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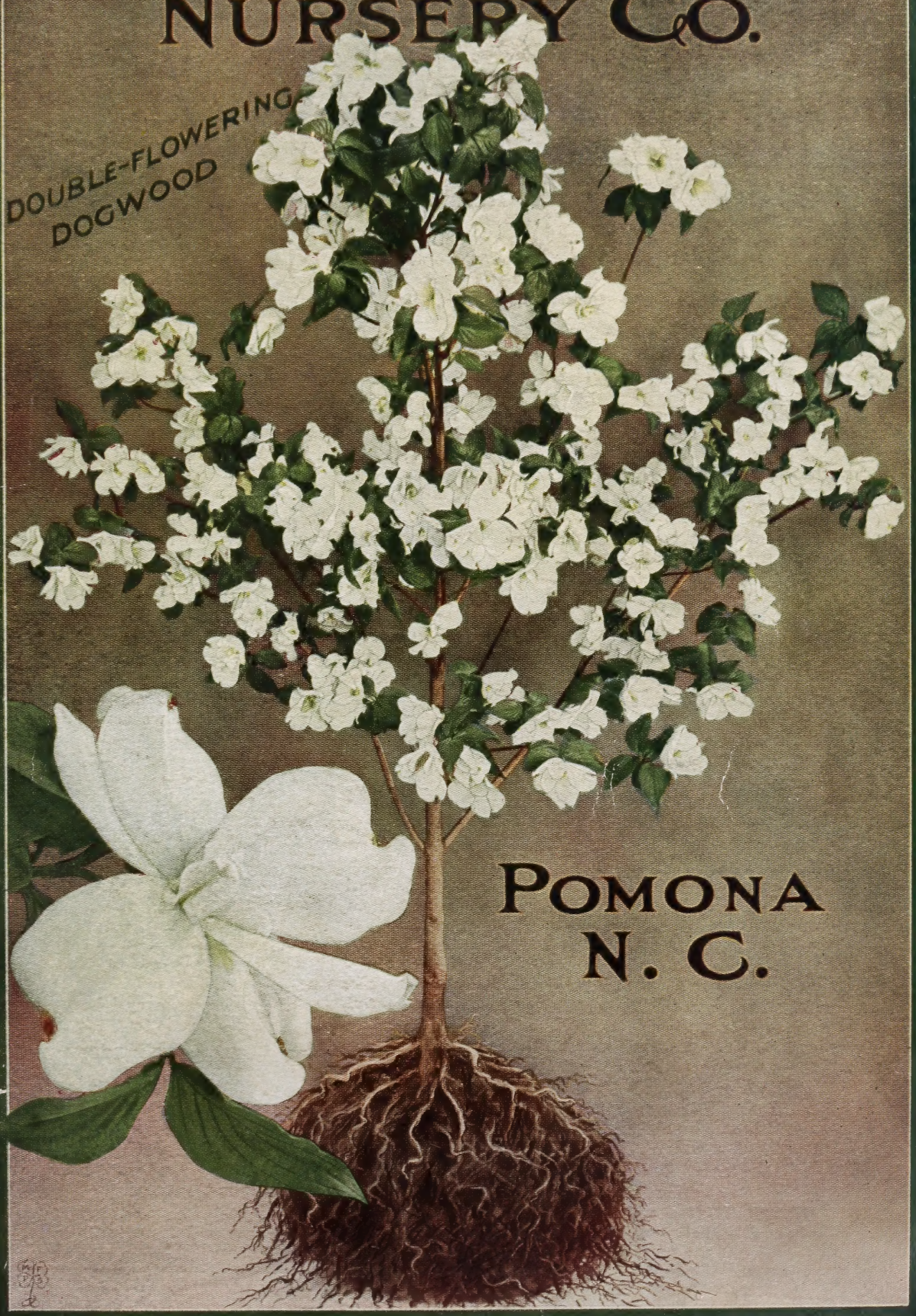
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Printed Summer 1912

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J. VAN LINDLEY NURSEY CO.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING
DOGWOOD



POMONA N. C.

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Equipment and Shipping Facilities



WE OWN about 1,200 acres of land, all told, of which some 400 acres are planted to trees. We thus have ample room in which to grow and expand. On the home grounds at Pomona, we have a modern and commodious packing-shed, arranged for the rapid handling and filling of orders.

The Southern Railway passes through our grounds, and we load cars directly from the packing-shed, saving time and increasing efficiency. Smaller shipments go by express; the Southern Express Company has an agent in our office.

As to Our Salesmen

We employ a large force of salesmen who cover most of the central Southern and Eastern states, during the spring and summer. Most of these gentlemen are personally known to us, and many have been in our employ for years. We never appoint an agent who cannot produce the best of references; every application for a position on our sales force is carefully looked up, and we make no appointments until we have thoroughly satisfied ourselves that the candidate will be distinctly a credit to himself and to us—courteous, honorable and impartial in his dealings with tree-buyers.

In the mutual interest of salesman and customer, however, we feel bound to add that, should anything occur which would lead you in any way to suspect that the salesman was anything but fair and honorable in his transactions, we would consider it a great favor to be immediately notified of the fact. We have rarely, if ever, known of such cases on our own force; yet, with such a large selling staff as we employ, there is the bare possibility of such a thing, and we make this request with the thought of prevention, rather than correction.

Our representatives are practical tree men, and will be glad to help you with your selections.

How to Order

If convenient, we prefer that you order from one of our salesmen. If not, and if no price-list is enclosed with this catalogue, write us for one and send your order direct to us. We will give it careful attention, shipping at the proper time.

Always make out your order on a separate sheet from your letter; write your name, address, post-office and shipping-point very plainly. Remit by post-office or express money order, bank draft or by cash in registered letter.

GUARANTEE.—We guarantee our stock and use all means in our power to please our customers and have everything true to label; yet, in filling annually 22,000 orders, a mistake will occasionally occur. In such cases, we furnish trees, etc., to replace the same, and it is mutually agreed between ourselves and purchasers that we are not liable for damages more than above stated.

SUBSTITUTION.—When varieties ordered are already sold, we reserve the privilege of substituting other varieties of equal merit, or better, and ripening at same season. Patrons not desiring substitution in any instance should so state in ordering.

When stock is delivered in good condition, our responsibility ceases.

Shipping and Planting Season

In ordinary seasons we begin shipments in November, and continue up to Christmas, then discontinue till about February 10; we then commence again and ship till about the first of April. Planting season in the South is good from November to April, when the weather is open and nice and no frost in the ground. We book orders as received and ship as soon as we can. When orders are not shipped promptly, it is caused by unfavorable weather and other conditions over which we have no control.

WHERE WE SHIP.—We ship with perfect safety to all the southern and border states—from New York to Florida—in addition to many large shipments to Michigan, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. We pack orders so they will keep in good condition for three weeks or more.

TREES AND PLANTS RECEIVED DURING FREEZES or after having been in transit during freezing weather should be placed unpacked in cellar or similar place until well thawed out, then open box or bale, prune back roots and tops, and properly plant, and they will almost invariably grow off nicely.

SHIPMENTS DELAYED IN TRANSIT and which open up too dry and appear to be shriveled should be soaked in water overnight, which will resuscitate them.

INSTRUCTIONS ON PLANTING, pruning, after-care, general treatment and culture can be had by asking for our pamphlet on "**How to Plant and Care for an Orchard**," which will be furnished to all of our customers free of charge.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY COMPANY

POMONA, NORTH CAROLINA
(Near Greensboro)

Nurserymen : Florists

*400 Acres in Nursery
Sixteen Greenhouses*

Fruit Trees and Plants
Nut Trees, Shade Trees
Evergreens, Shrubs
Roses

Index on inside back cover



Three Generations of Tree-Growing

The Lindley Nursery interests are now in the hands of the third consecutive generation of tree growers—father, son and grandson have all been engaged in horticulture for the twofold reason that they loved this noble pursuit, and could therefore engage in it with an interest far exceeding the commercial consideration—the desire for gain—which formed the second substantial motive. It is but fair to say that, viewed from either standpoint, the enterprise is a successful one—all the more so, financially, because of the love of each member of the firm for things that grow.

One of the constant aims of the J. Van Lindley Nursery Company is to hold fast to the deservedly worthy trees and plants, while accepting those new introductions that can be depended on to be worth while. This involves a pretty difficult problem—it means keeping out of the rut of clinging to the older varieties without giving the new ones a trial. On the other hand, it makes it necessary to recommend these more recent introductions with care—never, in any case, without **proving** them by trial and comparison to be worthy of our patrons' confidence. Though a hard task, we believe we are equal to it; we are sure a glance over the following pages will bear us out.

Here will be found in the various departments, numerous old "reliable standards," just as many as we have found to be really valuable and adapted to our climate. Here, too, you will see many of the new introductions—and you may rest assured, in every case, that we know these to be all right.

We have a favorable soil and climate, and superior facilities in the way of skilled workers and modern equipment, to produce high-grade plants and trees. Experienced growers have long ago learned that it pays to buy for quality, even when necessary to pay a little more for it than to accept inferior stock; and we have hundreds of regular customers on our books—farmers and fruit growers in high standing in their communities—who will gladly testify to the excellence of the stock we supply.

In most cases, Lindley trees and plants cost practically the same as stock of inferior or uncertain quality; but even when it costs more, ours is invariably **worth** far more than the difference, because of the strong, vigorous growth it makes and because of **what it produces**, which is the thing that counts. Lindley trees are of known pedigree and are **well-grown**—have plenty of good roots; they make a sturdy growth from the first season. Our fruit trees bear profitable crops and our ornamentals commence early to make an effective display. There are many other features that go to make Lindley trees and plants especially desirable, but this will help to explain **why** ours are especially worth while—and abundantly worth what we ask for them.

Favorably Located for Growing Thrifty Trees and Plants

This section is noted as one of the most healthful to be found anywhere in the State. We are about thirty miles east of the foothills of the Alleghenies and have a very equable climate—mild, without going to either extreme. Thus the things we grow will succeed both north and south of us—in fact, we have satisfied customers all the way from New York to Texas. The fatal "yellows" of the peach, and diseases afflicting other fruits, are unknown here. We fill large orders each season for localities where such diseases prevail.

The best test that we know of, whether a nursery is doing really good work, is the word of customers of many years' standing. Letters in this Catalogue show that trees supplied years ago lived and commenced bearing almost at once.

As further protection, we furnish with each shipment a certificate that our nurseries have been examined by the State Entomologist of North Carolina and found free entirely from San José scale and other contagious diseases.



Fruits for the South

All over the South there is an increasing interest in fruit-growing, brought about by the high prices that first-class fruit now commands. The government pomologists tell us that there will always be a demand for this class of fruit, and from the large cities comes a constant call for "more,"

Growers of apples and such fruits as will carry well for long distances have for many years realized large profits by shipping them from the Pacific Coast—which was thought to possess special advantages for the fruit industry. But it has now been proved that fruit-growing is just as practicable in the South as it is elsewhere, and that this section has a number of notable advantages that are going to carry it forward in rapid strides, until it stands right at the top among commercial fruit-growing regions of the country.

In order that you may clearly understand that the production of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and many other fruits in the South has long ago passed the experimental stage, we need only refer to one or two incidents. In November, 1910, there was held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, one of the most important horticultural exhibits ever given—entries of fruit were made from every section of the country, including western states with strong reputations for high-class fruit

But the Southern states were there too, with a liberal display of fruits and nuts, and, when prizes were awarded, the Southern states represented received ten out of a total twenty special prizes in exhibits open to all. The leading premium was a Silver Trophy, awarded to North Carolina fruits as sweepstakes on the best display of fruit in the United States.

In addition, there were a number of "plate displays" of such fruits as apples, peaches and grapes, on which Southern states took a large number of prizes; North Carolina alone took six trophy cups and several ribbon prizes. This incident, and the fact that many commercial orchards are already in profitable bearing throughout the South, particularly those planted to apples, pears and peaches, **proves** the adaptability of that section to fruit culture on a large and profitable scale. To enumerate the states in which fruit-growing may be carried on successfully and profitably would be to name practically every one south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The Southern fruit-grower enjoys another very important advantage over fruit men in other sections, in his nearness to great markets. Prompt railroad facilities bring all the large cities of the East—Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and Boston—within easy reach; most of them comparatively only a few hours distant. This means that his fruit will be **better** than that grown farther away, because it can ripen on the tree instead of having to be gathered half-green; it means, too, that such perishable fruits as peaches, grapes, cherries and strawberries, which bring high prices and are very profitable, can be grown in the South and easily shipped so as to arrive at Northern markets in good condition and at much less expense.

Southern fruit men can score a distinct advantage over the growers of other sections, by producing fruits which generally do not succeed north of Mason and Dixon's line. Persimmons, figs, nectarines, etc., pecans and Japanese walnuts, bring high prices; at the same time, they are easily grown in the South, where great quantities are now being raised. Every home should raise these fruits and nuts for family use, and to sell.

It is well known that fruit-growing is usually much more profitable, as well as much easier, than general farming; returns of \$500 or more per acre from crops of apples or peaches, and even as high as \$600 to \$800 from strawberries are not at all exceptional.

Full particulars given in our free booklet "How to Plant and Care for an Orchard." Let us send you a copy.



APPLES

Apples are the one all-purpose fruit for every locality, and are bound to remain the standard fruit for the South, just as for other sections. Every home should have **some** Apple trees—at least a dozen; if there is room to plant more, they should be set out, by all means. There is nearly always a good demand at market, and a few trees 8 or 10 years old will bear enough fruit to bring in considerable money.

In selecting kinds for the home orchard, there should be a few early-bearing sorts for summer sauce and pies, as well as for dessert purposes; there should also be some fall varieties, with a liberal number of late sorts to keep during winter. With a good selection and proper care of the fruit, fresh Apples may be had the greater part of the year—8 to 10 months at least.

Apple trees will thrive almost anywhere; a mellow soil, well-drained, is essential. Soil that will grow good crops corn or cotton will generally do well.

In the following list the varieties are given in the order of their ripening, commencing with the earliest and continuing throughout the season. In several instances, two or more varieties ripen at the same time. We also divide our Apples into three groups—summer, fall and winter varieties. Many of the fine winter varieties that succeed so well in the North and in the mountain sections of North Carolina and Virginia, will not succeed in the lower lands and the great cotton-belt of the South.

There are, however, several varieties of fall and winter Apples which do succeed in the cotton-belt, which we feel safe in recommending, and feel that more of this list should be planted. This list will be found on page 9. Early and summer varieties succeed generally throughout the southern and border states, the cotton belt, as well as in the Piedmont and mountain sections. Further particulars will be found in our booklet "How to Plant and Care for an Orchard." which will be sent free on request.

Apple trees arrived promptly and in good condition. Stock entirely satisfactory. Enclosed find check.—L. L. Lawrence, Tusculum, Tenn.

The Apple trees purchased of you came duly to hand. They were handsome trees.—J. R. MOORE, Mt. Airy, N. C.

The trees have arrived in good condition. They are a fine lot of trees, the one-year Apple being especially fine.—A. G. Donald, Edgewater Park, N. J.

Nursery stock arrived in good condition. Many thanks for such nice plants.—MRS. W. E. HENDRICKS, Pickens, S. C.



Fine Apples sell at higher prices than Oranges



Star (see page 6)

The trees represented in the following list are strictly reliable in every way; true to name, healthy, well developed. We take great pains growing them, to produce thoroughly **quality** stock; the appearance of the trees themselves proves that we succeed, and this is further evidenced by the large number of letters of commendation which we receive every year, indicating the great satisfaction felt by our customers in our trees and the crops they bear.

EARLY AND SUMMER APPLES

Ripening time given below refers to central-western North Carolina. In Virginia the season will be a week later; in eastern North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, a week earlier, and about two weeks earlier in middle and southern Alabama and Mississippi. These varieties are arranged about in the order of their ripening.

May. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid, prolific, hardy, and very popular on account of its earliness.

Early Colton. One of the best early Apples; ripens just after May. Medium to large; yellowish white, with a reddish blush next to the sun; flesh yellow, good.

Early Harvest. Medium to large, pale yellow, rich, sprightly flavor. A valuable old variety. A favorite with many. June.

Yellow Transparent. Medium size; skin clear white, at first, becoming pale yellow when mature; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; quality good to very good. June. Very prolific; dwarfish.

Liveland Raspberry. Ripens with Yellow Transparent; of striking beauty. Yellow, overlaid with splashes of light red and pink. An early and prolific bearer; quality very good.



EARLY AND SUMMER APPLES, continued

Carolina Red June. Medium to large, oblong, conical; dark red. Flesh tender, mild subacid; commences to ripen early in June and continues six weeks. Splendid eating Apple.

Red Astrachan. Rather large, roundish oblate; covered almost entirely with deep red. A good cooking and market variety. Tree strong, hardy. June.

Summer Rose. Rather below medium size. A beautiful Apple, striped with red on pale yellow ground; juicy and fine; very prolific bearer, often in clusters. June and July.

Alexander's Ice Cream. Red and yellow stripes. Last July.

Early Ripe. Similar to Early Harvest; much larger; quality and color about the same; ten days later, which makes it a great acquisition for general use. Tree an erect grower and good bearer.

Eckles' Summer. The best summer sweet Apple and the most beautiful. Size large; color solid red; quality sweet and good. July to early August.

Chenango (Chenango Strawberry). Medium, oblong, conical, slightly ribbed; striped and splashed with bright crimson on whitish ground. Flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild subacid flavor; handsome.

Star. After fruiting this variety for five years, we pronounce it the best mid-summer Apple. 10 to 12 inches in circumference. Yellowish green, with a

faint blush next the sun. Quality good, fine for cooking. A regular bearer. August.

Hames. Large, roundish; whitish, striped, splashed and mottled with light and dark red and moderately sprinkled with yellowish and brown dots; flesh white, rather firm, juicy, brisk subacid; quality good. August.

Large Red and Green Sweet. Just what its name implies. Good.

Summer Banana. Introduced and controlled by us. Size medium; color yellow, covered with stripes and splashes of light red and pink; quality fine, with a decided banana flavor. The tree is a poor grower in the nursery, hence the trees we supply will be rather small at first, but it eventually makes one of the finest looking in the orchard.

