuba japonica (Japanese Aucuba). 8 ft . A strong-growing variety with large, dark glossy leaves. Each 10 4 to 5 ft ., specimen ................................................ \(\$ 5.00\) 3 to 4 ft . .................................................................. 3.00 \$27.50
 24 to 30 in. .................................................................................. 2.00 17.50 18 to 24 in. ............................................................................................................................... 12.50 12 to 18 in. ........................................................................................................................ 11.00
A. japonica variegata (Gold-Dust Tree). 8 ft . Leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinieres, window-boxes, and mass planting. Each 10
18 to 24 in. \(\$ 2.00\). \(\$ 17.50\)
12 to 18 in .
\(\$ 2.00 \quad \$ 17.50\)

FRUITLAND'S SPECIAL COLIEGTION No. 2



NATURE'S GAY EXTRAVAGANZA

\section*{AZALEA INDICA—Indica Azaleas}

Tall growers-large flowers.
As FRUITLAND NURSERIES is at the northern limit where Indica Azaleas may be grown out of doors successfully. this makes our plants much more hardy than the rapid grown Azaleas from the coast and Gulf. We quote a letter from one of our customers in northern Louisiana: "I have found Azaleas from your place to be the only ones to have come through the freeze uninjured. Please quote me on 100 Iveryana."

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in the open ground in some sections of the South, and by carefully selecting varieties a continuous supply of blooms may be had from January to May. Planted in masses of solid or well-contrasting colors, a pleasing effect is secured.
To get the best results, Azaleas should be planted in a slightly shaded location, and particular attention should be given to protecting them from the hot afternoon sun. The soil should contain an abundance of leaf-mold, peat, and sand, and should be well drained. Azaleas will not succeed in limestone soil. Mulching with decayed leaves, preferably those of hardwood trees, is a distinct advantage. 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 into the open ground in a shady situation.

Native host plants and a lack of water will subject Azaleas to attacks of red spider and tingids or lace fly. These insects usually hatch in May, and the plant should be sprayed with Blackleaf 40 at the rate of 3 teaspoonfuls to 1 gallon of water, and 2 to 3 teaspoonfuls of soap-flakes to each gallon to act as a spreader. If the plants are seriously infested, spray at intervals of ten days, but usually a spraying in May and again in September will control the pests. Be sure that the underside of the leaf is thoroughly wet with the material. Immediately after new growth begins in spring, a few leaves will have "apples" on them ; these cause no material damage, but should be picked off.

Peat is a splendid mulch for Azalea-beds, as it retains the moisture. No cultivation is required, for the roots are very near the surface of the soil.

We offer several thousand Indica Azaleas in about 50 varieties, and in the sizes here indicated.

\section*{FINK AND SALMON COLORS}

Charles Encke. Light pink, large flowers. Strong healthy grower. 8-12 in., \(12-15\) in., \(18-24\) in., \(2-3 \mathrm{ft}\).
Croemina. Tall, early, soft pink. 8-12 in. to 3-4 ft.
Duc de Rohan. Medium, mid-season, salmon. 8-12 in. to \(18-24\) in. Duke of Wellington. Medium, late, salmon. 8-12 in. to 18-24 in. Elegans. Tall, early. Large, light pink. 8-12 in.
George Franc. Medium, early, deep pink. 8-12 in. to \(18-24\) in. Miltoni. Medium, late, clear pink. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Model de Marc. Medium, late, clear pink. 8-12 in., \(12-15\) in., 15-18 in.
Pres. Clayes. Deep salmon-pink. 8-12 in. to \(18-24\) in.
Pride of Summerville. Tall, salmon-pink, excellent. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Reddish Salmon Purple Throat. Tall, reddish-salmon with darker throat. 8-12 in. to 18-24 in.
Salmon Pink. Dwarf, very late, and hardy. 8-12 in. to 18-24 in.
Triumph de Ladeberg. Late, dwarf, large salmon-pink blossoms. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Viscomte de Nieuport. Spreading habit, mid-season, deep pink. 8-12 in.
Wm. Bull. Tall, mid-season, double brickdust. 12-15 in. to 3-4 ft.
Zekes Pride. Tall, thin, early, light pink. 18-24 in. to 3-4 ft .

\section*{RED-Including Orange-red and Deep Pinks}

Brilliant. Tall, late, carmine. 8-12 in. to \(\mathbf{1 5 - 1 8} \mathrm{in}\).
Coccinea Major. Brilliant orange-red. 8-12 in.
Emperor. Dwarf, late, orange-red. \(8-12 \mathrm{in}\). to \(18-24 \mathrm{in}\).
Glory of Sunninghill. \(8-12\) in. to \(15-18\) in.
Pluto. Dwarf, late, deep orange-scarlet. 8-12 in.
Praestantissima. Tall, mid-season, deep pink. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Pride of Dorking. Tall, late, cerise red. \(8-12\) in., 12-15 in.
Prince of Orange. Medium, late, orange-scarlet. \(8-12\) in., 12-15 in.
Rosea Purpurea. Tall, mid-season, deep pink or red. 8-12 in., 12-15 in., \(15-18\) in.

\section*{LAVENDER}

Early Lavender. Lavender, tall-growing. All sizes.
Formosa. Tall, mid-season, lilac. 8-12 in. to \(15-18\) in.
Phoenicea. Medium, late, lavender. 8-12 in., 18-24 in. to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).
Violacea Rubra. Tall, wine-red, late. All sizes.
Vittata Fortunei Purpurea. Tall, early, lavender, hardy. 8-12 in., to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).

\section*{VARIEGATED}

Alba Punctata. Dwarf, late, white with few pink markings. 8-12 in, \(15-18\) in. to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).
Cavendishi. Late, dwarf, white with pink throat and pink markings. \(8-12\) in. to \(15-18\) in
Criterion. Dwarf, late, pink and white. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Iveryana. Dwarf, late, variable, pink and white, sometimes solid. \(8-12 \mathrm{in}\). to \(18-24 \mathrm{in}\).
Mme. Dominique Vervaine. Tall, mid-season, white, lavender pink throat. 8-12 in. to \(18-24\) in.
Mme. Margottin. Medium, late. almost solid white with few pink dots. \(12-18 \mathrm{in}\). to \(18-24 \mathrm{in}\).
Venus. Dwarf, late, white with pink veins. 8-12 in. to 2-3 ft.
Vittata Fortunei. Tall, very early, one of the hardiest and best. Colors resemble peppermint candy. All sizes.

\section*{WHITE}

Alba. Tall, early, and hardy. All sizes.
Alba Maculata. Large white flowers. \(15-18\) in., \(18-24\) in., 2-3 ft.
Fielders White. Tall, early flowering, pure white, hardy. 8-12 in. to 2-3 ft.
Flag of Truce. Medium, mid-season, double white waved petals, \(8-12 \mathrm{in}\). to \(2-3 \mathrm{ft}\).
Perfection de Rentz. Spreading, late, white. 8-1\% in.
Supreme. Dwarf, late, white, sometimes slight pink veins. 8-12 in., 15-18 in., 18-24 in.
In addition to this select list of varieties, we grow in limited quantities all of the varieties which are satisfactory in this latitude, and invite requests for varieties not listed above.

\section*{SAME PRICES AS KAEMPFERI}


\section*{AZALEA KAEMPFERI—Tall, Hardy}

Azalea kaempferi (Japanese Azalea). A beautiful variety introduced by the horticultural collector, E. H. Wilson. It is very free flowering, perfectly hardy and a most desirable addition to our collection of evergreen Azaleas. We can furnish plants in shades of pink. Large flowers.

\section*{AZALEA KAEMPFERI HYBRIDS}

We have been trying to get a hardy type of tall growing Azaleas, combining the colors of the Indica type with the hardiness of the Kaempferi type. In this we seem to have succeeded. These hybrids came through the severe winter 1935-36 when the temperature dropped to 7 degrees \(F\). above zero, with only slight injury to one-year-old plants-none to older plants. Mixed colors only.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All above Azaleas: & Each & 10 \\
\hline 3 to 4 ft . & \$2.75 & \$25.00 \\
\hline 2 to 3 ft . & 2.50 & 22.50 \\
\hline 18 to 24 in . & 2.00 & 17.50 \\
\hline 15 to 18 in . & 1.50 & 12.50 \\
\hline 12 to 15 in . & 1.00 & 9.00 \\
\hline 8 to 12 in . & . 75 & 6.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{AZALEA KURUME-Obtusum Japonicum}

Dwarf hardy-small flowers.
This type is very hardy, surviving a temperature as low as 5 degrees F. above zero. Flowers small, plant a compact, dwarf grower. Height, 3 ft .

Amoena. Small, bronzy foliage; hose-in-hose, claret flowers. 6 to 8 in . to \(15-18 \mathrm{in}\).
Apple Blossom. Mid-season, pale pink, single. 6-8 in.
Bridesmaid. Glowing salmon flowers produced in large clusters: very prominent stamens. Small, glossy green foliage. \(6-8 \mathrm{in}\). to \(10-12 \mathrm{in}\).
Cherry Blossom. Dainty pink with white shadings. Hose-inhose. Large foliage. Mid-season. 6-8 in. to 18-24 in.
Coral Bells. Hose-in-hose; pink. Early. 6-8 in. to \(15-18\) in.
Daybreak. Pure light pink flowers in dense clusters; very free-flowering. Beautiful green foliage. 6-8 in., 8-10 in., 18-24 in.
Flame (Fire Fly). Brilliant red, with coppery suffusion; beautiful, medium-sized flowers. Glossy foliage. 8-10 in., 10-12 in., \(12-15 \mathrm{in}\)., \(18-24 \mathrm{in}\). to \(4-5 \mathrm{ft}\).
Hinodegiri. Single; red. Late. 6-8 in., 8-10 in., 18-24 in.
Hinomayo. Single; salmon: larger flowers than the others. Said to be not a true Kurume; mid-season. 12-15 in. to 18-24 in.
Orange Beauty. Mid-season. Large. single; free flowering. Foliage light green. 6-8 in. to \(15-18\) in.
Salmon Beauty. 6-8 in. to \(10-12\) in.
Salmon Prince. Mid-season. Large, single, pure salmon flowers in rhododendron-like clusters. Rather compact grower. \(6-8\) in. to \(12-15 \mathrm{in}\).
Salmon Queen. \(10-12 \mathrm{in}\). to \(15-18 \mathrm{in}\).
Snow (Swan). Hose-in-hose; white. Mid-season. 6-8 in., 8-10 in. Sunstar. Single, medium-size red blooms. Rather open-growing. 6-8 in. to 2-3 ft .
All Kurume Azaleas: Each 10


\section*{AZALEA PERICAT}

Hybrids. Medium tall grower; medium to large flowers. Mixed colors.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Each & 10 \\
\hline 18 to 24 in . & \$2.00 & \\
\hline 15 to 18 in. & 1.50 & \$12.50 \\
\hline 12 to 15 in . & 1.25 & 11.00 \\
\hline 8 to 12 in . & 1.00 & 8.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{BERBERIS—Barberry}

Due to quarantine we cannot ship any Berberis into the following states: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Berberis atrocarpa. 6 ft . A very handsome, densely branched plant, having dark green leaves and bright yellow flowers in March. Introduced from western China by the late E. H. Wilson.
\(\$ 2.00 \quad \$ 17.50\) 12 to 18 in. ...................................................................... 12.50 10 to 12 in. ......................................................................................................................... 1.00 B. Julianae. (Wintergreen Barberry). 6 ft . Spiny-toothed leaves 3 inches long; yellow flowers in clusters; bluish-black fruit.
 18 to 24 in. .................................................................................................................................


Berberis pruinosa
B. pruinosa. 6 ft . Vigorous growing shrub with lung spiny foliage and conspicuous berries covered with a whitish bloom. Each 3 to 4 ft. ..................................................................................... \(\$ 4.00\) 30 to 36 in. ..-........................................................................................ 3.00 24 to 30 in., 4 -in. pot................................................................... 2.50 18 to 24 in., 4-in. pot ................................................................ 1.75 15 to 18 in., 4-in. pot ................................................................ 1.50

\section*{BUXUS-Box}

Buxus harlandi. (Chinese Box). A rapid growing new Boxwood which will grow satisfactorily where the other Box will not. Probably not as hardy as the English Boxwood.
\(\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & 10 \\ \$ 50\end{array}\)
6 to 8 in. ........................................................................ 50 . \(\$ 4.50\)
B. japonica. 6 ft . Lustrous light green foliage. Rapid grower. Stands more sun than B. suffruticosa but less cold. 10

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. (Truedwarf Box). We have a nice lot of these popular plants in sizes suitable for boxes, urns and hedges. Each 10




\section*{PLANTING EVERGREENS}

Plants dug with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap is in nursery parlance "B\&B". After the plant is set in the hole where it is to remain, the string should be cut and the burlap loosened-it is not necessary to remove burlap from the hole. Plants dug B\&B in heavy soil and transplanted to light soil frequently dry out unless, when planting, the ball of earth is pierced several times with a sharp instrument to allow water to penetrate.

Preparing the soil properly will give the best results. Dig holes of ample size. Place a layer of rich top soil mixed with compost in the bottom of the hole, set plant at proper depth, and fill hole half full with earth. At this point pour in water freely, but do not wash soil from roots. Allow water to settle, put in more soil and firm it about the roots; then fill up the hole. Place a mulch of well-rotted leaves to depth of two to four inches about the plants for protection in winter and summer.


\section*{from the FRUITLAND Collection}
(The letter following each Camellia denotes the blooming period. E-early; L-late; M.S.-mid-season.)

\section*{IMBRICATED: Petals overlapping from center outward.}

In 1856 when Fruitland Nurseries was founded our grandparents were then planting our Camellias. However, they called these plants "Japonicas." Eighty-nine years later Fruitland's Camellias are still being planted. In the past the more formal, double or imbricated varieties were extensively planted. Today there are hundreds of varieties. The graceful single varieties do well in colder localities; the gigantic semi-doubles, the tremendous peony-type, as well as the formal old-fashioned double type flower in such a variety of color as to thrill the most sophisticated horticulturist.

The Camellia Sasanqua varieties and Camellia Japonica Daikagura start flowering in early fall before frost, followed by the other varieties of Camellia Japonica from December until March.

\section*{CULTURE OF CAMELLIA JAPONICA}

Camellias will grow in full sun if protected for the first few summers with a lattice frame. However, an ideal place for planting is where the plants get only a half day's sun. Do not plant in full shade, as they will not blossom as freely. In planting, the holes should be dug large. If the soil is not fertile, use the following mixture: one-half good garden soil; one-fourth well-rotted cow manure; one-fourth peat or leaf-mold, well mixed. After planting, mulch with half-rotted leaves or peat. Each spring Camellias should be fertilized with well-rotted cow manure, bone-meal and Vigoro. Always keep the plants well mulched and watered. The first two summers after planting are very trying on the plants and often prove disastrous unless these two simple things are done: watering and mulching.

The foliage is sometimes attacked by a scaleinsect, which may be readily controlled by spraying with Garden Volck-1 part to 50 parts of water. In spraying be sure to wet the underside of leaves. This spray material may be found on page 27 of our catalogue.
We are working in cooperation with the committee on nomenclature, and are making changes in names of some of our Camellias, according to their findings.

\section*{GROUP No. 1}

Abby Wilder. (M.S.) This type is peonyform, pink and white. 8-12 in. to 3 to 4 ft .
Alba Plena. (E). Imbricated white. Early. 8-12 in. to \(18-24\) in. Althea Flora. (L). Semi-double red. 8-12 in. to \(30-36\) in.
Benten. (M.S.) Large, single red. 8-12 in., 24-30 in., \(30-36\) in.
Cameo Pink (M.S.) Imbricated, medium size flower; clear pink. 12-18 in.
Candidissima. (L). Imbricated, white. 8-12 in., 15-18 in. to 30-36 in.
Cassetti. (L). Imbricated, white. 8-12 in., 12-15 in., 18-24 in. to \(30-36\) in.
Chandleri Elegans. See Elegans.
Cheerful. (True). Double red, medium flower. Good grower. 8-12 in., \(12-15 \mathrm{in}\).
Church Pink. (M.S.). Semi-double pink. Large flower. 8-12 in to 24-30 in.
Cleopatra. Double red, splotched white. Extra fine. 8-12 in. to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).
Cliveana. (M.S.) Peonyform, solid pink: 8-12 in. to 3-4 ft .
Comtesse Canarii. Imbricated salmon. 8-12 in. to 24-30 in.

Cup of Beauty. (Tasse de Beau) (M.S.) Semi-double, pink. As blooms begin to open the outside petals with the very tight center bud resemble a cup and saucer. This center bud opens later, showing quantities of stamens. Compact grower. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Dora McCarter (M.S.) Large single white with yellow stamens. 8-12 in.
Double White. Small double flower. Fine for boutonniere. 8-12 in. and 30-36 in.
Duc de Bretagne. (M.S.) Imbricated, rose pink, shading to lighter pink in center. Medium size flower. Slow grower. Flowers good for cutting. 8-12 in., 12-15 in., 18-24 in.
Elegans. (Chandler.) (M.S.) Semi-double deep pink and white; loose peony center. On large plants of this variety one will have solid deep pink blossoms. On some blossoms nink will predominate-nthers white. The formation of the blossoms varies to a great degree also. 8-12' in.

Elizabeth. Double flower of medium size. Usually white, but of ten striped with faint narrow pink stripes. Strong grower. 8-12 in.
Enrico Bettoni. (Lateriatus) (M.S.) The Sarah Frost of the west coast. Semi-double. Translucent pink, yellow stamens interspersed among the heavy petalage. Rapid growth. Does not blossom while small, but is very floriferous as plant grows older. \(8-12\) in., \(12-15\) in., \(18-24 \mathrm{in}\). to \(30-36\) in., \(3-4\) ft. See colored cut page 23.
Feasti. (Blushing Bride) (L). Imbricated white with pink markings. Often solid pink. Fine variety for the greenhouse, where its full beauty will be brought out. \(8-12 \mathrm{in}\). to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).

Frau Minna Seidel. (Pink Perfection). (E). Imbricated shell pink; compact; very floriferous. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Harlequin. Imbricated and peonyform may be found on large plants of this variety. Pink and white variegated to solid colors. Another wonderful greenhouse variety. Very late. 8-12 in., \(12-15\) in., \(24-30 \mathrm{in}\). to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).
Harlequin Pink. Solid pink flowers of same type as the variegated. 8-12 in.
Herme. (Hikari Gengi ; Jordan's Pride; Jenny Lind; Souv. de Henri Gouchard) (L). Pink and white. Described by some as a "Popular old variety" and others as a "Popular modernistic flower." Semi-double. Blossoms slightly fragrant. A favorite with all who know it. 8-12 in. to 18-24 in.

