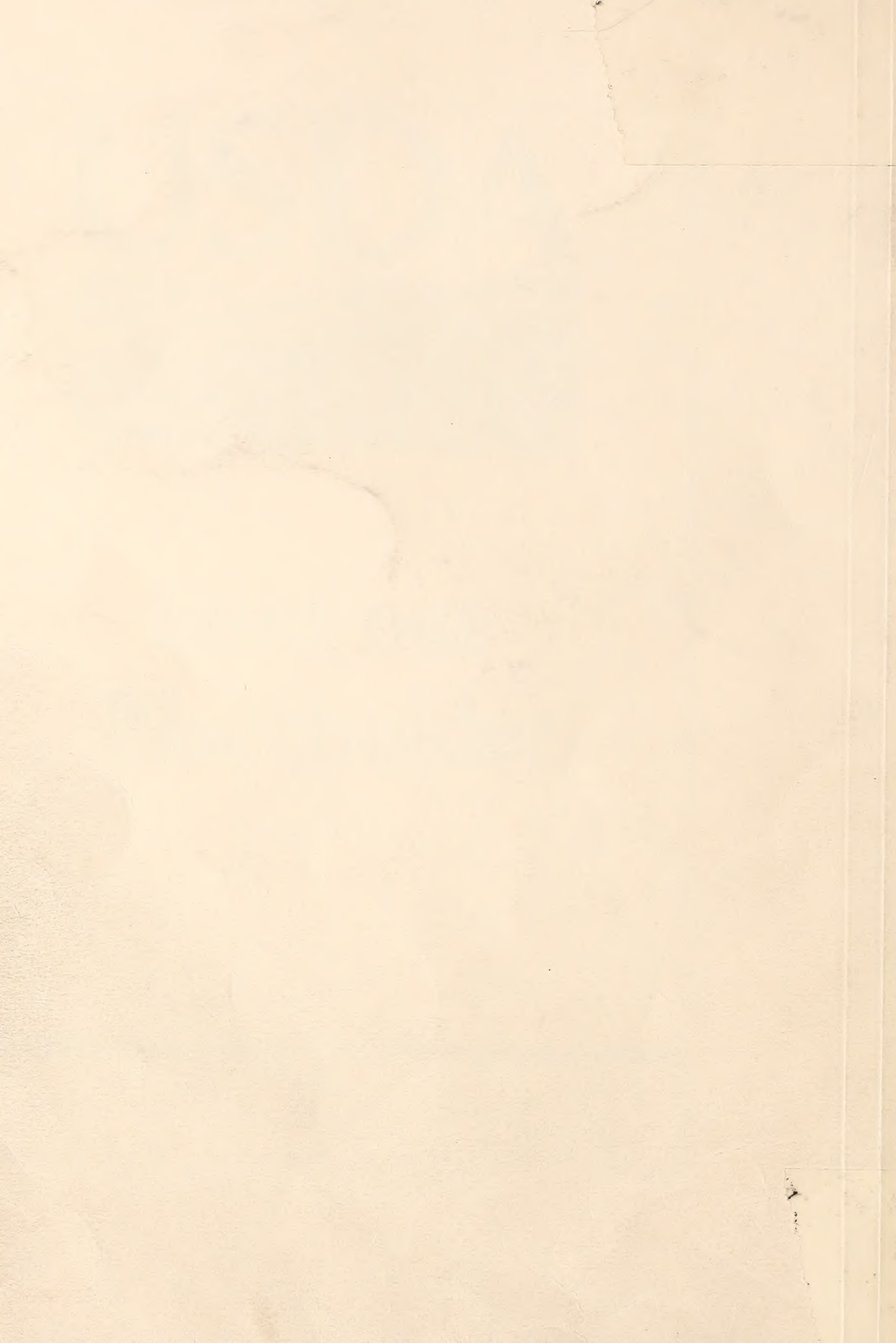


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SPRAY OF
ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

P. J. BERCKMANS CO.
INCORPORATED

FRUITLAND
NURSERIES
ESTABLISHED 1856
AUGUSTA
GEORGIA

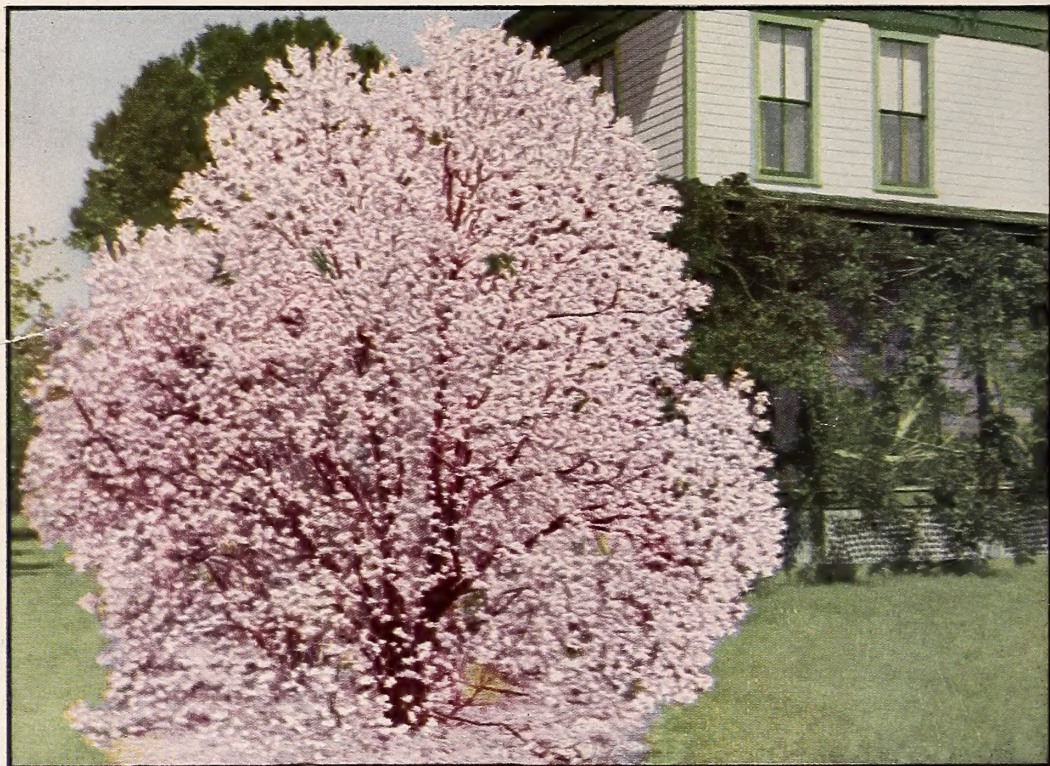
BUSH OF ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA

(Soulange's Magnolia)

THE colored illustration of this beautiful hardy tree will give you an idea of the magnificence of the *Magnolia Soulangeana*. This Magnolia produces enormous quantities of flowers in early spring before the leaves appear, and when the tree is in bloom it is conspicuous and pleasing. Hardy in the far North.

PRICES		Each	10
3 to 4 feet, well budded, imported	\$2 50	
3 to 3½ feet, well branched, with buds, imported	1 50	
2 to 3 feet, branched, with buds, imported	1 00	
2 to 3 feet, two-year, home-grown	50	\$4 00



WHILE Magnolias usually are planted as specimens on the lawn, there are, perhaps, no plants more striking against a background of conifers, *Soulangeana* may be grown either as a small tree or as a bushy plant, but it is more attractive in the latter form. It develops a width almost equal to its height, and when covered with its large, waxy, white-purplish flowers it becomes easily the most charming feature of the landscape.

This Magnolia grows so rapidly and is so hardy that it is valuable for use as a screen. In combination with the taller-growing native evergreen kind, *Magnolia grandiflora*, grown in bush form, it may be used to produce flower and foliage effects that cannot be excelled.

Plants of this variety should be set six feet apart for use in mass plantings. Their branches will become interwoven, and the group will present an appearance in bloom long to be remembered. The low-growing Azaleas, planted in front of such a clump, prolong the blooming season.

Soulangeana is the most hardy of the Asiatic deciduous species, thriving in sheltered locations as far north as northern New York. It is one of the most popular Magnolias on account of its early, showy flowers. The large, long buds are almost as beautiful as the blooms. The flowers are sold widely by florists.

This shrub thrives in almost any location, but does best in moderately rich, fairly moist, porous soil. The Southern lover of beauty knows and appreciates this remarkable shrub, and it is gaining ground steadily in the North.

Fruitland Nurseries



If you follow the "back trail" over the history of any business house, you will find that the enterprise began with an idea. As you trace the growth of the business, noting how one line and then another has been taken up and carried forward, you will see that the success of the project has depended in a large measure upon the ability, the enthusiasm, and the faithfulness with which this idea has been adhered to in the policy of the house. More than fifty years ago—in 1856, to be exact—Mr. P. J. Berckmans conceived the idea of establishing, in this section of Georgia, a nursery that should be a source of supply for all the trees and plants required by the people of the Middle South. In those days the science of horticulture had made little progress, especially in the South; the man who started in the nursery business was obliged to cut his own paths, and by actual trials prove what varieties were adapted to southern conditions.

But the love of the business and the enthusiasm of Mr. Berckmans soon had their effect, and in a few years Fruitland Nurseries were known over a considerable territory. As time went on, Mr. Berckmans' reputation for furnishing only the best trees and shrubs covered a wider territory, the volume of business increased, and acre after acre was added to the original twenty-acre plant, until Fruitland Nurseries are the largest in the Middle South, and have a reputation for reliability that extends over the greater part of the country.

Although we are located in what is considered southern territory, the trees, plants, and shrubs propagated here are adapted to northern climatic conditions. Many of our trees and shrubs have been sent to Canada, and our customers report that the so-called "tender" trees from our nursery are sufficiently hardy to withstand the low temperature of northern winters. Fruitland Nurseries are particularly known for the production of the finest fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. The nursery lands lie along the border line of climatic and soil conditions that give the freedom of growth and luxuriant foliage of the South, as well as the sturdiness and vigor induced by the lower temperatures of the North. Probably no other southern nurseries are so advantageously situated as those at Fruitland for growing trees which combine these important elements. The soil on our farms varies from stiff clay to loose sand, enabling us to grow trees and plants in that best suited to producing specimens with great masses of fine, fibrous roots which insure strong, sturdy growth when transplanted to orchards or home grounds.

The original Fruitland Nurseries are located west of the city of Augusta, adjoining the city limits. From the twenty acres of 1856 they have expanded until more than four hundred acres are covered with ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, roses, and various kinds of fruits. About ten miles from the city we have another farm of two hundred and forty acres, mostly virgin soil, planted in nursery stock. These farms are divided about as follows: Fruit trees, 300 acres; grapes and small fruits, 15 acres; ornamental trees and shrubs, 100 acres; roses, 15 acres. We also have our own test orchards of over 30 acres, where we plant the various fruits and watch their development. This plan gives us positive knowledge of the character and value of all fruits we list, and shows how reliable they will be when planted elsewhere. While the climate here is comparatively mild, it is necessary to provide protection for some of the tender plants, and for this purpose we have over 60,000 square feet of glass. Every modern appliance of merit is in use in this department, which, with skilled labor, aids in the production of the choice stock that has made the high reputation of Fruitland Nurseries. In addition to the greenhouse facilities, we have an area of over 50,000 square feet of coldframes in which a large stock of plants, which do not require artificial heat, is carried during our mild winter. These superior facilities enable us to grow plants unsurpassed for size, vigor, and adaptability to all climatic changes.

Shipments of trees and plants from Fruitland Nurseries have been made to many foreign countries, including Japan, Africa, Australia, most of the countries of Europe, Brazil and other South American countries, East and West Indies, and the Bermudas. Our customers report that the plants are doing well and producing as freely in those far-away lands as at home. For many years prior to the death of Mr. P. J. Berckmans, in 1910, the founder of Fruitland Nurseries, his three sons, L. A. Berckmans, R. C. Berckmans, and P. J. A. Berckmans, were actively engaged in the business with their father, each of the sons at the head of one department of the business. The elder Berckmans retired from active connection with the enterprise several years ago, and the management of the business devolved entirely upon the sons. Therefore, the death of Mr. Berckmans has in no way affected the firm name, the policy of the house, nor the efforts to produce only the very highest grade of stock. Our establishment is open for inspection any weekday. Visitors are gladly welcomed, and will be afforded every opportunity to make a careful inspection of the grounds. The office is on Washington Road (a continuation of Broad Street, Augusta), and is about a mile and a half from the terminus of the Lake View Electric Car Line. If you cannot visit us in person, we shall be pleased to answer by mail any inquiries about the trees, shrubs, and plants listed in this catalogue or to furnish other horticultural information.

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY (Incorporated)
AUGUSTA, GA.

Landscape Designing. A tasteful and well-balanced arrangement of trees, shrubs and plants about the grounds raises the simplest place above its surroundings. But if the planting is done in a careless way, or without a knowledge of the requirements, the place never gets above the level of its neighbors.