Summer Pearmain. Medium to large; roundish conical; dull red stripes on a pale yellowish ground; rich, juicy and one of the best. August.

Large Summer Queen. Large, oblate conical; rich, juicy and fine. August.

Horse. Large; yellow, occasional blush next to sun; oblate conical; subacid and good. A very popular old variety for cooking, drying and cider. August.

Mother. Medium in size; beautifully covered with red, and somewhat striped; flesh rich and fine. A great favorite. One of the best of its season. Last of August and first of September.

Summer Queen. Medium; yellow skin, with red stripes; yellow flesh, aromatic.

AUTUMN APPLES

Bonum. Medium; roundish oblate; mostly covered with red, sprinkled with white on greenish yellow ground; rich, juicy, and of very fine quality. The standard fall Apple.

Maiden's Blush. Generally known; rather large; pale yellow, with red cheek; beautiful; valuable for market. Tree a fine grower; hardy and productive. Sept.

Dinwiddie. Medium; deep red when ripe; juicy, melting; fine quality. Sept.

Buckingham. Very large, oblate conical; covered with red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground. The finest of the large autumn Apples. September and October.

Dutch Buckingham. Large, showy, bright red, with broad, darker red stripes; flesh yellow, fine. Ripens with old Buckingham.

Byer's Red or Winter Queen. Rather similar to Buckingham. Is a keeper in the mountains.

Scotch Red. Best autumn sweet Apple.

Red all over like Red June and very much resembles that variety in shape; rich and sweet. October.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine-grained, juicy; good quality. Early winter in western North Carolina.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium; oblong; rich yellow color; flesh yellow, rich, with a very delicate, fine flavor. Considered the highest in quality of the fall Apples. October to November.

Roxbury Russet (Boston Russet). Large, roundish oblate; flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with a good subacid flavor. October to December.

Gloria Mundi. Very large; yellow; good. September and October.

Fall Pippin. Large; color greenish, becoming a rich yellow when ripe; flesh yellowish, rather firm, becoming tender, rich, aromatic, excellent. Late autumn, keeping into winter. Excellent for cooking. Tree a good grower.



AUTUMN APPLES, continued

American Golden Russet (Bullock). Medium in size; roundish ovate; dull yellow, covered with a thin russet; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy, with a mild, rich, spicy flavor. October to November.

Virginia Beauty. Large, conical; red; flesh yellow, rich. Very good. Late fall and early winter. Well known for over 50 years; decidedly worthy.

Bietigheimer (Red Bietigheimer). Very

large, 8 to 9 inches in circumference, round oblate; dark yellow, covered with purplish crimson; flesh firm, subacid, good; vigorous grower and free bearer. Autumn. Of German origin.

Mangum (Fall Cheese). Medium size, oblate; yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow, very tender, crisp, juicy, rich and aromatic; very fine; prolific and a compact grower. Late autumn.



Stayman's Winesap

WINTER APPLES

Arkansaw Mammoth Black (Paragon). Large, roundish; dark mottled red; fine-grained, subacid. Tree a strong grower and abundant bearer.

Arkansas Beauty. Large; light crimson, darker in sun; fine-grained, rich, subacid. Nov. to Jan. An enormous bearer.

Albemarle Pippin (Newtown). Large, roundish; yellow; firm, subacid, rich. In Albemarle county, Va., and all similar sections in the foothills and mountains of western North Carolina, it is at home, but it is worthless in the low country. December to January.

Ben Davis. Healthy, vigorous, an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh tender, juicy, subacid, fair quality.

Baldwin. An old Northern winter Apple. Large, red; flesh yellow and rich. Succeeds in the South only, well in Yancey and adjoining counties in North Carolina.

Clark's Pearmain. Productive; medium; greenish yellow, striped and marbled with red and russet dots; flesh yellow, rather firm, crisp, rich, subacid. Very good. Dec.

Delicious. Considered by many to be the finest winter Apple in the world. Large almost covered with dark red, and truly



WINTER APPLES, continued

delicious—sweet, slightly acid; fine-grained and juicy. Prolific bearer, and a good keeper. We consider "Delicious" one of the best Apples we know.

English Golden Russet. Very productive; medium size; yellowish white flesh, firm, crisp, good. January to May.

Ensee. A large red Apple of uncommonly high quality. Remarkable keeper; yellow, fine grained.

Edwards. Medium; pale yellow, striped and blushed with red, a beauty. Quality of the best. Has a touch of the Winesap taste. Seedling of the old Hall's. January to April.

Fallwater (Tulpahocken). Large dull red on light greenish yellow with a few large, whitish dots; flesh white, fine-grained; a popular Apple in the West; also in the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina.

Fonville. Glistening red, sprinkled with large, white dots; oblong; high quality and a splendid keeper.

Gano. Hardy and vigorous. A rapid grower; an early, annual and prolific bearer. Good keeper; like Ben Davis but better.

Ingram. Highly colored; young and prolific bearer. Clear of rot, keeps till spring. A late bloomer, rarely missing a crop.

Jonathan. Medium size; nearly covered with brilliant stripes of clear red on a pale yellow ground; flesh white, very juicy,

spicy, subacid, moderately rich. Keeper; productive. The fruit is always handsome and fair.

Lawver (Delaware Red Winter). Large, striped with red; subacid, good. Productive.

McCuller's Winter. One of the best keepers; succeeds well in eastern North Carolina, and similar sections throughout the cotton-belt. Medium size, dark and light red; good when fully matured; a very young and extremely prolific bearer. January to March.

Missouri Pippin. Above medium; red stripes on pale yellow ground; flesh crisp, subacid, good.

Onslow. Dark red, with light specks and faint stripes; flesh yellow and fine quality. An early and annual bearer; fine keeper.

Pine Stump. Medium size; roundish; light red, covered with dots; quality fine. Hardy and prolific. Nov. to Dec.

Royal Limbertwig. Very large; pale yellow, striped with red; rich, juicy, good. November to February.

Reagan (Black Ben Davis). Similar to Gano and Ben Davis, but superior to the latter in color and quality. Good grower, annual bearer; fruit handsome and a good keeper.

Red Limbertwig. (Common Limbertwig.) Succeeds well in Wilkes and adjoining counties. North Carolina and in Patrick and adjoining counties. Virginia. Medium, roundish, dull red; good keeper.

Stayman's (Stayman's Winesap). Medium to large; yellow and red, with dots. Tender, juicy, subacid, quality best; good keeper.

Shockley. Medium; roundish; greenish yellow, with red; quality good. December to April.

Springdale. Large, red, with lighted shades; keeps all winter, not good before January. A good grower. Succeeds well in most sections.

Terry (Terry Winter). Ripens late and keeps well. Fruit medium yellow and crimson, and of fine quality.

Vine. Yellow skin and flesh; rich; good.



York Imperial



Fruits and Ornamentals for Profit and Beauty



WINTER APPLES, continued

Winesap. Medium; roundish; red, on yellow; fine, crisp, highly flavored. November to March.

Wolf River. Extra large, red striped. Very hardy.

Winter Sweet Paradise. Medium; yellow; good bearer and fine quality.

Winter Banana. Golden yellow, shaded light red; very beautiful; quality fine. Very early bearer. We have fruited it here and recommend it for Piedmont and mountain sections.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Large, nearly round; whitish, shaded with with crimson; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, subacid. Midwinter.

Yates. Small winter Apple; juicy and extra fine flavor; prolific bearer. Keeps well through the winter. Succeeds all through the cotton-belt and the Piedmont sections. Should be more generally planted, as we find it superior to Bar Seedling, Hall, and Johnson's Red.

CRAB APPLES

Trees and fruit are both ornamental and useful. No fruit tree is more handsome.

Florence Crab. Medium, oblong; striped red and yellow; very beautiful.

Red Siberian, Yellow Siberian, Queen's Choice, Dartmouth, Transcendant, Quaker Beauty. The Siberian is best for pickling and preserving.

Cider Crab Apples

Hew's Virginia Crab. Small; dull red, white specks; flesh fibrous, acid, coarse.

Waugh's Crab. Small; shaded light red, striped deep red; juicy, sweet subacid.

Jones' Cider. Said to make the finest of cider.

A Good List Ripening in Succession, June to October

The following is a splendid list of early, midsummer and fall Apples, ripening in succession from June till October. There are many other good varieties not mentioned below:

May	Liveland Raspberry	Hames	Buckingham
Early Colton	Red June	Summer Banana	Grimes Golden
Early Harvest	Red Astrachan	Horse	Virginia Beauty
Yellow Transparent	Star	Bonum	

Winter Apples for Special Localities

We have planned the following list as an aid to those who may be in doubt about selecting the best varieties. Although the list refers to different sections of North Carolina, the same rule can be applied to other Southern states. Where the same variety appears in more than one classification, it indicates that the variety will succeed in different locations. We will be glad to help you make up your list if requested to do so.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Arkansas Beauty	Onslow	Springdale	Winesap
Ben Davis	Pine Stump	Shockley	Yates
Edwards	Roxbury Russet	Terry	York Imperial
Fonville	Stayman's Winesap		

MIDDLE NORTH CAROLINA, OR PIEDMONT

Arkansas Beauty	Gano	Shockley	Winesap
Mammoth Black	Onslow	Springdale	York Imperial
Arkansas Beauty	Reagan	Stayman's Winesap	Yates
Ben Davis	Royal Limbertwig	Virginia Beauty	Terry.
Edwards	Roxbury Russet		

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE MOUNTAINS

Arkansas Beauty	Baldwin	Rome Beauty	Virginia Beauty
Mammoth Black	Delicious	Royal Limbertwig	Winesap
Arkansas Beauty	Gano	Red Limbertwig	Winter Banana
Albemarle Pippin	Jonathan	Stayman's Winesap	York Imperial
Ben Davis			



Branch of Elberta Peaches growing on a tree in our grounds. Photographed 1910



PEACHES

In the South the Peach is the most highly prized fruit, the most luscious, and the easiest to obtain. Every farm, garden and lot should have its quota of Peach trees, and where given even moderate attention, the owner is well repaid.

When Peach trees bear a good crop, they are quite as profitable as apples, or more so—and the demand for first-grade fruit is generally much greater than the supply. When planted in a congenial soil, and given the proper care, the trees live for many years, while fruit of high quality is assured if attention be given to spraying, thinning the fruit, etc.

It has been our effort for many years to select only the best varieties, and the following list represents such as we know to be strictly reliable in every way, and perfectly adapted to the soil and climate of the South.

The seed from which we grow our stock is the best obtainable, coming from a section of our state where the dangerous disease "yellows" is unknown. We use buds from healthy trees, and are careful to keep our varieties unmixed, so that our patrons will get trees true to name. Our Peach trees "ripen up" well in the nursery; they are healthy, hardy, and come into bearing early.

CULTURE AND CARE OF PEACH TREES.—When possible, plant on the highest point on your premises, northern or northwestern exposure; plant 15 to 18 feet apart each way. Cut trees back, taking off all the spreading limbs; this will make the tree form a low, spreading head. In succeeding years, in January or February, prune closely, shortening in all the previous year's growth. Cultivate well, plow deep between rows, but not close enough to old trees to damage roots, bark the trees, or break the limbs. Crop with cow-peas, putting in about three rows of peas between each row of trees. Experienced growers recommend that, in order to preserve the beneficial effects of the nitrogen which the peas store in the soil, some green crop should be kept continually growing on the land.

BORERS.—Go through your orchard every year in March and where you find gum around the tree near the surface, clear away the dirt and, with



a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument, follow up the borers and remove them; then throw around the tree a small quantity of lime and ashes. This plan, if rigidly enforced, will keep borers down, give you better fruit, and greatly extend the life of the trees.

To keep your fruit clear of worms and curculio, allow no fruit to drop and rot in orchard. Keep it picked up clean or allow hogs to run in orchard and eat all fruit that drops. This prevents worms and curculio from appearing the following season, as both worms and eggs are destroyed.

For information on spraying and kindred subjects, write your State Agricultural Department, or Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for bulletins on spraying. Also information in our free pamphlet, "How to Plant and Care for an Orchard."

VARIETIES AND DESCRIPTIONS.—Varieties are arranged below in order of ripening period here in middle-western North Carolina. Will ripen one week earlier in eastern North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; two weeks earlier in middle and southern Alabama and Mississippi; about one week later in Virginia; two weeks later in Maryland and Delaware, and four to five weeks later in northern New Jersey and New York

In the list below, often two or more varieties ripen together. By planting about eighteen varieties, you will have Peaches every week without a break through the entire season from May to October. This applies especially to home orchards. Commercial plantings are most profitable when relatively few varieties are used. If unacquainted with varieties, you can safely leave selection to us or to our salesman, if he calls on you.

Note. We designate the class of each variety after description, as follows: "f" for freestone, "c" for cling, and "s-c" for semi- or half-cling.

Thirty years ago I bought of the J. Van Lindley Nursery fifty Peach trees, and every one of them were good, and the best trees I ever bought. Today I gave their agent my order for more trees and strawberries.—W. C. ROBINSON, SR., Troy, S. C.

Received all of the Peach trees in fine condition.—AARON NEWCOMER, Smithsburg, Md.

The 200 Chair's Choice Peach trees arrived last week. I found them O. K. Enclosed find check.—JAY W. YOHE, Fayetteville, Pa.



Carman Peaches, showing thick, solid flesh and small stone



May Peaches

Mayflower. The earliest Peach,—earliest to ripen and the earliest to bear; the latest to bloom. We introduced this Peach in 1902 and have fruited it to our thorough satisfaction for eight years. Color, red all over. Fruit medium to large, slightly oblong and pointed; juicy and good. The beautiful solid red of the Mayflower makes it sell well on the markets. On account of blooming later than most varieties, thus rarely getting killed by late spring frosts, it sets too much fruit,

ripened on tree it is good, and the skin comes off easily with the fingers. Ripens five days after Mayflower. **s-c.**

Arp Beauty. Originated in Texas. We fruited it for the first time last year and were well pleased with it. It is one of the best early yellow Peaches we have, valuable for home orchard and market. Fruit medium to large; flesh yellow and quality very good. Ripens three days earlier than Greensboro. This Peach is an excellent shipper, making it a particularly good commercial sort. Nearly free. **s-c.**

Alexander. An old variety; fruit medium, quality fair; color bright red; tree hardy and good bearer. June 15-20. **s-c.**

Greensboro. Large, well colored and a heavy bearer. One of the most popular of its season. Flesh white and juicy. **s-c.**

Victor. A leading commercial variety, following Mayflower. Better than Sneed. **s-c.**

Yellow Swan. Very productive, fine size; skin yellow, with bright crimson cheek; flesh yellow, free when fully ripe, and firm; quality, best of its season.

Red Bird Cling. Originated in Texas. Hardy tree, good bearer; fruit brilliantly colored, good quality and a splendid shipper. June 15-20. **c.**

Dewey. A nice yellow Peach, practically a freestone. Subject to rot some seasons in some sections; otherwise, the best Peach of its season. Almost identical with Triumph, with which it ripens; slightly larger, with less fuzz and less rot. June 20-25. **f.**



Belle of Georgia (see page 13)

and in order to keep it from overbearing and to have large fruit, it is **very necessary** to thin this variety. Pull off the young Peaches to three or four inches apart when they are about the size of the end of your finger. Last week in May. **s-c.**

June Peaches

Sneed. A valuable early Peach. Size medium to large, quite large when thinned; color greenish white, with a crimson blush, slightly mottled on end. When

July Peaches

Mamie Ross. This is a good Peach, the best cling of its season. It has been thoroughly tested all over the South. Large, white, with a beautiful blush; hardy and an immense bearer; a good shipper. July 1-10. **s-c.**

Carman. The standard market Peach of its season. Large, well colored. Bears well; good shipper. Originated in Texas and planted all over the South. First half of July. **s-c.**



JULY PEACHES, continued

Camelia. Owned and introduced by us. In size and color, almost identical with Carman, but better in quality, and a better family Peach. Ripens with Carman. Originated in Randolph county, N. C. **s-c.**

Connett's Early. Originated in Guilford county, N. C., many years ago, and largely planted in the South. Fruit large, creamy white with a blush; small seed; quality good. Rather tender for market, but a valuable family sort. Ripens with Carman. Nearly a freestone. Quite free when fully ripe.

Hiley (Early Belle). A seedling of Belle of Georgia, but ten days earlier. Rich creamy white, with fine blush. **f.**

Family Favorite. Said to be the finest in quality of its season. Large; white flesh, red cheek; prolific. July 15-25. **f.**

Mountain Rose. Medium, white mostly covered with red. Flesh white and rich. Perfect freestone.

Niagara. A seedling of Early Crawford, larger and more prolific. Originated a few years ago in Niagara county, N. Y. Same season as Early Crawford. Yellow freestone.

Champion. Originated in Illinois. Large, round; sweet, rich and juicy; creamy white, with red cheek. Strikingly handsome; good bearer. Of Old Mixon family. Latter part of July. **f.**

Belle of Georgia. Large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor. The fruit is uniformly large and showy; very prolific bearer. This is a seedling of Chinese Cling. The standard market variety of its season. July 25-30. **f.**

Chinese Cling. Large; skin transparent cream-color, with marble of red next the sun; flesh creamy white; very juicy and melting. July 25. **c.**

Stonewall Jackson Cling. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles very closely, but, being so hardy and prolific, it bears three times as much fruit. Ripens at same season as its parent. **c.**

Burke. Very large, roundish oblong; skin pale cream-color, slightly shaded on sunny side with red. Flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet and vinous, making one of the largest, best and most showy cling-stone Peaches. Last of July. **c.**

Preston Cling. Large. Similar in appearance to Chinese Cling, higher colored but more hardy and a better grower; ripe just after that variety; best quality. **c.**

Fitzgerald. One of the hardy Peaches. Originated in Canada, has been satisfactorily tested in Michigan and other western and northern states as well as here. Begins bearing early; is quite prolific. Large, roundish; yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellow, quality good. Last of July. **f.**



Fine Peach orchard in full bearing on one of our farms. Trees supplied by us, of course!