Hibiscus. (E). Large single pink. 8-12 in.
Imbricata Rubra Plena. (Prince Eugene Napoleon; Pope Pius IX; Floreplena Atrorubens; Carlotta Grissi; Mad. Lebois) (E). Imbricated. This much-named deep carmine Camellia makes long growth. For this reason it is most desirable for cutting. The blossoms remain fresh longer than most any variety. \(8-12 \mathrm{in}\). to \(24-30 \mathrm{in}\). See colored cut page 23.
Imperator. (L). The brilliant, Christmas-red, peony-type blossoms, which are more graceful than some of the other peony-types, make this a most beautiful variety. \(8-12\) in., 12-15 in., 2'4-30 in. to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\). See colored cut page 23.

\section*{CAMELLIA JAPONICAS-Continued} GROUP No. 1-Continued

Jarvis Red. (L). Semi-double, blood-red with golden stamens among twisted petals. Large flower, heavy bloomer, rapid grower. \(8-12 \mathrm{in}\). to \(15-18 \mathrm{in}\).

Latifolia. (Superbissima; Fanny Bolis) (L). Formerly listed as Leana Superba. Handsome foliage. Blossoms quite large; semi-double; bright red, occasionally blotched white; conspicuous stamens. 8-12 in. to 24-30 in.
Lee, A. Markley. (E). Imbricated pink, similar to Pink Perfection. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.

Madam de Strekaloff. (Duc de Orleans; Gen. Lamoriciere; Punctata Major) (M.S.) Semi-double pink and whiteoften solid pink. This plant has exceptional merits for out-door flowering. 8-12 in. to \(30-36\) in.
Monarch. (Honeur d'Amerique; Red Ball.) (L). Peonyform, deep pink, often spotted white. One of the most handsome of the late Camellias. Blossoms often measure 6 in . across. Formerly listed at Gunelli. 8-12 in. to 24-30 in. See colored cut page 23.
Mrs. Abby Wilder. (True) (M.S.) Imbricated white striped pink. 8-12 in.
Mrs. Lurman. (L). Imbricated. Vivid red with white markings. Compact grower. Good bloomer. 8-12 in., 18-24 in. to 30-36 in.
Natchez. (L). Semi-double, medium size fower, swirled petals and stamens in center. Red. 8-12 in., 12-15 in., 18-24 in. to 30-36 in.

Noblissima. (E). Semi-double, approaching loose peony, white. 8-12 in.
Oriental. (M.S.) Deep red, peonyform. 8-12 in. to \(18-24 \mathrm{in}\).
Otome. (M.S.) Imbricated pink, similar to Pink Perfection, but flower larger and sometimes a deeper pink. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Panache. (E). Imbricated, variegated, having unusual markings. White in center with deep pink at base of petals. Outer petals streaked with deep pink giving an appearance of heavier shading at outer edges. 8-12 in., 15-18 in.
Peony Red. A beautiful shade of dark red. Original stock from Louisiana. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Preston Rose. (M.S.) Semi-double, deep rose-pink. Beautiful. 8-12 in., 12-15 in., 18-24 in. to 30-36 in.
Prince Albert. (Concordia; Beautiful) (E). Loose peony, pink and white, and a wide variation of color combinations. Rapid pyramidal growth. 8-12 in. to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).
Prince Albert Red. Same formation and growth as variegated Prince Albert, having solid red blooms. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Prince Albert Red. With few white dots. 8-12 in., 12-15 in., 15-18 in.

Prof. Chas. S. Sargent. (M.S.) Peonyform crimson. Similar to but slightly earlier than Warrata. \(8-12\) in., \(12-15 \mathrm{in}\).

Radiation. (L). Semi-double, bright Christmas-red, with faint pink or whitish markings radiating from throat. Medium size. Unusual, different, satisfactory, floriferous. 8 to 12 in . to \(4-5 \mathrm{ft}\). See colcred cut page 23 .
Red Eagle. Large, semi-double red with yellow stamens. 8-12 in.
Reine de Fleurs. Imbricated red, marbled white. 8-12' in.
Rhapsody. Large, semi-double, rose-pink. \(8-12\) in., 12-15 in.
Sarah Frost. (L). Imbricated red. 8-12 in. to \(30-36\) in.
Semi-Double Pink. Deep pink with yellow stamens. 8-12 in. to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).
Semi-Double Red. Cherry-red with yellow stamens. 8-12 in. to 3-4 ft.
Speciosa. Peonyform red and white variegated. 8-12 in. to 15-18 in.
Stiles Perfection. (M.S.). Peonyform, pink and white. 8-12 in. to 3-4 ft.
Stiles Perfection Pink. (M.S.) Pink sport of the above. 8-12 in., 12-15 in., \(30-36\) in., \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).
Sweeti Vera. (Lewelling Variegated) (L). Exquisite; large; semi-double white with markings of delicate pink. Occasionally sports a solid delicate pink blossom. This variety should be in every collection of Camellias. 8-12 in. to 30-36 in. See colored cut page 23.
T. K. Variegated. (M.S.) Semi-double light pink with darker pink margin and yellow stamens. Large flower. Small foliage. Fast grower. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.

Tricolor (Siebold.) (Wakanoura var.) (M.S.) Semi-double variegated pink, red, white, in combination and ofttimes solid colored. A most changeable variety. Handsome green foliage. Will bloom outdoors when and where other varieties fail. 8-12 in. to \(30-36 \mathrm{in}\).

Tricolor Red. (Wakanoura Red) (M.S.) Solid red sport of above. \(8-12\) in., \(12-15\) in., \(15-18\) in.
Variabilis. (Horkan; Rena Campbell) (L). Semi-double to \({ }^{\prime}\) peonyform. Pink and white in combination and solid colors. Pyramidal rapid growth. Well worth having in a collection. \(8-12 \mathrm{in}\). to \(30-36 \mathrm{in}\).
Prices of all Group 1: Each
 30 to 36 in... 5.00 24 to 30 in..
 15 to 18 in. 12 to 15 in. 2.50 12 to 15 in. 1.50

\section*{GROUP No. 2}

Americana. Imbricated white and pink with red stripes. 8-12 in., \(12-15\) in.
Auguste Delfosse. (L). Semi-double red and white variegated. 8-12 in., 24-30 in.
Bonomiana. (M.S.) Imbricated, pink and white. 8-12 in. to 24-30 in.
Carswell:ana. (M.S.). Imbricated red. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Comte de Gomer. (E). Imbricated white with pink stripes, occasionally blush-pink. Exceptionally beautiful in mild climates and for greenhouse culture. 8-12 in. to 3-4 ft.

Double Pink. \(8-12\) in., \(12-15\) in. to \(18-24\) in.
Double Variegated. 8-12 in. to \(18-24\) in.
Duchesse de Orleans. (L). Imbricated white with occasional pink stripe. \(15-18\) in. to \(24-30\) in.

La Reine. 'The Queen). (L). Imbricated red and white. 8-12 in. to \(30-36 \mathrm{in}\).
Lilyi. (L). Imbricated, white and pink. Late. 8-12 in., 18-24 in. to \(30-36\) in.
Louise Centurioni. Imbricated white. 8-12 in. to \(30-36\) in.
Madam Cachet. Semi-double, pink and white. 8-12' in. to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\). Mathilda. (L). Imbricated, duchess pink. 8-12 in. to \(30-86 \mathrm{in}\).

Mathotiana Alba. (Blood of Christ) (L). Double white, with occasional red blotch. \(8-12\) in.

Perugiana. (L). Double white. 8-12 in., 12-15 in., 30-36 in.
Sacco Vera. (E). Imbricated, light pink. 8-12 in., 12-15 in., 18-24 in., 24-30 in.

Semi-double variegated. Red with white dots. A very good bloomer. 8-12 in. to \(15-18 \mathrm{in}\).
Single Red. 8-12 in. to 18-24 in.
Standard. Imbricated, pink and white. 8-12 in., 12-15 in., 15-18 in., 30-36 in.
Tricolor Imbricata. (Bella Romana; La Peppermint; Duc de Orleans). Double, white striped red and pink. Desirable. \(12-15 \mathrm{in}\). to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).
Tricolnr Imbricata Rubra. Red sport of the above. 8-12 in. to 30-36 in.
Wilderi. (L). Imbricated rose-pink. Very satisfactory. 8-12 in. to \(18-24\) in.


\section*{FRUITLAND CAMELLIA JAPONICA} SPECIAL COLLECTION No. 4

\author{
4 PLANTS-Double Pink, Semi-double Variegated, Double Red, Double Variegated \\ REGULAR VALUE \(\$ 3.00\) \\ For \$2.65
}

\section*{CAMELLIA JAPONICAS-Continued}
\(\star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star *\) A Gromp of Unusual Varieties

Akebono. (E). Semi-double salmon-pink. Excellent. Dark green foliage. Compact grower. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
See colored cut page 23.
Akebono Variegated. (M.S.) Semi-double salmon-pink and white. Excellent. Compact grower. Dark green foliage. 8-12 in., \(12-15\) in.
Alba Superba. (Grandiflora Superba; Niveus). Semi-double white, conspicuous yellow stamens. Known also as Rev. John Grimke Drayton, which is semi-double rose-pink. 8-12 in., \(15-18\) in.

Amabilis. (M.S.). Single, pure white flower, broad petals, slightly ruffled at tips; prominent golden stamens affixed in form of a halo in center. Medium size flower. Tall grower ; glossy foliage. Attractive. 8-12 in.
Arajishi. (E). (Aloha). Peony-type, similar to Prof. Sargent. Red. 8-12 in.
Aspacia. (Variegated Emperor of Russia). Semi-double red with white blotches. Good. 8-12 in.
Catherine Cathcart. (M.S.) Imbricated soft pink with white spots. Very popular. 8-12 in.
Claudia Lea. Medium, single, delicate pink. Beautiful color. 8-12 in. to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).
C. M. Hovey. (M.S.) Large red with white blotches. Formation similar to Mathotiana Rubra. 8-12 in.
Col. Firey. (Solaris; Mississippi Wm. S. Hastie). (M.S.) Imbricated red, large flower. 8-12 in. to 30-36 in.
Colletti Maculata. Semi-double red and white variegated. A slow grover, but very fine. \(8-12 \mathrm{in}\). to \(18-24 \mathrm{in}\).
Communist. (M.S.) Large, loose peonyformed deep rosy-red. Large, dark green foliage. Vigorous grower. 8-12 in.
Dave Strother. Semi-double, salmon-pink. Large flowers with yellow stamens. \(8-12 \mathrm{in}\). to \(4-\overline{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{ft}\).
Daybreak. (M.S.) Semi-double pink, similar to Debutante, but blooms later. 8-12 in.

Debutante. (Sara C. Hastie). (E). Peonyform, delicate pink. Desirable. 8-12 in. to 24-30 in., 3-4 ft.
Delectissima. (M.S.) Very large, single white, with wide pink stripe. Prominent stamens. 8-12 in.
Derbyana. (Floreplena Peonyflora). (M.S.) Semi-double to peonyform, deep pink or red. 8-12 in.
Dr. Lee. (M.S.) Semi-double, dark velvety-red with golden stamens in center. Large flower. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Dr. Wilds. (M.S.) Semi-double white with showy stamens. Beautiful flower. Good outside bloomer. 8-12 in.
Elizabeth Arden Pink. (L). Medium to large, semi-double rose-pink. 8-12 in.
Elizabeth Arden Variegated. (L). Medium to large, semidouble white, striped rose-pink-sometimes solid pink. 8-12 in.
Emperor of Russia. Peonyform, brilliant scarlet, with stamens interspersed. Large flower. A bushy compact grower. 8-12 in.
Empress (E). Semi-double, rose-pink; broad creped petals; stamens prominent. Very large flower, fine form. A rugged variety which will succeed under adverse conditions. \(8-12 \mathrm{in}\).
Fimbriata. (E). Imbricated white. Outside of petals serrate. 8-12 in.
French Peony. Red and white variegated peonyform. 8-12 in. to \(30-36\) in.
General Washington. Semi-double white with occasional deep pink dots or markings. White always predominates. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Gigantea. (Magnolia King ; Kellingtonia). (L). Semi-double red and white. 8-12 in. to \(30-36\) in.
See colored cut front cover.
Gov. Mouton. (L.) A large-flowering, peony-type deep red, marbled white, Dark foliage. Medium grower. 8-12 in.
H. A. Downing. Semi-double, deep pink, showing stamens. Large flower. 8-12 in.
Hall Townes. Semi-double pink. Very large, lovely shade. 8-12 in.

Her Majesty. (M.S.) Semi-double red with white dots. Medium size flower. \(8-12\) in., \(12-15\) in.
Herme Sport. Same formation and growth as Herme, except flower white, striped pink. 8 to 12 in.
II Cygno. Imbricated white. 8-12 in.
Il Tramonto. (Laurel Leaf). Imbricated, deep pink, mottled white. Upright growth. 15-18 in.

Jim Goldman. (M.S.) Semi-double, light pink with yellow stamens. Large flower. Upright grower with foliage similar to Herme. A new hybrid introduced by Mrs. Jas. E. Harper, Augusta. 8-12 in.
Jim Harper. (M.S.) Semi-double, light pink. A seedling introduced by Mrs. Jas. E. Harper, Augusta. 8-12 in.

Judge Barrett. (L). Semi-double, red. Large flower. Compact grower. A new hybrid introduced by Mrs. Jas. E. Harper, Augusta. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Kimberley. Brilliant single red, having prominent red stamens instead of yellow or white ones. Upright grower. 8-12 in.
Kumasaka. (Lady Marian). (L). Formation of flower similar to Herme, but a solid deep pink, 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
See colorcd cut page 23.
Kumasaka Variegated. Same as Kumasaka, except flower is variegated pink and white. \(8-12\) in., 12-15 in.
Kurusubaki. (Black Prince). (L.) Very deep red-almost black. Semi-double, 8-12 in. to \(15-18\) in.

Lady Humes Blush. (M.S.) Very rare is this true double imbricated white, suffused with pink. Also known as Buff, Incarnata and Ella Drayton. 8-12 in.
Lady Mary Cromartie Pink (M.S.) Semi-double rose-pink. 8-12 in., \(15-18\) in.
Lady Vansittart. (M.S.) Semi-double cherry-red, with yellow stamens in center. Large flower. Beautiful slender curving foliage. Compact grower. Hardy. 8-12 in.
Leucantha. (M.S.) Semi-double white with prominent stamens in center. Similar in formation and growth to Tricolor. 8-12 in., \(12-15\) in.
Maraschino. Semi-double, bright red. Round petals form cupshaped cluster. Free bloomer. 15-18 in.
Marchioness of Exeter. (M.S.) Peonyform, light pink and white. Oftimes solid pink. 8-12 in.
Mathotiana Alba. (Blood of Christ) (L). Double white, with occasional red blotch. 8-12 in.
Mathotiana Rosea. (M.S.) Large imbricated as it first openslater changing to semi-doubse. Coloring lighter than Niathotiana Rubra. 8-12 in.

Mathotiana Rubra. (Wm. S. Hastie; Princess Louise; Purple Prince; Purple Emperor) (M.S.) Large imbricated as it first opens, opening to semi-double red. \(8-12 \mathrm{in}\). to \(15-18 \mathrm{in}\).
Matsukasa (Pine Cone). Formation similar to a pine cone. Rose pink with white blotches. 8-12 in.
Mikeniaku. (Candida Elegantissima; Countess Lavinia Maggi ; Tady Audrey Buller.) Large, lustrous green foliage. Very large, semi-double red and white blossoms. 8-12 in. to 18-24 in.
Moniisu. (California Donckelarii Var.) (L). Semi-double, red and white variegated flowers of medium size. 8-12 in.
Pink Herme. (E). Like Herme except solid pink. 8-12 in., 12-15 in.
Pink Star. (M.S.) Semi-double rose-pink with golden stamens interspersed with inner petaloids, outer petals pointed giving star formation. Slow grower. 8-12 in. to 15-18 in.
Pink Sweeti Vera. (L). Large, semi-double, delicate pink. Exquisite. 8-12 in.
Principessa Clothilda. Imbricated, deep pink, mottled white. 8-12 in. to 18-24 in.
Purity. (Neige de Oree). Imbricated, pure white, showing stamens when fully opened. 8-12 in.
Semi-Double Blush. (L). Blush-pink; medium size blossom. 12-15 in., 24-30 in.
Semi-Double Red. Large flowers with yellow stamens. 8-12 in. to \(30-36\) in.
Snowdrift. White, semi-double, water-lily type of flower. 8-12 in.
Triphosa. (L). Largest of pure white, single-flowering Camellias. Large petals; compact ring of long stamens in center. 8-12 in.
Tinkey Lee. Large, imbricated and semi-double pink flowers on same plant. Flowers 4 to 5 in. across. \(8-12\) in.

\section*{A Gramp of Unusual Varieties}

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS-Continued
Vedrine. (M.S.) Semi-double red, yellow stamens. Large Hluwer. 8-12 in.
Victor Emmanuel. (Blood of China). (L). Loose-peony formation: deep velvet-red. Compact and shapely grower. 8-12 in. 12-15 in.


\section*{RARE VARIETIES}

Amabilis Variegated. (M.S.) Single light rose with deep rose stripes. Medium size flower. \(15-18\) in. \(\$ 5.00\).
Carnation. (E). Carnation-form; glowing bright red. Very large compact foliage. \(8-12 \mathrm{in}\)., \(12-15 \mathrm{in}\).
Daikagura. (E). Semi-double pink and white. Fall bloomer. 8-12 in. §3.00; 12-15 in. \(\$ 4.00\); 15-18 in. \$5.00.
* Donckelarii. (M.S.) We consider this one of the finest Camellias known. Rare. Reautiful red or deep rose background, mottled. flecked and static-marked with white. Flowers large, hardy, rugged. See color photograph on page ? 6 to 12 in. \(\$ 5.00\).
Duchess of Sutherlard. (L). Vcry large, semi-double white with an occasional mink strive on pe al. Must desmab.e. 8-12 in. \(\$ 5.00\); \(12-15\) in. \(\$ 6.50\); \(15-18\) in. \(\$ 8.00\).
Empress Variegatcd. Same formation as Empress. but coloring is pink and white variegated. 8-12 in., \$3.00. 12-15 in. \(\$ 5.00\).
\(\star\) Eugere Lize. Semi-double-large-irreoular form. Color and markings similar to the Donckelarii. Truly a beautiful flower. 8-12 in. \$5.00.
* Finlandia F.N. (M.S.) New. Superb. Semi-double pink. Large flowers of exquisite texture; long fluted petals. Originated at Fruitland Nurseries.
A must for your collection. See color phctograph bask cover. 8 to 12 in., \(\$ 5.00\).