Skillful planning is required before actual planting begins. You would not build a house without consulting a competent architect—nor should you attempt to build your landscape without consulting those who know how to obtain maximum effects with minimum expense.

Our landscape department is prepared to study your property, or the parks and public grounds of your city. We give verbal advice and written reports. If the problems can only be disposed of by drawings, we are prepared to make topographical surveys, design plans, furnish details, specifications and estimates. Correspondence is invited. Address **P. J. Berckmans Co., Inc., Landscape Architects, 207 Terminal Building, Augusta, Ga.**

Suggestions

Always address all communications to P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, Drawer 1070, Augusta, Ga., and not to individuals

Note. All quotations are for immediate acceptance subject to stock being sold. No liability to attach to us where frost, drought or other casualties beyond our control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

ORDER NOW.—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now; it will be carefully filed until you desire it shipped. When making out your order, write the full and correct name of the article desired, as given in catalogue. Give size and catalogue price. Never give local names of plants, as different plants frequently have the same local names.

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

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

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

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

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

All domestic orders packed free; but on export orders there will be a packing charge at actual cost, as these export orders require large quantities of specially prepared packing material and entail much extra labor and care.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or, if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft orders we require 25 per cent of the bill remitted before shipment.

REMITTANCES.—Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Orders, or by checks on Augusta or New York. As our banks charge exchange on checks on all points except Augusta and New York, please add one-fourth of one per cent on private checks. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk. **Make all remittances payable to P. J. Berckmans Company.**

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

PRICES.—Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, are billed as follows: 40 trees of a class, at 100 rate; less than 40, at 10 rate; 400, at 1,000 rate.

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

ERRORS.—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season, an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison. All claims for errors must be made **within five days** after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained.

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

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—Augusta being the terminal point of seven lines of railroad, and two lines of steamers upon the Savannah river, enables us to secure low rates of freight to all points.

SHIPPING SEASON.—This usually commences about the middle of October, or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and for all open-ground trees and plants continues until the middle of March, or until the buds begin to swell. Pot-grown plants can be safely sent out any time of the year.

INSECTS AND DISEASES.—Our Nurseries are free from disease. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

FUMIGATION.—We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or diseases of any kind is made doubly sure.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Given Distances Apart

Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants
1 foot	43,560	8 feet	680	18 feet	134
2 feet	10,890	9 feet	537	20 feet	108
3 feet	4,840	10 feet	435	25 feet	70
4 feet	2,722	12 feet	302	30 feet	48
5 feet	1,742	13 feet	258	35 feet	35
6 feet	1,210	15 feet	193	40 feet	27
7 feet	888	16 feet	170	50 feet	17

Hints for Planters

Preparation of the Soil. The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelfuls of thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure; or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

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

Preparation of Trees. Before planting, remove the broken roots, cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length, or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. (For pruning peach trees, see page 9.) The tree should be set about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Time for Planting. In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves

and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will, by the ensuing spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen.

Cultivation. To get good results from your trees, keep them well cultivated. Stir the soil frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. For the first two years, cultivate the orchard in some hoed crop, suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas or any similar crop. Cultivate frequently. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard if the soil is of light character, but for stiff soils devoid of humus, sow rye, clover or barley in fall, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover-crop in spring, and drill in peas. If soil is devoid of lime and potash, supply the deficiency with bone meal, hard-wood ashes, or a good commercial fertilizer. You cannot get a healthy growth on your trees unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant-food.

Care of the Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for planting in the orchard. If frozen when received, do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box in saw-dust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

Injurious Insects

The increase of insects detrimental to fruits, flowers, trees and plants necessarily compels all of us to obtain a knowledge of the habits of insects, so that we may provide means to check their ravages; otherwise our trees and fruit must remain at their mercy, and too late we find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. In this catalogue, space only permits us to enumerate the most abundant and destructive species of insects which infest our orchard and gardens. The remedies as suggested are according to the latest recommendations of the leading entomologists of the country.

APPLES

Apple Worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*, or Codling-Moth). Spray with arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons of water, and bordeaux mixture (six pounds of lime and three pounds of blue stone), or self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture, or two gallons of factory-made lime-sulphur mixture to fifty gallons of water, the first spraying being applied just before the calyx closes, and the second from seven to eight weeks later when the second brood appears. This gives the best results from an economic standpoint. It is generally conceded that earlier or later sprayings than those mentioned above are of no value against the first brood, when dealing with the codling moth. Bordeaux, not being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codling-moth, but it is always well to use it with arsenate of lead to prevent apple scab or other fungous diseases.

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

Caterpillar (*Chisocampa americana*). Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning, or spray with paris green eight ounces, lime one pound, water fifty gallons.

Spring Canker Worm (*Paleacrita vernata*). Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated thoroughly with tar or train oil; or spray with six ounces of paris green and one pound of lime to fifty gallons of bordeaux or water.

Woolly Aphis (*Schizoneura lanigera*). For above-ground colonies, wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion. For root-inhabiting colonies, remove the soil to a depth of about three inches, or sufficient to partially expose the roots; open a circle from four to eight feet in diameter, depending on the spread of the roots, distribute three to eight pounds of tobacco dust or use 10 per cent kerosene emulsion. Enough emulsion should be used to saturate the soil to a depth of three or four inches. Recent experiments have shown that kerosene emulsion may be used with success. Tobacco dust is of more value as a preventive and fertilizer. Badly infested trees should be treated with kerosene emulsion, applying this in April or May, but be sure to have the stock solution properly made or it may injure the trees.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Peach Tree Borer (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*). The old method of worming peach trees during winter has been found ineffective, principally because the worms cause too much damage before being removed.

In the spring remove the earth from about the body of the tree down to the crown, scraping off gummy exudations, and carefully search for the borer. For this work, use a farrier's knife, or a tool especially made for working peach trees.

An excellent wash for borers is the following: One bushel of quiclime, twenty pounds of sulphur, one

gallon of coal-tar, fifty gallons of water. Mix tar and sulphur in ten gallons of water and add lime. Stir well while slaking. When it is entirely slaked, dilute the above to fifty gallons, and apply this wash to the tree, allowing it to run well down upon the roots. As soon as it is applied, draw up the earth to the tree so that it will form a cone about six inches above the level. A second application of this wash should be made during August. During the last of October, remove the mound of earth from around the tree and thoroughly scrape the bark as in the spring and give another application of the wash. This is vigorous treatment, but it is effective in nearly all cases.

Curculio (*Conotrachleus nenuphar*). To prevent the depredation of this pest, see remedial measures under head of "Brown Rot" below.

San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*). This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter treatment, we would recommend spraying with lime-sulphur solution. Spray in December and again late in February or early March if the orchard is badly infested. For summer treatment would suggest spraying with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or use the regular strength of lime-sulphur solution, applying this with a brush to the trunks and larger limbs only. None of this mixture should be put on the foliage or young growth.

Other Scale Insects, of which there are several species, which are more or less destructive to fruit or other trees, can be eradicated by the use of kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap or Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

NOTE.—If your trees are infected with any insects or fungus diseases, send infested portion to your Experiment Station, your State Entomologist, or the United States Entomologist, at Washington, D. C.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

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

Caterpillar (*Catocala mastosa*). Feeds on the leaves of pecans, and is sometimes quite injurious; spray with paris green four ounces, lime one pound, to fifty gallons of water.

Pecan Bud Worm (*Proteopteryx deludana*). Spray the trees just as the buds are opening, with arsenate of lead, three pounds to fifty gallons of water, and repeat application ten days later. If the worms appear again in June or July, repeat the treatment. This will also help control the pecan case borer.

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

GRAPE-VINES

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

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

Grape Curculio (*Celiodes inaequalis*). Paris green or arsenate of lead solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

Leaf Hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*). Pass with a torch between the rows in the evening. Shake the vines, thus causing the insects to fly into the flame.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia funeralis*). Kerosene emulsion or paris green, or arsenate of lead as a spray.

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

Dangerous Fungous Diseases

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

Black Rot in Grapes. Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear, spray with bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of ten to fourteen days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as the fruit is set, and repeating every ten days until it colors, is advisable for mildew, but if bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

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

Brown Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines. Brown Rot and Curculio work together; therefore the following treatment is recommended for both:

Apply the first spraying about the time the calyces are shedding, using two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water. Apply the second spraying three weeks later, using the self-boiled lime-and-sulphur and arsenate of lead. Prepare as follows: Eight pounds of lime, eight pounds of sulphur and two pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water. Make the sulphur into a thin paste, and then add the lime to the sulphur-paste mass, and add water from time to time as the lime slakes, in order to keep the mixture from becoming too thick to stir well. The boiling process should be permitted to continue until the lime is all slaked, which will be fifteen or twenty minutes, when it should be checked by the addition of cold water. The arsenate of lead should be rubbed into a thin paste by adding water slowly while stirring with a paddle until it is worked into a thin, sloppy paste, and should be added to the diluted lime-sulphur solution the last thing before spraying.

Make the third application about four weeks after the second, using the self-boiled lime-sulphur without the arsenate of lead. If the curculio is very numerous and the foliage shows no injury from the second previous application, arsenate of lead may be added to

the self-boiled lime-sulphur at the third spraying. Three applications of the above spray will give best results.

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

Peach Leaf Curl (*Exoascus deformans*). Spray with bordeaux (4-6-50) during late fall or at least one month before the fruit-buds open; when trees are thoroughly covered, only one application is necessary to prevent this disease. Recent experiments indicate that fall spraying will control leaf curl as well as early spring treatment, if the trees are well coated. If spraying has not been done and the disease appears, continuous cultivation and the application of nitrogenous manures will throw off the diseased leaves and save the fruit crop. In case of San José scale in the same orchard, the lime-and-sulphur solution may be used effectively against both scale and leaf curl at one spraying. We recommend spraying with lime-and-sulphur as late as possible, and pruning out disease persistently when it occurs.

Pear Blight. The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling, spray with home-made lime-sulphur solution as blossoms fall. Bordeaux mixture (3-9-50) and arsenites; eight to twelve days later repeat application, and use bordeaux mixture ten to fourteen days later, and again ten to fourteen days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs to prevent spreading. During winter, carefully remove all blighted twigs, and pay particular attention to removing all blight occurring in main limbs or branches. Send for bulletin on "Control of Pear Blight," which can be secured from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., or from the State Board of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga. Disinfect the pruning shears.

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

Fungicide and Insecticide Solutions and Formulæ

Arsenate of Lead can be used as a substitute for paris green and london purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to fifty gallons of water will give good results against most biting insects.

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper sulphate, four pounds; quicklime, six pounds; water, fifty gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding twenty-five gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have twenty-five gallons. The copper sulphate mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Bordeaux mixture will not keep more than twenty-four hours. Remember this.

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

Kerosene Emulsion. One-half pound of soap dissolved in one gallon of water; add to this, while hot, two gallons of kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added.) Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from nine to fifteen parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than one part of oil to nine to fifteen of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

Land Plaster. With fifty pounds of land plaster mix one pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a universal insecticide. A sure and safe exterminator of all kinds of insects and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. It also acts as a powerful fertilizer; plants that have wilted from the ravages of insects will regain their freshness and grow luxuriantly. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

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

Lime-and-Sulphur Wash. Lime, unslaked, twenty pounds; sulphur, ground, sixteen pounds; water, to make fifty gallons. Place eight to ten gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point add the sulphur and mix thoroughly, then add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning.

The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After boiling at least one and a half hours, the mixture should be diluted to the proper amount by the addition of sufficient hot water. If a suitable boiler is convenient, the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

The lime-and-sulphur wash is now generally recommended for controlling the San José scale, and in some respects is superior to the other remedies named.

Naphtha Soap and Nicotinic. One ounce of soap and one-quarter ounce of Nicotinic to each gallon of water. It is advisable to have the water at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This is an excellent spray for red spider.

Paris Green. Actively poisonous. Add four ounces of paris green, one pound of fresh lime, to fifty gallons of water. Paris green and bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

Pyrethrum. One ounce of the "Bubach" powder, added to two gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is non-poisonous.

Scalecide. One per cent solution of Scalecide or 1 per cent prepared lime-sulphur solution will eradicate red spider.

Sulphur one pound, one pound of air-slaked lime, and boil them in eight quarts of water until the concoction simmers down to about six quarts; add one gallon of this mixture to fifty gallons of water. Use as a spray for red spider every five to six days until the spider is eradicated.

Tobacco one pound, boiling water two gallons; strain when cool. Is very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice aphides (plant lice).

White Hellebore one ounce, water three gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

SPRAYING

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit-grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; it can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solution continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene emulsion; this should be used on bright, sunshiny days. (We recommend the Gould Pumps. Write us for prices on these; we can save you money.)

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap

A WONDERFUL INSECT AND BUG EXTERMINATOR

Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers, in- and out-of-doors. Effectively destroys squash and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth. You cannot afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying results. We have discontinued handling anything smaller than the 10-lb. size. 10-lb. cake by express, \$3.