August Peaches

Stump-the-World. Large, nearly round; color blush-red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of midsummer Peaches. Ripe late July and early August. **f.**

Elberta. Large; golden yellow, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree very prolific, and a strong, luxuriant grower. A seedling of the Chinese Cling. Hardy; apparently free from rot. First of August. **f.**

New Prolific. A new Peach from Michigan. Very large; prolific; finest quality; yellow, with blush; rich, juicy; one of the greatest market varieties. Fine as Elberta and one week later. **f.**

Old Mixon Free. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, rich, and very fine. Early in August. **f.**



Crother's Late

AUGUST PEACHES, continued

Moore's Favorite. Large; white, with blush to the sun; similar to Old Mixon, but a few days later; flesh white, tender and juicy; very desirable. August. **f.**

Johnson. A very promising variety. The tree and fruit are practically the same as Elberta; the principal difference is in **time of ripening.** "Johnson" comes a week later than Elberta.

Crawford's Late. Large; yellow, with red cheek; fine quality. Very popular for market or canning. August 10. **f.**

Indian Blood. c.

Nina. Mississippi. A big, yellow freestone; ripens about half-way between Elberta and Matthew's Beauty. Fruit yellow, shaded red; flesh yellow; quality fine; valuable for market. August 15-20. **f.**

Munson Free. A very prolific bearer, ripening ten days after Elberta, of which it is a seedling. Rarely fails to bear heavily even when other varieties fail. The fruit is of large size, well-colored and of delicious flavor—considered superior to Elberta.

Crother's Late. Large; white flesh, red cheek; best in quality; productive. One of the high quality white freestones. We have planted several thousand in our commercial orchard. Middle of August. **f.**

Augbert. An "August Elberta;" fruit large, regular, handsome. Tree very productive; fruit ships well, and promises great things as a Peach for home and market. It ripens two to four weeks later than Elberta. Seedling of Elberta, crossed with Salway. **TRADE MARK**—We have control of this variety east of the Mississippi river and south of the state of Ohio.

Tippecanoe. Large; yellow, with a red blush; quality very fine. As a canning fruit it stands par excellence. August 20. **c.**

Lyndon Cling. Flesh light yellow; unusually fine quality; skin bright red on one side, with beautiful yellow on the other side. Very large, handsome, firm. The flesh is brittle and juicy and does not have that strong cling flavor that so many object to. Last half of August. **c.**

Lee Cling. Originated near Raymond, Miss. Very large white, with a pink blush; similar to Burke Cling, but a month later. A very prolific bearer. The best white cling of its season. Middle August. **c.**

Nettie Corbet. The best of the Indian class of Peaches. Large; dingy yellow; flesh fine-grained, vinous, streaks of red, mingled with yellow. August. **f.**

Matthew's Beauty. Introduced from Georgia in 1894, and has steadily been gaining favor since. It is one of the best late August yellow freestones. Very large; yellow, with blush. Late August.

Chair's Choice. Large; yellow, with red cheek next the sun; fine quality. Ripe late in August in middle North Carolina. **f.**

September Peaches

Stephen's Rareripe. Large; white; shaded and mottled with red; white flesh, clear freestone; juicy, vinous and of high quality; hardy; a regular bearer. Very popular North and West. Season early in September in North Carolina. **f.**

Beer's Smock. Large; yellow; an improved seedling of the old Smock, and is highly prized as a canning, drying and market variety. First week in September. **f.**

Fox Seedling. A valuable freestone sort for many purposes—home, canning or market. Excellent quality; melting, sweet, highly flavored; white, with broad red cheek. Trees bear regularly.

Geary's Hold-On. Similar to Smock. Said to ripen a few days later. Valuable for late market. Yellow freestone.

Lorentz. An "ironclad" variety, as near frost-proof as a Peach can be. Large, yellow flesh; superior in quality. Valuable for home use and market. September. **f.**

Klondike. Originated in York county, Pa. Seedling of Old Mixon pollinized with Heath Cling. Tree strong and hardy; fruit large, white, with a blush; quality good; white-fleshed. September. **f.**

Salway. Large, creamy yellow, with a rich crimson-yellow next the sun; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next the seed. High in quality. Sept. **f.**

White English Cling. Similar to Heath Cling, but more roundish and not pointed. Good quality, juicy. Early September.



Fruits and Ornamentals for Profit and Beauty



SEPTEMBER PEACHES, continued

Eaton's Gold. Medium; yellow, with a peculiarly fine apricot flavor; the finest yellow cling for the last half of September. **c.**

Levy's Late, or Henrietta. Fruits large, roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, firm, melting, sweet, a little vinous and very good. Last of September. **c.**

October Peaches

Albright's October Cling. Large, white, nearly round; juicy, sweet, and of the best quality. Ripens in October, and has been kept until Christmas, laid away like apples. Sometimes called a winter Peach. Flowers large. **c.**

Bilyeu's October. Large; white flesh, with a lovely rose cheek; very rich, firm and juicy. This is a fine and popular canning and shipping Peach. Early October. **f.**

Stinson's October. Large red; blush; handsome appearance; most excellent quality; keeps well and not subject to rot. Considered the best late Peach. On the market some seasons as late as November. Fully tested throughout the South for ten years; stands the long, hot summers without damage better than any other very late Peach. **c.**

Gladstone. Large, roundish; flesh light yellow, rich, melting juicy, not inclined to toughness, as are other October cling Peaches; skin light yellow, overlaid on one side with splashes of crimson. Seeds small, cling. The tree is a good grower and prolific.

The Gladstone was exhibited for two years at the fairs in this section and has always been awarded the blue ribbon, nothing else anywhere approaching it in size, beauty and quality.

Dwarf Peaches

The following are among the best varieties of Dwarf Peaches which we can supply in limited quantities:

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf

Sleeper's Dwarf

PEACHES FOR THE SOUTH

Below we give a valuable list of Peaches for the South, ripening from the earliest to the latest, in succession and without a break through the whole season. This list has been carefully prepared and we can heartily recommend and guarantee it. These varieties are all described on previous pages. While there are many other good varieties, the following list is hard to beat.

Mayflower

Greensboro

Elberta

Matthew's Beauty

Sneed

Carman

Nina

Eaton's Gold

Victor

Hiley, or Early Belle

Munson's Free

Stinson's October

Arp Beauty

Belle of Georgia

Augbert

Gladstone

Yellow Swan

Burke Cling

Lyndon Cling



Panoramic view of commercial Peach orchard on our grounds. These trees are now bearing profitable crops regularly. Note the clean, well-tilled rows



PEARS

Pears are so delicious that they certainly should have a prominent place in the home orchard; they are also rather an important consideration as a market crop, so that any one who has room for them can well afford to plant a few extra trees.

We have a great liking for Pears—we enjoy growing the trees, and are partial to the fruit, and for a number of years have been carefully developing such varieties as we know will succeed well throughout the South. While not by any means the hardest to grow, not **all** Pear trees will succeed in **all** localities; we have been particularly careful in making up this list to include only such as we **know** will do well in the South.

Make your selection of varieties from the following list, according as you wish to use the fruit—whether for immediate use or to keep, whether in mid-summer or in late fall; place your order with us and you'll surely be pleased with the trees you get, and the way they bear. If one of our salesmen calls on you, he will be pleased to give you practical information regarding these varieties and their uses; if you are buying from this Catalogue and wish further information, drop us a line and we will gladly tell you whatever you wish to know.

Pears do well on a variety of soils—clay, loam, sandy, gravelly and red soil. The one requirement is that the soil be well drained. Plant standards about 20 feet apart; dwarfs, 10 to 12 feet apart.

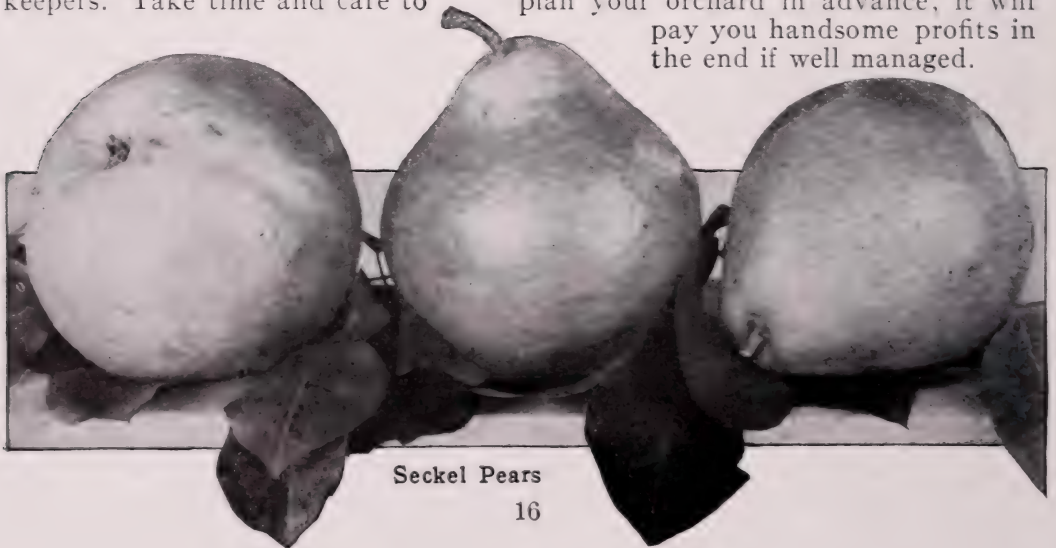
PEAR BLIGHT has been the great drawback to Pear culture. The best remedy is to keep it cut off as fast as it appears. Cut back to 3 or 4 inches below where the twig or limb has blighted and **burn** all wood trimmed out. Disinfect pruning tools frequently in a solution of carbolic acid.

We have found here and there that less blight occurs where the trees are not cultivated. Plant your Pear trees separate from other trees and, as soon as they get a good start (say three years old), discontinue cultivation, sow to grass (which keep mowed), apply manure annually as a top-dressing. Blight is worse some seasons than others, and is worse where the soil is inclined to be damp.

For further particulars consult our booklet "How to Plant and Care for an Orchard," sent free on request.

When well-grown and well-packed, leading varieties of Pears command a ready sale, and are profitable to grow. One of the secrets of success in Pear culture is to **study your market**. If you are distant from points of demand, select varieties that will stand shipping without injury, and that are good keepers. Take time and care to

plan your orchard in advance; it will pay you handsome profits in the end if well managed.



Seckel Pears



How to Ripen Pears; When to Gather

Pears must be gathered and ripened in the house; otherwise they lack the proper flavor. Commence to gather as soon as the early specimens show signs of ripening, leaving on the trees those not yet developed, and gather later. Keep the fruit in clean boxes or drawers until ripe. If you wish to retard the ripening, keep the fruit in a cool place. Do not pull the fruit too green, and do not put it where there is much heat, as it will shrivel.

Summer Pears

Koonce. Originated in Illinois and described as the best very early Pear. Ripens one week before the Early Harvest. Medium to large size; yellow, one side covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive; handsome and vigorous.

Early Harvest. Tree a strong grower, hardy, and nearly free from blight. Fruit large, yellow, with a showy blush. Valuable for market. Wrapped in paper and packed in bushel boxes will double their value. Ripens last half of June.

Early Green Sugar. Rather below medium size; juicy and good. Very hardy,

and bears a heavy crop each year. Blights but little. First week in July.

Rankin. New. Originated on the farm of Col. W. H. Rankin, Guilford county, N. C. Tree a strong grower, hardy, blights but little. Similar to Duchesse and two weeks earlier.

Seckel. Small, short; yellowish brown, with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting. August.

Bartlett. Large, yellow, rich, juicy and very fine. The flesh is fine-grained, tender and melting. The most popular variety of its season. Early in August.

Autumn Pears

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large, short Pear-form; pale green and brown; very juicy, rich. Best of the very large Pears. Grown mainly as a dwarf. September.

Effie Holt. From Alamance county, N. C. Our attention having been called to this Pear, we went to see it and were so highly pleased with it that we secured the sole right to grow and sell the trees.

The fruit is large, greenish yellow; flesh light yellow, rich and juicy. Very prolific; ripens in the fall and keeps late. The originator says: "In the year 1895, I had six specimens of this Pear on a plate at the State Fair, the six weighing over six pounds. It is as free from blight as Duchesse and fine in quality; very prolific. Growth of the tree is very healthy and thrifty."

This Pear is far superior to any other that succeeds in the South and ripens late in the fall. We have good fall Pears of the Oriental class, but they do not equal the Effie Holt in quality.

The illustration shows a typical specimen of the Magnolia Pear tree two years after transplanting. Note the shapely, stocky growth, and the abundance of fruit—nine fully developed Pears in what is practically its first bearing year. One of our customers reports that he kept a number of Magnolia Pears in a show case in a store in Mississippi all winter. See page 18.

Oriental Strain of Pears

The most reliable class of Pears for the South. Less subject to blight than any other class. Good growers and productive.

Conkleton. New. From Texas. Growth and fruit similar to its parent, Le Conte, hardier in tree, less subject to blight; a young and prolific bearer. Fruit size of Le Conte; better in quality, firmer in

texture; a fine shipper; an improvement over its parent. A valuable new, hard Pear for the South.

Le Conte. Fruit large and fair quality. Young and very prolific bearer; an upright,



Magnolia Pear tree, 2-year-old, loaded with fruit



Harvesting Kieffer Pears in a commercial orchard. When properly grown, the Kieffer is a money-maker

ORIENTAL PEARS
continued

very straight grower; tree very hardy; its beautiful fruit and foliage make it decidedly ornamental as well. Ripe in September in North Carolina.

Winter Pears

Japan Golden Russet. Unusually productive; bears in clusters, commencing to fruit two years after transplanting from the nursery. Valuable for canning. Of strong, luxuriant growth, large, dark green leaves until late in the season, when they become a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson, and with branches bending under their load of golden russet fruit, is a thing of beauty, in any lawn or garden. The fruit is of medium size, flat or apple-shaped.

Garber. As hardy as the Le Conte or Kieffer, and of same class. The growth and appearance is very much like Kieffer; ripens one month sooner and is of better quality.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; very juicy, with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. A very young and prolific bearer. As near blight-proof as a Pear can be.

Magnolia. Origin south Georgia; large, broad to roundish; surface smooth, yellowish russet, tinged with brown on the sunny side. Dots numerous, irregular; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild subacid; quality good. Valuable for canning and preserving. Three or four weeks later than Kieffer. Very valuable on account of its lateness. A prolific bearer; a thrifty, dwarfish grower. See illustration, page 17.

Best Dwarf Pears

The following list can be supplies in either standard or dwarf trees; but, when dwarf trees are wanted, order only from the following varieties:

Duchesse d'Angouleme, Bartlett, Koonce, Seckel.

For Information on Spraying, Diseases of Trees and Plants, and all kindred subjects, consult our free pamphlet "How to Plant and Care for an Orchard," and write your State Agricultural Department or Experiment Station, or Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for bulletins on these subjects. These bulletins will be furnished to you free of charge and will give you the latest and best information. The National Government and most of the states maintain a Department devoted to horticultural interests, and their information on spraying, diseases of trees and plants, etc., is the best obtainable. Some of this information may also be had from our free booklet mentioned above.



VERBEARING MULBERRIES

Some Mulberries ripen their fruit over a period of several months; others can be used for pies and jellies.

The tree is splendid for shade; no better fruit is known for swine and chickens than the Mulberry. During the long fruiting period, pigs and chickens need little other food. Near cherry trees and on strawberry plantations they attract birds away from these fruits.

SOILS—No tree will thrive on a greater variety of soils. In fact, it seems to be indifferent as to any kind of soil. The soil need not be rich, must not be too wet, but should be rather moist. Plant about 25 feet apart. No cultivation or pruning is required.

Black English. One of the best; hardy and prolific.

New America. Black; fruit large; quality good; prolific.

Hicks. Not so good in quality, but has been largely planted. Black.

White English. Fruit not so large, but a good bearer and prolific.



Bunches of Mulberries—the berries are borne in quantities, and continue for many weeks



Plate of Japanese Persimmons, attractively wrapped for market

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Succeed best on light, sandy soils and on poor red lands. We consider these four varieties the best. The fruit is rich and sweet, delightfully flavored.

Okame. Dark red; showy; flesh yellow, few seeds, rather astringent.

Triumph. Good quality medium; yellow; very productive.

Tane-Nashi. Large, conical; light yellow, changing to bright red. Flesh astringent until fully ripe.

Yemon. Bright yellow; generally seedless; good. Large and smooth.



HERRIES

Every one likes Cherries and any one with even a little room may plant a few trees—they can be kept pruned to small size, so as not to take up much room, and so can be planted even in very limited areas, such as front or side lawns on town lots. A comparatively small Cherry tree, if given some attention, will bear a good deal of fruit—and you will never question but that it pays to plant a few trees if you keep account for a season of the money you pay out for such fruit! A thrifty Cherry tree is really very attractive, and when planted on the lawn becomes ornamental as well as thoroughly practical.

We divide our Cherries into two classes: The “Hearts” and “Bigarreus,” or sweet Cherries; and the “Dukes” and “Morellos,” or sour Cherries. The sweet varieties are more valuable for eating from hand, while the sour varieties are best for canning and preserving.

Sweet Cherries are large, standard growers, while the sour kinds are rather dwarfish; but, with good attention, they attain considerable size.

The sweets succeed throughout the Piedmont and mountain sections, but are not profitable in the lowlands and cotton-belt of the South. The sour also do well in the Piedmont and mountain sections, and succeed moderately well only in the cotton-belt.

SOILS.—The Cherry succeeds in any of our well-drained soils, but attains the greatest perfection in a soil where there is considerable gravel. Cherry trees fail in wet soils.

A Cherry orchard can be made the source of profitable income if properly

Such Cherries as these may be grown in any lawn or corner of the garden.



handled. It should be cultivated frequently, though not deeply, the early part of the season—say until July—and then planted with some good cover crop which can grow for the remainder of the season, and serve as a protection to the roots during the winter. Fertilizers should be applied with judgment.

Hearts and Bigarreaus (Sweet Cherries)

Early Purple. Large; dark purple; very early and prolific. One of the best market varieties. First of May.

Black Tartarian. Large; dark red, nearly black. A splendid Cherry for eating fresh. Ripe middle of May.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow; season middle of May.

Napoleon. Large; pale yellow. Early in June.

Turner's Late. Medium; black; prolific. Middle of June.

Dukes and Morellos (Sour Cherries)

May Duke. Rather large; dark red. May 20.