\section*{FRUITLAND CAMELLIA JAPONICA COLLECTION No. 8}

1 Semi-double Red...................................................... 18-24 in.
1 Semi-double Red with white dots..........................18-24 in.
1 Imbricated White with pink variegations...........18-24 in. VALUE \(\$ 7.50\)
Special Price \(\$ 5.50\)

Fisher's Rose. Very similar to Marchioness of Exeter. Rose colored flowers with several rows of guard petals around outer edge, and a large tuft of petaloids in center. Tall, fast grower with long leaves. \(8-12 \mathrm{in} . \$ 3.00 ; 12-15 \mathrm{in} . \$ 4.00\).
* Goshoguruma. (Rhodellia King). (L). Semi-double bright red, mottled or flecked with white, with heavy mass of bright yellow stamens forming a crown in center. Striking! 24-30 in. \$8.00.
Grandiflora Alba. (L). Semi-double, pure white; irregular form. Not to be confused with Lotus. 8-12 in. \$3.00.
Gregorine. (L). Semi-double pink and white, with yellow stamens. Large flower. A fine variety and good blonmer. Should be in every garden. \(8-12\) in. \(\$ 2.50\); 12-15 in. \(\$ 3.00\); \(15-18\) in. 44.00 ; 24-30 in. \(\$ 6.50\).
\(\star\) Madam Chiang Kai-shek. Large semi-double deep rose. Quite often flceked or mottled with white. Stamens prominent in center. Often mistaken for Donckelarii. Foliage dark lustrous green. A truly fine flower. 8-12 in. \$4.00; 12-15 in. \(\$ 5.00\).

Mrs. Chas. Simons. (M.S.) Large, semi-double white, loose construction, stamens intermixed. Light green ioliage. Symmetrical, fast grower. 8-12' in. \$5.00.
\& Mrs. William Thompson. (M.S.) Semi-double pure white flower of great beauty and size. Beautifully fluted petals, resembling Easter lily. A flower sure to place in any show. 8-12 in. \(\$ 3.00\).

Peoniaflora. (L). White with pink blotches; extremely large with compact pompon centers. Irregular form. 15-18 in. \(\$ 8.00\).
Rainy Sun. (M.S.) Semi-double, bright cerise-pink, with prominent yellow stamens Very colorful. \(8-12\) in. \(\$ 3.50\); \(12-15 \mathrm{in}\). \(\$ 4.50\); \(15-18 \mathrm{in}\). \(\$ 5.50\); 3-4 ft. \(\$ 12.50\).
Rev. John Bennett. (L). Large semi-double salmon-pink with pale lighter markings, almost white, radiating from throat. Distinct coloring. Valuable. 8-12 in. \$5.00.

Rev. John Drayton. (M.S.) Semi-double, light pink; loose construction with stamens in center mixed with petals. Flower medium to large. Symmetrical growth. \(8-12\) in. \(\$ 3.00\); \(12-15\) in. \(\$ 4.00\); \(15-18\) in. \(\$ 5.00\).
White Elegans. (M.S.) A new comer to an old family. Similar kiegan (Chandlor) except that flower is solid white. Scarce. 8-12 in. \$5.00.
White Herme. (L). Also a new comer. Similar to the variegated Herme, except that flowers are pure white. 12-15 in. \$6.00.
* Star denotes extra fine variety.

\section*{CAMELLIA SALUENENSIS}

Apple Blossom. (E). Single pink. Fragrant. 8-12 in. to 3-4 ft. This is an entirely different species from Camellia Japonica or C. Sasanqua.

PRICES SAME AS "UNUSUAL VARIETIES"

\section*{Camellia Iaponica Grafts}

Due to the demand we are happy to publish our graft list of available stock. By buying a graft from FRUITLAND NURSERIES you are sure of getting the maximum plant growth and flower production in a comparatively short time.
In many varieties of grafted Camellias listed below we can supply other sizes and prices, but space will not permit the listing of them here. Our plants have made very fine growth this season, and we believe they will please you. Be sure to order early, as many were disappointed last year when sending orders in late and we were sold out. We cannot guarantee that sports will always bloom true to name. We have been very careful in grafting sports to see that the scions are taken from the sport, but frequently they will revert to the original variety.


Radiation


Kumasaka


We consider this one of the finest Camellias we show all of its beauty. It is a good bloomer, a supply the demand last season, so would advise



Monarch


Sweeti Vera
e to offer this season. This picture does not really o collection is complete without it. We could not aring early if you do not want to be disappointed.

\section*{rieties of Camellias grown at Fruitland}


Akebono


\section*{CAMELLIA JAPONICA GRAFTS-Continued}

Descriptions not listed below will be found in own-root groups.
* Adolph Audusson. Semi-double, large red flower, with creamy white variegation. Very choice.
\begin{tabular}{ccccr}
\begin{tabular}{c} 
Age \\
graft
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age un- \\
der stock
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Size
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Number \\
scions
\end{tabular} & Price \\
1 & 8 & \(\mathbf{1 5 - 1 8 ^ { \prime \prime }}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{\$ 1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & \(2^{\prime}\) & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 7 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 7 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 7 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Aitonia (M.S.) Semi-double rose-pink with stamens and petaloids mixed in center. Dark green foliage. Loose, spreading growth.
\begin{tabular}{ccccc}
\(2 \prime\) & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
Alba & Plena. & & & \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

American Beauty. (L.) Semi-double deep pink marbled white. Form of flower like American Beauty Rose, with perfect rosebud center. Symmetrical, upright grower.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Anne Sydenstricker. (M.S.) Semi-double, medium size, red with white blotches.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
\(2^{2}\) & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 15.00 \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 17.50
\end{tabular}

Aspacia. (Var. Emperor of Russia.) Peonyform brilliant scarlet and white variegated. Stamens interspersed with petals.
\(\begin{array}{lllll}2 & 8 & 18-24^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 5 . 0 0} \\ 2 & 8 & 24-30^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 7 . 5 0} \\ 2 & 8 & 30-36^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\end{array}\)
Aunt Jetty. (L.) Large, peony type, deep red, marbled white. Dark foliage.
\begin{tabular}{llrlr}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{7 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24 \prime^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Blush Hibiscus. Very large single to semi-double white with blush pink at center. Vigorous grower with dark green foliage.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30 \prime \prime\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Casablanca. (M.S.) Full double, medium to large, chalk pink flower, occasionally marbled white with tufted center and hair-like stamens.
\begin{tabular}{llrll}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Chiycda-Nishiki (Mnrott's Variegated; Princess Naraski.) Sinrle varinot-d, rose-red moṫled white. Very pretty.
\(28 \quad 8 \quad 24-30^{\prime \prime} \quad 1 \quad 20.00\)
\(\begin{array}{clll}\text { Age } & \text { Age un- } \\ \text { graft } \\ \text { der stock }\end{array} \quad\) Size \(\begin{gathered}\text { Number } \\ \text { scions }\end{gathered}\) Price Claudia Lea.
\begin{tabular}{ccccc}
4 & 10 & \(5-6^{\prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
5 & 10 & \(5-6^{\prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
6 & 8 & \(5-6^{\prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
6 & 10 & \(5-6^{\prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
6 & 10 & \(6-7^{\prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{3 0 . 0 0}\) \\
6 & 10 & \(7-8^{\prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{4 5 . 0 0}\) \\
6 & 10 & \(7-8^{\prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{4 5 . 0 0}\) \\
C. M. Hovey. & & & \\
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 4 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 8.00 \\
3 & 4 & \(18-2^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{8 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Col. Firey. (Solaris; Mississippi Wm. S. Hastie)
\begin{tabular}{lcccc}
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 20.00 \\
3 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(3-4^{\prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Colletti Maculata.
\begin{tabular}{ccccr}
3 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & 20.00 \\
5 & 8 & \(4-5^{\prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
Daikagura Pink. \\
D & 8 & & \\
1 & 8 & \(6-8^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 7.50 \\
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Daikagura White. Not a solid white, but the white predominates in flower, with deep pink markings.
\begin{tabular}{lrrrr} 
deep & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Dearie Mealing. (M.S.) Semi-double to peonyform. White with very pale fesh-pink stripe. Heavy light green foliage.
\begin{tabular}{lrrll} 
foliaze. & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}
\(\star\) D ctor Wilds. (M.S.) Semi-double white with showy stamens. Beautiful flower. Good outside bloomer.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 2 & 8 & 24-30" & 1 & 20.00 \\
\hline 2 & 8 & 30-36" & 1 & 25.00 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 18-24" & 1 & 17.50 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Donckelarii.} \\
\hline 1 & 6 & ع-12" & 1 & 10.00 \\
\hline 1 & 6 & 12-15" & 1 & 12.50 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 8-12" & 1 & 10.00 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 12-15" & 1 & 12.50 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 15-18" & 1 & 15.00 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 18-24" & 1 & 17.50 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 18-24" & 2 & 17.50 \\
\hline 2 & 8 & ¢-8" & 1 & 7.50 \\
\hline 2 & 8 & 12-15" & 1 & 12.50 \\
\hline 1 & 10 & 18-24" & 1 & 17.50 \\
\hline 1 & 19 & 18-24" & 2 & 17.50 \\
\hline 2 & 10 & 12-8'4" & 2 & 17.50 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Dicejess of Suther'ard.} \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 8-12" & 1 & 10.00 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 12-15" & 1 & 12.50 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Duchess of Sutherland Pink.} \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 12-15" & 1 & 12.50 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 15-18" & 1 & 15.00 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 18-24" & 1 & 17.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Eleansr of Fair Oaks. (M.S.). Peonytype deep red, marbled white, with stamens intermingled with retaloids. Large flower. Dull geen foliage. Slender growth.
\begin{tabular}{lrrrr}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 10 & \(15-18 \prime \prime\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 10 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 10 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 10 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 10 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 3 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Eleanor Hagood. (L.) Semi-double delicate, pale pink, showing stamens when tully open. Upright grower. Dull green foliage.
\begin{tabular}{ccccc}
\begin{tabular}{c} 
Age \\
graft
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age un- \\
der stock
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Size
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Number \\
scions
\end{tabular} & Price \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & 20.00 \\
2 & 8 & \(3-4^{\prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 20.00 \\
3 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}
- Eleanor Wilds. Semi-double light pink. Petals faintly margined with palest pink. Medium sized flower of distinction.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}
\(\star\) Elizabeth Boardman. (M.S.) Semi-double white; extremely large, irregular form, petals resembling texture of Southern Magnolia-satiny white. Yellow stamens interspersed. A queen of royal beauty.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Elizabcth Fleming. (M.S.) Semi-double light pink. Very large. New seedling.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Emperor of Russia. Very lage peonyform showing golden stamens among inner petals. Brilliant red. Slow bushy growth. Dark green foliage.
\(\begin{array}{lllll}2 & 8 & 24-30^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 7 . 5 0} \\ 2 & 8 & 24-30^{\prime \prime} & 2 & \mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\end{array}\)
Empress Variegated. Semi-double rosecink and white, showing stamens in center. Petals crinkled.
1 : \(8 \quad 15-18^{\prime \prime} \quad 1 \quad 15.00\)
Eugene Lize. (Lady Jane Grey). Semi-double~harg--irregular form. Color and markings similar to the Donckelarii. Trify a beatiful flower.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
1 & 6 & \(12-5 \nu^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Fimbriata. Imbricated pure white. Edges of petals are serrated.

\(\star\) Finlandia Variegated. Same as the Finlandia except flowers are variegated.


CAMELLIA JAPONICA

\section*{GRAFTS-Continued}

Firebrand. (M.S.) Semi-double, large, scarlet flower with mass of stamens in center. Large, medium green foliage.
\begin{tabular}{ccccc}
\begin{tabular}{c} 
Age \\
graft
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age un- \\
der stock
\end{tabular} & Size & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Number \\
scions
\end{tabular} & Price \\
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 15.00 \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Firebrand Variegated. Same as above, except with white variegation.
\(\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 8 & 12-15^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 2 . 5 0} \\ 1 & 8 & 15-18^{\prime \prime} & 1 & 15.00 \\ 1 & 8 & 18-24^{\prime \prime} & 1 & 17.50\end{array}\)
^ Flame. Semi-double, deep vivid red. Large flower. Choice variety.
\begin{tabular}{lrccc}
2 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 15.00 \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 17.50 \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(2 \mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(3-4^{\prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(3-4^{\prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 7 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}
\(\star\) Fred Sander. (Fimbriata Superba). Semidouble, deep red. Petals deeply serrated. Very unusual and desirable.
\begin{tabular}{lrrrr}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 12.50 \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 15.00 \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 17.50
\end{tabular}
\(\star\) Fred Sander Variegated. Same as above, except with white variegation.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & 8 & 8-12" & 1 & 10.00 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 12-15" & 1 & 12.50 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 15-18" & 1 & 15.00 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 18-24" & 1 & 17.50 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Gosho-Guruma.} & (Rhodel & & \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 8-12" & 1 & 7.50 \\
\hline 3 & 4 & 15-18" & 1 & 10.00 \\
\hline 3 & 4 & 18-24" & 1 & 12.50 \\
\hline 3 & 4 & 24-30" & 1 & 15.00 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 8-12" & 1 & 7.50 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 15-18" & 2' & 12.50 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 18-24" & 1 & 17.50 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 24-30" & 1 & 17.50 \\
\hline 3 & 10 & 30-36" & 4 & 20.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Gov. Mouton. (L.) A large-flowering, peony-type deep red, marbled white. Dark foliage. Medium grower.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
3 & 4 & \(15-18{ }^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 4 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Grady McCord. Semi-double white with occasional pink stripes. Stamens in center. Blooms 4 to 5 inches across. Good outside bloomer.
\begin{tabular}{llrll}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 10.00 \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 12.50 \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 15.00 \\
2 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 15.00
\end{tabular}

Hishi-Karaito. Semi-double, delicate pink. Small bell-shaped flower showing mixed petaloids and stamens. Good.
\[
\begin{array}{rrrrr}
1 & 8 & 8-12^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 0 . 0 0} \\
1 & 8 & 12-15^{\prime \prime} & 1 & 12.50
\end{array}
\]

Imura. (M.S.) Semi-double snowy-white of porcelain texture. Yellow stamens in center. Anthers very large and shaped like an arrow or spear. Very distinct. Foliage shiny dark greenlong and narrow
\(\begin{array}{llcll}1 & 8 & 15-18^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 5 . 0 0} \\ 1 & 8 & 18-24^{\prime \prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 7 . 5 0} \\ 1 & 8 & 15-18^{\prime \prime} & 2 & \mathbf{1 5 . 0 0} \\ 3 & 8 & 3-4^{\prime} & 1 & \mathbf{3 0 . 0 9} \\ 3 & 8 & 3-4^{\prime} & 2 & \mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\end{array}\)

Jessica Variegated. Semi-double large red marbled white. Hibiscus type. Vigorous upright grower.


Judge Henry C. Hammond. A new seedling with large white flowers and yellow stamen.
\begin{tabular}{llrll}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Julia Dyal. (M.S.) Large, semi-double, snow-white. Good greenhouse variety. \(\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 8 & 8-12^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\end{array}\)
* Kollock. (Martin Roberts; Woodville Red; Mrs. White). (M.S.) Semi-double to peonyform, deep strawberry-red. Very large.
\begin{tabular}{llrll} 
& 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 9 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}
K. Sawada. (L.) (Patent No. 481.) Imbricated delicate pink, resembling the Lady Humes Blush but slightly larger. Heavy bloomer. Hardy. Vigorous, upright grower but compact.
\begin{tabular}{lllll} 
& 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Kumasaka Variegated.
\begin{tabular}{lrccc}
2 & 8 & \(\mathbf{1 5 - 1} 8^{\prime \prime}\) & \(\mathbf{1}\) & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(3-4^{\prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{3 0 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(3-4^{\prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 3 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & \(2^{\prime}\) & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Lady Charlotte Variegated. (M.S.) Large semi-double pink and white variegated. One of finest seedlings on market today.
\(\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 8 & 12-15^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 2 . 5 0} \\ 1 & 8 & 15-18^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 5 . 0 0} \\ 1 & 8 & 18-24^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\end{array}\)
Lady of the Lake. (M.S.) Large semidouble white, fluted petals, irregular construction. Long, curved, narrow, dark green foliage. Loose, upright grower.
\begin{tabular}{llrll}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & -1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 20.00
\end{tabular}

Lady Mary Cromartie. (M.S.) Semi-double rose pink and white variegated.
\begin{tabular}{lrlll}
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 20.00 \\
2 & 12 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 3 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 4 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Lady Vansittart Variegated. Same as the Lady Vansittart except the background of flower is white, striped deep rose.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Lindsey Neill. Semi-double, loose peonytype, dark red and white. Blooms 4 to 5 in. across. Low and spreading in growth.
\begin{tabular}{ccccc}
\begin{tabular}{c} 
Age \\
graft
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age un- \\
der stock
\end{tabular} & Size & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Number \\
scions
\end{tabular} & Price \\
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}
* Lotus. (L.) Semi-double pure white. Extremely large flower with prominent upright stamens. When half open, flower resembles half furled wings of great white swan. GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA WINNER 1941. \(\begin{array}{rrrrr}1 & 8 & 8-12^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 0 . 0 0} \\ 1 & 8 & 12-15^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 5 . 0 0} \\ 1 & 8 & 15-18^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 5 . 0 0} \\ 1 & 10 & 18-24^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 7 . 5 0} \\ 2 & 10 & 24-30^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\end{array}\)
* Madam Chiang Kai-shek. Large semidouble deep rose. Quite often flecked or mottled with white. Stamens prominent in center. Often mistaken for Donckelarii. Foliage dark lustrous green. A truly fine flower.
\begin{tabular}{lrrrr}
1 & 6 & \(\mathbf{1 5 - 1 8 \prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 3 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 3 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 4 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Madge Miller. (M.S.) New seedling. semi-double white with loose, peony center. Sport of Elegans.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 7 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 7 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Margaret Higdon. (M.S.) Semi-double,
large crimson, stamens interspersed. Deep flower-irregular formation.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & 8 & 18-24" & 1 & 15.00 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 24-30" & 1 & 17.50 \\
\hline 2 & 8 & 30-36" & 2 & 20.00 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 18-24" & 1 & 15.00 \\
\hline 3 & 10 & 30-36" & 2 & 25.00 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 3-4' & 2 & 25.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} semi-double scarlet-red. Often throws fragile petaloids with long slender stamens intermingled. Long dark green foliage. Loose, upright grower.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Marian Mitchell Variegated. Same as above except flowers are variegated.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 7 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 15.00 \\
2 & 7 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Our nursery is not open for business on Sundays.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

\section*{GRAFTS-Continued}

Martha Brice. (M.S.) Semi-double, loose peony type, delicate soft pink. Leaves very large, roundish, of rather thin texture, deeply serrated.
Age Age un-
\begin{tabular}{ccrcc} 
graft & der stock & Size & scions & Price \\
1 & 6 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 10.00 \\
1 & 6 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 12.50 \\
1 & 6 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 15.00 \\
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 10.00 \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 12.50 \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 15.00 \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 17.50
\end{tabular}