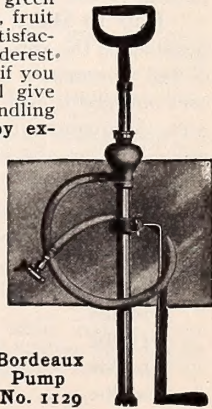


Pomona Pump No. 1100

Spray Pumps

We can ship promptly from Augusta, the following Gould's Spray Pumps: "Bordeaux" No. 1129, "Pomona" No. 1100, "Monarch" No. 1506; also, hose, nozzles, couplings and bands.

The "Pomona" pump is the most durable barrel sprayer. It is very powerful and will supply four leads of hose and eight nozzles. The "Bordeaux" is placed in bucket, with foot-hold on outside. This is the best small pump made. The "Monarch" is the best high-grade sprayer for large orchards. We recommend the pumps made by the Gould Manufacturing Company. Write us for descriptive catalogues and special prices.



Bordeaux Pump No. 1129



A Fruitland Mixture Lawn

Special Southern Evergreen Lawn Grass "Fruitland Mixture"

IF YOU WANT A BEAUTIFUL LAWN THIS WINTER TRY "FRUITLAND MIXTURE"

For a number of years we have tested many grasses to determine which ones would stand best in the South. We have finally succeeded in obtaining one, our "Fruitland Mixture," which has given most satisfactory results, and we have as yet never seen a better lawn grass for this section than our mixture. It is composed only of such grasses as have exhibited the greatest heat- and drought-resisting qualities. These grasses are most carefully blended, resulting in a mixture that stands our hot weather better than any evergreen lawn grass that we have been able to obtain. Of course, during periods of intense heat and drought, the "Fruitland Mixture," as well as all other evergreen lawn mixtures, will burn out more or less. During the dry, hot periods use a lawn sprinkler after sunset. Lawns are frequently injured by using the hose and putting on the water with too great force. All of our seed has been re-cleaned.

How to Make a Lawn.—The ground should be first thoroughly broken up with a plow as deep as possible. If the area cannot be plowed, then spade it up carefully and thoroughly, applying a liberal amount of well-decomposed stable manure. Incorporate this thoroughly with the soil. Apply 7-7-6 fertilizer (7 per cent phosphoric acid, 7 per cent nitrogen and 6 per cent potash), at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds to the acre, the quantity to be applied depending upon the fertility of the soil. Rake in well, and level off the ground. When the surface has been raked perfectly smooth, the seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds to the acre. Rake lightly and then roll. In spring a top-dressing of bone meal should be applied. By following these directions no trouble should be experienced in obtaining a beautiful lawn.

Note.—The best period for making a lawn is from September to December. The earlier in the fall the better.

5 lbs.....	\$1 25
10 lbs.....	2 25
15 lbs.....	3 00
50 lbs.....	10 00
100 lbs.....	19 50

Fruit Department

APPLES

Varieties of European or northern origin, that mature their fruit in summer or early fall, often prove as satisfactory and profitable in the South as those which have originated here; but the kinds that are most dependable for fall and winter use in that part of the southern states south of the Piedmont region are mainly seedlings that have been introduced by southern nurserymen.

Northern winter varieties seldom hold their fruit after the month of August in the section of country above referred to; but many of these northern varieties are grown most successfully in the Piedmont section, as also are many of the varieties native to the South.

Clay or clay loam is the best soil for growing Apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well drained and kept thoroughly cultivated. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the importance of drainage; recent investigation has shown that a surplus of water in the orchard produces fruit of an inferior quality and flavor. The expense of tiling or ditching is not to be compared with the profits that are received from an orchard that is properly drained and cultivated. For orchards and long-lived trees, plant only standards, which are propagated by budding or grafting on whole seedling stocks. We have always advocated this method of propagating, and advise our customers not to use trees propagated in any other way. The fallacious practice of grafting on pieces of roots has never had our approval.

Plant Apple trees 25 to 40 feet apart, each way, according to soil.

PRICES OF TREES, except where noted

	EACH	10	100	1,000
Standard, 1 year 5 to 7 feet, extra-heavy whips and partly branched.....	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$15 00	\$125 00
Standard, 1 year, 4 to 5 feet, whips and partly branched.....	20	1 50	12 00	100 00

Summer Apples

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

COFFMAN (Summer Red; Coffman June). Medium large, roundish oblong; greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red, with white dots; flesh white, juicy, of good quality. An improvement on Red June. The tree is an upright grower. June.

Carolina Watson. Very large, oblate-conical; green, striped with dull red, with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and very fragrant. Exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit. Beginning of July.

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

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

HORSE (Haas; Summer Horse; Yellow; Red or Green Horse, etc.). Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. Known everywhere. A very productive variety. July and August.

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

KANSAS QUEEN. Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Very reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light, sandy soils. June to August.

May Pippin (White June-Eating). Small; yellow; good quality. Ripens first of the season.

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

RED JUNE (Carolina June Red, etc.). Medium conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July.

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

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.). Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Trees of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

Autumn Apples

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

BONUM (Magnum Bonum). Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September to October.

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

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

FALL PIPPIN (Pound Pippin; York Pippin, etc.). Large, green; subacid; quality best. August and September.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. Medium round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots, flesh yellow, crisp; rich, subacid; very good. October to December.

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

MRS. BRYAN. (Origin, Walker Co., Ga.) Very large; orange-red; quality best. Maturity, September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, and becoming very popular in many sections.

PINE STUMP. Large, oblate; dark crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, sugary, good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

Red Beitigheimer. Large to very large, roundish; ground color pale cream, nearly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid. A heavy bearer.

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

Winter Apples

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

- ARKANSAS BLACK.** Dark red; large; round; subacid. Good keeper.
- BLACK WARRIOR.** Above medium; green; quality best; fine keeper and first-class in every respect; prolific. October to March.
- BEN DAVIS** (New York Pippin; Thornton of Southern Alabama). Medium; oblate; greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality. Keeps well.
- Bismarck.** From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and United States. Enormously productive; bears very young; quality good. Late fall and winter. Tree dwarf, is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes.
- GANO** (Black Ben Davis; Red Ben Davis; Peyton). Roundish; oblate, large; color deep, dark red; flesh yellowish white; mild, subacid. Quality good and a profitable market variety.
- Horn** (North Carolina Vandevere). Medium; flat or conical; here and farther south dark crimson, farther north green, with red cheek; juicy, rich. Ripens in November and keeps until March; tree an open grower; productive.
- Mangum** (Carter; Gully). Medium; red-striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripens in October, and keeps well; productive; vigorous, compact grower.
- Paragon.** A Tennessee seedling, with the good qualities of Winesap and Limbertwig. Excellent keeper.
- Romanite.** Fruit similar to Shockley, but tree of more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance. Possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.
- ROME BEAUTY** (Royal Red; Rome; Phoenix, etc.). Large; yellow and bright red; medium quality; moderate grower, good bearer. October to April.
- ROYAL LIMBERTWIG.** Large, oblate; pale yellow, striped red; flesh yellow, rich and juicy.
- SHOCKLEY** (Waddell; Hall; Sweet Romanite). Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Trees very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and will keep until the following summer. Cannot be classed as of first quality, but is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. Profitable market variety.
- STAYMAN'S WINESAP** (Stayman). A seedling of Winesap. Dark red; flesh firm, fine grained, crisp, subacid; quality best. Strong grower.

- STEPHENSON** (Stevenson's Winter; Stevens' Winter; etc.). Medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy. A regular bearer, and keeps until April. The tree is a fine grower.
- TERRY** (Terry's Winter). Medium; subacid; quality best. Resembles Pryor's Red. November to January.
- WINESAP.** Small to medium; red, vinous; quality very good. A good keeping Apple.
- WINTER QUEEN** (Poorhouse; Winter Green). Large, roundish oblate; pale yellowish green, russet spots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, subacid; very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is a valuable addition to our varieties, as it is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.
- YATES** (Red Warrior). Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Immense bearer and good keeper.
- YORK IMPERIAL** (Johnson's Fine Winter; Shepp; etc.). Medium whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy and subacid; very good. A profitable market variety for the upper sections. October to January.

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

Crab Apples

Siberian Varieties

Golden Beauty, Red, and Transcendent. These are the best varieties. They produce an abundance of small fruits, very desirable for preserving. Trees are also most ornamental.

New Native Varieties of Crab Apples Introduced by Us

- | | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| PRICE OF TREES | EACH | 10 |
| Standard, 1 year, 3 to 4 ft., strong trees | \$0 25 | \$2 50 |
- Blythe Crab.** A native of Richmond County, Georgia. Fruit sometimes two and a half inches in diameter; good color. A regular and profuse bearer. Keeps late.
- King Crab.** A native Crab Apple found in Richmond County, Georgia. Lemon-yellow, bright carmine cheek; very showy fruit. Excellent for preserving and very productive; fine keeper.

APRICOTS

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

PRICES OF TREES	EACH	10
5 to 7 feet, extra heavy	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 5 feet, branched	30	2 50

- EARLY GOLDEN** (Dubois). Fruit small, rounded, oval; skin smooth, pale orange; moderately juicy and sweet; very good flavor.
- MOORPARK** (Dunmore; Temple's; DeNancy, etc.). Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange; freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Very productive; an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho.
- ROMAN** (Transparent; Grosse Germine, etc.). Fruit medium-sized; skin pale yellow, sometimes dotted with a few red spots; flesh dull yellow, soft, rather dry; one of the largest-growing and hardiest Apricot trees.
- ROYAL.** Fruit medium, oval, dull yellow, red on sunny side; flesh pale orange; fine flavor.
- ST. AMBROSE.** Large, early; skin deep yellow; flesh sugary and juicy.

The Garden Primer. By Grace Tabor. The "Why" and "How" of sowing seeds, setting plants and shrubs, pruning, fertilizing, names, and other things. An indispensable book for the amateur. Illustrated from photographs. Bound in linen, 5 x 7 1/2 inches. Price, \$1.10, postpaid.

Home Vegetable Gardening. By F. F. Rockwell. A guide for the man who wants to raise his own vegetables. Complete details, yet model in conciseness, with all information available. With this book's help you can have a successful garden the first year. Illustrated with photographs. Price, \$1.10, postpaid.

FIGS

The Fig adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. By protecting during the winter, some varieties have been successfully grown in New York. We grow none but the best varieties.

PRICES OF TREES	EACH	10	100
2-year-old, heavy	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
1-year-old	20	1 50	12 00

Best Varieties for General Cultivation in Capitals

BLACK ISCHIA (Blue Ischia, etc.). Fruit is of medium size, skin blue-black with pulp crimson and of good quality; tree moderate bearer. Not so hardy as Green Ischia.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture. One of our hardiest varieties.

BRUNSWICK (Madonna; Boughton, etc.). Very large; violet; good and productive.

CELESTIAL (Sugar; Celeste, etc.). Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific. Hardest of all Figs.

GREEN ISCHIA (White Ischia). Medium to large; green; crimson pulp; excellent; prolific; rather late, but bears continually until frost.

LEMON. Fruit medium to large, flattened, slightly ribbed; yellow; flesh white, sweet; early. Strong grower and very prolific. A favorite for canning.

MAGNOLIA (Dalmation). Large to very large; greenish amber; quality good; productive, but tender.

Madeline (White Neyreii). Medium to large; greenish yellow; flesh white; good for drying.

White Marseilles (White Genoa; White Naples). Medium to large; yellow; flesh white; good.

NECTARINES

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to the attacks of the curculio and brown rot, and must be sprayed according to directions on page 4. They ripen through July and part of August.

PRICES OF TREES	EACH	10	100
1-year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy	\$0 40	\$3 50	
1-year, 4 to 5 feet	25	2 00	\$15 00

COOSA. Fruit large, red; flesh white; originated in the northern part of Georgia.

EARLY VIOLET. White, with blush cheek; flesh tender, juicy and of good flavor.

ELRUGE. Red, mottled darker.

NEW WHITE. The fruit is produced early in the season, and is large, with a pure white skin; flesh is tender, juicy, with a vinous flavor.

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

PEACHES

PRICES OF TREES	EACH	10	100	1,000
1-year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	
1-year, 4 to 5 feet, heavy	15	1 25	10 00	\$70 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet, stocky	10	1 00	8 00	60 00

Varieties for Commercial Orchards in Capitals. Dates of maturity given for latitude of Augusta, Ga., except where noted

We propagate our Peach trees from buds taken from the best bearing trees. We, therefore, know our trees to be true to name, perfectly healthy, free from disease, and first-class in every respect. We do not grow cheap or inferior Peach trees.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING.—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18 x 18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise wood-lice will injure them.

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

Peaches, Freestone

Alexander. Above medium; highly colored in clay soils, less so in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 10. Remarkably prolific and bears very young. In many sections the fruit has proved to be a profitable variety for home use and market.

Angel. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) Large; roundish, slightly pointed; skin yellow, highly washed with red; flesh white, juicy, fine flavor; seedling of Peen-to; freestone; ripens in north Florida. June 20.

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

FREESTONE PEACHES, continued

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

CAPTAIN EDE. Large; yellow; excellent quality. Ripens early in July. Resembles Elberta, but better flavor.