Early Richmond. Medium; red. Middle of May.

Morello (Common). Full medium size; very hardy and prolific. June.

Montmorency (Ordinaire). Similar to Early Richmond, but larger, and about ten days later.

Hoke. A Duke variety; originated in Pennsylvania. Large, roundish, heart-

shaped; dark, purplish red; skin thick, tough, resisting rot in wet weather; small stone; flavor subacid, sprightly; quality best. Ripe last of May.

Baldwin Cherry. A large, tart Cherry, of the Morello class. Fruit very large and handsome; tree a fine grower and great bearer. This Cherry has attracted more attention than any introduced in recent years, and succeeds where the old Morello does. Ripens two weeks before Morello. Early, hardy and productive.



Black Tartarian, one of the best sweets



PLUMS AND DAMSONS

PIt is probable that no other domestic fruit has been more wonderfully improved during recent years than the Plum. From a comparatively limited number of varieties, many of which were quite inferior, we now have a long list, which in quality and flavor is hardly surpassed by any other fruit. No other fruit could be more delicious for eating fresh than many of the Plums represented in the following list, while for canning and preserving, making jams and jellies, etc., the available varieties are just as numerous and just as excellent.

As a home fruit, Plums are among the "indispensables;" the trees will grow and bear nearly anywhere. They are frequently used as lawn trees, serving the double purpose of ornament and usefulness; families who keep poultry often plant Plum trees in the enclosure, where they provide shade for the fowls, who in turn, do good work by destroying the curculio which often greatly damage the Plum crop.

Not all classes of Plums will succeed in all locations, but those listed below will do well in nearly every part of the South. They are not hard to grow; soil and climatic conditions that produce good peaches will likewise prove congenial for Plum trees.

Plum trees succeed in all soils, except wet ones, but reach their highest perfection where there is considerable clay in the soil, or where there is a clay subsoil. The Japanese sorts, and the Damsons, which are the most popular in the South, should be planted about 15 feet apart. We consider the Plum, especially the leading Japanese varieties and the Damsons, highly valuable, and they should be more generally planted.

VARIETIES AND CLASSES OF PLUMS.—We list our Plums below in three classes, as follows: Japanese varieties and crosses; Chickasaw; and European



Wickson Plum



and their seedlings. Chief among these are the Japanese varieties; for the South they are more valuable than all others. Nine-tenths of the Plum trees we sell annually are of the Japanese varieties. We have been growing and experimenting with Japan Plums as long as any one in this country, and we feel that we have secured the very best varieties.

Japanese Plums and Their Crosses in the Order of Ripening

Red June. Early; ripens with early peaches; medium to large; enormous bearer; color red all over; fruit pointed; flesh yellow and very fine in quality.

Ogon. The best early yellow. Ripens last half of June. Color golden yellow; flesh yellow, sweet and good. Freestone.

Shiro. Originated by Burbank. We fruited it this year and think well of it. Large, roundish, light yellow; flesh yellow and of high quality. Tree hardy and productive. One of the best under this heading. Ripe first of July.

Abundance. Medium; roundish; skin yellow, washed with purplish crimson, with a bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor. Quality superb. First week in July.

Apple. Originated by Burbank. Large, roundish, deep purplish red; flesh blood-red; a good keeper, good quality and valuable. Ripens just before Burbank.

Sultan. Originated by Burbank. A cross between Wickson and Satsuma. Size large; color garnet; flesh crimson, fragrant, subacid. Ripens a week before Burbank.

Burbank. Large; clear cherry-red; flesh deep yellow, very sweet and agreeable flavor. Tree a vigorous grower, and very prolific. Last half of July.

Chabot. Similar to Abundance, but nearly a month later. Large; yellow ground, nearly covered with crimson; flesh yellow, solid, fine quality.

White Kelsey. Size and shape of Old



Red June

Kelsey; creamy color. Delicious flavor. No rot. Last of July.

Chalco. Originated by Burbank. Cross between *Prunus Simoni* and Burbank. Tomato-shaped. Color deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, fragrant, good quality.

Wickson. Very large; glowing carmine; flesh firm, sugary and delicious. The largest of its class and the best keeper. Mid-August.

Chicksaw Plum

Wild Goose. The best of the Chicksaw group. Large, red. Well-known.

A Group of the European Class of Plums

Valuable and of high quality, but much subject to curculio. On this account they are not largely planted. By allowing hogs to run in the orchard during the ripening period and eat up all fruit that falls, curculio will be prevented from depositing its eggs for another season.

Green Gage
German Prune

Holmes' Early Blue
Yellow Egg

Large Blue

Damson Plums

A valuable fruit for cooking, canning and preserving.

Common Blue

Sweet

Shropshire



UT TREES. PECANS

The demand for Pecans is steadily increasing—owing to the popularity of nuts as food—and so far it is necessary to import large quantities every year in order to satisfy the home trade. Thus the growers of the South have a big opportunity in producing enough nuts at home to take the place of those now being imported; it will take many years to do this, and even afterward, with the steady increase in demand, it is not likely that there will ever be an oversupply.

Try planting at least a few Pecan trees this year; if your space is limited, set them in the lawn or along the garden fence; they grow fairly rapidly, forming very beautiful and practical shade trees, and will soon be bearing generous quantities of most delicious nuts—enough for home use, and more.

SOILS, PLANTING AND CULTIVATION.—Pecans should be planted 40 to 60 feet apart in good soil. They will succeed in various soils, but reach their perfection in deep, rich, loamy soils, such as is found on our creeks and rivers. The richer the land the better the results. Plant in November, December, February and March. Dig large holes, say 3 feet deep and 2 feet wide; pare off all bruised and broken roots. Cut off a part of the tap root; this will cause it to throw out laterals, which are necessary. Half fill the hole with good soil; pour in 2 gallons of water, let settle, then fill with dry soil.

The land should be kept clean by cultivation. For the first four years or more grow crops of corn, cotton, peas, etc. Unless the soil is unusually rich, it will be necessary to top-dress under the trees with manure or fertilizer.

We offer two classes of Pecan trees—budded or grafted and seedling. Budded or grafted Pecans are strong-growing native trees, “top-worked” with wood from known standard varieties. They can always be depended upon, when they come into bearing, to produce nuts true to name and type, and they generally begin to bear good commercial crops four to six years earlier than seedlings. The nuts of budded or grafted varieties are also larger.

On the other hand, seedling trees are somewhat cheaper in first cost, and many persons will plant them who otherwise would not have any. Though better than none, the nuts are smaller and bring lower prices than grafted ones.

Grafted and Budded Pecans



Stuart Pecan

Stuart. Large, averaging forty to fifty to the pound; shell moderately thin; cracking quality good; kernel bright, plump; flavor rich and good. Tree strong, upright, spreading grower and an abundant bearer.

Van Deman. Large, averaging forty-five to fifty-five to the pound; form long; shell moderately thin, cracks easily; quality rich and good. Tree strong, moderately erect, productive.

Frotscher. Large, forty-five to fifty to the pound; shell very thin, but rather poor in quality. Good grower; bears early.

Schley. Fairly large, rather long, flattened; light brown, shell very thin, cracks easily. Of very good flavor. The tree is a free bearer, and the nuts mature early. Considered one of the best.



CHESTNUTS

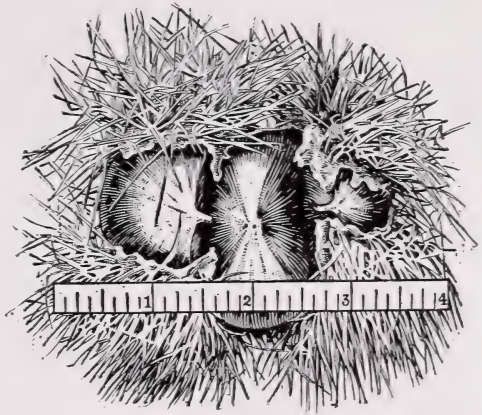
We grow budded Chestnuts quite largely, two varieties: Paragon and Ridgley. Valuable on account of their large size, early bearing qualities, often bearing at two years of age, and better in quality than the Japan Chestnut. Do well on medium thin land, red or sandy; require no pruning and no cultivation. The nuts should be kept in a damp place so they will not dry out.

Paragon. Of Spanish strain; originated in Pennsylvania; succeeds well in the South; an early and abundant bearer; good quality and valuable. Very large.

Ridgley. Also of Spanish strain; large and productive; quality good; tree hardy and a strong grower.

Japan Giant Dwarf. Grown from seed. Trees bear very early and abundantly. A valuable novelty for the lawn; very ornamental. Nuts very large and showy. We grow quite a large supply of these trees as the demand is good. Excellent forage for hogs.

American Sweet. Common old variety; well known.



Bur of Japan Giant Chestnut



JAPANESE WALNUTS (Juglans)

The only Walnut that we can recommend for the lower South. In many ways it resembles other Walnuts. Trees are healthy, vigorous and of rapid growth, inclined to make low, spreading head, but can be trained into almost any desired shape. Leaves are of immense size and a charming shade of green, making a desirable yard or street tree. Trees are heavy and stocky with an abundance of fibrous roots which renders the transplanting as easy as apple or peach trees. The fruit is borne in great clusters, five- and six-year-old trees often producing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel of nuts.

By simply dropping the nuts into boiling water for a few minutes and cracking by a slight tap while hot, the shell readily parts and kernel can be extracted whole.



Sieboldii Walnut

Sieboldii. Nuts medium size, thick shell; kernel sweet and good. A young and heavy bearer where it does well.

Cordiformis. Heart-shaped; thinner shell than Sieboldii.

BLACK WALNUTS. Common American; generally known. Valuable for timber and nuts.

ENGLISH WALNUTS. A fine nut; large size; cracks easily; quality fine.

FILBERTS. (Hazelnut.) Will grow on most any soil, preferably a damp location.

ALMONDS. Two varieties, hard shell and soft shell.

This is to certify that I have bought fruit trees from J. Van Lindley Nursery Company, of Pomona, N. C., for several years, and same have proven entirely satisfactory. I consider this company entirely reliable. From fourteen Sneed Peach trees, in 1908, I sold \$70 worth of peaches. This company is noted for the reputable salesmen they send out.—L. T. BARNES, Florence, S. C., May 10, 1909.



Grown near our place. Vines furnished by us



RAPES

Grapes may be properly classed among the most beautiful, useful and wholesome of fruits. They are exceedingly easy to grow, and take up but little room.

Choose a well-drained, rich, mellow soil—if naturally clayey, fertilizing and deep cultivation will loosen it up properly. A good location is one with plenty of sunshine, yet well protected against cold winds. Probably the best support is wires stretched between posts; or the vines may be trained on posts, fences, or over buildings.

PRUNING.—To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with a good, strong vine, such as we furnish, let it grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following spring, allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These, in the fall, will be from 7 to 10 feet long, and should be cut back to within 4 or 5 feet of the root.

The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds off, so that the shoots will be from 10 to 12 inches apart. As these grow, train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

During the season, when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered and the vine has shed its foliage, the cane should be cut back to two buds. The following spring, allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as in the previous year. This system of pruning should be followed each year. Top-dress the soil each spring with rotted cow-manure or other fertilizer.



List of Varieties in Order of Ripening

Green Mountain. White; bunches large; berries medium. Valuable early Grape.

Lutie. One of the best for the South for home and local market. Brownish red; bunches and berries large; quality sweet and sugary, and one of the best when allowed to fully ripen. Early.

Moore's Early. Black, with heavy blue bloom; bunches medium, with berries very large and round. Good quality and early.

Brighton. Coppery red; bunches large; berries large and of best quality; ripens early. Vine productive and vigorous.

Diamond. A very hardy, vigorous and productive variety; greenish white, delicately tinged with yellow when ripe. Berries closely set on a long stem.

Lindley. Large; red; a fine table and market variety. Medium late.

Worden. Black; bunches large, and handsome; berries large, sweet and lively. Vine thrifty and vigorous; perfectly hardy and a good bearer. Midseason.

Campbell's Early. Black; clusters and

berries large and perfect; flavor rich and sweet; one of the best; a fine keeper. Vine vigorous and productive. Early.

Concord. Large in bunch and Grape; the most popular old variety; succeeds most everywhere. Medium early.

Delaware. Small, red; berries small; quality much admired, sweet, sugary, vinous, with musky aroma. Vine slender, but grows freely and is hardy. Medium early.

Ives. Bunches and berries medium; black; flesh sweet if allowed to hang on vine till fully ripe, which is necessary. Vine hardy and bears well. Medium early.

Brilliant. An excellent dessert variety. Berries large, light and with very light bloom; delicious flavor.

Martha. White, turning to pale yellow when ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy; bunches and berries medium. A little earlier than Concord.

Niagara. The standard white market Grape. Pale green; bunches medium; berries large; flesh tender and sweet. Vine very vigorous, healthy and productive. Midseason.

Catawba. Large bunch; large berries; coppery red; flavor rich and sweet. Late.

Bullace, or Muscadine Class

"Scuppernong Family"

Meisch. Medium; black; sweet. Late August.

Scuppernong. Large; white; bunches small, juicy; well known and popular. Sept.

James. Extra-large berries, often measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; black; from three to ten berries on a bunch; better quality than Scuppernong; extremely prolific. Ripe September and October, and often hang on the vines in eastern North Carolina until the last of November.

Flowers. Bunches have from fifteen to twenty-five berries; black, and of sweet, vinous flavor; fully a month later than Scuppernong.

Memory. Considered the finest black of the Scuppernong family.



Cluster of Niagara Grapes



PRICOTS

One of the best of fruits and highly prized. Where they can be grown there is no fruit of better quality. Unfortunately, it blooms early and is often killed by late spring frosts. In protected and favorable localities it should be generally planted. We grow the most popular varieties and have discarded all but the two best, as follows:

Harris. Recommended for hardiness; large, golden yellow and productive.

Gold Dust. From Japan. Very large; deep, golden yellow and fine in quality.

NECTARINES

Require same soil as the peach and plum. Like the European class of plums, it is subject to curculio, and the same treatment is required to keep the curculio down (see page 22). A perfected Nectarine is one of the most beautiful fruits. We grow the following varieties, which are among the best:

Early Violet

Boston

Southern Queen

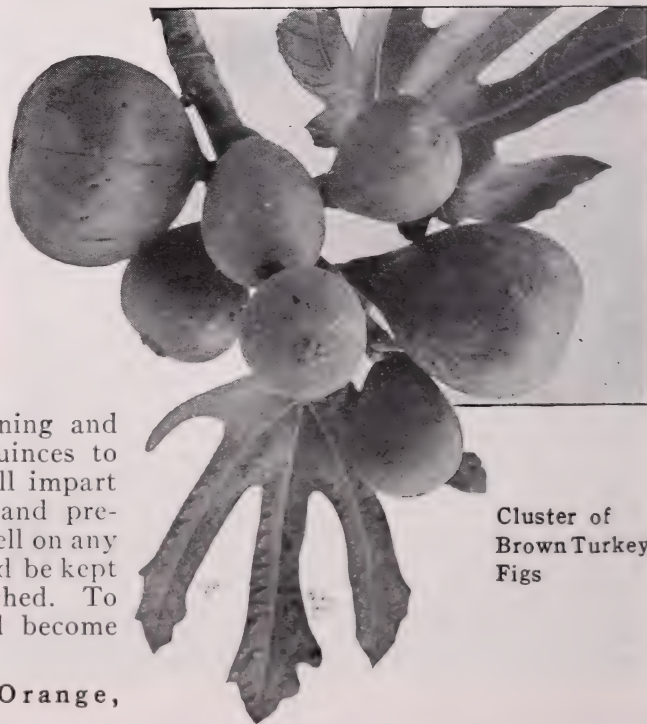
Kirkman's Mammoth

Grady. This new Nectarine originated in Bullock county, Ala. In size, almost equal to Elberta peach; quality very fine; color light red on yellow ground. August.

FIGS

In this location the Fig does well with the proper attention against the cold in winter. South side of a wall or building is best. Protect in winter by wrapping the trees in straw. Remove just after Easter. In eastern North Carolina, middle and eastern South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and similar sections, they thrive in the open without protection. In this section, the **Brown Turkey** is the most reliable bearer. Farther south, all varieties do well. The U. S. Dept. of Agri. believes there is a big future in Fig-growing in this country. Write them for detailed information. Figs are fine for preserves. We grow the following:

Brown Turkey **Brunswick**
Ischia **White Celestial**
White Marseilles



Cluster of
Brown Turkey
Figs

QUINCES

Very desirable for canning and preserving. One quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit will impart a delicious flavor to jellies and preserves. The Quince thrives well on any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and moderately enriched. To avoid rot, do not let the soil become wet or soggy.

VARIETIES:—**Champion, Orange, Meeches' Prolific.**



erries and Small Fruits

Berries and small fruits are going to hold an increasingly important place as the science of fruit-growing develops in the South, just as they have in every other locality where the fruit industry has assumed commercial proportions. Of course, they have always **had** a big place in home plantings, and for this purpose, also, they will become more important, because **more** good varieties have been introduced, and older kinds have been much improved in recent years.

Small fruits—strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries and dewberries particularly—are valuable in large fruit-growing enterprises because they enable the owner to realize money from his land right from the first. Apples, peaches, pears, and the like do not begin to bear for several years, and the care of the land during that time is therefore dead expense; but if small fruits be planted between the rows, the ground commences to pay handsomely from the second year—not merely to meet expenses, but actually to show good dividend on the investment.

All this time, the trees are coming on, growing and profiting by the cultivation and fertilization applied to the berries; by the time they commence to bear well—say at 8 years—they will need all the ground, and the berries can be moved somewhere else. In many localities it is possible to “double-crop” the land by planting vegetables between the rows of berries.

Growing berries for market is profitable, even when no large fruits are planted. It is not at all uncommon for growers to get from \$300 to \$1,000 per acre from strawberries, while many of the other small fruits pay nearly as well, without the responsibility and hard work that is generally connected with farming. Of course, success in this line takes effort and perseverance and common sense, but we do not know of any line of business that is really worth the name that does not.

The importance of berries and small fruits for the home must not be overlooked. No family with a piece of garden ten feet square can afford **not** to set out at least a few plants of one of the berries in the following list. If there is more room, the planting should be increased accordingly; there is little danger of getting too many, for if the crop is too large for the needs of the home, the surplus can easily be disposed of, often at a good profit.