Martha Wright. (M.S.) Semi-double light pink. Beautiful new seedling which has been greatly admired.
\begin{tabular}{llrll}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Mary Belle Glennan. (M.S.) Semi-double red to rose, blotched white, showing stamens. Large flowers. Wins sweepstakes prize in most shows.
\(\begin{array}{lrrrr}1 & 8 & 8-12^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 0 . 0 0} \\ 1 & 8 & 12-15^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\end{array}\)
Mathotiana Rosea.
\begin{tabular}{rrrrr}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}
\(\star\) Moragne. (L.) Large semi-double dark red imported from France about 35 years ago without a name. We consider this old variety very pretty.
\begin{tabular}{ccccc}
2 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 3 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(3-4 \prime\) & 4 & \(\mathbf{3 0 . 0 0}\) \\
Mrs. Charles Simons. & & \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}
\(\star\) Mrs. Freeman Weiss. Semi-double pink; loose construction, with wavy petals and petaloids mixed with stamens. Foliage light green. Excellent.
\begin{tabular}{llrll}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 17.50 \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Mrs. K. Sawada. (Patent No. 481) (M.S.) Imbricated white. Very large blooms-usually 4 to 5 in. acrossoften larger. Occasionally this variety shows stamens in center. Very hardy.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Mrs. Meredith Lake. (Della Robbia; The Duke). Semi-double white with pale lilac overtone. Gardenia-like texture. Exquisite and unusual.
\(\begin{array}{rrrrr}1 & 8 & 8-12^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 0 . 0 0} \\ 1 & 8 & 12-15^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 2 . 5 0} \\ 1 & 8 & 15-18^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\end{array}\)

Mrs. Wm. Thompson.
\begin{tabular}{ccccc}
\begin{tabular}{c} 
Age \\
graft
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age un- \\
der stock
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Size
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Number \\
scions
\end{tabular} & Price \\
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 4 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{7 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Nellie Ann Phinizy. (M.S.) Semi-double rose pink and white, with golden stamens interspersed with inner petaloids, giving star formation. A sport of Pink Star.
\begin{tabular}{rrrrr}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 12.50 \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Ochreleuca. (M.S.) Semi-double white with very yellow stamens casting golden glow at base. Formation of flowers variable.
\(\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 8 & 12-15^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 2 . 5 0} \\ 1 & 8 & 15-18^{\prime \prime} & 1 & \mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\end{array}\)
Pink Sweeti Vera. Solid pink form of the Sweeti Vera.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & 20.00 \\
3 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 15.00 \\
3 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Priscilla Brooks. Semi-double to peonyform; large; pink and white variegated.
\begin{tabular}{rrrrr}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Rainy Sun.
\begin{tabular}{rrcrr}
2 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 4 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 4 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{7 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 4 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 10 & \(5-6^{\prime}\) & 1 & 35.00 \\
4 & 8 & \(5-6^{\prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}
\(\star\) Reticulata (species). (L.) Large, semidouble clear pink. Petals ruffled and irregular. No other variety has petals like this. Tall lanky grower. Foliage coarse and rigid. Very rare. We recmates or greenhouse. Beautiful.
\begin{tabular}{lcccc}
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0}\) \\
2 & 10 & \(3-4^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{3 0 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}
\(\star\) Rev. John Bennett.
\begin{tabular}{lrccr}
2 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 4 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{7 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 15 & \(3-4^{\prime}\) & 4 & \(\mathbf{3 5 . 0 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
5 & 10 & \(4-5^{\prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{3 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Rev. John Bennett Variegated. Same as above, except coloring is pink and white.
\begin{tabular}{llrll}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 20.00 \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Roosevelt Blues. NEW. Semi-double to peonyform. "Dark blue with somewhat of a maroon shade. Depth of blue color is influenced by acidity of soil and plenty of sunlight." Very unusual.

8
8
8-12
\(8-12^{\prime \prime}\)
\(5-18^{\prime \prime}\)
1

Rose Dawn. (Pink Alba Plena). (M.S.) Large imbricated rose-pink. Dark green foliage. Strong grower.
\begin{tabular}{ccccc}
\begin{tabular}{c} 
Age \\
graft
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Age un- \\
der stock
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Size
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Number \\
scions
\end{tabular} & Price \\
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}
\(\star\) Rose Hill Rubra. New and sensational. Extra large, semi-double rose-red; large petals. Stamens among inner petaloids are not very prominent. Dark green foliage.
\begin{tabular}{rrrrr}
1 & 8 & \(6-8^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 7.50 \\
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime \prime}\) & 1 & 10.00 \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 12.50 \\
2 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 10.00 \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Saint Andre. (L.) Semi-double; usually loose peony construction. Extra large, bright red. Large, thick, dark green foliage.
\begin{tabular}{llccr}
\({ }^{1}\) & 8 & \(6-8^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 7.50 \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15 \prime \prime\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Semi-Double Blush.
\begin{tabular}{llrlr} 
& 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 7.50 \\
2 & 4 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 4 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(24-30\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
4 & 8 & \(3-4^{\prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Smiling Beauty. Semi-double, delicate pink, slightly deeper in color than Magnolia-flora. Large flower.
\begin{tabular}{llrll}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Spectabilis Imbricated bright red. Large.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 15.00 \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 17.50
\end{tabular}

Sunny South. (No. 2 M.) (M.S.) One of our new seedlings. Semi-double rosepink with fluted petals. Very attractive and desirable. Good bloomer.
\begin{tabular}{llrlr}
1 & 8 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-188^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(15-18 \prime \prime\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 20.00 \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(12-15 \prime \prime\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & 10.0 \\
3 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Symphonette (No. 85.) (L.) One of our new seedlings. Semi-double, bright red, sometimes sporting imbricated flowers on same bush with semi-double ones.
\begin{tabular}{lcccc}
1 & 8 & \(12-15^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\) \\
1 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & 8 & \(3-4^{\prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}

Te Deum. (Fire Gold; Dr. Sheppard; Shah of Persia). (L.) Semi-double brilliant, fiery-red, with large petals and yellow stamens in center. A grand flower.
\begin{tabular}{lrrrr}
1 & 6 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 0 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 6 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
1 & 6 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
2 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 5 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Triphosa.} \\
\hline Age graft & Age under stock & Size & Number scions & Price \\
\hline 2 & 8 & 12-15" & 2 & 10.00 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 18-24" & 1 & 17.50 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 24-30" & 1 & 17.50 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 24-30" & 1 & 20.00 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 24-30" & 2 & 20.00 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 30-36" & 2 & 25.00 \\
\hline 3 & 10 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & 20.00 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Victor Emmanuel.} \\
\hline 3 & 4 & 8-12" & 1 & 5.00 \\
\hline 3 & 4 & 12-15" & 1 & 7.50 \\
\hline 4 & 8 & 24-30" & 1 & 17.50 \\
\hline 4 & 8 & 30-36" & 1 & 20.00 \\
\hline 4 & 8 & 3-4' & 1 & 25.00 \\
\hline 4 & 8 & 3-4' & 2 & 25.00 \\
\hline 5 & 8 & 30-36" & 1 & 20.00 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{White Elegans. (Chandler)} \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 18-24" & 1 & 15.00 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 18-24" & 2 & 15.00 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 24-30" & 2 & 17.50 \\
\hline 3 & 8 & 30-36" & 2 & 25.00 \\
\hline 3 & 10 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & 25.00 \\
\hline 4 & 8 & 30-36" & 1 & 20.00 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{White Giant. Extra large, semi-double} \\
\hline & e-sometin & mes 8 i & . across & New \\
\hline seed & ng from & Alabama & Very & \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 8-12" & 1 & 10.00 \\
\hline 1 & 8. & 12-15" & 1 & 12.50 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 15-18 \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 15.00 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{White Herme. (White Finlandia)} \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 6-8" & 1 & 7.50 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 8-12" & 1 & 18.00 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 12-15" & 1 & 12.50 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 15-18" & 1 & 15.00 \\
\hline 2 & 10 & 3-4' & 2 & 25.00 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{White Otome. (M.S.) A very fine double} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{grower.} \\
\hline 2 & 8 & 15-18" & 1 & 12.50 \\
\hline 2 & 8 & 18-24" & 1 & 15.00 \\
\hline 2 & 8 & 24-30" & 2 & 17.50 \\
\hline 2 & 8 & 12-15" & 2. & 10.00 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Zoraide Wanzi} & i. (M.S & ) Peon & -form \\
\hline brig & ht red, of & medium & size. & \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 8-12" & 1 & 10.00 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 12-15" & 1 & 12.50 \\
\hline 1 & 8 & 15-18 \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 15.00 \\
\hline 2 & 8 & 24-30" & 1 & 20.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

COMBINATION GRAFTS


\section*{NUMBERS}

No. 45 TG. (Glen 40) (M.S.) Medium to large, rose form, bright red. Convex center, with stamens. Very irregular. Long, narrow, light green foliage. Spreading growth.
\begin{tabular}{rcccc}
2 & & 8 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 \\
3 & & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 \\
4 & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{2 0 . 0 0}\) \\
No. \(\mathbf{1 1 3}\) & TG. & & & \\
2 & & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 \\
2 & 8 & \(18-24^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & \(\mathbf{1 5 . 0 0}\) \\
3 & & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 \\
3 & 8 & \(24-30^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 & 17.50 \\
3 & & 8 & \(30-36^{\prime \prime}\) & 2 \\
\(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
& & & & 20.00
\end{tabular}

\section*{CAMELLIA SASANQUA}

Little Gem. Flowers small, hardly more than an inch and a half in diameter, fully double, showing some pink when first opening, fading to pure white later. Of a heavier texture than any other C. Sasanqua, and it is possible it may be a separate species. Rare and quite attractive.
\begin{tabular}{llrlr}
1 & 6 & \(8-12^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 5.00 \\
1 & 6 & \(15-18^{\prime \prime}\) & 1 & 10.00
\end{tabular}
\(\star\) Star denotes extra variety.

We offer the following grafts in very limited stock:
Beauty of Holland
Betty Boardman
California Snowdrift
Captain Folk
Catherine Cathcart
Christine Lee
Colletti Maculata
Crepe de Chine
Delectissima
Doctor Lee
Donckelarii Red
Duke of Worcester
Elizabeth Fleming Variegated
Frizzle White
Gigantea
Governor Richard W. Leche
Grandiflora Alba
Gregorine
Hall Townes
Imperator
Jenny Lind
Kimberly
Kumasaka (Beni-Kuruko)
Lady Charlotte
Lady Vansittart
Leana Bolen
Lily Langtry
Lurie's Favorite
Marchioness of Exeter
Margaret Higdon Variegated
Margarita
Mathotiana Rosea Variegated
Mrs. Charles Cobb
Pearl Harbor
Pink Ball
Pink Star
Queen Bessie
Queen Victoria
Refugee
Rev. John Drayton
Rhapsody
Swan
Tinky Lee
Triphosa
Troubadour
Vashti Variegated
Vedrine
Victory White
White Empress
White Pine Cone

\section*{Spraying Materials and Supplies}

Due to war conditions we have been forced to eliminate several articles heretofore offered to our customers.
MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS-Prices subject to change without notice.

\section*{Arsenate of Lead (Powder). 4 lbs. \$1.20.}

Azalea-Camellia Fertilizer. \(\$ 4.00\) per 100 lbs.; \(\$ 2.50\) per 50 lbs ; \(\$ 1.50\) per 25 lbs.
Black Leaf 40 . Oz. 35c; 5-oz. \(\$ 1.00\); 1 lb. \(\$ 2.42\).
Bone Meal. 100 lbs. \(\$ 3.00\).
Bordeaux Mixture. \(1 \mathrm{lb} .25 \mathrm{c} ; 4 \mathrm{lbs} .80 \mathrm{c}\).
Graftex (for grafting and also tree paint). \(1 / 2 \mathrm{lb} .50 \mathrm{c} ; 5 \mathrm{lbs}\). \$4.25.
Gumfinger Rakes. Made of rubber. 12-in. \$1.25.
Han-ton. The "Invisible Glove". A skin protector that keeps dirt or stains from coming in direct contact with skin. A lotion which solves the garden-glove problem. \(\$ 1.00\) per \(8-o z\). bottle.

Labels for plants. \(31 / 2 \mathrm{in}\). Iron wired. 55 c per \(100 ; \$ 3.30\) per 1,000 .
Labels for pots. \(10 \times 5 / 8\) in. 95 c per \(100 ; \$ 2.20\) for 250.
Lime Sulphur. \(\$ 1.00\) per gal.
Pan Peach Spray. 8 lb. pkg. \$1.50.
Peat. \(\$ 3.00\) per Burlap bag.
Scalecide. Qt. 85c; gal. \$1.75.
Sheep Manure, \(\$ 2.85\) per 100 lbs.
Vigoro. 100 lbs . \(\$ 4.00\); 50 lbs. \(\$ 2.50\).
Vigoro Tablets. Box of 24 for 10 c .
Volck Combination Spray. \(\$ 2.75\) per gal.
Wilson's O. K. Spray. \(\$ 1.00\) per qt.; \(\$ 3.00\) per gal.; \(\$ 12.00\) for 5 gals.

\section*{Hedge Plants}

\section*{BROAD LEAF EVERGREENS}


NOTE: The citrus requires special certificate when shipping.

Laurocerasus caroliniana ( C arolina Cherrylaurel). 10 to 12 in., from beds, \(\$ 5.00\) per 100.
Ligustrum lucidum.
100
2 to 3 ft . from seed beds............ \(\$ 25.00\)
Ligustrum sinensis (True Amur Privet). For the South it is far superior to

California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amur River Privet retains its foliage throughout the entire year. This hedge is ideal for quail food and also for protection from hawks.

1001000
18 to 24 in., from beds.... \(\$ 6.00 \$ 50.00\)
12 to 18 in., from beds...... \(3.00 \quad 25.00\)

NOTE: Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the 100 price; not less than 400 at the 1,000 price.


This Japanese species is one of our most handsome fallblooming evergreens. Foliage rather smaller than C. japonica, and the plant is of more rapid growth. Blossoms here in October and November. 10 ft .

Blush Pink. Single apple blossom color. 8-12 in., 12-15 in., 15-18 in., \(24-30\) in., \(30-36\) in.
Brilliancy. One of the most beautiful of Sasanquas. Large, single, bright cherry-red. Foliage narrow and thick. 8-12 in., \(12-15 \mathrm{in}\).
Cleopatra. Semi-double, rose-pink, having 12 to 14 petals with yellow stamens. Flower about 3 inches in diameter. 8-12 in.
Fugi-no-mine. Semi-double white with yellow stamens. 8-12 in., \(12-15 \mathrm{in}\).
Pink and White Variegated. 8-12 in. to \(18-24\) in.
Shell Pink. Erect and vigorous with an abundance of single shell-pink blossoms. 8-12 in.
Single Pink. Resembles the Pink Cherokee rose. \(8-12\) in. to 30-36 in.
Single White. \(8-12\) in. to \(15-18\) in.
Single White Edged Pink. 18-24 in., 24-30 in.
Prices on Sasanquas, except where otherwise noted:


Dawn. Very hardy, symmetrical, slow-growing. Single to semidouble, ivory-white with flesh pink at margin of petals; yellow stamens. 8-12 in. \(\$ 1.00\).
Sasanqua Hybrids.
These have all been grown from imported seed. 8-12 in. to 30-36 in. Prices same as named varieties Sasanquas listed above.
Camellia thea-see Thea sinensis.
CERASUS caroliniana. See Laurocerasus.

\section*{CINNAMOMUM-Camphor Tree}

Cinnamomum camphora. 40 ft . A native to China and Japan. Hardy in the far South where it makes a sizeable tree. At Augusta it frequently freezes to the ground, but will come out and make rapid growth in one season.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Extra strong from pots................ & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Each } \\
& \$ 1.00
\end{aligned}
\] & 10
\(\$ 8.50\) \\
\hline Strong plants from pots.... & . 50 & 4.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{CLEYERA}

Cleyera ochnacea (C. japonica). 20 ft . A slow-growing plant related to the Camellias and requiring the same treatment. New foliage reddish, turning a glossy green. Small, delightfully fragrant, creamy white blossoms in June, followed by showy red fruits which are retained all winter. One of the better evergreens, and all too little used. Native to Japan.


\section*{COTONEASTER}
C. horizontalis (Rockspray; Prostrate Cotoneaster). 3 ft . A most satisfactory spreading plant suitable for terraces, walls, and rock-gardens. Pink blossoms, followed by brilliant red fruits throughout the winter. \(12-18 \mathrm{in}\). to \(30-36 \mathrm{in}\).
C. microphylla. 3 ft. A low-growing prostrate shrub; dark green, oval leaves. Bright red fruit. \(15-18\) in. to \(24-30\) in.
C. salicifolia. 6 ft . A native of China. One of the most satisfactory tall growing evergreen Cotoneasters for the South. Corymbs of white flowers in April, followed by red fruits which ripen in October, make this a most striking plant. 2-3 ft., 3-4 ft.
Above three varieties: Each 10


\section*{ELAEAGNUS—Japan Oleaster}

Elaeagnus pungens. 10 to 15 ft . Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath; margin of leaf undulating. Creamy white, fragrant flowers produced in November. A beautiful shrub. 15 to 18 in . to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).
E. pungens aurea maculata (Golden-leaved Oleaster). \(10-15 \mathrm{ft}\). Broad foliage, blotched and striped golden yellow. Produces red fruit about size of Cranberry in March. 15 to 18 in. to 2 to 3 ft .
E. pungens Fruitlandi. 10 to 15 ft . A variety originated at our Nursery. Evidently a cross of E. macrophylla and E. pungens simoni. Leaves large, pointed, beautiful silvery beneath. This is a very fine addition to our broad-leaved evergreens. All sizes.
E. pungens reflexa (Climbing Elaeagnus). 10 to 15 ft . Will climb to top of fences and unsightly trees, making a dense screen. Birds delight to nest in these plants. Fragrant blossoms in November, followed in March by edible red fruit. All sizes.
E. pungens simoni (Simon's Oleaster). 10 to 15 ft . Foliage elongated, silvery on under side. Plant compact in growth. Fragrant blossoms in November, followed in March by edible red fruit. 15 to 18 in . to 3 to 4 ft .
E. pungens variegata. \(10-15 \mathrm{ft}\). Leaves very light green, margined yellow-white. Produces fruit same as aurea maculata. 15-18 in. and 18-24 in.


Eriobotrya japonica

\section*{ERIOBOTRYA-Loquat (Japan Medlar)}

Eriobotrya japonica. 15 ft . This Chinese evergreen is very striking, having thick corrugated leaves to 1 ft . long. Fragrant flowers in panicles produced in December and January. Here it seldom sets fruit.
4 to 5 ft .
Each \(\$ 5.00\)
2 to 3 ft . 4.00

\section*{EUCALYPTUS}

Eucalyptus pulverulenta. The very blue foliage supplies a pleasing contrast for ornamental planting.
2 to 3 ft .........................................................................................................