CARMAN. Large; creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 20 to July 1.

CHAMPION. Large; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh rich and juicy. Ripens middle to last of July.

Chair's Choice. Large; yellow; flesh very fine; heavy bearer; an excellent variety. August 15 to 30.

Climax. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) A seedling of Honey, but larger; a heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance, round, slightly oblong; point recurved; pale yellow, washed red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, sweet. Ripens in north Florida. June 25 to July 5.

Columbia (Pace; Yellow Indian; Tinley, etc.). Large; dingy yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow, buttery, rich and sweet; quality best. End of July to middle of August.

Dr. Berckmans. Large; creamy white, blush cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous, of the highest flavor. A seedling of Chinese Cling, but surpasses any variety of the same parentage maturing at same season. Middle to end of July.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July. This is an excellent shipping variety.

Everbearing. (Indian type.) In some sections, this Peach begins to ripen about July 1 to 15, and continues to produce successive crops until about the middle of September. Fruit varies in size from large to medium, is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins. Oblong, tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin. Very juicy and of excellent flavor. Not recommended for commercial orchards, but for family use only.

FORD'S. An excellent large, white-flesh Peach of Chinese type. Quality good; a heavy and reliable bearer. June 15.

Francis. Fruit medium to large; almost red with yellow cheek; yellow flesh; quality very good. Freestone. July 20 to August 1.

Governor Hogg (Kennesaw). Large; white, with beautiful cheek; flesh white, tender and juicy; highly flavored; red at pit; semi-cling. June 20 to 25.

GREENSBORO. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens usually a week later than Alexander, but frequently with it, and is much larger and superior in every way. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white, with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. A favorite and profitable early market sort.

HILEY (Early Belle). Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it very valuable.

IMPERIAL. A Florida variety; very large, roundish oblong; skin greenish yellow, red blush; flesh white, juicy and of excellent flavor. Ripens in north Florida. June 25 to July 5.

MAYFLOWER. An excellent new variety from North Carolina. Fruit round and entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy. One week earlier than Sneed. This Peach is an acquisition.

Pallas. A seedling of Honey, originated by Dr. L. E. Berckmans. Fruit resembles the parent, but is much larger and more nearly round in shape; flesh white, melting and vinous. July 10.

Peen-to Free. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) Fruit 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, very flat; skin pale greenish white, with beautifully mottled red cheek; flesh finely grained; quality good. As this Peach colors some time before maturity, it is frequently gathered prematurely. Therefore, it should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity to get the best fruit. Ripens in Florida from April 1 to May 10.

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

Red River. An improvement on Early Louise, and of larger size; quality best; creamy white, with pink cheek. June 10 to 15.

ROBERT. Large; creamy white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best. A reliable sort for orchard or home planting. August 15.

SALWAY. A well-known and popular variety. Large; dull yellow, mottled brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, but rather acid; fine flavor. August 15.

Slappy. Clear golden yellow, with dark cheek; flesh yellow and of good quality. Ripens early in July.

SNEED (Bowers; Peebles). Medium; creamy white; with carmine mottling; flesh greenish white, juicy, semi-cling; quality fair. Ripens on an average six to eight days before Alexander.

THURBER. Medium to large; skin white, with light crimson mottling; flesh very juicy, vinous, of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity, July 1 to 10. A seedling of Chinese Cling. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit, when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort.

Tornado. Fruit medium to large; skin reddish yellow; flesh yellow; good quality. Tree vigorous grower. Freestone. Ripens July 20.

Victor. Size below medium; creamy white, mottled light carmine, some faint dark stripes; flesh white, juicy, vinous; semi-cling. The quality is good, and is similar in many respects to Alexander. Ripens immediately after Sneed.

WADDELL. Of medium size, fine shape; skin greenish white, almost covered with red; flesh white and juicy; very prolific. A fine market sort. June 25.

Waldo. For Florida and sub-tropical sections only. Medium, roundish, oblong; bright yellowish red, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, juicy and melting. Ripens June 1.

Wonderful. Very large, deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. Ripens middle to last of August.

Peaches, Clingstone

Albright. Large; white, changing to light orange; juicy, sweet, very good. Ripens middle of October.

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

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

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

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

CLINGSTONE PEACHES,
continued

Indian Blood. Large; dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red, very juicy. Middle of August.

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

Levy's Late (Henrietta Cling). Fine cling; large size; skin deep yellow, shaded brownish red in the sun; flesh firm and juicy. Favorite variety in California.

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

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

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

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

Stonewall Jackson. Almost identical with General Lee in size and quality, but ripens a week later; tree a more compact grower. July 10 to 20.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheeks; of very good flavor. The most profitable late Peach yet introduced for southern markets. Middle of October.



A four-year Peach tree properly pruned. Berckmans Bros.' Orchard, Mayfield, Ga.

Peaches, New

The four Peaches described below have been tested in several different localities, and we are confident that they will be valuable additions to our list of desirable sorts.

PRICES OF TREES	EACH	10	100
1-year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy...	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
1-year, 4 to 5 feet, heavy	35	3 00	25 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet, stocky	25	2 00	20 00

BRACKETT. (Named by us in honor of Col. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.) After experimenting with the best named varieties, we have finally succeeded in securing in the Brackett a Peach which fills a long-felt want. Before disseminating this valuable Peach, we have given it a thorough trial for seven years, and it has come up to our most sanguine expectations. Its period of ripening commences just

at the close of the Elberta season. The fruit is a perfect freestone; large to very large, oblong, with sharp apex and shallow suture; color orange-yellow, washed red and mottled deep carmine, with a very dark carmine cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, highly flavored and of the best quality. This Peach is evidently a cross between Smock and Chinese Cling. It stands shipping well and promises to be a most popular variety. Make your reservations now.

CARSON. (Originated in Hancock County, Georgia.) Above medium; very pale yellowish green, totally overspread with light carmine, with deep carmine cheek; flesh white, very juicy, vinous, red near the stone. A sure and heavy bearer, and a desirable variety. Ripens last of July. Cling.

KENT. A most desirable new variety which originated at Augusta, Ga. Fruit of large size, slightly depressed at apex; skin greenish yellow, tinted carmine at apex and on cheek; flesh yellow, buttery and of exquisite flavor; skin very tough but peels readily. Fine for canning and also an excellent shipper. After fruiting this variety for several years in many localities we recommend it unhesitatingly. Cling. Ripens August 1 to 15.

WALLER. Yellow freestone, originating with Waller Bros., near Sparta, Ga. Matured (1908) one week later than Elberta. Evidently of Crawford type. A large Peach, but not averaging quite the size of Elberta. Very heavy bearer—fourteen six-basket carriers gathered from one four-year-old top-worked tree in July, 1908. Flesh yellow; stringy; quality good. Shows deep red color over more than half the surface of the Peach.

PEARS

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

This list of select varieties has been reduced to such as have been thoroughly tested and have proven valuable throughout the largest sections of the South. We grow Standard Pears principally, but can furnish Dwarf trees of a few varieties. See page 12.

PRICES OF TREES	EACH	10	100
Standard, 2 year, 5 feet and up, well branched	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
Standard, 1 year, 4 feet and up, whips or partly branched, or 2-year medium	25	2 00	17 50

Distance for planting: Standard trees 20 to 25 feet; Dwarf trees 15 to 20 feet apart each way

Oriental Pears

This type is peculiarly adapted to the South

- Garber.** Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.
- Hawaii, or Sandwich Island.** Medium; round, Bergamotte-shaped. Very prolific; foliage luxuriant, fine grower. Valuable for cooking and canning. October to December.
- Japan Golden Russet.** Large, almost globular; entirely covered with russet; firm, juicy; excellent for canning and preserving. A strong, vigorous grower.
- Kieffer.** Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. If the fruit is allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, it is a very attractive Pear.
- Le Conte (Chinese Pear).** Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.
- Mikado.** Large; yellow; flesh brittle. A vigorous grower. Good for cooking and preserving. End of August.
- Smith's.** Almost identical with Le Conte in size, shape and quality, but a few days earlier.

European Pears

SUMMER

- Alamo.** Origin, Texas. Large; yellow, with bronze cheek. Tree a vigorous grower; bears young.
- Bartlett.** Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. Ripens end of July, and during August.
- Belle Lucrative (Seigneur d'Esperen; Fondante d'Automne).** Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS (*Diospyros Kakī*)

The Japanese Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt, and it does especially well in the Coast Region. It is a vigorous grower and an early and most prolific bearer; in fact, bears too profusely, and, therefore, the fruit should be properly thinned. This fruit is coming to the front for market purposes, and, where known, commands good prices, as it usually comes on the market in the fall and early winter. For shipment the fruit should be packed in flat boxes with divisions, and each specimen wrapped in paper. Some varieties have dark flesh, which are edible while the fruit is still hard; whereas, the light-flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened.

The quality of the Persimmon becomes greatly improved after being house-ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half-grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the tree in this section until just before frost is expected, or, in the case of the early-ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until January or February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years, and then again in other years they will contain more or less seed. Furthermore, both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

PRICES OF TREES

	EACH	10	100
Budded and grafted, heavy, 5 to 7 feet, 5/8- to 3/4-inch caliper	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
Budded and grafted, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	17 50

- Among (Yemon).** Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; 2 1/2 to 3 inches in diameter; average weight, six ounces; flesh red, very sweet, and sometimes edible while still solid.
- Goshio.** Very large, round, somewhat flattened. 3 to 3 1/2 inches in diameter. Average specimen ten ounces, and sometimes yields specimens sixteen ounces in weight. Keeps late; flesh red; tree erect grower.
- Hachiya (Beehive in Japan; synonyms: Costata, Imperial, Yomato, etc.).** Oblong, with a blunt apex, slightly ribbed, 2 1/2 by 3 inches; average weight, five ounces; flesh deep orange-red; astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft. Should be house-ripened and can be kept until March. Tree of vigorous and tall growth,

PEARS, continued

- Beurre Giffard.** Medium size; juicy. Tree a straggling grower. Ripens middle of June.
- Clapp's Favorite.** Resembles Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Fine flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.
- Doyenne d'Ete.** Small; melting; very good. Tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.
- Flemish Beauty.** Large; melting; sweet; handsome. August.
- Koonce.** Medium to large; very handsome; juicy, sweet, very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.
- Philadelphia.** Large; melting; very good. July 15.
- Seckel.** Of exquisite flavor, perhaps the standard of quality in Pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. August.
- Wildier.** Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek; melting, sweet and very good. Beginning of June. Of vigorous and symmetrical growth. A valuable early market fruit.

AUTUMN AND WINTER

- Beurre d'Anjou.** Large; juicy, melting. A fine tree, and regular bearer. September.
- Beurre Diel.** Large; buttery, rich; vigorous grower. September.
- Beurre Langelier.** Medium; juicy, vinous, good. October and November.
- Beurre Superfin.** Large; melting, subacid. Fine tree and regular bearer. August.
- Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Large; melting, juicy and well-flavored. Vigorous grower and reliable bearer. August 15.
- Lawrence.** Very large; melting, rich. Tree a remarkably fine grower. September and October.
- Sheldon.** Large, round; russety; first quality. Last of August.

Dwarf Pears

PRICES OF TREES

	EACH	10	100
2 year, 3 to 4 feet, branched	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
1 year	25	2 00	17 50

Bartlett, Beurre Superfin, Beurre d'Anjou, Duchesse.
For descriptions, see Standard Varieties.

- Hiyakume (100 "Momee," a unit of Japanese weight equaling four-fifths of a pound).** This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and, as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and five ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.
- Miyo-tan (Mazeli).** Round, or slightly oblong, 2 1/2 inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish brown, but specimens of half-brown and half-red flesh are often produced on the same tree; keeps late. Brown specimens are edible while solid.



Japan Persimmons

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, continued

Okame (Mikado). Large, roundish oblate, sometimes with quarter marks, point not depressed; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine; flesh brownish red; good quality. Edible while solid.

Tsuru-no-ko (Stork Egg; Mino Kaki). Large, oblong, 2½ by 3½ inches; weight four to five ounces, sometimes ten ounces; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good;

keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny, tree compact, of vigorous growth.

Zengi, or **Zingi** (Name of Japanese Village). Small, 1¾ to 2 inches in diameter, weight three to four ounces. Flesh dark brown, with dark spots. Very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September, while still solid. Tree is a strong, healthy grower, producing fruit very freely.

PLUMS

PRICE OF TREES	EACH	10	100
5 to 7 feet, extra heavy	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 feet	25	2 00	17 50

Distance for planting, 15 to 25 feet apart, each way

Chickasaw Plums, Improved Type

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta from seed collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet, good. Matures August and September. The best late Plum for this locality.

European Plums

The following varieties of Plums thrive best in the Piedmont sections:

Clyman. Seedling from California. Large; reddish purple; flesh firm; freestone; vigorous and a good bearer.

Imperial Gage. Large; oval; golden green; juicy, rich, first quality.

Shropshire Damson. Of medium size; dark purple. Good for preserving. Very productive.