If you are now buying berries for your table, you will need only to count for a little while the amount you are paying out for them to convince you of the **real economy** of growing them for yourself. Equally important is the wonderful advantage of having them always fresh, clean and well-ripened instead of second- or third-hand, dust or gritty, and with that peculiar “off” flavor that you find in fruit gathered half-ripe and “colored up” in cold storage.

Plant some of our berries this year—demonstrate the facts yourself.



URRANTS

This fruit comes in partly with the raspberry, but follows for several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain as long on the bunch without injury as the Currant. Set 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate well, mulch heavily, prune the old wood so that each remaining shoot may have room to grow. Manure freely.

Fay's Prolific. One of the best reds, and more largely planted than any other variety. When properly grown, this is a decidedly productive sort.

Black Naples. Valuable for jellies and jams; has a musky odor.

White Grape. The best white; berries large; very productive; less acid than the reds. Valuable for table.

Pomona. Very profitable, heavy bearer; clear bright red, splendid quality with very few seeds. Hangs well after ripening.



ASPERRIES

This really valuable fruit follows the strawberry in the spring, and lasts over a period of three weeks or more. It is easy to grow, valuable for home use and local market. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. After bearing season is over, cut out all old canes and keep clean.

Cuthbert. Most reliable red variety for the South. Plants vigorous and productive.

Miller Red. A newer red variety; valuable in some sections, but not equal to the Cuthbert here.

Golden Queen. The best yellow; a beauty. Plant a few of this variety along with the others.

Gregg. The oldest black variety, and the most generally known. Strong grower and good bearer.

Kansas. Black. A strong, vigorous grower, bearing immense crops. Early and of good quality.

Cumberland. The best black. We have fruited this variety; it is early, productive and long season. Size large, and good quality.



Cumberland Raspberries



LACKBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Pinch the canes back when 4 feet high. Light, moderately rich land is preferable.

Early Harvest. One of the earliest; berry medium size and good quality; prolific.

Erie. Very productive; berries large, coal-black and solid; a good keeper.

Eldorado. Vines vigorous and productive. Berries jet-black, borne in large clusters; sweet and pleasant. Good keeper and shipper.

Lovet's Best. One of the best we have tested. Large, jet-black and very prolific.

Wilson's Early. An old standard variety; large, productive, ripening its fruit early and maturing the crop in a short time, making it valuable for market.

Iceberg. Originated by Burbank. A pure white Blackberry and the only successful one ever introduced. Bears well.

DEWBERRIES

The Lucretia. The best variety; large and prolific; valuable for home and market. Superior to Blackberry, and larger. Easily cultivated.

GOOSEBERRIES

Cultivate same as currants. Following is list of best tested varieties.

Houghton's Seedling, pale red; **Red Jacket,** deep red; **Downing,** large red; **Smith's White.**



STRAWBERRIES

In our latitude, early Strawberries ripen in April—the first of the small fruits; by planting a selection from the varieties given below, a succession can be had for a month. Strawberries are a sure crop, either on the first or second blooming; they are very profitable when grown in quantity, an acre often yielding \$500 to \$800 worth of berries in a single season.

Almost any soil will grow Strawberries, but the best is well-drained or sandy ground. If too light, add fertilizer testing 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 per cent potash and 2 or 3 per cent ammonia, at the rate of 300 to 400 lbs. per acre. Plant from September to October, or during March and April; setting the plants 15 inches apart in the row, in rows 3 feet apart is about right for field culture; for gardens, 15 inches apart each way is sufficient, leaving space for a walk every third row. Cultivate thoroughly, and pinch off all runners to throw the strength into the main plant.

The following varieties, which we have found to be the best for home and market, are named in the order of their ripening.

Excelsior. The standard early variety. Plants healthy and productive.

Climax. A large, firm berry; one of the very best and most productive. Excellent flavor. Early to midseason.

Heflin. Ripens after Excelsior; the largest we grow. Valuable for home use.

Lady Thompson. Undisputedly the best midseason berry for home and market. It succeeds well throughout the country. Color, quality and plant all good.

Greensboro Favorite. Medium size; deep, rich red. Large as Lady Thompson, more prolific, bears ten days longer. Plants strong, deeply rooted, bearing well in dry weather. Strong plant; good keeper.

Bubach. Large, showy, well colored and fine. This is a pistillate variety, and a staminate (perfect-blooming) variety must be planted near it.

Gandy. Large, firm, handsome, prolific. The best late variety.



Well-kept Strawberry bed in a home garden, showing the vigorous growth made by plants when all runners are pinched off



SPARAGUS

Every home garden should have at least a little row of Asparagus; a few roots will supply an ordinary family.

Asparagus is a very profitable commercial crop, too. While the cuttings should be very light the first year after planting, each succeeding year the crop will be larger, and by the third year the field will have reached maturity. The shipping seasons lasts from six to eight weeks—often longer. The stalks should be graded to a uniform size.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Mark out rows for field culture 6 feet apart with a two-horse plow, getting row as

deep as possible. Spread good well-rotted manure or fertilizer, drop on manure about ten inches apart (eye up) good two-year-old roots, cover with a hoe about two inches. Work same as any other field-crop, gradually working in soil as season advances. The following spring, plow very shallow so as to not cut the crowns and work same as previous season. The next season your bed will be ready for cutting. You can cut every day till July 4—a bed made this way will last for twenty years. For a garden, follow same plan; but as the gardens are generally very rich, you can plant much closer, and work by hand, instead of with horse and plow. Mulch with manure in late fall.

We offer three varieties which we have found to be the leaders, both for home use and market: Palmetto, Conover's Colossal and Barr's Mammoth.



Conovers' Colossal Asparagus



HUBARB

(Pie-Plant)

The crisp, juicy stalks of Rhubarb, with their peculiar acid flavor, are the first things that are ready in the spring for stewing, making pies and tarts.

The illustration on next page shows how thickly the stalks grow from a good clump of roots. As fast as the big stalks are pulled, new ones grow into their place. Our plants are all strong and vigorous and by following the cultural directions given below, an abundant crop of stalks, as shown in the illustration, may easily be had.



Such fine development as this may quickly be had from the roots we supply

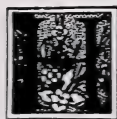
CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR RHUBARB

Mark out rows same as for corn, about 3 feet apart each way. Drop a small shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill, place the Rhubarb root or cutting (eye up) on the manure, cover three or four inches, and work the same as corn. Do not pull for market till following spring, unless in some of the Southern states, where the roots die out in August and September—in these places it is best to plant in the fall, pull first season, and set new bed every fall.

In the Northern states, a bed of Rhubarb will last ten to fifteen years; much Rhubarb is now being grown in the winter season, and some growers have made a great success of it. Take whole clumps of that which has been planted in field only one season; dig in November or December, and cover with soil in a heap in the field, about the same as cabbage or turnips would be buried.—not too deep. Let them freeze till about January, then take

up and set them in a cellar where the temperature is anywhere above freezing, cover with about four inches of soil. Some growers put them under the benches in hothouses, others make coldframes in the garden and lay sash over them about February.

One-half dozen roots in the cellar of any house, treated in this way, will produce enough for family use most of the winter



HORSE-RADISH

The roots multiply quite rapidly, and a few will supply the needs of the average family quite nicely.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Mark out rows with one-horse plow, going twice in a row; sow in some good fertilizer. Turn a small double with same plow, smooth off top of double and set in the cuttings; make the rows about 3 feet apart, and put the cuttings about one foot apart in the row. Be sure to put the end of the cutting that is cut slanting, down; it requires about 10,000 cuttings to plant an acre. In about two weeks it will be showing above the ground; then work the same as potatoes, corn or any other crop. The following fall, winter, or spring, plow out same as potatoes—it will grow on any ground that potatoes will. Grated and bottled, a ready market is certain.



A little Horse-radish goes a long way, but a few roots should be grown in every garden



Norway Maples (*Acer platanoides*)



ORNAMENTALS

Long before ante-bellum days, Southern homes were noted for their great beauty of trees, shrubs, plants and vines which grew luxuriantly about the grounds. With the renewed industrial and agricultural prosperity of the South, the demand for new and choice flowering shrubs, plants and vines, and shade trees for home and avenue plantings, has increased enormously. Everywhere people are beginning to fully appreciate the greater value in dollars of the well-ornamented property, whether private or public. Besides the pecuniary value attached to tree and shrub planting about a place, is the influence and refinement upon the lives of the individuals who are daily permitted to enjoy the beauties of the rich colorings of flowers and foliage and fruit during the four seasons of the year.

Most persons have pleasant memories of a home during some period of their life where deliciously sweet-scented honeysuckles or roses clambered up the pillars of the veranda; of great trusses of snowballs in early spring; of lovely spikes of fragrant lilacs with their glossy heart-shaped leaves; of the brilliant azaleas in riotous profusion, and the aristocratic rhododendron and mountain laurel breathing out their delightful perfume to their favored visitors. There are many other familiar names to be found by carefully reading the following pages. You will also find new and strange plants and shrubs and trees, but you can make them your friends. They are all well worth planting, having been carefully selected for our stock.

All of us have pride in our home surroundings. The surest and most permanent way of ornamentation is by planting trees, shrubs, vines and plants. We are pleased to announce that we have the stock and facilities to meet this demand by increased plantings and propagations in our nurseries with larger and better stock of tried varieties **suitable for Southern plantings.**



Note the open lawn about this residence in Pomona. Shrubs hide the foundation wall; evergreens screen the steps. At right, small Japanese Maples; at left, Blue Spruce; large Norway Maple directly in front of the house.



This is a view of a broad lawn with a good planting of trees and shrubs.



The figures given in the following lists show the approximate heights to which the various trees and shrubs will grow.



DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Most deciduous trees, such as maples, elms, poplars, etc., do best in a mellow, loamy soil, fairly moist but well drained. Dig the hole large enough to accommodate the roots without cramping, and plant the tree so that it will stand about as deep as it did in the nursery. Cover the roots with fine soil and pack it firmly; then shovel in earth till the hole is filled, tramping it down solidly all the while. Leave a little mound to keep water from standing after rains.

ASH, Common (*Fraxinus Americana*).

The common Ash, with white flowers; tree grows to large size. 50 to 75 ft.

CATALPA, Western (*C. speciosa*). A fair-sized tree, very hardy. Grows with a finely-developed, roundish head. Leaves broad, bright green on thick stems. The creamy white, thimble-shaped flowers, each with a stripe of purple down the throat, are borne in great clusters nearly all winter. 25 to 40 feet.

Bungei. A valuable ornamental tree of rather dwarfish growth; forms an umbrella-shaped top of leaves of a deep green color. Very striking effect. 10 feet.

DOGWOOD, Red-flowering (*Cornus florida rubra*). One of the very valuable and pleasing acquisitions for lovers of unusual things in landscape planting. The flower stems are bright pink. In habit of growth, foliage, etc., the tree resembles the other varieties listed here. 15 to 25 feet.

Common White (*C. florida*). Blooms early in the spring, with red berries in the fall. Makes a valuable and pleasing effect on the lawn. 25 feet.

ELM, American (*Ulmus Americana*). A well-known tree, with beautiful dark green foliage. Makes a handsome appearance on the lawn. 50 to 75 feet.

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). Maidenhair Tree. A good lawn and street tree; of singular habits, combining the habits of the conifer

Ginkgo biloba, continued

and the deciduous tree with leaves resembling the maidenhair fern. 50 to 75 feet.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, Common White-flowering (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*). A fine globe-like tree. 50 feet.

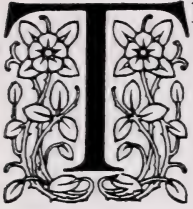
JAPAN VARNISH TREE. Introduced from Japan a number of years ago and is just now becoming known in the South. It is of medium growth, spreading; large, long leaves which come out late in the spring and hold on very late. The bark of the tree is green, streaked and veined with a lighter shade of green, making a unique and handsome appearance. Hardy as far north as Maryland. We consider this one of the best and handsomest lawn trees for the South. In midsummer the tree is covered with a beautiful canary-yellow bloom, resembling somewhat the bloom of the white sourwood, except in color. 40 to 60 feet. Prune to form head.



Red Bud (*Cercis Canadensis*). See page 41



Lindley's New Double-Flowering Dogwood



THROUGH the entire South, and in most parts of the North, the Flowering Dogwood is a familiar object in park plantings and on the grounds of large estates. In the mountain regions of the Blue Ridge system, as well as in other parts of the state, and as far north as Massachusetts, the shrub is found growing wild on the slopes among taller trees and other shrubs. The variety with which we are all familiar is known botanically as *Cornus florida*, although other varieties are grown in ornamental plantings.

Several years ago, a gentlemen living in Orange County, North Carolina, noticed a small tree of the Dogwood family blooming with others in the woods near his home. The peculiar form of the flowers attracted his attention, and the tree was cared for several years, when it was brought to the attention of Mr. J. Van Lindley, who at once recognized it as an entirely new species of Dogwood.

Propagation by budding began immediately. This work has been continued without interruption until, at the present time, we have several thousand of the little trees in splendid growing condition, varying in height from three to six feet, and with a root-system which will insure successful transplanting to any part of the country where the Dogwoods are grown.

A number of the trees first budded from the parent have been grown under trying conditions, so that we might know whether this new species would prove hardy and satisfactory in low temperatures and in poor soil. These trials have shown the Lindley New Double-flowering Dogwood to be as hardy as the old variety, *Cornus florida*. The newcomer has withstood a temperature of six degrees above zero without losing a twig.

The tree is really a prettier grower than the common Dogwood. When full grown, it is from fifteen to twenty feet tall, and unusually symmetrical—the branches forming an almost perfect globe of flowers and foliage. The foliage is similar to that of the other species, dark green on the upper side of the leaf, with a whitish green under-surface. In the autumn the foliage is beautifully colored with scarlet and crimson.

Lindley's New Double-flowering Dogwood is more satisfactory than the old varieties, for it blooms more freely than any of the others. The flowers are pure white, with double center, and larger than those of the old, familiar variety. The engraving of the flower on the front cover of this book is about two-thirds natural size, but very plainly shows the type of the flower. The tree comes into bloom in April and May, at about the same time as the other Dogwoods. The habit has been carefully observed at each blooming season, and we are sure that the type is thoroughly fixed—all the flowers coming double.

Lindley's New Double-flowering Dogwood grows in shaded places as well as in the full sun, and is not particular as to what kind of soil it is planted in—sand, clay, loam are all the same to this hardy new species. The picture on the front cover was made from a two-year-old tree in our nursery, and we want you to notice particularly the straight, tapering trunk and the form of the head.

The root-system is not an actual photograph, but is the artist's conception, as the photograph was made before the burlap was taken off, the tree having been shipped from Pomona, N. C., to Harrisburg, Pa., in full bloom, in order to get a photograph in actual colors. This is an *average specimen* from the field, and was not selected because of any unusual features. We will fill our orders with trees that are equally good in all respects. Some of the trees, however, were budded higher than others on the stock and have more of a tree effect. You might state which you prefer, high- or low-budded, and we will give it to you, if possible.



Silver Maple

LINDEN (Basswood), American (*Tilia Americana*). A valuable lawn tree; large leaves; medium grower. Succeeds in almost all soils. 60 feet.

European (*T. Europæa*). Similar to the American, but has smaller leaves. Succeeds well in this country. 60 ft.

MAPLE, Ash-leaved (*Acer negundo*). Box Elder. A rapid-growing tree with foliage resembling that of the ash. Makes a broad, spreading tree and is valuable. 60 feet.

Silver-leaf (*A. saccharinum*). One of the most satisfactory general-purpose shade trees for the South. You want shade trees that will grow, give shade and hold foliage late; that's what the Silver Maple does, and a good specimen of it is ornamental. 40 to 60 feet.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). One of the most beautiful shade and ornamental trees. Foliage deep green, dense. Growing more popular and quite largely planted. Requires a good, strong soil and annual manuring. 30 to 60 feet.

Schwedler's (*A. Schwedleri*). A conspicuous and valuable Maple, with reddish or purplish foliage early in the season. Will become popular when known. Introduced from Norway. 30 to 60 feet.

Maple, Sugar (*A. saccharum*). A well-known native tree, tall and stately, with lovely colored foliage in the fall. A very popular permanent tree. 60 ft.

Sycamore (*A. pseudoplatanus*). A conspicuous and valuable addition to this useful class of shade trees. Similar to Norway and does not resemble a sycamore. 60 feet.

Wier's Cut-leaf (*A. dasycarpum Wierii laciniatum*). A beautiful tree, cut-leaf form, distinct foliage and graceful drooping habit. Nothing more ornamental for the lawn. 30 to 60 feet.

MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A beautiful and symmetrical, large-leaved shade tree for lawns and avenues. 30 to 60 feet.

Purpurea. A dwarfish grower, a shrub, being covered in early spring with beautiful purplish pink blooms of large size before the leaves appear. A beautiful lawn plant.



Volga Poplar (see page 37)



Abelia grandiflora and Virginia Creeper beautify the porch of this suburban home. Silver Maple at left; untrimmed Privet as a screen in rear; Japan Varnish tree at right.



A planting at the entrance of a public park. Note the vines over the gate pillars, the tall shrubs that cover the fence, and the low-growing plants in front.



Magnolia Soulangeana. Very hardy and one of the most handsome trees in bloom, its large, spreading head sometimes 20 x 25 feet, being a solid mass of thousands of blooms of a rosy pink in bud and pure white when fully expanded, making a flower show that is not excelled by any other tree. 20 to 30 feet.

Grandiflora. Common evergreen Magnolia of the South, with large, handsome white blooms through May and June, which, combined with its large, glossy green leaves which remain on throughout the whole year, makes this the greatest of all the Southern ornamental trees. The tree is usually moderate in size, but in favored locations and rich soils it sometimes measures 20 to 24 inches in diameter of trunk.

MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping (*Morus alba pendula*). An exceedingly graceful and striking tree for planting in prominent places about lawns and parks. Grows about 7 feet high, with a straight stem; branches sweep to the ground on all sides, completely hiding the trunk. The leaves are bright, shining green. 6 to 10 feet.