\section*{EUONYMUS}

Euonymus patens (Sieboldiana). 10 ft . A handsome Chinese Burning Bush, particularly lovely in fall and winter when covered with myriads of coral-red berries. Each 10

 18 to 24 in............................................................................... 2.00 17.50 15 to 18 in................................................................................................................ 12.50

\section*{EURYA}

All Euryas delight in a partially shaded location.
Eurya emarginata. Has obovate emarginate leaves and auxiliary paired flowers, followed by black berries about an eighth of an inch in diameter.
E. ochnacea. A shrub or small tree with leaves 3 to 5 inches long and usually solitary; nodding white flowers an inch across, followed by berry-like black fruits \(1 / 4\) inch in diameter.

Each
2 to 3 ft \(\$ 2.50\)
18 to 24 in . 2.00

\section*{FEIJOA-Guava}

Feijoa sellowiana. (Pineapple Guava). 15 ft . A South American gray foliage shrub, hardy from Augusta southwards. Brilliant crimson and white flowers with golden anthers, produced freely in June.

Each



\section*{GARDENIA-Cape Jasmine}

Very popular evergreen shrub with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any well-drained soil.
Gardenia florida. 6 ft . Very large, white, fragrant flowers in middle of May. Foliage glossy. All sizes.
G. fortunei. Flowers slightly larger than G. florida. 12-18 in.
G. mystery. 6 ft . Flowers large and more attractive than the G. florida. All sizes.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Above Gardenias: & Each \\
\hline 2 to 3 ft ....... & \$3.00 \\
\hline 18 to 24 in . & 2.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{GORDONIA—Loblolly Bay}

Gordonia lasianthus. 40 ft . A fine evergreen tree with large dark green, shiny leaves. White flowers, similar to the Magnolias, are borne freely on young trees. Native.
5 to 6 ft .


Gordonia lasianthus

\section*{HESPERALOE}

Hesperaloe parviflora. 2 ft . The so-called "Red Yucca." A native of Texas; hardy in the southeastern states. Rosy-red flowers on top of stems 3 to 4 ft . tall. Begins flowering in M'ay.

Each
2-yr.
\$1.00

\section*{ILEX—Holly}
"Again at Christmas did we weave The Holly round the Christmas Hearth."
All of our Hollies are grown from either cuttings or grafts from well berried specimens, insuring berries for you.

We find the Holly one of the most cosmopolitan of plants, being distributed over North America, Africa, Asia, Europe and South America.
Ilex cassine angustifolia. 20 ft . A narrow leaf native Holly having quantities of small red berries in the winter. Ideal for hedges.


2 to
I. cornuta (Horned Holly). 12 ft . A Chinese species discovered the middle of last century by the late Robert Fortune. Leaves shining green, usually with five sharp spines. Growth compact and pyramidal. Fruit or berries are the largest of any Holly in cultivation. \(15-18 \mathrm{in}\). to \(3-4 \mathrm{ft}\).
I. cornuta burfordi (Burford's Holly). 15 ft . A variety of the above, with few or no spines. Of more rapid growth than the above type. 15 to 18 in . to \(2-3 \mathrm{ft}\).
Above two varieties will be pruned before delivery.
Above two Hollies : Each

3 to 4 ft., cornuta only............................................................................. 5.00

18 to 24 in.................................................................................................................. 2.50

I. convexa. 4 ft . Very similar to I. crenata except leaves are almost round.

Each
15 to 18 in.........................................................................................................
I. crenata (Japanese Holly). 4 ft . A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is very desirable for hedge-planting. Berries black. All sizes.
I. crenata major. 4 ft . Similar to crenata, except larger foliage. 12 to 15 in . and 15 to 18 in .
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Above two varieties: & Each & 10 \\
\hline 2 to 3 ft ., very bushy. & \$3.00 & \\
\hline 18 to 24 in., very bushy. & 2.50 & \\
\hline 15 to 18 in., very bushy. & 2.00 & \$17.50 \\
\hline 12 to 15 in., very bushy. & 1.50 & 12.50 \\
\hline 10 to 12 in., (Crenata only) & 1.00 & 9.00 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{I. glabra. (Inkberry). 25 ft . Native black berried type.} \\
\hline 2 to 3 ft . & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Each } \\
. . \$ 2.50
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline 18 to 24 in & & 1.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
I. integra (Othera japonica). 20 ft . This Japanese species is the most distinct of the Hollies, having light green, oval, spineless leaves. Red berries produced on large plants.

Each

I. latifolia (Tarajo or Magnolia-leaved Holly). 25 ft . This is the largest foliaged of any Holly, having leaves as large and as lustrous as the Southern Magnolia, growing in the Southern part of Japan to trees 50 to 60 feet tall. In cultivation it will perhaps reach half this height. Very rare. Each
 2 to 3 ft....................................................................................................................................... 3.50 18 to 24 in........................................................................................ 3.00
I. opaca (American Holly). 50 ft . Well-known native tree, having red berries. \(18-24\) in. to \(6-8 \mathrm{ft}\).
I. opaca howardi. Very popular and desirable. Dark glossy foliage with some spines. Bright red berries. 18 to 24 in . to 3 to 4 ft .

I. opaca East Palatka. Foliage light green, medium size, almost smooth. Bright red berries. Regular bearer.
5-in. pots., 18-24 in. \$2.00 each.
I. pernyi. A miniature Ilex cornuta; small and very spiny. Dark green foliage; large red berries. Very slow growth. Among first plants discovered in China by Father Paul Perny, who penetrated the then unknown country disguised as a Chinese beggar.

Each
24 to 30 in. ....................................................................................... 2.50
18 to 24 in.
2.00
I. pernyi veitchi. A more rapid growing, larger foliaged variety of the above. Originating as a seedling of Ilex pernyi in the famous Veitch's Nursery in England.
18 to 24 in .
\$2.50
15 to 18 in.
2.00

12 to 15 in .
1.50
I. vomitoria (Yaupon). 20 ft . A native shrub with spreading branches and small, oval or oblong leaves. Most effective when planted in clumps. Small red berries freely produced. Ideal for hedges.

1. xanthocarpa. 50 ft . Yellow-berried variety of American Holly.

\section*{Each}

3.00

\section*{ILLICIUM—Anise Tree}

Illicium anisatum. (Japanese Anise Tree). 15 ft . A handsome evergreen with broad, light green leaves which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Very desirable.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Each & 10 \\
\hline 4 to 5 ft . & \$4.00 & \$37.50 \\
\hline 3 to 4 ft . & 3.00 & 27.50 \\
\hline 2 to 3 ft . & 2.00 & 17.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{LAUROCERASUS-Cherry-Laurel}

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (Prunus caroliniana; Carolina Cherry-Laurel). 20 ft . Desirable as a single specimen or for grouping, as it makes a most effective background in landscape work. Can also be pruned in standard, pyramidal, and other formal shapes.

Each
3 to 4 ft.......................................................................................... \(\$ 2.50\)

18 to 24 in....................................................................................................................................... 1.00
If you wish these plants dug \(B \& B\) add \(50 c\) to above prices. See page 27 for hedge plants.



\section*{Ilex cornuta burfordi}
L. officials. (English Cherry-Laurel). 20 ft . The principal merits are great vigor and beautiful, broad, shining foliage, easy cultivation, thriving in any ordinary, good, welldrained garden soil. Not hardy north of Washington, D. C. The plants do not bloom until they are several years old, when they produce spikes of small white flowers. For massing or for single specimens, few plants possess more advantages than the English Laurel. Each 10 4 to 5 ft ....................................................................................... \(\$ 3.50\)



\section*{LAURUS-Sweet Bay}

Laurus nobilis (Grecian Laurel). 30 ft . A beautiful evergreen, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic, and are used in cooking.

Each
18 to 24 in .
\(\$ 1.50\)
12 to 18 in .
1.00

\section*{LAVANDULA-Lavender}

Lavandula. The true Sweet Lavender, growing about 18 in. high and having fragrant blue flowers in July and August. 30c each; \(\$ 2.50\) per 10 .

\section*{LIGUSTRUM-Privet}

Ligustrum japonicum (Japanese Privet) (Low growing). 15 ft. A beautiful form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate, lanceolate, of a very dark shining green. Large heads of white flowers produced in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. Hardy at Baltimore. A most desirable variety.

Each 10 2 to 3 ft., specimens....................................................-. \(\$ 2.75\) \$25.00 18 to 24 in., well branched.............................................. 2.00 17.50 15 to 18 in., well branched.................................................. \(\mathbf{1 . 5 0} \mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\)
L. lucidum (Glossy Privet) (Tall growing). 25 ft . A handsome, broad-leaved variety, with large, dark green leaves. Flowers produced in panicles, followed by purple berries which are retained during the winter, giving the plant a very pleasing appearance. This plant can be grown into a small tree, or trimmed into pyramidal, standard, or other forms. - Each 10 5 to 6 ft., specimens...................................................................... \(\$ \mathbf{\$ 5 . 0 0}\) 4 to 5 ft., specimens............................................................ \(2.50 \quad 22.50\)
3 to 4 ft. ................................................................................................ 1.75 15.00

\section*{LOROPETALUM}

Loropetalum chinensis. \(10-12 \mathrm{ft}\). Probably hardy as far north as Washington, D. C. Small, dull foliage and clustered white or sometimes yellowish or greenish white feathery flowers in spring, somewhat resembling the Witch Hazel.
Fine plants from 5-in. pots. 18-24 in.......................................... \(\$ 1.50\)

\section*{MAGNOLIA}
M. grandifiora (Southern Magnolia). 50 ft . The grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native
of the middle sections of the Southern States，and succeeds best in rich soil．Nothing more conspicuous can be seen among evergreens when its large，white flowers are fully expanded．Their period of blooming begins in the middle of April and lasts until August．Hardy at Philadelphia．

Each
4 to 5 ft ．，bare roots \＄3．5 8
3 to 4 ft ．，bare roots 2.50

2 to 3 ft ．，bare roots 1.50

\section*{MAHONIA－Holly Grape}

Due to quarantine，we cannot ship any Mahonia into the following states：Colorado，Illinois，Indiana，Iowa，Michigan， Minnesota，Missouri，Montana，Nebraska，N．Dakota，Ohio， P＇ennsylvania，S．Dakota，Virginia，W．Virginia，Wisconsin， W yoming．
Mahonia bealei（Leatherleaf Holly Grape）． 6 ft ．Leaves very broad，with five pairs of leaflets．Flowers yellow，in long spikes，during the first three months of the year，followed by dark purple berries．A magnificent evergreen．This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation，but does best in a partially shaded location，where the ground is well drained．Hardy at New York in protected situations．