Japanese Plums

Prunus triflora of botanists. *Prunus Japonica* of pomologists

Abundance, or **Yellow-fleshed Botan**. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy,

subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. We also have this variety under several names as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for northern and middle states. Carries well to distant markets. After fruiting this variety extensively for many years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced, and the quality is inferior.

America. (Originated by Luther Burbank.) Fruit very large, glossy, coral-red. Flesh light yellow; best quality. Very hardy and a valuable sort. Ripens last of June.

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

Chabot. Two to 2½ inches long, by 2 inches broad; yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality, very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. Identical with Bailey of several growers.

JAPANESE PLUMS, continued

- Chalco.** (Originated by Burbank in 1898.) A cross between *Prunus Simoni* and Japan. Fruit large, flat, deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant; almost stemless; ripens well when picked green; excellent keeper. Ripens middle of July.
- Gonzales.** Very large; meaty; brilliant red color; moderate grower. A favorite Texas variety.
- Georgeson.** Round, clear gold or yellow; flesh firm and of good flavor. June 15 to July 10.
- Ogon** (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum). Medium to large, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; freestone. June 1 to 15. Tree of vigorous growth. A good cooking fruit.
- Red Nagate, or Red June, or Long Fruit.** 1 1/4 by 1 1/2 inches, pointed; skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity, 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.
- Satsuma, or Blood Plum** (Yonemomo). Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp points; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood-color, well-flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section, and adapted to the middle and northern states.

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

New Plums

BURBANK'S LATEST CREATIONS

Strong, 1-year trees, 50 cts. each

- Formosa.** The tree is a very vigorous, upright grower. The fruit, which is of the largest size, is heart-shaped and of a light cherry-red color. Flesh pale yellow, unusually firm, sweet, rich, and of a delightful flavor. July.
- Gaviota.** Very deep, reddish purple; flesh yellow, sweet; pit very small. This beautiful Plum ripens two weeks later than Formosa.
- Rutland Plumcot.** A cross between a Plum and an apricot. The tree grows very much like a willow, with long, pendulous branches. Fruit is large, with a deep purple, velvety skin; flesh red, with subacid flavor. Excellent for cooking, jellies and jams.
- Santa Rosa.** This is an early variety, ripening about the middle of June. Fruit very large, deep, purplish crimson, with a glaucous bloom. The flesh near the skin is purple, shaded with rosy scarlet and pale amber near the stone, which is very small. It possesses a refreshing acidity and delightful aroma. A good grower, good bearer, fine shipper and good keeper.

QUINCES

These succeed best in strong, clay soils, in special localities, and in the Piedmont section. They can be grown in bush form. Being somewhat subject to leaf-blight, the trees should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture before the buds swell, repeating the spraying throughout the summer at intervals, as necessary. However, in some situations, Quinces seem to be free of blight.

PRICES, except where noted.

	EACH	10	100
Strong, 3-year, grafted, 4 to 5 feet, branched	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
Strong, 2-year, grafted, 3 to 4 feet, branched	40	3 00	25 00

- Angers.** A productive old variety. Fruit rather acid.
- | | EACH | 10 | 100 |
|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3-year trees | \$0 25 | \$2 00 | \$15 00 |
- Apple, or Orange.** Large; round. Excellent late variety; bears abundantly.
- Chinese.** A most extraordinary fruit. Oblong and of immense size, often weighing from 2 to 2 1/2 pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms very early in spring, but withal seldom fails to produce a crop.

- Fruit rather coarse in texture, but makes an excellent jelly.
- | | EACH | 10 |
|---|--------|--------|
| 4-yrs., 5 to 7 ft., extra fine, branched .. | \$0 60 | \$5 00 |
| 3-yrs., 4 to 5 ft., heavy | 40 | 3 00 |
- Meeche's Prolific.** Larger than Apple Quince. Ripens early.
- Rea's (Rea's Mammoth).** A very large and fine variety of the Apple Quince. A thrifty grower, and productive. By some considered the best of all Quinces.



Spanish Chestnut Tree (see page 15)

Nut-Bearing Trees

ALMONDS

Almonds are unreliable in most of the middle sections of the South, as they bloom early and the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts, but in some sections they have been grown quite successfully.

	EACH	10
1-year trees, 5 to 7 feet, heavy	\$0 50	\$4 00
1-year trees, 4 to 5 feet	30	2 50

- I. X. L.** A desirable California variety. Sturdy, upright grower; nut large; soft shell; heavy bearer.
- Nonpareil.** (Also called Extra.) Tree of pendulous growth; a heavy and regular bearer. Shell thin; considered one of the best.
- Princess, and Sultana.** Both are prolific and soft-shelled varieties, and are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe for commercial purposes.
- Texas Prolific.** Kernel of medium size, very plump, soft shell. A good bearer.

Making a Rose Garden. By Henry H. Saylor. Contains information from preparation of soil to cutting the flowers. Price, 55 cents, postpaid.

CHESTNUTS

Large Spanish Chestnuts. Large nuts; not so sweet as American, but command a ready sale. Does well in this locality. Bears early and freely.

6 to 7 ft., extra heavy, well branched, 1 1/4 to 2 in. cal.	EACH \$1 25	10 \$10 00	100
5 to 6 ft., extra heavy, well branched, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	1 00	8 00	\$75 00
4 to 5 ft., very heavy, well branched, 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal.	75	6 00	50 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched.	50	4 00	27 50
2 to 3 ft., branched, stocky.	25	2 00	15 00

FILBERTS

European White. Will grow in almost any soil, and requires but little space. Nut oblong, very sweet. Sued to the Piedmont section.

6 yrs., 5 to 7 ft., very heavy bushes.	EACH \$1 00	10 \$7 50
5 yrs., 4 to 5 ft., heavy bushes.	50	4 00
4 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., heavy, branched.	35	3 00

WALNUTS

The best soil is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony. Never plant in pipe-clay or undrained soil.

Black Walnut. Our native variety.

2 to 3 ft., stocky.	EACH \$0 30	10 \$2 50
18 to 24 in.	25	2 00

JAPANESE WALNUTS

The Japan Walnut succeeds from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the southern states. The tree is very handsome, has a large, spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The nuts are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet. We offer two varieties.

3 to 4 ft., stocky.	EACH \$0 50	10 \$4 00	100 \$30 00
2 to 3 ft., stocky.	35	3 00	20 00
18 to 24 inches, stocky.	25	2 00	15 00

Juglans cordiformis. Nut broad, pointed, flattened; medium sized, somewhat resembling the shellbark hickory. If cracked longitudinally, the kernel can be removed entire.

Juglans Sieboldiana. Shaped like the butternut. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut. A handsome tree; perfectly hardy in all parts of the country.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

(Thin-shelled, or Madeira Nuts)

Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality and keep sweet a long time.

4 to 5 ft., very heavy.	EACH \$0 75	10 \$6 00	100 \$50 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy.	50	4 00	35 00
2 to 3 ft., heavy.	35	3 00	25 00
18 to 24 in.	25	2 00	15 00

PECANS

All of our Pecans are budded or grafted on two- and three-year, thrifty seedlings, and are, therefore, very heavy and stocky. We offer a splendid stock of the following well-known varieties.

PRICES OF TREES

5 to 7 feet, extra fine.	EACH \$2 00	10	100
4 to 5 feet, very heavy.	1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
3 to 4 feet, very heavy.	1 25	10 00	90 00
2 to 3 feet, heavy.	1 00	8 00	75 00
1 to 2 feet, stocky.	75	6 00	50 00

Frotscher's Egg Shell. Very large; nuts averaging 45 to 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entire from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown.

Jerome. Our stock is grown from the parent tree, which originated in Louisiana. This is a seedling of Pride of the Coast, but far superior to the parent. The tree is very healthy and vigorous; nuts very large, shell about the same thickness as Pride of the Coast. Good-growing quality and well filled. Runs

Where soil and climatic conditions are proper, it has been practically demonstrated that Pecan-growing is a paying investment; but only grafted or budded trees, of well-known and meritorious varieties, should be planted, and these varieties should have the following qualifications: Large size, good flavor, thin shell, easy-cracking quality, and freedom from disease; furthermore, the purchaser should know that the trees are propagated from grafts or buds taken from good, bearing trees.

It is a well-established fact that some varieties of Pecans, the same as with other fruits, are adapted to certain localities, whereas the same varieties are not so good in other locations. It is not yet known which variety is adapted to the greatest number of localities. There are scores of varieties now cultivated and new sorts being advertised every year, but a half-dozen of the best tested and well-known sorts would be amply sufficient for any commercial grower.

Pecans should be planted from 35 to 50 feet apart, according to the soil. The Pecan will adapt itself to a great variety of soils—the rich, alluvial soil of the river bottoms, the high rolling lands, and the sandy pine levels; but never set a Pecan in pipe-clay land or that which is not well drained, for if the land sours the trees will be killed or so badly injured that they will never give satisfactory results.

Some varieties of Pecans are hardy as far north as Iowa. Its natural distribution includes fifteen degrees of latitude. The trees can be safely transplanted as soon as they are thoroughly matured in the fall, and the transplanting can be safely done until March. It is a mistake to think that Pecans do not need cultivation. They must be cultivated and fertilized if you desire to get returns from the trees. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, peas, potatoes or vegetables. Stable manure, bone meal or high-grade commercial fertilizer are excellent fertilizers for Pecans.

As to the commercial value of nuts, this varies according to size and demand. Nuts running 30 to 50 to the pound wholesale from 30 to 60 cents per pound. The largest sizes bring fancy prices.

Pecans are long-lived. Budded and grafted trees, if well cared for, will bear at five years of age, but you cannot expect paying results before the trees are from seven to eight years of age. A ten-year tree should produce from fifteen to fifty pounds of nuts. If insects or fungous diseases affect the Pecan, see page 4.



No. 1, Stuart. No. 2, Frotscher. No. 3, Jerome. No. 4, Van Deman

Directions for Handling and Transplanting Pecans

Take great care in preventing the roots of the trees from becoming dry by being exposed to the weather. Keep the roots moist and covered at all times. When taking the trees to the field for setting, they must be carefully covered with moss, wet sacks or something else to protect them from drying out. This is important. Only one tree should be removed at a time and this set at once in the hole previously dug. This hole must be at least 2 feet wide and of proper depth. Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the taproot, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive more food, and, at the same time, affords it a firmer hold upon the land. Use a sharp knife for this; do not use an axe or hatchet. Place the tree in the hole about 2 inches deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row; fill the hole about half-full with well-pulverized topsoil in which there is a proper proportion of well-rotted stable manure. If this is not available, use the proper amount of high-grade fertilizer. This must also be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Pack the earth well about the roots of the tree—the firmer the better. Fill up the hole and pack the dirt well, but leave at least 2 inches of loose soil on top. If the soil is very dry, some water should be poured about the tree when the hole is partly filled. When the trees are more than 3 or 4 feet in height, the top should be cut back to within 3 feet of the ground. Do this after the tree is planted. Be careful not to break the eyes off the tree in handling. Keep them well cultivated and properly pruned.

Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but it must be well drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventive for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 feet apart and the plants from 3 to 4 feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways set the plants in checks 6 to 7 feet each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past, remove the old canes; these should be burned at once. The young canes should be clipped off when they reach the height of about 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together;

Eldorado Blackberries, continued

very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort.
10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$2 for 50,
\$3 per 100, \$22.50 per 1,000.

Erie. Very productive and early. Fruit large, round, good quality. One of the most popular sorts. Early.
10 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, \$1.50 for 50,
\$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Iceberg. This remarkable Blackberry is one of Luther Burbank's productions. It succeeds admirably in this climate. The fruit is transparent white. The seeds, which are usually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The fruit is borne in large clusters. The berries are of large size and good quality. The plant is an enormous bearer, and the fruit lasts through a long period. A desirable variety.
15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$3.50 for 50, \$6 per 100.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer; very hardy.
10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$2 for 50,
\$3 per 100, \$22.50 per 1,000.

Rathbun. A strong and compact grower; heavy bearer. Fruit sweet and of high flavor. Seed small. A fine shipping sort.
10 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, \$1.50 for 50,
\$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

DEWBERRIES

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece, 18 inches long, nailed to each stake, 2½ to 3 feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one of the end stakes and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the other end of the row. The wires are now raised, and caught in the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row.

All Dewberries should be mulched, to keep the berries from the ground.

Austin's Improved. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, and is eight to ten days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower, and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust.

10 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, \$1.50 for 50,
\$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing Blackberries. In size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Hardy and very productive, with large, showy flowers. Fruit sweet and luscious; early.

10 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, \$1.50 for 50,
\$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

RASPBERRIES

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—The same as for Blackberries and Dewberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist, well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red, and the heavy loams for the blackcaps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone, or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best, and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. To get the best results and keep the plants in vigorous condition, they must be mulched heavily with straw or leaves.

Strong plants, each	\$0 10
10 strong plants for	50
50 strong plants for	1 50
100 strong plants for	2 00
1,000 strong plants for	15 00

Columbia. Fruit resembles Shaffers; very large; purplish; vigorous and productive.