OAK, English (*Quercus Robur*). Makes a beautiful and symmetrical head; retains foliage until winter. 40 to 50 ft.

Mossy-cup, or Bur (*Q. macrocarpa*). Makes a fine, large tree. Acorns large, and cups beautifully fringed around the edge. 40 to 60 feet.

Pin (*Q. palustris*). One of the fastest-growing Oaks; very popular and largely planted. 25 to 40 feet.

White (*Q. alba*). A majestic native tree, with a broad, spreading head. Develops rapidly and is very long lived. 60 feet.

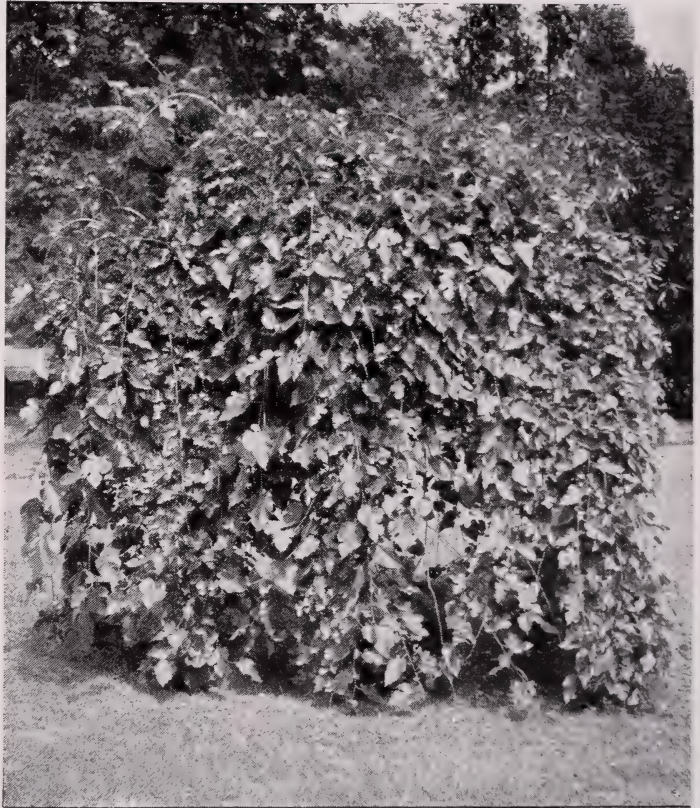
POPLAR, Bolle's Silver (*Populus Bolleana*) Tall; uniform in growth; leaves deeply cut, green above, whitish beneath.

Poplar, Bolle's Silver, continued

Fine specimen tree, particularly good for formal plantings. Does best in a moderately rich loam. 60 feet.

Carolina (*P. monilifera*). Rapid-growing; succeeds everywhere. Makes a quick shade, but sheds its foliage early. Not desirable for lawns, but may well be planted wherever a quick shade is the chief desire. 30 to 60 ft.

Lombardy (*P. nigra fastigiata*). A tall, slender-growing tree; rapid grower;



Teas' Weeping Mulberry

useful in producing attractive effects in many situations. 60 feet.

Volga (*P. Certinensis*). A new variety introduced from Russia. Superior to both Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, as it is more spreading than Lombardy and holds foliage later than Carolina. Beautiful golden-tinged foliage in fall. Very rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 to 60 feet.

PLUM, Purple-leaf (*Prunus Pissardi*). One of the most desirable of the purple-leaved trees, as it retains its color throughout the season and holds its foliage very late. Very ornamental for lawns. 25 feet.



RED BUD, or Judas Tree (*Cercis Canadensis*). A small shrubby tree; shapely and uniform; bears masses of rosy pink flowers, resembling small sweet peas, in early spring. 15 to 25 feet.

SOURWOOD (*Andromeda; Oxydendrum arboreum*). A small, handsome tree with slender branches; narrow, pyramidal form. Flowers white, like lily-of-the-valley. Leaves bright green, brilliant red in fall. 10 to 20 feet.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar*). A really fine lawn tree, with star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn; corky bark. Succeeds well in the South. 25 to 50 feet.

SYCAMORE, or Plane Tree (*Platanus occidentalis*). A rather tall tree with broad leaves, glossy above, downy

Sycamore, continued
beneath. The fruits are balls about an inch in diameter. The trunk of this tree presents a peculiarly mottled effect. 50 to 75 feet.

TEXAS UMBRELLA (*Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis*). A great beauty on the lawn, and for lining avenues. We grow ours with single stems which makes a round, umbrella-like head. A favorite in the South and largely planted. 20 to 40 feet.

WILLOW (*Salix*). This class of trees is hardy and succeeds generally, preferably in a damp or moist soil. The common weeping Willow is the best and most popular for the South.

Common Weeping (*S. Babylonica*). Makes a large weeping tree, the most popular weeping tree for the South. 50 to 75 feet.



CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Evergreens require careful handling and planting as they are extremely sensitive to injury by drying. After being received, they should not be allowed to dry out before planting. Dip them in a puddle of thin mud, plant very carefully in properly prepared holes, water well all around and keep watered if the planting is followed by a drought. Be careful not



American Arborvitæ, showing roots

to water while the sun is shining hot, as it will tend to bake the land. The planting and growing of evergreens in the South is not so successful as in the North, and we only catalogue such varieties as are best adapted to the South. The beauty and cheer to be obtained on the lawn, especially during the winter season, warrants the extensive planting of evergreens. In the South broad-leaved evergreens, such as the *Magnolia grandiflora* and the *Euonymus* can always be had as they succeed here so well, and good specimens of same can always be had with an ordinary amount of care.

ARBORVITÆ, American (*Thuja occidentalis*). Valuable as a single specimen and also as a hedge. Grows tall, but can be pruned to any size or shape.

Berckman's Golden (*T. orientalis aurea nana*, also called *Biota aurea nana*). This variety is notable principally for its foliage, which, as suggested by the name, remains yellow throughout the year. It is small, compact growth.



Arborvitæ, Chinese Golden (*T. orientalis*).

A rather tall-growing kind, not so compact in growth.

Globe (*T. globosa*). Forms a natural globe without any trimming. Does not grow tall.

Hovey's Golden (*T. occidentalis Hoveyi aurea*). One of the best of the Golden; a fine, compact bush, with flat branches. Rather dwarfish.

Peabody's Golden (*T. occidentalis aurea*). A valuable, tall-growing variety; very effective.

Pyramidal Oriental (*T. occidentalis pyramidalis*). A valuable, tall-growing variety; very effective.

Tom Thumb (*T. occidentalis Ell-wangeriana*). A very dwarfish grower, with fine, soft foliage. Valuable in situations where small specimens are wanted. Looks well in pots for the window.

CEDAR, Deodora or Indian (*Cedrus Deodora*). Native of Asia; succeeds well in most parts of the South. The leaves are bluish green, borne in tufts. The cones are brownish, 3 to 5 inches long. Grows in a pyramidal form; very suitable for lawn plantings.

Cedar of Lebanon (*C. Libani*). One of the most famous of trees, this Cedar of ancient times has a peculiar interest and charm. It grows very large and is quite hardy; has dark green, glossy foliage, occasionally tinged, with blue. Bears brownish cones 3 to 4 inches long.

Japanese (*Cryptomeria Japonica*). Small but stately; generally successful in warm climates. The leaves are short, bluish green, and the cones are quite small. This is a notably attractive tree, particularly when well protected. It requires a well-drained soil and plenty of moisture.

CYPRESS (Retinospora), Golden Japanese (*Chamaecyparis obtusa aurea*). A smaller and more slender tree than the Japanese Cypress, and is especially prized for its golden yellow foliage, which is at its brightest during spring and early summer.

Golden Pea-fruited (*C. pisifera aurea*). Resembles Pea-fruited

Cypress, Golden Pea-fruited, continued

Cypress except in its foliage, which when young is a rich golden deepening to greenish at maturity. Quite showy and attractive.

Golden Thread-branched (*C. pisifera filifera aurea*). In most details this is identical with the Thread-branched Cypress; the foliage, however, is a bright golden yellow, thus adding greatly to the unique effect of the drooping slender branches.

Japanese (*C. obtusa*). A very desirable tree of vigorous growth. Its branches are horizontal, slightly drooping, and the foliage is fern-like, lustrous green, lighter beneath.

Lawson's (*C. Lawsoniana*). Of tall, graceful habit, with drooping branches. The foliage has a peculiar "dusty green" tinge. This variety is successful in most parts of the South, and grows well in nearly all soils.

Nootka Sound (*C. Nutkænsis*). Branches horizontal and rather stiff, drooping at the extreme tips. Foliage very thick; deep bluish green. Quite hardy



Nordmann's Fir (see page 40)



Fruits and Ornamentals for Profit and Beauty



This collection of evergreens is on a large country place. The stately Junipers, the graceful Arborvitæs, the Spruces and dwarf Pines, are rich with color during the winter.



Residence of Mr. J. Van Lindley. Japan Cypress massed on both sides of walk. The Nursery Company's office is shown at the extreme right of picture.



Cypress

Cypress, Pea-fruited (*C. pisifera*). Foliage bright green, dense, rather drooping; may be cropped close if desired.

Plum-like (*C. pisifera plumosa*). Small, dense; foliage bright green, appearing in many little plummy clusters.

Thread-branched (*C. pisifera filifera*). The main attraction of this variety is its peculiar drooping branches which are fine and quite long. Commands general attention, especially when planted separate from others.

FIR, White (*Abies concolor*). Tall-growing and imposing. Perfectly hardy; grows rapidly. Foliage light green;

Fir, White, continued
cones gray-green. 3 to 5 inches long. 60 feet.

Nordmann's Silver (*A. Nordmanniana*). One of the rarest and finest; grows into a perfect pyramid. Foliage glossy green, holding its color well. A rather slow grower, attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet.

Silver (*A. pectinata*). A large, stately evergreen; rich green foliage, silvery underneath.

HEMLOCK, Canadian (*Tsuga Canadensis*). Tall and graceful; dense pyramidal. Very hardy; foliage deep, glossy green; cones small. Makes an excellent specimen tree; serviceable for hedges, etc.

Carolina (*T. Caroliniana*). Very compact; leaves dark green and shining, white beneath. Hardy, graceful and beautiful. The cones are considerably larger than those of the Canadian.

JUNIPERS and CEDARS (*Juniperus*).

Blue Virginia Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana glauca*). A magnificent variety; highly valuable for specimen planting. Silvery blue foliage.

Common Juniper (*J. communis*). A hardy, shrub-like tree with broadly reaching, sometimes drooping branches. Foliage grayish green, very thick.

Irish Juniper (*J. communis Hibernica*). Slender, pillar-like; branches decidedly erect, growing close to body of tree. Foliage bluish green. This is excellent for formal planting in cemeteries, etc.

Lee's Golden Cedar (*J. Virginiana elegantissima*). The young branches are beautiful yellow, deepening to golden bronze.



Irish Junipers



Junipers and Cedars, con.

Prostrate Juniper (*J. nana*). A low-growing shrub, suited to cold climates. Foliage grayish green, very dense. Odd and attractive.

Red Cedar (*J. Virginiana*). Tall, beautiful and hardy; succeeds nearly everywhere. Very dense; foliage green or bronzy.

Stiff Juniper (*J. rigida*). Hardy, small, shrub-like. Branches spreading, inclined to droop; foliage yellowish green. Grows well in nearly all soils.

PINE, Bhotan (*Pinus excelsa*). Pyramidal, with spreading branches. Leaves 5 to 7 inches long, drooping grayish or bluish green. Cones 7 or more inches long. Requires some protection in cold climates.

Dwarf (*P. Mughus*). A low, dense-growing variety with erect branches. Somewhat pyramidal; practical for lawns or avenues, steep slopes, etc.

Gray-brown cones, 1 or 2 inches long.

Japanese Red (*P. densiflora*). Of rapid growth and very ornamental, becoming more attractive with age. The leaves are bright green tinged with blue, and measure 3 to 4 inches long. The cones are small and grayish brown.

Scotch (*P. sylvestris*). A large tree inclined to pyramidal form when young, but developing a graceful, roundish head after a few years. Leaves bluish-green, 3 to 4 inches long; cones reddish brown. Does well in sandy soils.

White (*P. strobus*). A typical American tree! Limbs nearly horizontal, at regular intervals on the trunk. Needles are soft, blue-green, 3 to 4 inches long; cones 5 to 6 inches in length. For avenue plantings, or for windbreaks, this Pine is most excellent; the wood is valuable for timber.



White Pine

SPRUCE (*Picea*).

Most of the spruces listed below are quite hardy, and will thrive in nearly all parts of the North as well as the South. They are quite easy to grow; they do best when planted on elevations where they will get plenty of sunshine and air. They should be given a well-drained soil.

Colorado Blue, or Koster's Blue. (*Picea pungens glauca*). One of the most beautiful and ornamental of the Spruces. The tree is pyramidal, quite broad and spreading at the base, terminating at the top in a single main stem or "leader". The foliage is most peculiar and attractive. The young foliage at the tips is light blue, deepening to silvery green toward the trunk of the tree. We offer choice, grafted stock of this variety, especially adapted for lawn plantings.



Norway Spruce. Note the roots

Spruce, Green (*P. pungens*). Same as preceding except green-leaved seedlings.

Norway (*P. excelsa*). Best known of the Spruces. A majestic tree, originally of Europe; valuable for many purposes, such as lawn and avenue planting, windbreaks, etc. Rather pyramidal in shape, branches spreading and somewhat drooping; cones light brown, 5 to 7 inches long.

Oriental (*P. orientalis*). A rather small tree, decidedly graceful and ornamental, and quite hardy. The foliage is a dark, shining green, and grows very thickly; the cones are nearly purple at first, later turning brown, and measure 3 to 4 inches long.

I received my trees Saturday in good condition. Am well pleased with them. Please accept my thanks for your prompt attention to my order and careful packing.—MRS. M. E. CORDELL, Waycross, Ga.

I received shipment of trees February 25, and found them all right and in first-class condition. You may expect another order next season.—J. H. BILLINGS, Jamestown, N. C.



ROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Under this classification we list a number of highly desirable ornamental plants which we have learned by practical experience to be splendidly adapted to Southern planting. All of these are desirable because of their foliage, which remains bright and green the year round; many of them offer the additional charm of lovely flowers and bright berries.

Most of these things are very easily grown, and the cultural suggestions in the various descriptions will be found sufficient in nearly every case. Given a fairly rich and moist but well-drained soil, and sufficient mulching to keep the roots from extremes of heat and cold, most of these will grow and thrive with comparatively little care, providing those charming effects of foliage and flower that every garden needs, and that are the constant admiration of all.

ABELIA, Hybrid (*Abelia grandiflora*). A very free-flowering shrub which, if properly protected, may be grown as far north as southern New York. In the South, the dark, glossy leaves remain on the branches all winter. The flowers are borne in great profusion; they are white, touched with pink, and bloom from early summer till frost. They are about an inch long and have a deep, slender throat like a dainty lily.



Fruits and Ornamentals for Profit and Beauty



Evergreens on the border of this drive screen foundation walls, and give a pleasant outlook during the winter—much better for such a place than shrubs.



Can you imagine a planting more beautiful than this? Spiræas, Berberis, Hydrangeas about the house, with Ampelopsis climbing up the trunk of the old spruce.



AZALEA, Hardy Evergreen (*A. amæna*).

Of bushy, dwarf growth; small green leaves, changing to deep coppery shades in winter. Blooms in April and May with brilliant red flowers that last for weeks. Very dense and compact; fine for low hedges.

BOX, Tree (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*). Succeeds in most well-drained soils—requiring protection, however, against extremes both of heat and cold. Some shade is nearly always desirable. Rather small, with many interwoven branches; leaves small, glossy, bright green. Grows in dense, roundish form; valuable for formal planting.

Dwarf (*B. sempervirens angustifolia*). Similar to the above, but more dwarfish. Valuable for low hedges, and edging.

CAMELLIA (*C. Japonica*). A choice shrub with bright, glossy evergreen leaves, particularly prized for its handsome flowers, which are waxy and very durable. There are various colors.

CAPE JASMINE (*Gardenia jasminoides*). Large, fragrant, waxy flowers, quite double, produced from spring till fall. Can be grown indoors. Provide a fertile, rather loose soil.

COTONEASTER, Box-leaved (*C. buxifolia*). A spreading shrub of low growth with small, persistent leaves and little clusters of white flowers in early summer. The berries are bright red and quite showy. Hardy in practically all parts of the South.

Shining-leaved Rose Box (*C. Simonsii*). Of showy growth with broad-reaching branches. Leaves small, deep green, remaining on the branches nearly or quite all the year. The flowers are white, in clusters, and mature showy red berries.

EUONYMUS, Evergreen (*E. Japonicus*).

Handsome shrub, excellent for borders or edging. Glossy green leaves, holding their color all winter.

EVERGREEN THORN, or PYRACANTHAN THORN (*Pyracantha coccinea*). Prized for its masses of white flowers and brilliant red berries; the former appear in spring, and the latter during autumn, lasting until early winter. A low, spreading shrub.

FETTER BUSH (*Andromeda, Pieris*), **Japanese** (*Andromeda Japonica*). Of early blooming habit—with glorious white flowers, in drooping clusters appearing very early in May. The foliage is bright green, remaining on the branches all year; in winter it takes on shades of red and bronze.

HOLLY, American (*Ilex opaca*). Well-known as "Christmas holly." The leaves are glossy green rather thick and are thorny along the edges. The berries are bright red. Quite hardy.



Abelia grandiflora (see page 46)



Holly, English, or European (*I. aquifolium*). Small tree, of

regular pyramidal form; leaves glossy green, spiny around margins, persisting all winter. Its brilliant red berries make a notable contrast to the foliage. Provide a moist, rich loam, if possible, and give some shade for best results.

Japanese (*I. crenata*). A shrub or small tree with small, glossy, dark-green leaves and black berries. Makes a good hedge or is first-rate for specimen planting. Recommended for locations where it does not get colder than 10 degrees below zero.

LAUREL, Japanese (*Aucuba Japonica*). Recommended for city planting because not readily affected by dust, smoke, and gas. The leaves are glossy green and the berries bright scarlet. These attractive shrubs may be planted in the lawn or garden or grown in tubs or jardinières—they should always have some shade, and several specimens should by all means be planted close together for best results.