Each
18 to 24 in ．
\(\$ 2.00\)
15 to 18 in ．
1.50

12 to 15 in ． 1.00

\section*{MICHELIA－Banana Shrub}

Michelia fuscata（Magnolia fuscata；Banana Shrub）． 20 ft ． Splendid Southern evergreen，producing yellowish－white blossoms，edged maroon，which emit a very pronounced banana－like fragrance．Desirable for conservatory use in North．
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15 to }18\mathrm{ in. from pots

```
12 to }15\textrm{in}.\mathrm{ from pots

\section*{NANDINA－Heavenly Bamboo}

Nandina domestica． 10 ft ．In China this is considered one of their favorite plants，and justly so．It is extremely decora－ tive all the year．In the spring and autumn the large com－ pound leaves are tinged with red；in early summer large panicles of white flowers are produced；and in the winter， the crowning glory，terminal spikes of large bright red berries are retained until the following spring．Hardy to Washington and on Long Island．



\section*{NERIUM－Oleander}

All Neriums are practically hardy in this latitude．They are also successfully grown along the coast of southern New Jersey，but should be protected during winter．They com－ mence to bloom the last of April and bloom throughout the summer．The Oleander is a most desirable plant for growing in tubs in conservatories．Height 15 ft ．
Mme．Peyre．Very double；triple corolla；pale flesh． 1 yr．， 2 yr． Prof．Parlartorre．Pink；double corolla；very fine． 1 yr．， 2 yr． Single White．Strong grower；continuous bloomer． 1 yr．， 2 yr．， 5 yr．

Double Dark Red． 1 yr．
Double Yellow． 1 yr．， 2 yr．
Peachblow． 1 yr．， 2 yr．
All Neriums：Each
⿹\zh26－year．
Each
5－year
5.00

2－year .50

\section*{OSMANTHUS－Olive}

Osmanthus americana． 30 ft ．Fragrani white flowers in early spring．
\(5-\mathrm{in}\) ．pots（2－3 ft．）
O．aquifolium． \(25-30 \mathrm{ft}\) ．A most beautiful evergreen shrub， with dark green，spiny－toothed leaves，resembling the Holly． Fragrant white flowers produced in fall．18－24 in．，2－3 ft．
O．fortunei（Fortune Olive；Holly－leaf Tea Olive）． 25 ft ．A strikingly beautiful shrub with dark green，spiny－toothed leaves resembling the holly．In fall the plant is covered with deliciously fragrant white flowers．Hardier than fra－ grans． 18 to 24 in．， 5 to 6 ft ．


\section*{Osmanthus fragrans}

O．fragrans（Olea fragrans；Sweet Olive；Tea Olive）． 18 ft Small，white flowers which emit a pleasing fragrance are produced in clusters．The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months．It is of easy culture．As 8 conservatory shrub for Northern florists，it will be found invaluable． 15 to 18 in ．only．
O．fragrans aurea．Same as fragrans，except flowers are deep cream or yellow． 30 to 36 in ．only．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Above & four & Osm & nthus ： & Each & 10 \\
\hline 5 & to & 6 & ft ． & \＄10．00 & \\
\hline 4 & to & 5 & ft． & 6.00 & \\
\hline 3 & to & 4 & ft ． & 4.50 & \\
\hline \(21 / 2\) & to & 3 & ft． & 3.00 & \\
\hline 2 & to & 21／2 & ft． & 2.50 & \＄22．50 \\
\hline 18 & & 24 & in． & 2.00 & 17.50 \\
\hline 15 & to & 18 & in． & 1.50 & 12. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PERSEA－Bay
Persea pubescens（Swamp Red－Bay）． 50 ft ．A native ever－ green tree with aromatic，light green foliage．This is an unusual tree，as it is related to the tropical Avocado．

Each
\(\qquad\)



\section*{PHOTINIA}

Photinia serrulata． 20 ft ．A large shrub or small tree．New growth reddish．Foliage serrate and slightly curled；about 6 in．long．Flowers in April；white，in large corymbs．Much planted in its native China．Each 10



\section*{FRUITLAND＇S} SPECIAL COLLECTION No． 6


\section*{PITTOSPORUM}

Pittosporum tobira（Tobira Pittosporum）． 10 fi ．A fine，com－ pact－growing shrub with dark green leaves clustered at the ends of the branches．Flowers yellowish－white，very fra－ grant，produced the middle of April and last a long time． A splendid shrub for specimens or massing，and can be trimmed in fanciful shapes．
2 to 3 ft ．
18
15
to 24
18
in．
Each 10
15 to 18 in．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 12 to 15 in．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \(1.25 \quad 11.00\) 10 to 12 in．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \(1.00 \quad 9.00\) P．tolira variegata．Same as above except that foliage is variegated light green and white．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 15 to 18 in． & Each
\[
\text { .. } \$ 1.75
\] \\
\hline 12 to 15 in． & 1.25 \\
\hline 10 to 12 in． & 1.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{PYRACANTHA－Fire Thorn}

All pyracanthas will be severely pruned to facili－ tate transplanting．
Pyracantha gibbsi red．12－14 ft．Same as P．gibbsi yellow， except with red fruit．12－15 in．，2－3 ft．，3－4 ft．
P．formosana（Koidzumi）． 6 ft ．Compact and fast grower． Small leaves and large red berries． \(12-15\) in．，18－24 in．， 2－3 ft．，3－4 ft．
P．coccinea lalandi（Laland Fire Thorn）． 15 ft ．A beautiful sub－variety of evergreen Burning Bush．Covered with a profusion of white flowers in early spring，followed by bright orange berries，which hang on all winter．May be trained against walls，buildings，and over arched gateways， making a pleasing effect． 12 to 15 in．， \(18-24\) in．， \(2-3 \mathrm{ft}\) ．
P．crenulata kansuensis．A small evergreen shrub，with fine foliage and orange－colored berries．Somewhat prostrate．12－ 15 in ．，2－3 ft．， 3 to 4 ft ．
P．crenulata rogersiana（Rogers＇Fire Thorn）． 6 ft ．Semi－ spreading．Large，bright orange berries． 12 to 15 in ．to 3 to 4 ft ．
P．gibbsi yunnanensis． 6 ft ．A beautiful variety of a spread－ ing dwarfish habit．During the winter the plants are liter－ ally a mass of bright red berries．Shining green leaves． 12－15 in．only．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Above & Pyracant & as ： & Each & 10 \\
\hline 4 & to 5 & ft． & \＄4．50 & \\
\hline 3 & to 4 & ft． & 3.50 & \＄32．50 \\
\hline 21／2 & to 3 & ft． & 2.50 & 22.50 \\
\hline 2 & to \(21 / 2\) & ft ． & 2.00 & 17.50 \\
\hline 18 & to 24 & in． & 1.50 & 12.50 \\
\hline 12 & to 15 & in．，from pots & 1.00 & 8.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{QUERCUS－Oak}

Quercus glauca（Japanese Evergreen Oak）． 20 to 50 ft ．With－ out doubt，this is the most beautiful Evergreen Oak ever
introduced．Tree of medium growth，thriving in almost any soil．Each
\begin{tabular}{ll}
3 to 4 ft ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．\(\$ 2.50\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

18 to 24 in．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1.00


Note extensive experimentation now being made in the South to ascertain commercial potentiality．

Q．suber（Cork Oak）． 20 to 50 ft ．The Oak which produces the cork of commerce．Usually the first crop of cork can be taken when the tree is ten years of age．It thrives well here and is ornamental as well as useful．Keep trees well mulched until thoroughly established．

Q．laurifolia darlington（Evergreen Darlington Oak）． 20 to 50 ft ．A handsome form of Evergreen or Laurel－leaved Oak． The tree is of more upright growth than the Live Oak．A magnificent species，popular wherever known．


Q．virginiana（Live Oak）． 20 to 50 ft ．The native Evergreen Oak of the South．Tall growing．


\section*{RAPHIOLEPIS—Japanese Hawthorn}

Raphiolepis umbellata（japonica）．10－12 ft．Handsome bright green foliage．Dense clusters of white flowers in spring fol－ lowed by black fruit．
2 to 3 ft ．
Each
18 to 24 in ． 2.00

\section*{ROSMARINUS—Rosemary}

Rosmarinus officinalis． 4 ft ．A shrubby evergreen from Europe with blue flowers borne in the axils of the leaves．One of the old favorites among aromatic shrubs．Very effective in a border or for planting in clumps．Will be cut back to 6 inches to facilitate transplanting．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline inches to & facilitate transplanting． & Each \\
\hline 3 to & ft ． & \＄2．50 \＄22．50 \\
\hline to 3 & ft ． & 1.5012 .50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

18 to 24 in．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 12.50

\section*{SANTOLINA－Lavender Cotion}

Santolina incarna（Chamaecyparissus）．A lovely gray－foliaged aromatic herb or small shrub．Desirable for a low hedge to border beds or walks when it is too hot to grow Boxwood． It will stand hard shearing．Each \(35 \mathrm{c} ; 10, \$ 3.00\) ．


Trachycarpus excelsa

\section*{TRACHYCARPUS_Palm}

Trachycarpus excelsa. 12 ft . This Chusan Palm is the only exotic palm which is hardy with us here. The leaves are fan-shaped, growing to 4 ft . wide. A very slow-growing plant. \(\$ 22.50\) 15 to \(\overline{18}^{\frac{1}{m}} \mathrm{in}\). 1.00

\section*{VIBURNUM}

Viburnum burkwoodi. 6 ft . New! Waxy, pinkish-white flower clusters as large as a tea-cup. The gardenia-scented snowball.

18 to 24 in
ع2.50
V. japonicum (macrophyllum). 6 ft. IIandsome species, compact growth, lustrous shining leaves sometimes 6 in . long.

V. odoratissimum. (Sweet Viburnum) 10 ft . A Japanese variety with broad, glossy, green leaves and spreading habit. Very fragrant. pure white flowers in large panicles, produced about the middle of April. A handsome shrub, but tender.
V. tinus (Laurustinus). 10 ft . One of the most handsome and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs. The fragrant flowers are creamy white, moduced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time. The huds. bafore anoniner. are hrioh red. A native to the Mediterranean region. Fine for hedres.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & Each & 10 \\
\hline 2 to \(211 / 2\) & ft. & §2.50 & \$22.50 \\
\hline 18 to 24 & in. & 2.00 & 17.50 \\
\hline 15 to 18 & in. & 1.50 & 12.5 \\
\hline 12 to 15 & in. & 1.00 & 9.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
V. suspensum. 6 ft . Low, spreading growth. Free bloomer.

Each
12 to 15 in \$ 75

\section*{YUCCA}

Yucea aloifolia (Spanish Bayonct or Drgger). fift. The wellknown native variety. Leaves very stiff, dagger-shaped. Flowers creamy-white in June and July.
Y. filamentosa. (Common lucea). 6 ft . A conspicuous plant with fibrous needles, large clusters of creamy-white fowers in summer. Fine for massing.
Above two varieties: Fach 10 5-yr. ............................................................................................ 0 \$12..50 4-yr. ................................................................................. 1.00 7.50 3-yr. .................................................................................. 6.50
Y. louisianensis (Bear Grass). A native hybrid Vucca from Louisiana and N. Texas, growing like the well-known "Lear

Grass," but with narrow leaves \(1 / 2\) to 1 in. wide. Pure white flowers in clusters on top of 8 ft . stems in May.

Each
3-yr. ................................................................................................. \(\$ 1.00\)
2-yr. ................................................................................................. . 7

\section*{CONIFERS GROWN BY FRUITLAND}

\section*{Are Strong, Vigorous, Beautiful!}

Every day in the year Evegreens have an important place in the landscape picture. In summer, the foliage enriches the color of shade trees and shrubs; in winter, when days are dull and gardens sleeping, the Evergreens show their forms and colortones in a most appealing fashion, and when the new growth breaks in spring we know that King Winter has retreated and that the "Time of the singing of birds" is at hand.
To keep Coniferous Evergreens beautiful through the years, they should be fertilized annually. The best season is in March, just before the new growth begins. Well-rotted manure is the best fertilizer to use. If this is not to be had, sheep-manure and bonemeal are very satisfactory. Keep the soil loosened. If plants are in beds, these beds should be worked up at least six inches from the outside of the branches. If specimen plants, make a circle at least 12 inches outside branches of plant. Keep this free from weeds and grass.

Practically all conifers may be pruned, and thus kept shapely. The only species not usually pruned are Pinus and Cephalotaxus. Shearing may be done not later than May and June, as growth is slow on certain varieties, and plant would be too formal and stiff during the winter if pruned later.

Very little spraying is necessary for Coniferous Evergreensusually two sprayings of 8 to 10 tablespoonfuls of Bordeaux Mixture and 3 teaspoonfuls of Black Leaf 40 to each gallon of water will control the fungus and insect diseases of these plants -one spraying in May or June and another in July or August.


The figure after ultimate height of plant. Here at Augusta we have some of the most beavtiful coniferous evergreens to he found. Wonderful soil, ideal climate, and expert growers make FRUITLAND conifers the best for yeu.

\section*{ARBORVITAE See Thuja.} BIOTA. See Thuja. CEDRUS-

Cedar of Lebanon
Cedrus libani. 50 ft . This historical tree neads no introduction on account of its asscciation with antiquity and sacred hardier than C . deotara. Foliage dark green, sometimes almost bluish.
3 to 4 ft ...... \(\$ 2.50\)
2 to 3 ft . ...... 2.00

\section*{How to Properly Plant Evergreens}


ADD LOOSE SOIL UNTIL THE HOLE IS FILLED AND PACK FIRMLY AND LEAVE LIBERAL SUPPLY OF LOOSE EARTH ON TOP.

\section*{CEPHALOTAXUS—Plum-Yew}

Cephalotaxus harringtonia (C. pedunculata). \(10-15 \mathrm{ft}\). Me-dium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit. Leaves from 1 to 2 inches long, dark glossy green. A beautiful variety. \(18-24 \mathrm{in}\). to 30 to 36 in .
C. harringtonia fastigiata (Spiral or Korean Plum-Yew), 8 ft . Upright growing variety of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Vey hardy. This closely resembles the Irish Yew. \(12-15\) in., \(15-18\) in.
Above two Yews: Each 10 30 to 36 in \(\$ 3.00\) 24 to 30 in . 18 to 24 in. 15 to 18 in . 12 to 15 in . .00
\$12.50
NOTE-We can supply many of the conifers in larger sizes. Write for prices.
C. drupacea. (Japanese Yew). Dwarf-growing, almost trailing in habit. Excellent for rockeries and ground covering, or where a low spreading effect is desired.

Each
15 to 18 in. ................................................................................. \(\$ 1.00\) \(21 / 4\) in. pots, 12 to 15 in ...

\section*{CHAMAECYPARIS—Retinospora}

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Cupressus lawsoniana). 20 ît. Lawson Cypress from California and Oregon, where they are timber trees. Thrive in moist shady locations. Should not be planted in dry, hot locations.
3 to 4 ft
Each
3 to 4 ft
\(\$ 3.00\)

18 to 24 in . 1.50

15 to 18 in...................................................................................... 1.00
C. obtusa nana. (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress). 6 ft . Somewhat \(\overline{\mathrm{ir}}\) regular in outline, this dwarf form of Chamaesyparis relieves the monotony of more formal conifers. The foliage is a rich green, holding its color during the entire year. In growth the tree is compact and is numbered among the best of the dwarf types. Can be trained and pruned into novel shapes.

10 to 12 in .
\(\$ 1.50\)
8 to 10 in.
1.00

\section*{CUPRESSUS—Cypress}

Cupressus arizonica (Arizona Cypress). 40 ft . This is the hardiest of the Cypresses. Native to Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. Glaucous foliaged pyramidal species.

18 to 24 in., from 5 in. pots
(Columnar Italian Cypress). 60 ft. This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is required. It is compact and shaftlike in habit. Always plant in a dry, sunny location, as it will not stand excessive moisture.

8 to 10 ft .

\section*{JUNIPERUS-Juniper}

A most worthwhile and attractive genus of evergreens. In
habit of growth they vary from prostrate creeping shrubs to tall pyramidal trees, varying in foliage coloring from bright green to glaucous blue and bronzy gold. There is about forty species and innumerable varieties distributed from the arctic zone to the tropical mountains.

\section*{SPREADING OR TRAILING VARIETIES}

Here belong the most widely planted varieties, being used in foundation planting and in rock gardens and terraces.
Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). 6 ft . This is the most widely planted of the spreading Junipers. Wide spreading branches pendant at ends. Foliage a constant grayish-green.

J. sabina (Savin). 4 to 10 ft . Semi-prostrate. A native to the mountains of Europe. Good for an evergreen hedge. Hardy and satisfactory. 15 to 18 in . to 3 to 4 ft .
J. sabina Von Ehron. 10 ft . Spreading type, similar in growth to sabina and a little more erect. 30 to 36 in., 3 to 4 ft .
J. sargenti. 3-4 ft. Foliage bright green, later taking on bluish cast. Hardy. \(15-18\) in. to 3 to 4 ft .
J. squamata (Scaly Juniper). 3 ft . A very prostrate trailing Juniper from Asia, having pleasing glaucous green foliage. Grows well in sandy soil. The true type like FRUITLAND has is difficult to procure. 15 to 18 in ., 18 to 24 in .
J. virginiana tripartita. Low densely-branched, spreading variety of irregular growth. 24-30 in., \(30-36\) in.
All spreading Junipers, except pfitzeriana: Each 10



\section*{SUGAR LOAF OR BOX JUNIPER}

Juniperus communis oblonga. 10 ft . An ideal plant for hedges and for sides of steps. Stands hard pruning and sandy soil. FRUITLAND'S plants are trimmed in square shapes resembling a sugar loaf or box.

Each 10
30 to 36 in.
\(\$ 2.00 \quad \$ 17.50\)
24 to 30 in .
12.50

FRUITLAND'S
SPECIAL COLLECTION No. 7
1 Juniperus sabina, 18-24 in........... \(\$ 1.50\)
1 Juniperus communis ashfordi, 2-3 ft............................ 2.00
1 Juniperus com. oblonga,
30 to 36 in.
2.00

Regular Value.
\(\$ 5.50\)


Juniperus virginiana

\section*{TALL OR} COLUMNAR VARIETIES

This class is used for tall screens, accent in foundation plantings and specimens.
J. communis (Common or English Juniper). 20 ft . Native to North America and Europe. FRUITLAND has a narrow shaft-like variety not to be confused with the loose spreading typical form so often seen.

Each 10
8 to 10 ft ..... \(\$ 8.00 \$ 77.50\) 7 to \(8 \mathrm{ft} . . . .6 \mathbf{6 . 0 0} \quad \mathbf{5 7 . 5 0}\) 6 to 7 ft ..... \(5.00 \quad \mathbf{4 7 . 5 0}\) 5 to 6 ft ...... \(4.00 \quad 37.50\) 4 to 5 ft ..... \(3.00 \quad 27.50\)
J. virginiana (Redcedar). 50 to 60 ft . Our native "Cedar Pencil" Juniper. One of the most desirable, hardy and accommodating pyramidal trees.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & & Each \\
\hline 6 to & 8 ft . & . \(\$ 6.50\) \\
\hline 5 to & 6 ft . & 5.00 \\
\hline 4 to & 5 ft . & 3.50 \\
\hline 3 to & 4 ft . & 2.50 \\
\hline 2 to & 3 ft . & 1.50 \\
\hline 18 to & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
J. communis ashfordi (Ashford Juniper). 10 ft . Resembles the Irish Juniper, but hardier, healthier and more desirable for the South.


\section*{TALL OR CONICAL VARIETIES}

In this group are the rather slow growing, long lived varieties, which may be used while small in urns and boxes. May be planted in sunny foundation groups and specimens.
J. chinensis albo-variegata (Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper). 10 ft. A compact cone-shaped plant eventually becoming very broad at the base. Foliage beautifully variegated green and white. 15 to 18 in . to 4 to 5 ft .
J. chinensis globosa (Globe Juniper). 4 ft . A dwarf Juniper with dark green Cupressus-like foliage. If sheared will grow in a compact globe shape. 15 to 18 in . to 3 to 4 ft .
Above three Junipers:
4 to 5 ft .
........................................................................................................... 3 to 4 ft . 2 to 3 ft . 18 to 24 in .

Each 10 \(\$ 5.00 \quad \$ 45.00\) \(3.50 \quad 30.00\) \(2.50 \quad 22.50\) \(2.00 \quad 17.50\) 1.5012 .50
J. chinensis foemina (Chinese Juniper). 10 to 15 ft . An attractive variety with spiny, bright green foliage, which does not change its color in winter. MOST DESIRABLE.


\section*{LIBOCEDRUS—Incense Cedar}

Libocedrus decurrens (California White Cedar). 75 ft . A nstive of the west coast of the United Statea. It forms a compact column of lustrous foliage which hulds its dark green color all the year. The bark is a bright cinnamonred. For a specimen tree, or to give height to a large group, it is without a superior.


\section*{PINUS_Pine}

Pinus densiflora (Japanese Redpine). 75 ft . This is the pine which is dwarfed by the Japanese and trained into many curious and fantastic shapes, but if allowed to grow, the tree will attain a height of 75 to 100 ft . A rapid and hardy grower; leaves slender, bright, bluish-green, 3 to 5 inches long. A very ornamental variety.
4 to 5 ft Each
4 to 5 ft .
Each
\(\$ 4.50\)
3 to 4 ft .
3.00
- In the South the best period for lawn-making is from September to December-the earlier the better. Do not attempt to make a lawn during very dry or extremely windy weather. In preparing the soil it should be plowed as deeply as possible and then subsoiled, harrowed, and all stones removed. If plowing is not practical, have the ground spaded carefully and thoroughly. To feed the grass, use sheep-manure at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, or bonemeal at the rate of 800 pounds to the acre. Work this food well into the soil, level the ground and rake perfectly smooth. Broadcast the seed at the rate of 100 to 125 pounds to the acre ( 210 by 210 feet), or 5 pounds to 200 sq . ft., rake lightly, cover the seed, and then roll. If you cannot get a roller, firm the soil with a plank or flat tamper. During hot, dry weather, use a lawn-sprinkler or spray-nozzle after sunset-do not spray when the sun is shining, nor apply the water with great force. During prolonged dry spells, water each evening.