Cuthbert. The best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit large; red; of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May, and continues for several weeks.

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

Gregg. Blackcap. Very productive; large size; firm; black.

GRAPES, Native Varieties

None but varieties that have stood severe tests are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of several additional varieties. We have a large stock of extra-strong one- and two-year-old vines.

PRICES OF ASSORTMENT, OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES

10 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use	\$1 00
100 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use	8 00

Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upward

FOR PURCHASER'S SELECTION. Not less than five vines of one variety will be charged at the rate for 10; not less than 40 vines of one variety will be charged at the rate for 100

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Large; dark red.
10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Amber. Pale amber; long bunches; berry medium, sweet, fine flavor.
15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Berckmans. Cross of Clinton and Delaware. Bunch larger than Delaware, but not so compact; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Matures middle to end of July.
15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Brighton. Bunch medium; berry large, reddish; skin thin; quality best. An excellent early table or market Grape. Vigorous.
15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Catawba. Bunch and berry large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor.
10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation.
10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berry medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular Grape grown; unsurpassed for table and for white wine.
15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Diana. Bunch large, compact; berry large, reddish lilac; sweet; very productive. Ripens about August 15 to 25.
15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable Grapes of the mountain regions.
10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Ives. Bunch very large; berry large; blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Very hardy and popular as a wine Grape.
10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Lindley. Bunch medium, loose; berry medium to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet, rich aromatic flavor. Midseason.
15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Lotie. Sweet, very pulpy; skin tough; quality fair, but a very hardy and valuable variety.
15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3). Bunch medium, rather loose; berry medium, brownish red, tender and sweet.
15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

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

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Very early, desirable market sort.
15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.
10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). A strong, vigorous grower; berries large, color of Catawba; thin skin; sweet and sprightly.
15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Worden. Resembles Concord, but is a few days earlier and generally regarded as a better Grape.
15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$6 per 100.

Bullace, or Muscadine Grapes

(*Vitis rotundifolia*, or *Vulpina*)

This type is purely southern, and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all disease. The fruit never decays before maturity. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row, trained on an arbor or trellis.

Strong, 2-year, transplanted vines, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

Flowers. Bunches have from fifteen to twenty-five berries; black, and of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

BULLACE, or MUSCADINE GRAPES, continued

Scuppernong. Berries large; seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific. Popular wine Grape; wine, when properly prepared, resembles Muscatel.

Thomas. Bunches from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of the type. Very little musky aroma. Makes a superior wine Grape. Matures middle to end of August.

Miscellaneous Fruits

CITRANGE

The Citranges are the products produced by Mr. Weber of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. They are crosses of the *Citrus trifoliata*, and the best commercial varieties of oranges in cultivation. These crosses have made it possible to produce fairly palatable oranges in sections of the country where the mercury goes to zero. We have tested these Citranges for a number of years. It is seldom that the foliage is injured by cold. The leaves are trifoliate, but of large size, thus showing the blood of the *Citrus trifoliata* and orange.

We offer strong grafted plants of **Morton, Rusk, Rustic and Willet.**

	EACH	10	100
5 to 6 ft., very heavy, bushy, bearing size . . .	\$5	00	
4 to 5 ft., heavy, well branched, bearing size . .	3	00	
3 to 4 ft., well branched, bearing size	2	00	
18 to 24 in.	1	00	
12 to 15 in.	50		

ELÆAGNUS (Japan Oleaster)

Elæagnus edulis (Longipes). Gumi fruit of the Japanese. A low-growing ornamental shrub, which produces in early May enormous quantities of fruit, which is one-third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This fruit will make an excellent jelly or marmalade; the flavor is sharp, pungent, and rather agreeable. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flowers April 1. Plants perfectly hardy.

	EACH	10	100
Strong, bushy, field-grown, bearing size, 5 to 6 ft.	\$1	25	\$10
Strong, field-grown, bearing size, 4 to 5 ft.	1	00	8
Strong, field-grown, very bushy, bearing size, 3 to 4 ft.	75	6	00
Strong, well-branched, 12 to 18 in.	25	2	00

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

	EACH	10	100
Strong, 12 to 15 in., from pots.	\$0	50	\$4

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA

(Loquat; Japan Medlar; Biwa of the Japanese)

Trees of medium height, with long, glossy evergreen leaves; flowers white, in spikes, produced in early winter. The fruit, which is borne in clusters, matures from the end of February to April. Owing to its early season of blooming, fruit is seldom perfected north of Charleston, but otherwise the tree is perfectly hardy, and is extremely ornamental. This plant is well adapted to the southern coast belt. Fruit the size of a Wild Goose Plum, round or oblong, bright yellow, subacid and refreshing.

	EACH	10	100
3-year, from 3-in pots.	\$0	35	\$3
2-year, from pots.	25	2	00

MULBERRIES

PRICES, except where noted	EACH	10	100
7 to 9 feet, heavy	\$0	35	\$3
5 to 7 feet	25	2	00

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

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

Stubbs. Discovered in Laurens County, Georgia. Produces an enormous quantity of fruit of large size, 1¼ to 1¾ inches in length, of excellent quality. Bears for about two months. Extremely scarce.

	EACH	10	100
Strong 2-year, budded, well branched.	\$0	35	\$3
Strong 1-year, budded.	25	2	00

OLIVE

Picholine. A variety much esteemed for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus bearing a crop annually. Makes excellent oil, and stands with the best for pickling. Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

Pot-grown plants:	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., branched.	\$0	35	\$3
15 to 18 in.	25	2	00

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate is hardy in the Gulf States and central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The plants will frequently attain a height of upward of 20 feet. It is of good form and foliage; bright scarlet flowers make it a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. The demand for the fruit is increasing in eastern markets and the Pomegranate is being grown in some sections on an extensive scale. The fruit carries well to distant markets.

PRICES	EACH	10	100
30 to 36 in., very bushy	\$0	50	\$4
24 to 30 in., well branched.	25	2	00

Paper-Shell. A new variety from California. Extra-fine quality. Will bear first year after transplanting. Skin very thin, hence the name Paper-Shell.

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

Subacid. Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, subacid.

Sweet. Fruit very large; brilliantly colored.

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

There is scarcely a home in the country, suburbs or town, that cannot be improved in beauty and enhanced in value by the judicious treatment of the grounds, be they large or small; and for this purpose no plants lend themselves more readily than the hardy flowering shrubs. What is more effective than shrubbery massed to bring out some feature of the lawn, to hide some unsightly object, or to break the outlines of foundation walls?

Along the drive, the walk, or the edge of the lawn, borders of shrubs may be planted that will give a succession of bloom from early spring until frosts come. Even after the leaves have dropped, the brilliant berries of some varieties add color to the winter picture. Frequently one finds a spot that suggests the use of an individual specimen—in such case a variety should be selected that will develop symmetrically.

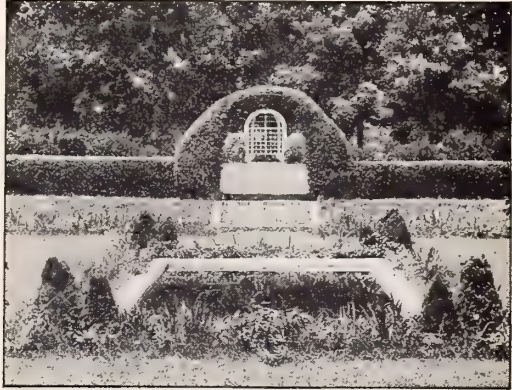
The demand for our shrubs has increased so rapidly from year to year that we have found it necessary to increase our plantings each season; again this year we have increased the acreage and are prepared to furnish the most desirable varieties in large quantities. We grow the sorts that have proved their adaptability to the South, as well as many of the hardy kinds suited to the northern sections of the country.

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous fruit trees on page 3 apply to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly impress the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequent stirring, after being planted.

A few hints upon planting and pruning deciduous shrubs may aid many persons in handling these with judgment and care, and increase the vigor of their growth. Nearly all deciduous shrubs which have grown in open ground should have their tops and branches cut back one-third or one-half, as seems necessary. Cut back the most vigorous growing sorts more than those that are of more dwarf habit. All shrubs that flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, or after the crop of flowers is over. To this class belong the following:

Altheas, *Pyrus Japonica*, *Deutzia*, *Philadelphus*, *Spirea*, etc. The old wood may be shortened-in, in order to promote the young growth, which is to produce flowers the following year. But some varieties, like *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*, which produce flowers upon the young wood, should be pruned during winter.

We will supply 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, standard size, our selection, for.....\$1 50
 Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, standard size, our selection, for.....10 00
 Or 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, extra heavy, our selection, for.....2 00
 Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, extra heavy, our selection, for.....15 00



Formal garden designed by our Landscape Department

Althæa frutescens

Hibiscus Syriacus; Rose of Sharon

The flowers are produced from May until August. When planted in masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. The varieties we offer are nearly all of dwarf growth and are far superior to the old sorts.

Prices, except where noted: EACH 10 100

Extra-strong, bushy, grafted,
 5 to 6 feet\$0 75 \$6 00

Well branched, grafted, 3 to
 5 ft. (according to variety). 40 3 00 \$25 00

Strong, grafted, branched,
 2 to 3 feet 25 2 00 15 00

Althæa amplissima. Double; deep purple-pink,
 with carmine center; tall grower.

- A. cœlestis.** Single; deep violet-blue, with darker center. A magnificent and distinct variety. Early and continuous bloomer. Dwarf. One of the best.
 Well branched, grafted, 2 to EACH 10 100
 3 ft.\$0 40 \$3 00 \$25 00
 18 to 24 in., branched..... 25 2 00 15 00
- A. Jeanne d'Arc.** The best double, pure white Althea yet introduced. A tall grower.
- A. Meehanii** (Variegated-leaved Althea). Robust habit, compact and somewhat dwarf. Leaves variegated; creamy white with irregular margins and green

Althæa Meehanii, continued
 centers; never sunscalds. Flowers single, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, of a satiny lavender sheen, and purple blotched at the base of each of the five petals; blooms from June until autumn. This variety must not be confused with *Althæa Buistii*, or *A. variegata*, whose double, wine-colored flowers never open and remain unsightly.

EACH 10 100
 Very bushy, grafted, 2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00
 18 to 24 in., bushy..... 40 3 00 20 00
 12 to 18 in., branched..... 25 2 00 15 00

- A. purpurea semi-plena.** Originated by us. Flowers large, semi-double, violet-purple. Free bloomer. Tall.
- A. rosea flore pleno.** Originated by us. Double; pink; fine form; medium grower.
- A. rubra pleno.** Double; rosy red, with crimson center; medium grower; very fine.
- A. totus albus.** Single; pure white; profuse bloomer.
 2 to 3 ft., grafted, well EACH 10 100
 branched.....\$0 40 \$3 00 \$25 00
 18 to 24 in., grafted, branched 25 2 00 15 00
- A. violacea semi-plena.** Semi-double; deep purple-magenta, with crimson center; tall grower.
- A. Violet Claire.** Semi-double; pale violet-blue, with crimson center; medium grower.

ALMOND, DOUBLE-FLOWERING. See *Prunus*

Amorpha. False, or Bastard Indigo

Amorpha fruticosa. A strong-growing ornamental shrub of spreading habit, with fine foliage and finger-like spikes of indigo-colored flowers; three or more spikes in a cluster. Blooms in May. Very desirable.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft., very heavy.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
4 to 6 ft., very heavy.....	35	3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft., branched.....	25	2 00	17 50

Azalea

Azalea calendulacea (A. lutea). Great Flame Azalea. Very showy. About the middle of April this plant is covered with a mass of bloom. There are many shades of yellow, orange, buff and crimson. The plant remains in bloom for several weeks. It is unquestionably one of the most brilliant spring-flowering shrubs. Attains a height of 6 to 8 ft.

	EACH	10
2 to 3 ft., strong clumps.....	\$1 75	\$15 00
18 to 24 in., well branched.....	75	6 00
12 to 18 in., strong.....	50	4 00

Berberis. Barberry

Berberis purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). A form of the European Barberry, but with bright purple foliage. A most conspicuous plant; very effective when properly planted with other shrubs. Attains a height of 5 to 6 feet.

	EACH	10	100
24 to 30 in., bushy.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
18 to 24 in., well branched...	25	2 00	15 00

B. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry). A dwarf and graceful shrub from Japan. Leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to beautiful shades of orange, scarlet and crimson; berries red, produced in great profusion and lasting throughout the winter. Makes a beautiful hedge.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., well branched...	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00
12 to 18 in., well branched...	25	2 00	15 00

Buddleia

Buddleia variabilis Veitchiana (Veitch's Buddleia). A beautiful new shrub with very dark green leaves, usually attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Flowers violet-purple, with orange throat, borne in arching



Citrus trifoliata

Buddleia variabilis Veitchiana, continued

racemes 6 to 10 inches long. Blooms almost the entire summer; very fragrant. A most desirable acquisition. Strong, well branched, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Callicarpa. French Mulberry

	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft., heavy, well branched.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	25	2 00

Callicarpa Americana (French Mulberry). With purple berries, produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

C. Americana alba. A form of the French Mulberry, with white berries. A very distinct and rare plant, introduced by us. In late fall and early winter, the plant is covered with a mass of snow-white berries. It is a very conspicuous object.