MAHONIA (Barberry), Japanese (*Berberis Japonica*). A very attractive

Holly

Mahonia, con.

shrub, with broad, irregular leaves, glossy green and spiny. The

flowers are yellow, borne in clusters in early spring; the berries are bluish black, covered with powdery "bloom." Provide a good soil and partial shade.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL, or CALICO BUSH

(*Kalmia latifolia*). A distinctively American plant, hardy everywhere and valued in every section for its highly ornamental flowers and foliage. Leaves large and dark, glossy green, remaining all the year; the rosy pink flowers are borne in showy clusters in early summer.

RHODODENDRON, Catawba (*R. Catawbiense*).

A magnificent type of broad-leaved evergreen shrub, thriving in nearly all parts of the South. Leaves are bright green and glossy, and the great rosy purple flowers are borne in clusters in late spring. We recommend this shrub as one of the best for distinctive effects—either as a specimen on the lawn, or in mass around the house foundations. Provide a well-drained rich soil, with partial shade; a northern exposure is good.

Mulch the earth freely to protect the roots against weather changes.

Rose Bay, or Great Laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*).

Unusually large, handsome shrub with magnificent glossy green leaves 6 to 10 inches long. Flowers appear in early summer, in great pink clusters.

We consider Maximum the finest of the Rhododendrons. Should be planted in every garden where climatic and soil conditions permit. Give same culture as *R. Catawbiense*.



Rhododendron



Catalpa Bungei and Privet



ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

Besides the older hedge plants, such as *Euonymus* and American *Arborvitæ*, which have been described elsewhere, we grow largely the two varieties of Privet described below. The Amoor River Privet is almost wholly planted in the South, as it is more ornamental and holds its foliage the year round. Make valuable single specimens.

BARBERRY, Japanese (*Berberis Thunbergii*). We consider the Japanese Barberry the best hedge plant in existence. It is beautiful throughout the year; its abundant crop of bright red berries makes it even more attractive in the winter than the summer. Its compact growth and thorny branches make a defensive hedge that will turn cattle after five years' growth. As an untrimmed hedge it requires no attention except an occasional cutting of a few straggling branches. The natural growth is so dense and even that it forms a perfect hedge without shearing, but if a formal hedge is desired, it can be made so by shearing; hardy, of easy culture, and will grow in any soil or situation. For a hedge, plant in single row, 15 inches apart.

During the growing season, the foliage of the plants is attractive, because the new growth, light green in color, is in sharp contrast to the foliage of the old wood, which is a glossy, dark, rich green. In the fall, the foliage turns to bright orange and

Barberry, continued

scarlet, and persists until November or December, according to the locality.

The Japanese Barberry is hardy almost anywhere in this country; and it will thrive in almost any situation, even in partial shade. Poor soil is no barrier to its successful cultivation.

AMoor RIVER PRIVET (*Ligustrum Amurense*). The best evergreen hedge plant; holds its bright green color both summer and winter. Somewhat of a dwarfish nature, but in one year makes a splendid evergreen hedge, which is an ornament to any place. It is one of the most popular ornamental hedge plants south. Has stood cold of 20 degrees below zero without injury. Where a hedge is wanted to stay green all winter, plant the Amoor River Privet.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (*L. ovalifolium*). Fine for hedging, and is a beauty as a single specimen, making a fine shrub for the lawn. Half evergreen; holds its beautiful foliage until late in the winter. Very popular in some sections.



This hedge of Althea, or Rose of Sharon, divides private grounds from a city park. Can you conceive of a shrub better adapted for the purpose?



Spiræa Van Houttei, with long, drooping branches, seem like great mounds of snow. The flowers are beautiful in spring and the plants graceful all summer.



Hydrangeas and Japan Barberry



ARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS

The Shrubs listed under this head fill a very important place in making the home more beautiful; they come midway between large trees and such small plants as annuals and perennials. They are equally valuable, whether planted on the broad acres of a large estate or in the confined limits of a town lot.

Shrubs may be used in such a variety of ways; the irregular-growing plants, such as Spireas, Hydrangeas, Berberis, etc., are very effective for grouping or "mass" planting against fences or walls, about house foundations, or along the side of the lawn. The uses of these and others listed below

are almost limitless; every lawn offers new possibilities, and when given a simple but effective arrangement, each person's home grounds may have an individuality that reflects the owner's personality and taste.

For instance, the chief attraction of one place might be the lawn; a tasteful grouping of shrubs up the side would serve to make the central stretch of grass more prominent, and could even be so planted as to give the grounds the effect of



Deutzia gracilis



being larger than they really were. In another place, tall and quick-growing shrubs might be employed to screen a building, unsightly fence or hide an unattractive view; in still another, they could be planted to form a hedge, doing away with the common wood or iron fence altogether. We're always ready to answer questions. Write us.

APRICOT, Bengoume. Earliest to bloom, forming a mass of flowers in early February. Valuable for the lawn. Grows to good size. Occasionally fruits in favored sections. Fruit large and delicious.

ALTHÆA, or ROSE OF SHARON. Following is a good list of varieties, valuable as single specimens, screens and hedges:

- Arden's.** Rich purple; fine; double.
- Boule de Feu.** Double red.
- Carnea Plena.** Double white, with crimson center.
- Cœlestis.** A bright clear violet.
- Duchess de Brabant.** Deep crimson.
- Jean de Arc.** Pure white; double.
- Meehani** (New Variegated-leaved Althæa). The best of the variegated class; a strong grower and free bloomer, from June to autumn. Flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter;



Althea

- color lavender sheen, purple-blotched.
- Totus Alba** (Snowdrift). A pure white; single.
- Rubus.** Clear red; single.
- Seedlings.** Assorted colors.



Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*)

- AZALEA, Japanese** (*A. mollis*). A dense-growing, shrubby Azalea, valued for its brilliant variously-colored flowers, which appear in spring.
- ALDER, Black** (*Ilex verticillata*). Hardy shrub with spreading branches; flowers quite numerous, ripening bright red berries, which cling to the branches till midwinter.
- BARBERRY, Common European** (*Berberis vulgaris*). 5 to 8 feet high; shiny dark green leaves. Flowers yellow, in early spring; berries bright scarlet, persisting all winter.
- Purple-leaved** (*B. vulgaris atropurpurea*). Purple leaves. Unique.
- Thunbergii.** See description, page 50.
- BLUE SPIREA** (*Caryopteris mastacanthus*). Dense and compact; 3 to 4 feet. Leaves dusty green; showy blue flowers, borne freely in summer and autumn. Loamy well-drained soil and sunlight are necessary.



CORALBERRY and SNOWBERRY.

Coralberry, or Indian Currant (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). An attractive shrub; bright green leaves; red flowers in summer, masses of red or purple berries persisting all winter. Easy to grow.

Snowberry (*S. racemosus*). Of graceful form, with pendulous branches; grows 3 to 5 feet high. Flowers white or light pink in summer; ripening great clusters of white berries.

DOGWOOD, Variegated (*Cornus variegata*). Variegated leaves, coral-red bark; white flowers in June. 6 to 10 ft.

ELDER, Golden (*Sambucus nigra aurea*). An unusual and very attractive form of the well-known Elder. Has bright yellow leaves. Flowers white, in large, flat clusters in early or midsummer; berries small, black and shining. Should have a moist, rich soil.

GLOBE FLOWER, or JAPANESE ROSE (*Kerria Japonica*). An attractive

shrub, growing 4 to 6 feet tall. Has slender green branches and in spring bears masses of showy yellow flowers. The leaves are bright green, marked along the edges, turning yellow in fall.

Striped-barked (*K. Japonica ramulis variegatis*). Of dwarfier growth than the preceding; branches covered with oddly marked bark, striped yellow and green.

GOLDEN BELL, Drooping (*Forsythia viridissima*). Upright, slightly drooping branches. Flowers bright yellow, appearing in early spring before the foliage. 6 to 8 feet high.

Drooping (*F. suspensa*). A shrub of Chinese origin; gracefully drooping branches and dark green leaves persisting till frost. The showy golden yellow flowers are borne in profusion.

HAWTHORN, Paul's Double (*Crataegus Oxyacantha coccinea*

flore pleno). A vigorous shrub to plant nearly anywhere. Blooms in May with showy crimson flowers, very fragrant. Makes good hedge. 8 to 12 feet.

HYDRANGEA, American Everblooming (*H. arborescens sterilis*) Snowball Hydrangea, or Hills of Snow. Believed to be the most beautiful hardy flowering shrub introduced during the last twenty years. Blooms continuously from early May until the end of the



American Everblooming Hydrangea

DEUTZIA crenata flore plena. A large-growing variety; large, double flowers, white, margined with pink. Blooms rather late and remains in bloom some time.

Fortunei. Double, white, tinted rose.

Gracilis. Pure white; flowers freely. Dwarfish.

Pride of Rochester. Large, double white flowers, back of petals being rose-tinted. Vigorous grower, early bloomer; excellent.



A mass of tall shrubs screening a field from the house. Yuccas, with their sword-like leaves, are planted in front of and among the shrubs.



A beautiful approach to a magnificent home. Spiræa Van Houttei nods a welcome at the entrance, as you pass up the walk between rows of Spiræas and Deutzias.



Hydrangea, American Everblooming, con. growing season. Blooms 12 inches across are frequent in young plants, while the average size on mature plants is usually 6 inches or more. The color is pure, dazzling white, remaining from four to five weeks, when the flowers begin to change gradually to a light green color, and by November the flowers and foliage are of a similar shade of green. The flowers, when cut, stay in good form and color many days. This Hydrangea is a comely, handsome shrub at all times. It reaches a height of 5 to 6 feet, and when in full bloom is one of the most striking as well as the most beautiful shrubs of its season. Hardy as *H. paniculata grandiflora*.
Grandiflora. This is one of the best flowering shrubs, producing large panicles of white flowers, 6 inches in diameter, in summer and autumn.

HONEYSUCKLE, Tartarian (*Lonicera Tartarica*). A largeshrub, 8 to 10 feet high, with spreading limbs. The pink or white flowers appear in late spring; berries are bright red, appearing in summer and remaining till fall.

Lonicera bella albida. Valued for its fragrant white flowers in spring and bright red berries, which persist for a considerable time.

Chinese Winter-blooming. Blooms freely in February before the leaves appear. Sweet-scented.

LILAC, Common White. Strong grower. **Common Purple.** Same as common white, but purple flowers.

BUDDED LILACS, Charles X. Reddish purple; strong grower.

Marie Legraye. Pure white.

Persica alba. Delicate white, shaded with purple. Exquisite.

MAPLES, Japanese Golden-leaved (*A. Japonicum aureum*). A shrub or small tree, very peculiar and attractive. The leaves are deeply cut and golden yellow, having 7 or more lobes, sharply marked along the edges.

Palm-leaved (*A. palmatum*). Very handsome shrub or small tree. The

Japanese Maples, continued leaves have many lobes, and are deeply cut; they are especially valued for their attractive colorings of red, green and gold. 4 to 10 feet.

Purple-leaved (*A. Japonicum purpureum*). Similar to the other types of Japanese Maples in general form, but the leaves are a purplish red, sharply marked along the edges.

Red-leaved (*A. Japonicum atropurpureum*). Has blood-red leaves, retaining their color all season.

Red Cut-leaved (*A. Japonicum atropurpureum dissectum*). Only 4 feet high, or sometimes less; has deep red leaves, sharply and deeply cut.

Dark Red (*A. sanguineum sergen*). Has leaves darker red than the others. Grows 2½ to 3 feet tall.

Golden-leaved Japan (*A. polymorphum aureum*). Distinct with yellow leaves.



Japanese Maple

MOCK-ORANGE, Large-flowered (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*). Rather tall, with graceful, spreading branches; leaves bright green, 2 to 4 inches in length. Its flowers are the glory of this famous shrub; they are large, pure white, and are borne in pairs or threes on short stems along the branches. They commence to open in early summer and last for days.

MYRTLE, Crape (*Lagerstræmia indica*). The most popular midsummer flowering shrub for the South. A strong grower, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet and forming a fine head which is a mass of fine, crape-like pink flowers.



PEACH, Double-flowering (*Prunus fl. pl.*) Of dwarfish habit; blooms in February, making a handsome show. Two varieties,—white and red.

ROSE, Japanese Wrinkled (*Rosa rugosa*). So called because of its peculiarly "drawn" and wrinkled leaves. Upright growth, branches spreading; flowers are large and showy, red and white; followed by large, bright red berries. 4 to 6 feet.

ROSE ACACIA (*Robinia hispida*). A rather low-growing shrub, with bristly branches. Flowers pink, in clusters.

SMOKE TREE (*Rhus cotinus*). A tall shrub producing curious, hair-like flowers, resembling mist. 15 feet.

SNOWBALL, High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*). 6 to 10 feet. Spreading, hardy. Has large green leaves and showy white flowers in late spring and early summer; masses of bright red berries persisting all winter.

Japan (*V. plicatum*). Surpasses any variety in flowers and foliage.

Old-fashioned (*V. opulus sterilis*). Hardy; succeeds with little care. Flowers white, in clusters. 6 to 8 feet.

SPINDLE TREE, or BURNING BUSH (*Euonymus Bungeanus*). Slender branches, dark-green leaves, and yellow flowers in little clusters. Fruit is in yellow pods. 8 to 12 feet.

SPIREA, Anthony Waterer (*Spiraea Bumalda*). A new crimson-flowered variety. 15 to 18 inches high, covered the whole growing season with deep crimson flowers. Fine for clumps, beds, or potting. June till frost.

Colossal White and Pink. Small flower and leaf; good bloomer. 3 to 4 feet.

Billard's (*S. Billardi*). 4 to 5 feet high; very hardy. Upright branches; leaves bright green above, paler beneath; dainty, plumy flowers, of deep pink. July to September.

Everblooming (*S. Bumalda*). 2 feet high; upright branches. Blooms almost constantly in summer and autumn; flowers deep pink, large clusters.

Meadow Sweet (*S. alba*). Of erect growth, 3 to 5 feet high; tolerably hardy. Free bloomer, flowers white, clustered. June till frost.

Plum-leaved (*S. prunifolia*). Quite hardy; 5 to 7 feet high; graceful and ornamental. Leaves bright green, yellow in autumn. Flowers pure white, small clusters; early spring.

Snow Garland (*S. Thunbergi*). 3 to 4 feet high, with gracefully drooping branches. Leaves bright green, assuming brilliant orange and scarlet. Early in spring the pure white flowers literally cover the entire bush.

Van Houtte's (*S. Van Houttei*). When in flower in May it is a mass of white.

SPICE BUSH (*Benzoin Benzoin*). Bright green leaves, fading yellow in fall; yellow flowers in early spring, and scarlet berries in late summer. 8 feet.

SWEET PEPPER BUSH (*Clethra alnifolia*). Dense, very hardy; 3 to 5 feet. Creamy white, fragrant flowers, in erect panicles or heads. Glossy leaves.

SWEET SHRUB (*Calycanthus*). A unique shrub, growing about 6 feet high.

WEIGELA (*Diervilla*) **candida**. Pure white flowers.

Eva Rathke (*Diervilla hybrida*, var., *Eva Rathke*). 6 to 8 feet. Flowers deep-throated, dark red, showy. Blooms in late spring or early summer.

Floribunda. A graceful, tall-growing shrub, with slender branches. Deep red flowers in June. 8 to 12 feet.

Hortensis. Deep rose.

Rosea nana variegata. Variegated leaves.

Rosea. Beautiful rose-color.

Van Houtte. Deep crimson; profuse.

YUCCA, Palm Lily, or Adam's Needle (*Y filamentosa*). Evergreen foliage, of tropical appearance. Pure white, fragrant flowers, on stout stems 4 feet high, centered in the foliage.



Rosa rugosa



**CLIMBING VINES,
ETC. Deciduous
CLEMATIS**

The most showy of the blooming climbing vines. Require rich soil and annual manuring. They do not make much show the first year after planting, but, with careful handling, they make a fine show. There are many varieties; we catalogue the four leading sorts in an assortment of color.

Henryi. Large white flowers; the best white.

Jackmani. Large, purple flowers; the purple. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frosts.

Mme. Ed. Andre. Large red flowers; the best of its color.

Paniculata grandiflora. Small white flowers. An excellent Clematis of rapid growth; valuable for covering arbors, trellises, and porches. Foliage glossy green; flowers white, borne in long, slender clusters, covering the plant in a mass of bloom in midsummer. Delightfully fragrant.

EUONYMUS, Creeping (*E. radicans*). Clings to walls or rocks, and grows 20 or 30 feet high. Small, glossy, evergreen leaves. Easily cropped and held in control.

HONEYSUCKLE, Japan (*Lonicera Japonica*). Vigorous climber; grows 10 to 15 feet high. Leaves evergreen, very dense. Flowers appear in the summer



Clematis paniculata

Honeysuckle, continued and sometimes again in the fall; they are white, turning yellow after a few days, and are deliciously scented. Does well on trellis or when allowed to run along the ground. Will thrive almost anywhere.

IVY, English. A hardy evergreen vine, useful for climbing brick and stone walls, chimneys, etc. Dark green leaves.

Japan, or Boston (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). Of hardy, rapid growth. Leaves bright green very dense, completely covering the object over which the vine clammers. In the fall, these turn to gorgeous shades of red. Excellent for city planting, because not injured by smoke and dust.

Virginia Creeper, or Woodbine (*A. quinquefolia*). Large, handsome leaves, deeply cut into fine lobes. Blue berries, which contrast handsomely with the brilliant crimson shades which the foliage assumes when touched by frost. Fine for walls, fences, posts, stumps, etc.

WISTARIA, Purple. Rapid grower, long, pendent flowers. Valuable for covering verandas or pergolas.

White. Same as above, but flowers white.



Wistaria



An attractive corner of an old-fashioned garden, with Elder and Japanese Snowball as the prominent shrubs.



Just a part of our Rose gardens at Pomona. Here we try all varieties, so we know just what they are before we send them to our customers.



ROSES

The exquisite beauty of the Rose has justly brought fame to the gardens of the South. We feel a just pride in the Roses which we offer for sale—knowing as we do, that they are the very cream of an extensive list, the less desirable varieties having been eliminated by observation and test.