DOMESTIC GROWN RYE


All prices F. O. B. Augusta
Centipede Grass Cuttings ….............................................................................
Becoming popular in this section. The blade of this grass is not as wide as the Charleston Grass.
Charleston or St. Augustine Grass Cuttings
Wide-blade grass, suitable for summer lawns. One bushel makes 800 to 1,000 cuttings, and will plant approximately \(1,000 \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{ft}\).


THUJA-Biota
asiatic Varieties.
Thuja orientalis aurea conspicua (Goldspire Arborvitae). Originated at our nurseries; of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold; some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. As its name implies, it is most conspicuous ; easily grown ; and has stood perfectly in the East and West 20 degrees below zero.

Each
6 to 8 ft.............. \(\$ 8.00\)
5 to \(6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . .6 .50\)
4 to \(5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .5 .00\)

Thuja orientalis aurea conspicua.
T. orientalis Fruitlandi. 6 ft . A green type of the popular T. orientalis aurea nana. We originated this dwarf dark green variety a few years ago and have not been able to supply the demand for it.

Each

T. orientalis aurea nana (Biota aurea nana). 8 ft. Introduced many years ago by Fruitland Nurseries under the name of "Berckman's Golden Arborvitae," and today is possibly the most popular Thuja for general use in the South or in the North. The golden yellow of the foliage makes a most pleasing contrast to the deep green of other evergreens. Specimens seem to be at their best when planted in welldrained soil and because of its extreme hardiness (having stood 15 degrees below zero without damage) it may be used in almost any location. The dwarf compact habit of growth makes it ideal for small gardens, for cemetery planting, for window-hnyes and for vases. \(15-18 \mathrm{in}\). to \(4-5 \mathrm{ft}\).
\begin{tabular}{lll}
4 & to 5 & ft \\
3 & to 4 & ft \\
\(21 / 2\) & to & 3 \\
2 & ft \\
18 & to \(21 / 2\) & ft \\
15 & to 24 & in \\
18 & to 18 & in
\end{tabular}



Thuja orientalis aurea nana The most popular Thuja grown. Originated at our Nurseries, Augusta.
\begin{tabular}{rr} 
Each & 10 \\
\(\$ 6.00\) & \(\$ 50.00\) \\
4.00 & 37.50 \\
3.00 & 27.50 \\
2.50 & 22.50 \\
2.00 & \(\mathbf{1 7 . 5 0}\) \\
\(\mathbf{1 . 5 0}\) & \(\mathbf{1 2 . 5 0}\)
\end{tabular}
T. orientalis hakeri (I;aker's Compact Arborvitae). 10 to 20 ft. A hybrid of Rosedale Arborvitae. Stands heat and drought well. Pyramid shape. broad at base, Lapering to a blunt point at top. suft, light green foliage.
4 to 5 ft . ..... \(\$ 4.00\)
3 to 4 ft ..... 3.00


Books or better Gardens

\section*{PRICES SUBJECT TO CUANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.}

For you who desire to succeed we offer these books in which you will find your particular problems and questions solved and answered in language easy to understand. Knowledge is power.

\section*{ALL BOOKS IOSTPAID}

Araleas-Camellias (Ilume). A very fine book written by one who has lived with these plants \(\$ 1.90\)
The Book of Bulhs (Rockwell). Jllustrated. 264 pages. .................................. 3
Gladiolus (Rockwell). Illustrated. \(7 y\) lages .......................................................... 1.40
Hnw to frow Roses (Pyle, McFarland, Stevens)
2.15

The Nursery Manual (Bailey). Outlines for nursery practice. Illustrated, 456 pages

The Pruning Manual (Eailey). Illustrateri. 400 yages
The standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture (bailey). Complete with color jayes and nearly 5,000 engravings. Complete information on kinds. characteristics, and methods of cultivatiny all plants grown in North America. 3 volumes. New price
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Prastical Camcllia Culture. Reprint of Fr nllidनv's 1880 edition. 152 paressize about \(4^{1 / 4} \times \mathbb{x}^{* / 1 / 2}\) in. Many illustrations

Garden Club Manual (Edith R. Fisher). Practical, tested information on every detail of the organization and management of garden clubs, including model constitutions, profram suggestions, complete directions for staging flower shows, civic improvement projects and junior garden clubs. Illus.
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The Book of Annuals (Hottes). A reliable guide through season of annual bloom, 182 pages
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Garden Guide. Complete handbook for amateurs. \(5: 6\) pages, 300 illustrations
Gardening in the South (Briggs). Especially desirable for upper and middle southern plantings. Includes control of insects and diseases, and grarden calendar. Hlustrated. zse jages
Water Gardens and Coldfish (Sawyer and l'erkinsl. Complete information on Waterlilies and Guldfish, 272 pages, illustrated

\section*{Ornamental Grasses}
- Unusual effects and delightful contrasts can be obtained by combining Ornamental Grasses with hardy plants in the garden borders. Grasses are also effective as ornamental screens and for bordering garden pools, or for mass-planting along the walk or driveway and in groups on the lawn. As the Grasses are perfectly hardy, they live from year to year and are continually increasing in beauty and in size of clumps.

\section*{ARUNDO-Giant Reed}

Arundo donax (Giant Reed). A fine hardy variety with long, green leaves.
A. donax variegata (Striped Giant Reed). A hardy, vigorous variety with long leaves, striped green and white. Very striking.

Strong roots, 35 cents each; \(\$ 3.00\) for 10.
BAMBUSA. See Phyllostachys.

\section*{CORTADERIA (Gynerium)—Pampas Grass}

Cortaderia argentea (Common Pampas Grass). Silvery, plumelike spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.
 Strong clumps
\(.50 \quad 4.00\)


\section*{EXOTIC BAMBOOS}

Few plants, not even the palms, give such a graceful tropical appearance to the general landscape as do the various Bamboos. They thrive in any location. wet or dry, but for the first and second year they must be given water during the dry periods if planted in dry places. lambous are desirable for screening unsightly objects, and by the third season after planting they will be effective for this purpose. The dried cane may be used for light fences, fishing-rods, and similar purposes.

Phyllostachys aurea (Golden Japanese Bamboo). 20 ft . A graceful Japanese variety, with quantities of yellow stems and very numerous delicate branches. Leaves green and drooping. One of the hardiest Lamboos.
P. bambusoides (Jananese Timber Eamboo). 30 to 50 ft . The tallest of all the Lamboos. Spreads slowly.
P. nevini. From China. 15 ft . A hardy, rather dwarf bamboo of running type. Ilas withstoud zero temperature with little injury to leares. Canes useful for staking plants, fishing poles and other purposes on the farm.
Sasa tessellata. 5 to 6 ft . A Japanese Bamboo with striking broad leaves. Eventually the plant makes a most attractive clump.

Semiarundinaria fastuosa. 40 ft . A Japanese bamhon related to our Southern Cane Reed so often used for fishing poles. In very limited quantities.



> What Is More Beautiful And Radiant, Or Perfume So Sweet, As the Rose?

\section*{}

\section*{Have been tried and tested for stamina and ruggediness}

We can furnish budded and own root roses. The letter \(B\) after the description denotes budded varieties and O. R. denotes own root. All roses budded unless otherwise specified.

\section*{ORDER ROSES EARLY}
- Perfect flowers cannot be had when plants are set out late in February or March, and permitted to produce blooms before they are well established. If these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall and receive proper treatment, pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint. Order early and plant early for best results.

The letter following each rose denotes its class:
T., Tea.

HT.. Hybrid Tea.
HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana.
HP.. Hybrid Perpetual.
Nois., Noisette.
Bour.. Bourbon.
C., China.

Laev., Laevigata.
II.Poly., Hybrid Polyantha D. Poly., Dwarf Polyantha B., Banksia.
Cl.HP.. Climbing Hybrid Pernetual.
Cl.T.. Climbing Tea.
Cl.HT.. Climbing Hybrid Tea.

Mult., Multiflora.

ROSE PRICES
(Except where noted.)
Extra strong, field-zrown.


Columbia-Pink

\section*{PINK BUSH ROSES}

Briarcliff. HT. Large, pointed bud. Double, high-centered bloom. Rosepink. Fragrant. Stiff stems.
Cecile Brunner. H.Poly. The popular Baby Pink or "Sweetheart" Rose. Color blush, shaded light salmon-pink. Distinct and desirable. Makes a handsome miniature Rose. O. R. and B.
Columbia. HT. Pink, deepening to glowing shade of pink as the bud opens. A peculiarity is that the shades become more intense until full maturity of flowers. Blooms often measure 6 inches across.
Dainty Bess. HT. A striking and distinct single, broad-petaled flower. The rose-colored blooms are borne in clusters and are distinguished by the large, flat group of stamens.
Duchesse de Brabant. T. Soft, light rose, with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and free flowering.
Editor McFarland. HT. A strong growing variety of upright habit. Flowers clear deep rose-pink. Good form.
Elizabeth of York. HT. Cerise-pink ; fragrant; last long time.
Killarney. HT. A favorite brilliant silvery pink Rose, beautiful in bud and open blooms. Free bloomer and strong grower.
Maman Cochet. T. Deep rose-pink ; inner side of petals silvery rose; very double. Extra strong grower; fine bloomer. We can confidently recommend it.
Mme. Butterfly. HT. A Rose that is in great demand. Sport of Ophelia, but with more blooms and more petals to the bloom. Color bright pink, with lovely deeper center.


Talisman


Maman Cochet-Pink
Mme. Caroline Testout. HT. A magnificent Hybrid Tea of the very loveliest shade of pink.
Mrs. Charles Bell. A shell-pink sport of the well-known Radiance. Very desirable.
Paul Neyron. HP. The flowers are immense, probably the largest of all Roses. Bright shining pink, clear and beautiful, double and full; finely scented.
Radiance. HT. Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with rich pink tints; large and full. Strong, upright stems.
Willomere. HT. Superb buds and blooms of richest pink, with yellow glow in center. Strong grower, persistent bloomer, but not fragrant.


Mme. Butterfiy

\section*{RED BUSH ROSES}

Ami Quinard. HT. Deepest velvety red, sometimes called "The Black Rose." Tall grower.
E. G. Hill. HT. Great massive blooms of deep maroon, velvety on inside.
Etoile de Hollande. HT. Flower bright red, of medium size, fairly full, deliciously perfumed. Upright, vigorous plant. We consider this the best red rose grown.
Francis Scott Key. HT. Double; slightly fragrant; rich, crimson.
General Jacqueminot. HP. Scarlet-crimson bud opens into a clear red bloom. Flowers of medium size borne in clusters on long stems.


Pink Radiance
Louis Phillippe. C. Dark crimson; fine for massing. Excellent bloomer. Oldtime rose. \(O\). R. and \(B\).
Margaret Belle Houston. HT. Velvety crimson. Large, double, lasting, fragrant, good form. Long, strong stems.
McGredy's Scarlet. HT. Large red flowers produced on long stems. Good for cutting.
Red Radiance. HT. A splendid, even shade of clear red. Vigorous grower and a remarkable bloomer.


Etoile de Hollande-Red

\section*{THE POPULAR}

TWO-TONED ROSES
Betty Uprichard. HT. A pretty combination of colors-inside delicate sal-mon-pink to carmine, outside glowing carmine with coppery sheen and orange suffusion. Well-formed, medium-sized flowers of good substance and sweet scented.
Condesa de Sastago. HT. Bud is like a ball of gold with brilliant red stripes. Has spicy odor. Strong upright grower.
Edith Nellie Perkins. HT. Large bud; medium-sized flower, double open, lasting, moderately fragrant. Outside of petals oriental red shaded ceriseorange, inside salmon-pink flushed orange. Upright, bushy grower.
Isobel. HT. Orange-scarlet; large flower, with coppery shading. Light center.
President Hoover. HT. Maroon, orange, and gold.

Talisman. HT. Golden yellow, stained with copper-red and orange; rose on the inside of petals.

\section*{WHITE BUSH ROSES}

Caledonia. HT. Large; white; full; double; high-centered.


Caledonia-White
Frau Karl Druschki (White American Beauty.) HP. This is deservedly one of the most popular free blooming Roses. Flowers pure white, perfect in form. Plants strong growers, perfectly hardy everywhere. A truly magnificent Rose.
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. HT. Best white Hybrid Tea grown. Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed.
White Maman Cochet. T. Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. A superb Rose.


Frau Karl Druschki

\section*{YELLOW BUSH ROSES}

Golden Dawn. HT. Large oval buds of rich sunflower-yellow, heavily diffused with cerise before opening, and developing into high-centered, fully double flowers of light lemon-yellow. Luxuriantly foliaged, strong growing plant.
Lady Hillingdon. T. Apricot-yellow; beautiful bud. Strong and vigorous grower; free bloomer. Excellent.
Luna. HT. Moonlight-yellow. Long buds; fragrant; healthy.
Luxembourg. HT. Makes large, beautifully pointed bud, and open flower is full and compact. A deep golden yellow.
Mrs. P. S. DuPont. HT. Golden-yellow buds of medium size but elegant form opening to rich yellow blooms.

Perle d'Or. P. Exquisite little buds and flowers of light orange and creamy yellow, borne in graceful sprays.
Roslyn. HT. An excellent yellow rose; medium-sized, long-pointed bud. Flower large, semi-double, lasting, slightly fragrant, golden yellow.
Soeur Therese (Sister Therese). HT. Chrome-yellow, heavily marked with carmine. Five or more blooms to a \(3-\mathrm{ft}\). cane.

Sunburst. HT. This beautiful Rose has been thoroughly tested, and it easily stands at the head of all sorts of its kind.


Sunburst-Golden Yellow

\section*{UNUSUAL ROSES}

Charlotte Armstrong. HT. U. S. Plant Pat. No. 455. All America Rose Selection. Long, slender, blood-red buds and magnificent, brilliantly colored open flowers, spectrum-red in cool weather, cerise in hot weather. Buds open slowly. Long stems; disease-resisting foliage. Price \(\$ 1.50\) each.
Christopher Stone. HT. Red, fragrant, velvety-textured, free blooming. Price \(\$ 1.00\) each.

Heart's Desire (All-American Rose Selection). New red rose. Virorou grower free bloomer, fragrant. Super bud form and open blooms which hold their shape until last petal drops. Plants free from disease. Price \(\$ 1.50\) each. January delivery.

\section*{Climbing Hoses}

\section*{PINK CLIMBING ROSES}

Anemone (Pink Cherokee). Laev. Large, beautiful, single pink flowers.

Cherokee, Pink. See Anemone.
Cl. Cecile Brunner. Cl. Poly. Rosy-pink on rich creamy white ground, shaded light salmon. Profuse bloomer. O. R. and \(B\).
Cl. Maman Cochet. Cl. T. An exact counterpart of the popular bush form, except that it is a vigorous climber.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. HW. Large, delicate flesh-pink, deepening to rosy-flesh in center.

Elie Beauvillain. T. Soft rose with salmon center; vigorous grower. Beautiful rose.

Madam Gregoire Staechelin (The Spanish Beauty). C. HP. Buds long-pointed very large, moderately fragrant flowers of delicate pink with deeper shade on outside petals. Disease-resistant; vig. orous grower; abundant bloomer.

Mary Wallace. HW. One of the best and loveliest Wichuraianas yet discovered. Flowers a bright, clear rosepink, with salmon base to the petals; semi-double and well formed.

\section*{RED CLIMBING ROSES}

Climbing American Beauty. HW. Wellformed, fragrant, crimson flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, in April and May. Strong grower. Holds foliage late.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. HW. Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson. Makes a brilliant display for a long time in the garden.

Ramona (Red Cherokee). H.Laev. A companion to White Cherokee, but with red flowers.

Reine Marie Henriette. Cl. HT. Bright cherry-red; good form; vigorous habit.

\section*{WHITE CLIMBING ROSES}

Banksian, White. B. Small, double, white flowers in clusters. O.R.

Cherokee, White. Laev. A fragrant, pure white Climbing Rose that is thoroughly at home in the South. The flowers are about 3 inches across and borne singly in late spring. It is a vigorous and rampant grower, with shining, glossy foliage, and makes a desirable covering for pergolas and trellises. O. R.

Fortune (Double White Cherokee). Laev. An evergreen climber with double white flowers \(21 / 2-3-\mathrm{in}\). in diameter. Late. 4-in. pots.

Lamarque. -N. Free-flowering white rose with tint of pale yellow. Old-fashioned cluster rose. Very fragrant.
Cl. White Maman Cochet. Cl. T. Creamywhite; outer petals tinged pink.

Silver Moon. HW. Large, pure silvery white blooms. Vigorous growth.

\section*{YELLOW CLIMBING ROSES}

Banksian, Yellow. B. Small, double sul-phur-yellow flowers in clusters. A vigorous grower. O. R.

Emily Gray. HW. Buds long and flowers golden-yellow. Semi-double. Glossy undulated holly-like foliage.

Fortune Double Yellow (Gold of Ophir). Nois. Yellow, flaked with carmine. Suited for general planting.

Jacotte. HW. Bud large, orange yellow, opening to semi-double deep coppery-yellow, tinted coppery - red. Borne several together on long, strong stem. Fragrant, profuse bloomer.

Marechal Niel. Nois. Deep chrome-yellow. A great favorite.

Reve d'Or (Climbing Safrano). Nois. Chamois-yellow; large; full; fragrant; free bloomer.

Our nursery is not open for business on Sundays.

- We are fortunate at FRUITLAND to have such a variety of vines, as there are so many ways that they may be used. The Ampelopsis, Decumaria, Ficus and Ivy will cling to trees or stumps, and masonry, without trellis. The Ivy and Vinca are ideal ground covers for shady places. The remainder are handsome tall flowering vines. The Chinese Bignonia and Wistarias may be trained in standard forms, making lovely specimens.

\section*{AMPELOPSIS—lvy}

Ampelopsis tricuspidata (Japanese or Boston Ivy). A deciduous vine of rapid growth, suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc. Strong plants, 25 cents each; \(\$ 2\) for 10.

\section*{ANTICONON-Coral Vine}

Antigonon leptopus (Rosa de Montana). Commonly called Mexican Rose. The flowers, which are carried in long sprays, are bright rosy pink. It is a desirable Southern vine, blooming freely from June until fall. The foliage is heartshaped, dense, and makes a good covering for porch or trellis. The top dies down in winter, and therefore the roots should be protected with a mulching of leaves. Growth does not begin until April, therefore shipment cannot be made until early April.

Extra Strong
\(\begin{array}{cc}\text { Each } & 10 \\ \$ 50 & \$ 400\end{array}\)
Strong
.50 \$4.00
\(.35 \quad 2.50\)

\section*{BIGNONIA-Trumpet Vine}

Bignonia capreolata (Cross Vine). A handsome, vigorousgrowing evergreen, native climber, producing, in early April, a great profusion of trumpet-shaped flowers about 2 inches long, yellow-red on outside with yellow throats. Hardy in North. Strong plants from 4 -in. pots, 50 cents each, \(\$ 4\) for \(10 ; 21 / 2-\) in. pots, 25 cents each, \(\$ 2.00\) for 10 .
B. grandifiora (Chinese Trumpet-creeper). A very desirable variety of medium growth. Can be kept trimmed as a bush, in which form it is very effective. Flowers very large, deeporange. Blooms from May through entire summer.
2-year ..................................... \(\$ 1.00\) each
B. venusta. (Flame Vine). Profusion of bright orange-colored flowers. This variety is tender in Georgia and northward, but makes bright display in greenhouse.
4-in. pots
.75 each

\section*{BOUGAINVILLEAPaper Vine}

Bougainvillea spectabilis. Crimson Lake. Crimson flowers resembling crepe paper. This vine is tender in Georgia and northward.
5-in. pots \(\qquad\) \$1.00 each

\section*{CLEMATIS}

Clematis jackmani (Jackman Clematis). Large, intense violet purple blooms. Free and abundant bloomer. The most popular large-flowering Clematis. Extra-strong 2-yr. plants, \(\$ 1.00\) each.
C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Large; vio-let-red. Strong grower and free bloomer. Extra-strong 2-yr. plants, \(\$ 1.00\) each.
C. paniculata (Sweet Autumn Clematis). Very fragrant, white, starshaped flowers produced in profusion


Ivy Covered Chimney
during mid-summer and fall on lonz shoots. Handsome foliage. Extra-strong. 2-year field-grown plants; cach, 35c; \(10, \$ 2.50\).
Note: Clematis does best in deep, rich soil. As sonn aq the plants are set out, supports on which to climb should be provided.

On account of the large-flowering Clematis being hard to handle, even in packing, we cannut agree to replace any that do not live.