Calycanthus. Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus (Sweet, or Strawberry Shrub). Our native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored; very fragrant.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	25	2 00	\$15 00

C. glaucus (Carolina Allspice, or Sweet Shrub). A more vigorous grower and profuse bloomer than *C. floridus*. The very fragrant chocolate-colored flowers are also larger. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet.

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Calycanthus præcox (Chimonanthus fragrans). Oriental Sweet-Shrub. A Japanese shrub, producing exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers in January and lasting about four weeks.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., very bushy.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	
3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....	75	5 00	
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	50	3 00	\$25 00
18 to 24 in., branched.....	25	2 00	15 00

Caryopteris

Caryopteris Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea, or Chinese Beardwort). A free-blooming shrub; lavender-blue flowers produced in summer and early autumn in great profusion. Effective for massing.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., strong, field-grown plants.	\$0 25	\$2 00

Cassia

Cassia macrantha. Hardy perennial of shrub-like growth, 3 to 4 feet high; beautiful, light green pinnate foliage; panicles of pea-shaped yellow blossoms. Begins to bloom in July, and continues until frost.

Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Ceanothus. New Jersey Tea

A very desirable flowering shrub, well adapted for rockeries and massing. Succeeds in any well-drained soil. Commences to bloom April 15 and lasts for a long time. Height 4 to 6 feet.

	EACH	10
3-year, strong.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

Ceanothus, Gloire de Versailles. A very handsome variety. Flowers light blue in large, showy panicles. An exquisite plant. Blooms in April.

C. intermedius. Panicles smaller than those of Marie Simon. Flowers lavender. Blooms late.

C. Marie Simon. A beautiful variety with flesh-colored flowers. Blooms in April.

Cercis. Judas Tree

Cercis Japonica (C. Chinensis; Japan Judas Tree). Leaves heart-shaped, deep, shining green, assuming a yellow color in autumn. Rosy pink flowers, with a purple cast. March.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., very heavy.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	
3 to 4 ft., very heavy.....	75	6 50	\$50 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	50	4 00	30 00

Chilopsis

Chilopsis linearis (Flowering Willow). A tall-growing shrub from southwest Texas. Leaves linear; flowers lilac; very showy, in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube, divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Blooms almost continually from spring until frost.

	EACH	10	100
4 years, very bushy.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
3 years, very heavy.....	50	4 00	
2 years, heavy.....	25	2 00	

Chionanthus

Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe). A very ornamental native shrub. White, fringe-like fragrant flowers in early April.

	EACH	10	100
Large bushes, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
18 to 24 in., bushy.....	25	2 00	

Citrus

Citrus trifoliata (Hardy Orange). As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant attains a height of 10 to 15 feet and is very bushy and thorny; foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but is not an evergreen here; however, the vivid green wood gives it an evergreen appearance during winter. In early March the plant is covered with a mass of large, single white flowers, and a second and third crop of blooms, of smaller size, are produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes this plant a showy garden feature. It is also an excellent hedge plant.

	EACH	10	100
Extra-strong, well branched, 3 to 4 ft., 3 years.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

For smaller sizes, see under Hedge Plants, page 47.

Clethra

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush, or White Alder). A hardy, compact shrub, attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet. Leaves dark green; flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect racemes. One of our finest flowering shrubs. Blooms in May.

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
18 to 24 in., well branched.....	35	2 50	

Colutea

Colutea arborescens (Bladder Senna). A tall-growing shrub, sometimes attaining a height of 15 feet. Delicate dull green leaves; yellow, pea-shaped flowers, tinged with reddish brown, produced in great profusion in early summer. Flowers are followed by large, inflated seed pods; these are usually highly colored.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 7 ft., extra heavy.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
4 to 5 ft., very heavy.....	60	5 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft., very heavy.....	50	4 00	30 00

Corchorus. Kerria

Corchorus Japonicus fl. pl. (Globe Flower; Japanese Rose). This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about 5 feet.

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	

Cornus. Osier Dogwood

3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched..... \$0 35 \$3 00 \$20 00
 2 to 3 ft., well branched..... 25 2 00 15 00

Cornus sanguinea (European Red Osier). A shrub of spreading habit; branches purplish red; flowers greenish white, in dense panicles; berries black. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in April.

C. Sibirica (Red Siberian Osier). An upright shrub. Branches bright red; leaves dark green; flowers



Deutzia gracilis

Cornus Sibirica, continued

creamy white, in numerous small panicles; fruit light blue. Usually attains a height of 6 to 10 feet. A very conspicuous shrub in early spring.

CRAPE MYRTLE. See Lagerstroemia

Cydonia. Pyrus

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince, or Fire Bush). Flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades of red, salmon and pink. Have also a pure white variety.

	EACH	10	100
3 1/2 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	25	2 00	12 00

Deutzia

Prices, except where noted:

	EACH	10	100
4 years, extra heavy, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$30 00
3 years, very bushy, 4 to 5 ft.....	40	3 00	20 00
2 years, bushy, 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00

Deutzia crenata (Single White Deutzia). Flowers pure white, single, produced in great profusion in April. A tall grower.

D. crenata flore pleno alba (*D. candidissima*). Flowers pure white, double; produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall-growing variety.

D. crenata flore pleno rosea (Double Pink Deutzia). Same as *D. crenata flore pleno alba*, except that some of the outer petals are rosy purple. Very desirable.

D. gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped; quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot-plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., very bushy.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

D. gracilis rosea. Resembles *D. gracilis*, but flowers are light rose, in profuse clusters. A desirable plant.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., very bushy.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

DEUTZIA, continued

Deutzia Lemoinei. Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion on stout, upright branches; dwarf habit. Blooms early in April. A desirable acquisition.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., very bushy.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

D., Pride of Rochester. Double, white, back of petals pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April. Tall grower. One of the best.

DOGWOOD. See Cornus

Euonymus. Spindle Tree

Euonymus Bungeanus (Bunge's Spindle Tree). A tall Chinese shrub, 8 to 12 feet high; branches slender; leaves dark, shining green; red fruit, very showy; flowers yellowish.

	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft., heavy.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

Elæagnus. Oleaster

Elæagnus edulis (longipes). (Japan Oleaster.) A beautiful ornamental shrub. In early April, produces very fragrant, greenish yellow flowers, which are immediately followed by enormous quantities of bright red, edible fruit. A very useful as well as ornamental plant. For full description, see page 18.

	EACH	10
5 to 6 ft., strong, bushy, field grown, bearing size.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
4 to 5 ft., strong, bushy, field grown, bearing size.....	1 00	8 00
3 to 4 ft., strong, bushy, field grown, bearing size.....	75	6 00
12 to 18 in., strong, well branched ...	25	2 00



Deutzia Lemoinei

Exochorda. Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora (*Spiræa grandiflora*). A popular, large-growing shrub, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. A native of North China. Leaves bright green; large, pure white flowers produced in great profusion about the middle of March. When the blooms are fully expanded, a well-grown plant has the appearance of a snow bank. A clump or mass of these plants on the lawn makes a most conspicuous feature.

	EACH	10	100
5 to 6 ft., extra heavy.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$60 00
4 to 4½ ft., extra heavy.....	75	6 00	40 00
3 to 4 ft., very heavy.....	50	4 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft., heavy.....	35	3 00	20 00
18 to 24 in., well branched...	25	2 00	15 00

Forsythia. Golden Bell

Forsythia suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). A graceful variety with long, slender drooping branches. Leaves dark, shining green; flowers yellow, pro-

Forsythia suspensa, continued

duced in great profusion in early spring. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet.

	EACH	10	100
3 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., well branched	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
2 years, 2 to 3 ft., well branched	25	2 00	15 00

F. viridissima (Golden Bell). Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

	EACH	10	100
2 years, 2 to 3 ft., well branched.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

FRENCH MULBERRY. See Callicarpus

GLOBE FLOWER. See Corchorus

Halesia

Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell, or Snowdrop Tree). A fine, hardy, tall-growing shrub or small tree. It is covered with a mass of small, snow-white flowers about the middle of April before the foliage appears. One of our most attractive shrubs.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 25	\$2 00

HARDY ORANGE. See *Citrus trifoliata*

HIBISCUS, See *Althæa*

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*.

Hydrangea

When given a rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. Several varieties such as *Monstrosa*, *Otaksa* and *Rosea* vary in color from pale rose to blue. This variation is due to certain chemicals contained in the soil.

	EACH	10	100
Prices except where noted:			
3 years, heavy, well branched,			
24 to 30 in.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
2 years, strong, well branched,			
18 to 24 in.	35	3 00	25 00
Branched, 12 to 15 in.....	25	2 00	18 00

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba. A recent introduction of great value. Blooms very large, snowy white. A valuable acquisition, as it begins to bloom in April and lasts almost the entire summer. In form the panicles are similar to *H. hortensis*.

	EACH	10
Strong, 3-year.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Strong, 2-year.....	35	3 00

H. monstrosa. A very large-flowering variety; beautiful rose-color, shaded white; in some soils pale rose or blue. A very decided improvement on *Otaksa*.

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

H. paniculata grandiflora. Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads.

	EACH	10	100
4 years, 3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 years, 24 to 30 in., well branched.....	35	3 00	25 00
2 years, 18 to 24 in., well branched.....	25	2 00	18 00

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

H. rosea. Vigorous habit. Flower-heads shaped like those of *Thomas Hogg*; freely produced. Color bright, rosy pink.

H., Thomas Hogg. Best white-flowering variety of the *Hortensis* group. Flowers last several weeks. At first slightly tinted green, becoming pure white.



Hydrangea monstrosa (see page 22)

HYDRANGEAS, NEW SORTS

We offer a limited quantity of the following desirable new Hydrangeas.

- | | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 1-year, strong, field-grown plants..... | \$0 35 | \$3 00 |
- Avalanche.** New. Large corymbs of pure white flowers. A splendid improvement on all other white sorts.
- La Lorraine.** New. Very large flowers; pale rose turning to bright pink; sometimes blue.
- Souv. de Claire.** New. Somewhat similar to Otaksa, but with smaller heads of bloom, which are produced in great profusion. Bright pink.

HYDRANGEAS IN TUBS

We offer the following varieties: **Monstrosa, Otaksa, Rosea** and **Thos. Hogg**, which are well established in tubs. These plants are extra choice, and will make a handsome display.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--|
| | EACH | |
| Specimens, in 10-in. tubs..... | \$1 50 | |
| Specimens, in 12-in. tubs..... | 3 00 | |

HYDRANGEA, STANDARD, or TREE FORM

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. These plants have been trained to a single stem, and have large, bushy heads. Conspicuous as single specimens on the lawn.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 4 to 5 ft..... | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 75 | 6 00 |

Hypericum

Hypericum Moserianum (Golden St. John's Wort). A beautiful shrub attaining a height of 1 to 2 feet, almost an evergreen. Leaves dark green; flowers bright golden yellow, 2 inches in diameter. Very showy.

	EACH	10
2 years, 12 to 15 in., well branched....	\$0 25	\$2 00

Jasminum. Jasmine

Jasminum nudiflorum (Naked-flowered Jasmine). A graceful, hardy, drooping shrub, with dark green leaves. Bright yellow flowers produced in early January. Hardy at New York.

	EACH	10	100
3 years, very heavy.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$17 50
2 years, well branched.....	25	2 00	15 00

KERRIA. See Corchorus

Lagerstroemia

Lagerstroemia Indica (Crape Myrtle). A very popular and free-flowering shrub, or small tree, which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or a single specimen, makes a most striking effect. We offer three varieties: **White, Crimson and Pink.**

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| 30 to 36 in., well branched.... | \$0 50 | \$4 00 | \$30 00 |
| 18 to 24 in., strong..... | 25 | 2 00 | 17 50 |

LILAC. See Syringa



Hydrangea in tub

Lonicera. Bush, or Upright Honeysuckle

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are of easy cultivation.

	EACH	10	100
4 years, extra-bushy specimens	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 years, very bushy	35	3 00	20 00
2 years, strong, well branched	25	2 00	15 00

Lonicera Belgica (Belgian, Dutch, or Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle). Of semi-climbing habit, but can easily be grown in bush form. Pink flowers; very profuse bloomer in early spring. In late summer again produces flowers, which continue until frost. One of our finest shrubs.

L. Bella. Hybrid variety; abundance of pinkish white flowers in early spring, followed by yellow fruit.

L., Dr. Bertrance. A new variety producing an abundance of large pink flowers in early spring, which contrast beautifully with the bright green foliage. A most desirable variety.

L. fragrantissima (Fragrant Honeysuckle). Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time. Almost evergreen.

L. Morrowi (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

L. Ruprechtiana (Manchurian Honeysuckle). Flowers pure white. Blooms in March, and lasts six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.