Regarding the Roses we sell, we wish to say that they are of strictly high grade—are well developed, and possessed of that sturdy vigor which comes only in plants that are given the right start and properly fed and cared for as they grow.

The Roses described in the following pages are field-grown stock. That assures hardiness and vigor, as plants so grown become proof, in large measure, against extremes of heat and cold; the open-ground cultivation develops a good root-growth, so that Lindley Roses, wherever transplanted, do not have to be “coddled” nor do they require time to “recover,” as would plants grown indoors. We ship all our Rose plants carefully wrapped, with roots protected from the air.

For convenience in ordering we have adapted a new plan in classifying our Roses. The different varieties will be found divided according to their colors—an arrangement which, we think, will materially help you in making a satisfactory collection of plants for your rose garden.

The initials in the following list indicate the “class” or “family” to which each belongs. These are as follows: T., Tea Rose; H. T., Hybrid Tea Rose; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual Rose; B. C., China or Bengal Rose; P., Polyantha Rose; N., Noisette Rose; R., Rugosa Rose.

The Tea Roses bloom all season and are so called because their fragrance is thought to resemble the aroma of a cup of tea. Hybrid Tea Roses are quite hardy, and also remain in flower for a good part of the summer.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses bloom freely in June, and then rather sparsely each month until frost. The China or Bengal Roses—mostly red varieties—are hardy and have small leaves. These are the original cultivated Roses and were first introduced from China.

Bourbon Roses have large leaves, and originated in France. Polyantha Roses bear quantities of flowers in clusters. Noisette Roses are distinctly American, having been originated in Charleston, South Carolina; Rugosa Roses are distinguished by their wrinkled foliage and are natives of Japan.



White Roses

Antoine Rivoire. H. T. Creamy white, with delicate pink tinge.

Bride. T. White; fine buds; a hardy Rose.

Blanche Moreau. Moss. Pure white; flowers large and sweet, produced in great clusters, both buds and flowers well covered with moss.

Cochet, White Maman. T. The flowers are of enormous size, remarkably round and full, pure, clear, snowy white throughout when grown under glass; when grown out-of-doors it pinks like *Bride*, but the pink only adds to its beauty, and it is delightfully tea-scented. It is by far the finest and most reliable bedding Rose yet produced. Any one can have the very finest Roses for cutting all summer and autumn by planting a few plants of it. It is, without doubt, the largest Rose, both in bud and flower, of its class. Very strong grower.

Devoniensis (The Charming Magnolia Rose). T. An old favorite. The color is creamy white, with rosy centers and very fragrant. Planted outdoors, it produces

an abundance of large, very full and double flowers all through the season. This is one of the Roses that should be seen in every garden.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen). H. P. The white Rose par excellence. Strong upright grower, producing its paper-white flowers in the greatest profusion. Everybody knows this as the best white Rose.

Kaiserin. H. T. An extra-fine white variety; very large, full and double, almost perfect in form and it continues beautiful even when fully expanded. Beautiful glossy foliage; a vigorous grower and very free-flowering, blooming at every shoot. Good grower.

Marie Guillot. T. Pure white; large, full; free bloomer. One of the best whites.

Queen. T. Pure white; free bloomer; good Rose.

Sombreuil (Bourbon). White, tinged delicate rose.

White Killarney. H. T. This is almost identical with the pink variety of which it is a sport, except in color. It has the same beautifully shaped and deliciously scented flowers, and is altogether a fit companion for the Pink.



Maman Cochet

Pink Roses

Bridesmaid. T. Bright pink; large and fine.

Catherine Mermet. T. Clear flesh-color; large, full; a fine Rose.

Clio. H. P. Dainty flesh, shaded in the center with rosy pink; large, globular, full, double flowers freely produced.

Cochet, Pink Maman. T. No finer Rose than this. The color is a deep rosy pink, the inner side of the petals being a silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. We pronounce this the finest Rose by far that has been introduced from France. No Rose surpasses it in vigorous growth and in the immense size of its buds and flowers. Indeed, nothing in the Tea family approaches it in size except White Maman Cochet. This Rose is planted by florists everywhere. For summer cut-flowers it is a wonder. Deliciously fragrant.



PINK ROSES, continued

Duchesse de Brabant. T. The color is a fine shade of soft, rosy pink, which deepens to bright rose; beautiful in buds or open flowers; very vigorous and healthy. A special favorite.

Hortense Vernet (Moss). Rosy carmine.

Killarney. H. T. The beautiful Irish Rose. There is a peculiar charm about this exquisite Hybrid Tea Rose, as its very name conjures up all the beauties of Irish scenery and brings to one's mind the picture of "the emerald isles and winding bays" of beautiful Lake Killarney. The bush is strong, sturdy and upright, with beautiful deep, bronzy green

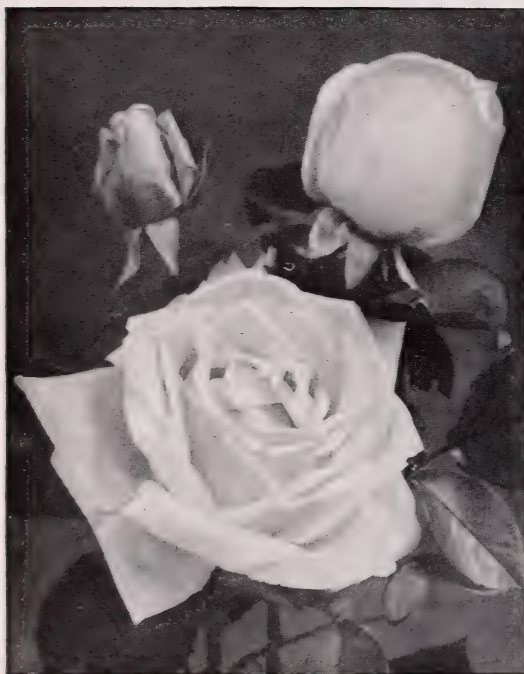
Blooms large, full and double, borne on long, stiff stems. A very strong grower and free bloomer. Excellent.

Paul Neyron. H. P. Bright pink; large; full; grand.

Madame Second Weber. H. T. As impressive as American Beauty. A beautiful new pink or salmon-flesh Hybrid Tea Rose which we consider one of the grandest novelties of recent years; the bud is long and pointed, opening into enormous bloom, which deepens its color until fully expanded, when it is as impressive as American Beauty. The bush is a fine, strong grower, splendid for growing indoors, while for bedding and planting in the open ground it is nothing short of magnificent. A wonderful new variety.

Wm. R. Smith. T. This Rose has been rechristened as Maiden's Blush, and also as Jeannette Heller. As a summer bedder this variety ranks up with the two Cochetts and Helen Good, producing immense quantities of fine flowers of creamy white with pink shadings. A wonderful Rose and will please all who plant it.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. B. Clear flesh-color; large; prolific.



Frau Karl Druschki (see page 61)

foliage. The color of the flower is deep, brilliant and sparkling shell-pink of the most exquisite shades.

Madame Camille. T. Rosy flesh, shaded salmon, rose and carmine.

Madame Testout. T. Bright rose-color; large and free bloomer. Beautiful in bud. Shatters when open.

Madame Lombard. T. In bud and bloom it is a lovely, pure pink, changing when older and fully expanded, to a rosy bronze. A free bloomer, large flowers; very strong grower. We consider it one of the best.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. T. Color as dark pink as Papa Gontier, but a better Rose; beautiful when fully expanded and keeps well.

Red Roses

Archduke Charles. B. Opens red, changing to silvery-pink.

Baby Rambler. Flowers like Crimson Rambler except in larger clusters. The Baby Rambler is a dwarf bush Rose, and a true everbloomer, blooming constantly and heavily from May until November.

J. B. Clark. H. P. This is the largest and most magnificent Hybrid Tea Rose that has ever been brought to our attention. It is almost impossible to appreciate the beauty and immensity of the flowers. It is the strongest and healthiest-growing Rose we have ever seen, with splendid dark bronze-green foliage. The flowers are the glory of the plant—full, deep and double, borne freely on strong, erect stems, deliciously fragrant; color intense, deep scarlet shaded blackish crimson.

Etoile de France. H. T. France never sent out a better Rose than this superb new variety, now so firmly entrenched in the estimation of all Rose-lovers. Plants form strong, upright bushes with splendid green foliage, and in the open ground it is particularly good, growing hardy and vigorous; preëminently the Rose for the masses. The flowers are simply gorgeous; rich, velvety crimson, full, very large, double and cup-shaped, with fragrance that is deliciously exquisite.

General Jacqueminot. H. P. Rich, velvet-scarlet; large; fine bloomer.



RED ROSES, continued

Gruss an Teplitz. China. The sweetest and richest crimson Rose. Called by some growers **Virginia R. Coxe.** The intense, dazzling color of this Rose is found in no other variety. Fiery crimson shaded with a dark, velvety sheen, totally unlike any other color in the world. Large, handsome, moderately double flowers produced in wonderful profusion throughout the whole growing season, in fact, it is always in bloom. The flowers are produced singly, sometimes in clusters, producing a gorgeous effect on the lawn or in the garden all summer through. A wonderfully strong, vigorous grower, actually attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet; perfectly hardy everywhere. For fragrance there is no other Rose to compare with it.

Helen Gould. H. T. One of the best red Roses; strong grower; free bloomer; large flowers; color warm, rosy crimson.

His Majesty (The Crimson Frau Karl Druschki). H. P. Dark, deep crimson, shaded deep vermilion-crimson towards the edges. The blooms are full, of great size, having wonderful substance and depth of petal, with high-pointed center. It is also one of the sweetest perfumed Roses in cultivation. Awarded gold medal N. R. S., 1908. A grand all-round red hybrid.

Meteor. H. P. One of the best ever blooming red teas; dark, velvety red, hardy; a constant bloomer.

Papa Gontier. T. Dark crimson; broad petals; beautiful buds; a fine variety.

Rhea Reid. H. P. A magnificent new crimson garden Rose. "As large as American Beauty, as double as La France and as red as Richmond," is the enthusiastic way in which the originator describes this beautiful new Hybrid Tea Bush Rose.

For an all-round garden Rose for outdoor culture it has no equal. The color is vivid scarlet-crimson, and the flowers are marvels of beauty, large, bold and of splendid substance. It has a strong disease-resisting constitution, makes a rapid growth, throws up a profusion of canes from the roots and is always blooming. Our advice is to send for it and plant liberally of it. You will derive more real pleasure from one plant of such a Rose as this than from twenty-five inferior kinds.

Ulrich Brunner. H. P. A very large Rose of rich crimson; flowers full, well-formed, and very fragrant. The plant is hardy and a free bloomer.

Wrinkled Japanese Rose (*R. rugosa*) See under Shrubs, page 49.

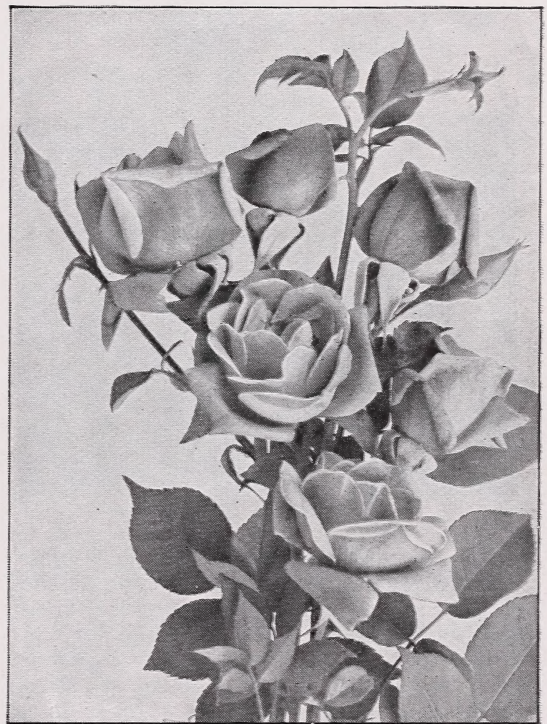
Luxemburg. Moss. Bright crimson.

Yellow Roses

Alliance Franco-Russe. T. In warm weather the color is yellow, shading to salmon. In the cool, fall nights, comes pink; always pretty. A fine Tea Rose.

Blumenschmidt. T. Color deep golden yellow of the richest and purest shade. Where Roses are grown in the open during the summer for cut-flowers, this Rose should be planted, as it ranks with Wm. R. Smith, Helen Good, and the White and Pink Cochets.

Cochet, Yellow. T. The color is a good sulphur-yellow on first opening, changing to a delightful rose-color as the flower gets



Papa Gontier

age, when it takes on this rose shade. Not as good as the white and pink.

Etoile de Lyon. T. This is the best yellow to date. Buds and bloom both very double and of large size, color deep golden yellow. It blooms freely and is a gem.

Helen Good. T. "We wish we could convey to you in words the beauty and great worth of this Rose. Without a single exception reports from all over the country say that Helen Good outclasses the Cochets. For summer cutting it has no equals. The color is a delicate yellow suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper. The buds and flowers are immense in size and of exquisite form."



YELLOW ROSES, continued

Isabella Sprunt. Lemon-yellow; large full, hardy; good bloomer; good grower.

La Pactole. T. Sulphur-yellow; good bloomer; fine rose.

Mosella, or Yellow Clothilde Soupert. A Tea Polyantha Rose, much like White Clothilde, only the flowers are yellow; produces large clusters of medium-sized yellow flowers; a hardy and very satis-

factory everblooming Rose for this section.
Safrano. T. Apricot-yellow; fine form; splendid old Rose. Good grower.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. T. Strong bushy habit, producing in great profusion marvelously beautiful flowers of the Maman Cochet type, very large and well filled, opening beautiful clear apricot-yellow tinged with golden, mixed with orange-yellow, edges of petals shaded carmine-rose. Truly a gorgeous effect.

CLIMBING, or PILLAR ROSES **HARDY IN ALL THE SOUTH**



Pillar of Gold

Climbing Killarney. T. We now offer for the first time a climbing type of the famous pink Rose, Killarney, the most celebrated Hybrid Tea of its color yet introduced. Is identical with the parent variety, except that it is of the climbing habit of growth, placing it at once in a class by itself, because there is no other climbing variety of its color. It is a strong, rapid grower, growing to perfection in the open ground, throwing up shoots 10 to 15 feet high in a single season, and is entirely hardy. It blooms continuously throughout the season, and the flowers are magnificent beyond description, immense, long, pointed buds with massive petals, opening into flowers of enormous size; color deep pink, bright and sparkling, an exquisite shade, deliciously fragrant, in fact, one of the best new Roses.

Blue Rambler. One of the wonders of the Rose world—a vine with all the vigor of the famous Ramblers, bearing quantities of flowers of a distinctly blue cast. A novelty that promises such good, practical features as will make it permanent.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (Mrs. Robert Peary). T. This is the first white, climbing, everblooming Rose ever brought to notice; a sport from the Dwarf Kaiserin; flowers exactly the same; hardy all through the South; a strong grower.

Climbing Meteor. T. Climbs 15 to 20 feet in a single season; is a very profuse bloomer, with buds and flowers well-formed. Flowers rich velvety crimson.

Climbing Mamie. Noisette. It is a strong grower with buds and flowers of the largest and most perfect shape and form. The color is exquisite, being a delicate fawn with heart of pink. One of the most beautiful of light-colored Roses.

Crimson Rambler. Blooms in great clusters of bright crimson; the great climbing Rose of the present day.

Dorothy Perkins. Similar to Crimson Rambler, but pink instead of red. A strong climbing Rose, free bloomer, often fifty to sixty blooms on a small branch. A valuable companion to Crimson Rambler.

Frances E. Willard. T. Similar to Climbing Kaiserin, but a much stronger climber and more beautiful white blooms, perfect in form. Proved to be the strongest grower at our place the past season. It is the "white ribbon" Rose for the thousands of white ribboners throughout the land.

Gainesboro. T. Flowers very large, delicately tinted flesh, almost white. Very highly recommended, but does not do as well here as Climbing Kaiserin.

James Sprunt. T. Velvety crimson; very double; fine bloomer.

Lamarque. T. White; a fine pillar Rose for the South.

Marechal Niel. T. Golden yellow, lovely buds; most popular Rose in the South.

Pillar of Gold. T. New. The most vigorous climber in this section, producing large, double buds and flowers of perfect form. Color rosy pink, base of petals yellow, a free bloomer.

Reine Marie Henriette. T. Red; full, well formed; a fine Rose.

Wm. Allen Richardson. T. Deep orange-yellow.

Number of Trees or Plants Required Per Acre Where Planted Various Distances Apart

Proper distance apart of the different trees and vines has been given under their respective heads on previous pages.

1 foot apart each way.....	43,560	12 feet apart each way.....	302
2 feet apart each way.....	10,890	13 feet apart each way.....	257
3 feet apart each way.....	4,840	14 feet apart each way.....	222
4 feet apart each way.....	2,722	15 feet apart each way.....	193
5 feet apart each way.....	1,742	16 feet apart each way.....	170
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210	17 feet apart each way.....	150
7 feet apart each way.....	888	18 feet apart each way.....	134
8 feet apart each way.....	680	19 feet apart each way.....	120
9 feet apart each way.....	537	20 feet apart each way.....	108
10 feet apart each way.....	435	25 feet apart each way.....	69
11 feet apart each way.....	360	30 feet apart each way.....	48

If it is desired to plant a certain number of feet apart in the rows, and have the rows a different number of feet apart, then multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance apart the plants are in the rows, the product of which divided into 43,560 will give the number of trees, etc., required per acre.

Distance for Planting

Apple.....	25 to 30 feet apart each way	Quince.....	10 feet apart each way
Peaches.....	15 to 20 feet apart each way	Grapes.....	10 to 20 feet apart each way
Pears, Standard... ..	20 feet apart each way	Gooseberry, Rasp-	
Pears, Dwarf.....	10 feet apart each way	berry, Blackberry	
Cherries.....	15 feet apart each way	Dewberry.....	4 feet apart each way
Plums, Apricots... ..	15 feet apart each way	Pecans.....	35 to 40 feet apart each way

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TREES THAT PRODUCE RESULTS

SIX LEADING MARKET PEACHES
NAMED IN ORDER
OF RIPENING

MAYFLOWER

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