\section*{CLERODENDRUM}

Clerodendrum thomsonac. A twining evergreen plant with long, ovate leaves and small flowers which have white calyx and brilliant crimson tips. For pot culture, except in deep South. 4-in. pots, 50 c each.

\section*{DECUMARIA}

Decumaria barbara. A native vine, almost evergreen here. Rather fragrant, white flowers in corymbs, somewhat like a hydrangea.

Each
Strong plants from pots............................................................. \(\mathbf{\$} .50\)

\section*{EUONYMUS}

Euonymus minima (E. kewensis) (Baby wintercreeper). A beautiful trailing evergreen: desirable for rock garden or carpeting. Leaves very small; oval; dark green, with light veins. llardy. こje cach: \$2.00 per 10.
E. patens hybridi. A trailing form, and can be used as a climber. Evergreen. Each 10 Strong plants ................................................................. \(\mathbf{S}\).25 \$2.00

\section*{FICUS-Climbing Fig}

Ficus pumila ( \(F\). repens). An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves, and an excellent plant for covering walls, rocks, and rustic work. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardv in Augusta. Strong plants. 35 c cach; \(\$ 2.50\) per \(10 ; £ 20.00\) per 100.

\section*{GELSEMIUM-Jessamine}

Gelsemium sempervirens (Carolina Jessamine). Our native variety. Many bright yellow, fragrant flowers, in early spring. Extra strong plants. \(\$ .75\) Strong, nursery-grown clumps.

\section*{HEDERA—lvy}

Hedera canariensis (H. algeriensis; Algerian Ivy). Very fine variety with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower and most conspicuous plant. Not quite so hardy as the English lvy.
H. colchica. (Sometimes called Guignard Ivy). Very large, thick leaves.
H. helix (English lvy). Too well known to need description.
H. helix self-branching. A new var riety which is as desirable indoors as outdoors. Begins branching when only a few inches tall.
All Ivy: Each 10100 Heavy …............... \(\$ .25\) \$2.00 \$17.50 Extra large H. helix frum 4 in. pots 50 e each.
II. helix Merion Beauty (Miniature Ivy). Very small foliage. Excellent for indoor culture.

HONEYSUCKLE. See Lonicera.
JAPANESE or BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis.


Ipomoea leari

\section*{IPOMOEA}

Ipomoea leari (Blue Dawn Flower). A perennial Morning Glory from tropical America. Planted in early spring it will grow to 25 to 30 ft .; producing from July until frost hundreds of royal blue flowers, often 3 inches across. After the tops are killed, give the roots the same protection as you would the Coral Vine, and the plants will come out again the following spring. As this Morning Glory never sets seed it will never become a pest. Delivery after April 1st.
I. paniculata (digitata). Another perennial Morning Glory with large pink flowers with slight lavender cast. Leaves divided into 3 to 7 parts. Delivery after April 1st.
Above two varieties:
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
& & Each & 10 \\
From 4 & inch pots............ \(\$ .50\) & \(\$ 4.00\) \\
From \(21 / 2\) & inch pots. & .25 & 2.00
\end{tabular}

\section*{KADSURA}

Kadsura japonica (Scarlet Kadsura). A handsome Japanese Climbing evergreen. Leaves 4 to 5 inches in length, dark green. The young growth of both the stems and leaves is red, giving the plant a bright appearance.
\(\begin{array}{lll} & & \text { Each } \\ \text { Strong, } & 10 \\ \mathbf{2 - y r} . & \text { plants......... } \mathbf{S} .50 & \mathbf{S 4 . 0 0}\end{array}\)


Lonicera

\section*{LONICERA—Honeysuckle}

Lonicera heckrotti (Everblooming Honeysuckle.) Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent evergreen variety. Blooms continuously from early spring till winter.
L. japonica halliana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow are borne in great profusion in late spring or early summer, and again sparingly in the autumn. Good for trellis and ground-covers.



Trumpetcreeper

\section*{TRACHELOSPERMUM—Star Jasmine}

Trachelospermum jasminoides (Rhynchospermum jasminoides; Confederate Jasmine). The best evergreen climber for this section. A very beautiful, hardy and rapidgrowing plant producing an abundance of fragrant, star-shaped, white flowers from April until July. Very conspicuous when in full bloom. Makes a thick screen.
T. divaricatum (Crocostomum). The Yellow Star Jasmine. A desirable new vine which has slightly smaller foliage than the well-known T. Jasminoides and considered hardier. Fragrant yellow flowers freely produced at the same time as T. Jasminoides. Both Trachelospermum: Strong plants from pots. Each, 50c: 10, \$3.50.

\section*{VINCA—Periwinkle}

Vinca major (Bigleaf Periwinkle). An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers in early spring. Leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than \(V\). minor. Excellent for vases, rock-work, and bordering slopes.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Each & 10 & 100 \\
\hline Price & \$ . 15 & \$1.00 & \$7.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
V. minor (Common Periwinkle). A well-known trailing plant with blue flowers. Leaves dark green, but smaller than \(V\). major. Strong clumps from open ground.
\begin{tabular}{lllll} 
Price & Each & \(\mathbf{1 0}\) & & 100 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{WISTARIA}

All of our Wistarias are grown from free-flowering plants, and these must not be confused with the \(W\) istarias which are grown from seed.

Wistaria floribunda rosea. Rosecolored or pale pink flowers.
W. sinensis. (Chinese Wistaria). The well-known, single, purple variety. Free bloomer.
W. sinensis alba (White Chinese Wistaria). A beautiful, graceful, white-flowering climber.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline All Wistarias: & Each & 10 \\
\hline 3-yr. grafted & & \\
\hline plants & \$1.00 & \$8.00 \\
\hline 2-yr. grafted & 75 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Wistaris

\title{
Perennials from Frouitland
}

\section*{Make Rainbows of Dull, Somber Situations}

\section*{ALTERNANTHERA}

Alternanthera. 6 to 8 in. A good border plant. Foliage red, rose, green. Spring delivery. Per dozen

\section*{. \(\$ 1.00\)}

\section*{ANTHEMIS}

Moonlight. 6 in. Pale yellow daisy-like flowers \(21 / 2\) in. across. 40c each; \(\$ 3.50\) per 10.

\section*{AQUILEGIA-Columbine}

Aquilegia. Ellintt long-spurred hybrids. 35 c each: \(\$ 3.00\) per 10.

\section*{ASCLEPIAS-Milkweed}

Asclepias curassavica. 2 ft . Evergreen in Florida and Louisiana. Flower two-toned bright orangered topped by yellow. Tender. 18-24 in. \(\$ 1.00\)

\section*{CANNA}

King Humbert. Red.
President. Red.
Richard Wallace. Yellow.
Yellow King Humbert. Yellow.
\[
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Each } & 100 \\
10 \mathrm{c} & \$ 8.50
\end{array}
\]

\section*{CARNATION}

Lucia. Deep rose-pink with salmon shadings, petals are sharply edged. Fragrant. Free grower and bloomer. Ideal for cutting and for garden use. 35c each.

\section*{COLOCASIA-Elephant Ear}

Colocasia esculenta. The well-known Elephant Ear with large leaves on bowing stems.

Each 10
Bulbs
\(\$ .25 \quad \$ 2.00\)

\section*{DAISY}

Bellis (Double English Daisy). Double Pink and Double White Mixed. 45c per doz.; \(\$ 2.00\) per 100 .
Shasta improved. Large flowers. 35c each; \(\$ 3.00\) per 10.

\section*{DELPHINIUM—Hardy Larkspur}

Belladonna. Spikes of clear turquoise-blue blossoms. 35c each; \(\$ 3.00\) for 10.
DIANTHUS_Pinks (Barbatus)
Newport Pink. Pink blossoms, excellent for cutting.
Plumarius. The old-time grass pink. We offer a mixture of single and double forms in shades of pinks and reds. Both Dianthise: 25 c each: \(\mathbf{\$ 2 . 0 0}\) per \(\mathbf{1 0}\).


Hemerocallis


Gerbera jamesoni

\section*{GERBERA}

\section*{TRANSVAAL OR AFRICAN DAISY}

Gerbera jamesoni hybrids. A South African spring blossoming perennial having daisy-like flowers to 4 -inches across in a color range of crimson to white. We offer only mixed colors. In planting, do not cover the crown of the plant as it might not come out. We offer this season a lot of heavy two-year-old plants. 35 c ea.; \(\$ 3.00\) per 10 .

\section*{GYPSOPHILA-Baby's Breath}

Repens Bodgeri. 2 ft . Pure white, double-flowering. Dwarf. Good for garden and for cutting. 50c each; \(\$ 4.00\) per 10.

\section*{HELIOTROPE}

Can be used in beds or in pots. Flowers bluish-lavender; very fragrant. \(21 / 4 \mathrm{in}\). pots 15 c each; \(\$ 1.25\) per 10 .
HEMEROCALLIS—Day Lily
Hemerocallis florham. Golden Daylily. Golden yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers on two foot stems, starting to blossom in late May.
H. fulva. Tawny Daylily. Orange trumpet-shaped flowers on three or four-foot stems, starting to blossom in June.
H. fulva flore-pleno. Double Tawny Daylily. Flowers are double and begin blossoming in July.
H. thunbergi. Japanese Daylily. Slightly fragrant; lemon yellow flowers on three-foot stems. Starts flowering in July.
Prices on above Hemerocallis: 20c each; \$1.50 for 10.
H. apricot. Early. Medium size blooms of a light apricot orange shade. Excellent.
H. estmere. May-June. Pale apricot-yellow. Buds and back of petals brown. This variety is good used with iris border.
H. goldeni. Deep golden-yellow about \(41 / 2\) in. across flower. Vigorous and distinct.
H. J. A. Crawford. Rich apricot-yellow, shaded light cadmium. Many flowers on tall stems.
H. mikado. Rich orange with large spot of mahogany red in each petal. Usually blooms a second time.
Prices on above 5 Hemerocallis: 50c each.

\section*{HOLLYHOCKS}

We offer the improved double varieties in colors of Yellow, Crimson, Maroon, Pink and White. 30c each; \(\$ 2.50\) per 10.

\section*{IBERIS—Hardy Candytuft}

Iberis sempervirens. Hardy candytuft. Evergreen foliage and spikes of white blossoms in early spring. Ideal for edging beds and borders. Strong clumps. 35e each; \$3.00 per 10.

\section*{IRIS GERMANICA-Tall Bearded Iris or Flag}

We offer the following varieties, covering a wide range of color. More of these "Poor Man's Orchids" should be planted. S denotes Standards, F denotes Falls.
Alcazar. Very large; S., light bluish-violet, F., deep reddish-purple; fragrant. Blooms freely. Mid-season.
Ambassadeur. Large; S., smoky reddish-lavender, F., velvety purple-maroon; fragrant; vigorous. Late.
Caprice. Rosy Pink.

IRIS GERMANICA—Tall Bearded Iris or Flag-Continued


Tall Bearded Iris

Celeste. Large; S., sky-blue, F., slightly deeper. Mid-season.
Crimson King. Rich claret-purple; fragrant; early; free bloomer.
Dream. Soft pink, tinged lavender; fragrant; mid-season; vigorous; free bloomer.

\section*{Early White.}

\section*{Empire. Yellow.}

Fairy. A dainty white, delicately shaded soft blue toward base; fragrant; early, blooms freely.
Kochi. Royal deep reddish-purple; a rich color: fragrant; very early; vigorous; free bloomer.
Lent A. Williamson. Large; S., lavenderviolet, F., velvety violet-purple; moderately fragrant; strong; mid-season.
Lohengrin. Cattleya-rose. Large.
Loreley. S., light-yellow, F., dark purple edged canary; fragrant; strong; early; blooms freely over long period.
Mme. Chereau. White elegantly frilled violetblue, ruffled; moderately fragrant; midseason.
Mother of Pearl. Large, light-bluish-lavender with an iridescent pearly effect; fragrant; mid-season.
Perfection. Tall purple.
Princess Victoria Louise. S., sulphur-yellow, F., very reddish-purple, edged cream ; fragrant; mid-season; free bloomer.
Prosper Laugier. S., reddish-bronze, F., rubypurple; fragrant; good size; mid-season.
Queen of May. Large; orchid pink; fragrant; blooms freely; vigorous. Midseason.
Roseway. S., cerise-pink, F., deeper ; fragrant; vigorous; free bloomer; mid-season.
Sherwin Wright. Bright golden yellow; vigorous; blooms freely.
Named Varieties ........\$. 15 \$1.25 \(\$ 10.00\) Our Selection, Assorted Colors \(\begin{array}{lll}.10 & .75 & 6.00\end{array}\)

\section*{NEW VARIETIES OF TALL BEARDED IRIS}

Ambera. Large bright yellow, fragrant; very early. Very desirable.
Andrew Jackson. Large, fine form. Rich red-violet coloring.
Ariel. 24 in. Very early. A delightful shade of soft, clear, bright blue. Fragrant.
California Gold. Large deep yellow. Free bloomer.
Clara Noyes. New. Rich blend of "Talisman Rose" colors. Early.
Cydalis. Yellow standards; falls evenly etched around edges with button-hole stitching of chocolate brown. Novelty.
Dolly Madison. Large pink. Perfect form.
Edgewood. Large, medium pink. Perfect form.
Frieda Mohr. Huge, deep pink flowers. Fragrant.
Frivolite. Marvelous shrimp pink.
Gleam. Extra fine sky-blue. Profuse bloomer.
Happy Days. Mammoth deep yellow, with orange beard. Blooms often 7 in. from top to bottom, and carrying 7 to 8 blooms to each stalk.
King Juba. Large. S., old gold, F., mahogany.
King Midas. Golden-buff and garnet-brown bi-color blend. Early. Beautiful.
King Tut. Brilliant fiery red. Hard to beat.
Lady Paramount. Tall, soft yellow.
Leonata. Tall, soft blue; fragrant; early.
Moonlight. Large, fragrant, silvery-white, with beautifully veined green-gold throat, with striking yellow beard. A beauty.
Paulette. Tallest, large pale blue; measures 8 in. across. Lovely.
Persia. A unique blending of deep colcrs. Fragrant.
Pluie d'Or. Deep, clear yellow. Tall.
Rameses. Blending of tourmaline pink and soft yellow, with pronounced yellow glow at center.
Rob Roy. Rich, red-toned variety. Early.
San Diego. Huge, deep blue flowers. Free bloomer. Tall grower.
San Francisco. White, with feather-stitch edging of lavender blue. Early.
Santa Barbara. Pure lavender-blue; large, perfect form.
Sensation. Considered one of the best blues. Perfect flower ; large ; good bloomer.
Talisman. Exact colors of Talisman Rose. Fragrant.
True Delight. White, edged with deep rose. Perfect form. Free flowering.
Valor. Largest, richest and finest of its type, general color effect being deep rich blackish-blue-violet bi-color, color in bright sunlight being brilliant crimson. Very fragrant.
Wm. Mohr. Gigantic flowers of soft violet, beautifully veined bright manganese violet.
Zilia. Pansy-blue. Tall. Early.
Price on all above new varieties..
Each
Black Magic. Autumn-flowering, and also blooms in spring. Flowers blue-violet. Copper Luster. The outstanding Iris of the century. Large, copper-colored flowers.
King Karl. Frilled flower of apricot, peppered all over with brownish-red.
Pink Satin. One of largest, tallest pinks yet introduced.
Above 4 varieties 50c ea.

\section*{IRIS-Oriental}

Should be planted only in damp locations.
Gold Bound. 34 in . A perfect double white with wax-like petals.
Koki-No-Iro. 44 in . Huge double to triple flowers of royal purple, with yellow throat.
Mahogany. 36 in. Double mahogany-red.
Margaret S. Hendrickson. 44 in. Triple-flowered chicory-blue, with white stiles and yellow throat.
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Nishiki-Yama. } 40 \mathrm{in} \text {. Large red, suffused white; yellow throat. Each } & 10 \\ \text { Price }\end{array}\)

\section*{LANTANA}

One of the most satisfactory summer blooming perennials, as they stand heat and drought so well. Tops of plants die down here in winter, but with a little protection will come out again next season. We offer the following very complete list of all the old and new hybrid varieties.

Delicitissima. Trailing lavender.
M. Schmidt. Orange-bronze.

Golden King. Dwarf, golden yellow.
Golden Queen. Yellow.
Jacob Schultz. Red, yellow, orange.
Radiation. Orange-red.
Sensation. Pink.
Tethys. Dwarf, lemon-yellow.

\section*{LIRIOPE-Lily-Turf}

Liriope muscari. An Asian evergreen stemless herb. Blue flowers on spikes in July followed by black shining berries. Ideal ground cover for shade or sun. L. spicata. One of the best evergreens for carpeting the ground under trees and in shady places where grass will not grow. Narrow grass-like leaves to 12 in . long with white to violet flowers in July and August. Spreads very rapidly, making a dense ground cover very quickly. Each, 25 c; 10, \(\$ 2.00 ; 100, \$ 15.00\).

\section*{MINT}

Foliage used for flavoring. Clumps 15 c and 25 c .

\section*{OPHIOPOGON-Snakebeard}

Ophiopogon jaburan vittata (Snakebeard). A grass-like plant having long, narrow, green and yellow foliage and blue flowers in late summer. 35c each; \(\$ 3.00\) per 10.

\section*{PAEONIA—Peony}

Peonies do best in rich, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom during April and May. Fertilize well with cow-manure. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory.
Edulis Superba. Pink.
Festiva Maxima. White.
Karl Rosenfield. Red.
50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

\section*{PANSIES}

Transplanted plants, \(\$ 2.00\) per 100: not transplanted, \(\$ 1.00\) per 100.

\section*{PHLOX}

Phlox Augusta (Patent No. 252). Brilliant cherry-red, growing to \(2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}\). Does not bleach or discolor in sun. Very beautiful. Price: 3 for \(\$ 1.25\); dozen for \(\$ 3.50\).
Phlox Columbia (Patent No. 118). Delicate cameo-pink with faint blue shading at center. Retains clear color tonesnever fading to magenta. Strong and vigorous. Price: 3 for \$1.25; dozen, \$3.50.
P. divaricata. Blue Phlox. A charming native plant having violet-blue flowers in clusters in early spring.
Daily Sketch. Extra large trusses. Large individual florets. Color light salmon-pink with crimson-rose eye. Robust and rugged in growth. \(31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}\). high.
George Stipp. Deep glowing salmon with shaded lighter eye. Does not fade.
P. paniculata. Mrs. Jenkins. White.
P. paniculata. Rheinlander. Salmon pink. Clumps, each \(30 \mathrm{c} ; \$ 2.50\) per 10 .
P. subulata rosea. 6-in. A low growing evergreen with mosslike foliage and pink flowers at the same time as \(P\). divaricata, which makes an excellent combination. \(2-y r ., 15 c\) each; \(\$ 1.25\) per 10. 1 -yr., 10 c each; \(\$ 5.00\) per 100.

\section*{SALVIA}

Salvia leucantha. 3 ft . Producing in late summer and fall many spikes of lavender flowers shading into white. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.
S. officinalis. (Sage). This is the variety used for seasoning. \(21 / 2\) in. pots 35 c each.
S. pitcheri. 3 ft . A herbaceous perennial having rich, nayy blue flowers late summer until frost. 35c each; \(\$ 3.25\) per 10 .

\section*{STOCKS}

Spring and early summer bloomers. Hardy in this section. Double mixed colors. \(21 / 4 \mathrm{in}\). pots 10 c each; 90 c per doz.; 4 in. pots 25 c each.

\section*{VERBENA}

Beauty of Oxford. Cerise-red.
Deep red.
Lavender Oxford.
Mayflower. Pink.
Purple. Deep purple with white eye.
Royal Purple. Deep purple.
White.
Potted plants ready April 1st.
Each \(10 \quad 100\)
Prices on Verbena .......................................................... 10 \$ . 90 \$8.00

\section*{VIOLETS}

Violets. Sweet purple. \(\$ 6.00\) per 100 .

Our nursery is not open for business on Sundays. We do not have anyone to serve customers on that day.

\section*{Look for this CERTIFICATE on all purchases of nursery stock}


It is your

\section*{GUARANTEE}
that the stock you receive has been inspected by our competent State officials and found to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases. All our nursery stock is inspected by the trained personnel of our State Department of Agriculture, and we are issued this certificate only affer it has been determined that our stock meets their standards of pest freedom.

We attach copy of our certificate on all our shipments. Look for it. It is your guarantee backed by our State Department of Agriculture.

\title{
ORIDRR EIRLIS
}

\section*{It Pays!}
* NOTICE
I REMITTANCE doen not accompany order, ahipment will be made C. O. D. unless references are furnished. In all cases \(25 \%\) of the amount must accompany order.

\section*{1945-1946 ORDER BLANK} TO

\section*{FRUITLAND NURSERIES}

\section*{P. O. DRAWER No. 910 \\ AUGUSTA - GEORGIA}

Date
Amount enclosed, \$
IMPORTANT-If you wish to substitute, should varieties first ordered be exhausted, write here the word "Yes" \(\qquad\)
EACH TIME YOU WRITE, GIVE FULL NAME AND ADDRESS
Sold to
Street Address or Box Number
Town
State
County
ALWAYS STATE WHETHER SHIPPING POINT IS DIFFERENT FROM POSTOFFICE
Ship to
Street Address
Town
State
County
Ship Via
(Write "Freight," "Express," "Parcel Post" or "Use Your Discretion.")
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
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Report of loss of plants must be made within 30 days of receipt of shipment, otherwise complaint will not be entertained.
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\section*{SPECIAL NOTE-Read Carefully}

We desire the names of persons who you know are interested in flowers and beautiful surroundings; those who are building fine new homes or have grounds that need landscaping. If you know of only one or two send them in to us with your order. It will be a favor to us and one we will appreciate.

```


[^0]:    4 to 5 ft ., well branched
    Each
    10

    3 to 4 ft ., well branched $\$ 1.00$

    2 to 3 ft ., well branched
    .75
    6.50
    . 60