Lagerstrœmia Inuica (see page 23)

Myrica

Myrica cerifera (Wax Myrtle). A native shrub found from New Jersey to Texas. Broad green leaves; berries bluish white with a waxy coating. A desirable shrub.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., bushy	\$0 50	\$4 00	
12 to 15 in., bushy	25	2 00	

MOCK ORANGE. See *Philadelphus*

Neviusia

Neviusia Alabamensis (Snow Wreath). A very rare and graceful shrub with slender spreading branches, producing in early spring a profusion of feathery white flowers.

	EACH	
2 to 3 ft., strong plants	\$0 50	

PEARL BUSH. See *Exochorda*

Philadelphus. Mock Orange

Vigorous-growing shrubs with large, handsome foliage and beautiful flowers, produced in great profusion in early spring. Should be in every collection.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft., heavy, well branched	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched	35	3 00	20 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched	25	2 00	15 00

Philadelphus coronarius (Garland, or Sweet Syringa). Flowers pure white, very sweet, produced in great profusion.

P. grandiflorus. A conspicuous variety, with very large white flowers.

P. laxus. Flowers very large, white, produced in clusters. A very fine and desirable late-blooming variety.

Prunus

Dwarf, Double-flowering Almond and Plum

Beautiful small shrubs, producing last of March to the middle of April, before the leaves appear, quantities of double flowers. Very desirable.

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

Prunus Sinensis alba plena (*Amygdalis pumila*). Dwarf Double White-flowering Almond.

P. Sinensis rubra plena (*Amygdalis pumila*). Dwarf Double Pink-flowering Almond.

P. triloba (Flowering Plum). A small shrub with downy, ovate leaves, sometimes three-lobed. Beautiful double pink flowers are produced in early spring in great profusion.

Punica. Pomegranate

Very valuable summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy South. Flowers are produced in great profusion very early in May, and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright, lustrous green. Very conspicuous and desirable.

	EACH	10	100
4 years, 5 to 6 ft., extra heavy, well branched	\$0 75	\$6 00	
3 years, 3 to 4 ft., very heavy, well branched	50	4 00	\$30 00
2 years, 2 to 3 ft., branched	25	2 00	15 00

Punica granatum alba. Double; white.

P. granatum rubra. Double; red; very showy.

P. granatum variegatum. Double; variegated.

PYRUS. See *Cydonia*

Rhodotypus

Rhodotypus kerrioides (White Kerria). A beautiful and distinct shrub from Japan, attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet. Leaves large; flowers white, an inch or more in diameter, appearing in late spring, followed by black berries, which are retained during the winter.

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft., very bushy	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00
18 to 24 in., branched	25	2 00	17 50

Rhus. Sumac

Rhus cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers, which appear the last of April and cover the entire plant during the summer. From a distance the plant appears like a cloud of smoke.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft., well branched	\$1 00	\$7 50	
5 to 6 ft., well branched	75	6 00	
4 to 5 ft., branched	50	4 00	
3 to 4 ft., branched	25	2 00	\$15 00

Robinia. Locust

Robinia hispida rosea (Rose, or Moss Locust, or Acacia). During April it is covered with clusters of rose-colored flowers, and is then one of the most attractive trees of dwarf growth.

	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft., very heavy	\$0 75	
3 to 4 ft., well branched	50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., branched	25	2 00

Rosmarinus. Rosemary

Rosmarinus officinalis. Very effective for a border, or for planting in clumps. Will be cut back to 6 inches to facilitate transplanting.

	EACH	10	
12 to 15 in., bushy.....	\$0 25		\$2 00

ROSE OF SHARON. See *Althæa frutex*

SILVER BELL, or SNOWDROP TREE. See *Halesia*

Spiræa

	EACH	10	100
Extra heavy, bushy	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 years, very heavy, well branched.....	35	3 00	20 00
2 years, heavy, well branched.	25	2 00	15 00

SPRING-BLOOMING SPIREAS

- Spiræa arguta** (Hybrid Snow Garland). Fine and showy. Leaves narrow, bright green, fading into yellow and salmon. Blooms in early spring. Height 3 to 5 ft.
- S. opulifolia aurea** (Golden-leaved Nine-bark). A strong-growing variety, with golden-tinted leaves and white flowers. Very conspicuous.
- S. prunifolia flore pleno** (Bridal Wreath). A beautiful early-blooming variety, with small, double white flowers. Commences to bloom early in March.
- S. Reevesiana** (Reeves' Single Spirea). Produces large clusters of single white flowers which cover the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer.
- S. Reevesiana flore pleno** (*S. Cantonensis flore pleno*). With large, round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks.
- S. Thunbergii** (Common Snow Garland). A beautiful dwarf variety, with many slender branches, forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Profuse bloomer. Desirable for a low hedge.
- S. Van Houttei** (Van Houtte's Spirea). A graceful shrub, growing 6 to 8 feet in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. One of the most popular Spireas.

PERPETUAL BLOOMING SPIREAS

- S. Anthony Waterer** (Crimson Spirea). An improvement upon *S. Bumaldi*. A remarkably free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Attains a height of about 3 feet. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom the entire season. Makes a low-growing hedge.
- S. Billardii**. A tall grower. Flowers bright pink, produced in long, dense panicles. Very showy.
- S. callosa alba**. Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. Commences to bloom early in April.
- S. Frœbeli**. A fine, free-blooming sort. Flowers rose-colored, in panicles.



Double Lilac



Spiræa Van Houttei

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa. A very desirable shrub with drooping branches. Closely allied to the Spirea. Native of Japan. Attains a height of 3 to 4 feet. The serrated borders of the leaves are tinged with red at the time of unfolding. During summer the leaves are deep glossy green, in autumn tints of reddish purple are assumed. Flowers white, small. Blooms early in May.

	EACH	10
2 to 3 ft., bushy.....	\$0 35	
18 to 24 in., bushy.....	25	\$2 00

Styrax. Storax

Styrax Japonica (Japanese Storax). A beautiful Japanese shrub with spreading branches and bright green leaves. Fragrant flowers produced in drooping racemes. Attains a height of 8 to 12 feet. Blooms in April. Very desirable.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	35	3 00	25 00
18 to 24 in., well branched...	25	2 00	17 50

ST. JOHN'S WORT. See *Hypericum*

SWEET PEPPER BUSH. See *Clethra*

SWEET SHRUB. See *Calycanthus*

Symphoricarpos

	EACH	10
2 to 3 feet, bushy.....	\$0 25	\$2 00

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). A graceful shrub, growing 4 to 6 feet tall, slender, drooping branches; flowers white, followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for months.

S. vulgaris (Coral Berry). A native shrub, growing naturally from New York to Texas. Purplish red berries are produced in great profusion. They remain upon the plant all winter, making it specially desirable for landscape planting. 4 to 6 ft. tall.

Syringa. Lilac

Very valuable and desirable early spring-blooming shrubs; commence blooming last of March. Succeed best in strong soils. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts.

Prices, except where noted. All grafted plants.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., extra heavy	\$0 60	\$4 00	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched.	50	3 00	20 00
18 to 24 in. branched.....	25	2 00	15 00

LILAC, SINGLE VARIETIES

- Charles X.** Dark lilac-red.
Frau Dammann. A fine white, with large panicles of flowers of medium size; an early bloomer.
Gloria Rupella. Dark lilac; extra early; profuse bloomer.
Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac). Flowers creamy white, in large panicles. A late bloomer; grows large.
Lovaniensis. Silvery pink; a distinct and beautiful shade; large panicles.
Ludwig Spath. Dark purplish red. Very distinct.
Pekinensis (Chinese Lilac). A large-growing variety, with tall, slender, spreading branches. Flowers creamy white, in large panicles. Free bloomer; late.
- | | EACH | 10 | 100 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 7 ft., extra-heavy bushes. | \$1 00 | \$8 00 | |
| 3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched | 50 | 3 00 | \$20 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft., branched..... | 25 | 2 00 | |
- Persica** (Persian Lilac). Foliage finely cut; flowers bright purple.
Prof. Stockhardt. Lavender; large trusses; extra early. An extra-good sort.
Uncle Tom. Dark lilac-blue. One of the darkest varieties that we grow; much darker than Ludwig Spath. An extra-good early bloomer.



Viburnum Opulus sterile

DOUBLE VARIETIES

- Alphonse Lavallee.** Blue, shaded violet; large panicles; a good sort.
Charles Joly. Very dark reddish purple; excellent.
Comte de Jessieu. Lilac-blue; very fine.
Comte Horace de Choiseul. Porcelain-blue in bud, white when open. Large trusses; profuse bloomer.
Emile Lemoine. Rosy lilac; very large and beautiful.
La Tour d'Auvergne. Flowers very large, violet-purple. Extra good; a profuse bloomer.
Le Gaulois. Purplish lilac.
Louis Henri. Rosy lilac; extra fine; blooms early.
Mme. Casimir Perier. Beautiful white flowers in large and compact panicles. One of the most prolific.
Matthieu de Dombasle. Reddish mauve; buds purplish.
Michael Buchner. Pale lilac; very large panicles.
Pres. Carnot. Pale lilac. A fine early bloomer.
Pyramidalis. Pale lilac, carmine in bud. An extra-fine, profuse bloomer.
Renoncule. Purplish lilac. A free bloomer; extra fine.

STANDARD, or TREE FORM LILAC

- Pekinensis.** (Chinese Lilac). We offer a fine lot of standard or tree-shaped plants of this beautiful variety. The large panicles of creamy white flowers are produced in great profusion after all the other Lilacs have finished blooming.
- | | EACH | 10 | 100 |
|--|--------|----|-----|
| 30- to 36-in. stems, 1- to 1 1/4-in. diam., 2-yr. heads. | \$1 00 | | |
| 30- to 36-in. stems, 3/4-in. diam., 2-yr. heads. | 50 | | |

Tamarix. Tamarisk

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

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft., very heavy, well branched.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
5 to 6 ft., very heavy, well branched.....	50	4 00	30 00
4 to 5 ft., well branched.....	25	2 00	15 00

Tamarix Gallica (French Tamarisk). Foliage light glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

Tamarix hispida aestivalis. The finest of all Tamarisks. In May the branches begin to bloom, and if the plant is kept in a vigorous condition the blooming period will be continued the entire summer. The numerous bright carmine-pink flowers, covering half the length of the branches, give the plant a most pleasing appearance. In 1890 this Tamarisk took the first prize in the Paris International Exposition.

T. Odessana (Caspian Tamarisk). A new variety with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than *T. Gallica*.

T. plumosa, or Japonica (Japanese Tamarisk). Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery. A fine plant. Blooms middle of April.

Viburnum. Snowball

Viburnum dentatum (Dented-leaved Viburnum; Arrow-wood). Flowers greenish white, in profuse flat-headed clusters in late spring. Leaves broadly ovate, almost heart-shaped, light green, with sharp teeth like those of a circular saw. Is used freely in the North as an ornamental, and of equal value in the South. A handsome plant. Ultimate height 8 to 12 feet.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., very bushy.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	
3 to 4 ft., bushy.....	50	4 00	
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	35	3 00	

V. Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., bushy.....	\$0 50		
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	35	3 00	
18 to 24 in., branched.....	25	2 00	

V. Opulus (High-bush Cranberry). A tall shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters in latter part of April. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	35	3 00	\$25 00
18 to 24 in., branched.....	25	2 00	15 00

V. Opulus sterile (Common Snowball; Guelder Rose). Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched	35	2 50	20 00
18 to 24 in., branched.....	25	2 00	15 00

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks.

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

Vitex. Chaste, or Hemp Tree

	EACH	10
4 to 6 ft., very heavy.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	25	2 00

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

V. Agnus-castus alba. Same as above, but with white flowers.

WHITE FRINGE. See *Chionanthus*

WISTARIA (Standard, or Tree). See p 46.

Weigela. Diervilla

Hardy, profuse blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are amongst the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., bushy.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched....	25	2 00	15 00

Weigela candida. Pure white; excellent.

W., Eva Rathke. Flowers deep carmine-red; profuse bloomer and continues in bloom for a long time.

W., Gustav Mallet. Light pink, margined white; very good.

W. Van Houttei. Crimson.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

Of all the plants that are grown for ornamental purposes there is no class which will lend themselves to such latitude in climatic and soil conditions. They are most satisfactory for an open border, or massing in front of shrubbery. The flowers show a wide range of colors, and, by a proper selection of varieties, blooms may be had from February to November. With a good collection of perennials, you have not only a flower garden, but a garden of flowers, and that is what all of us want. Some varieties of hardy perennials require almost no attention, but you will have most satisfactory results when you keep the soil loosened and well cultivated during the growing season. Perennials do well in almost any garden soil, but it should be enriched with well-decomposed manure, bone meal or sheep manure, deeply dug into the soil and well pulverized. Do not plant too close. Give each plant ample room to allow it to develop fully. As a rule, varieties which attain a height of 2 feet or less should be planted 12 inches apart, and all others should be planted at a distance of one-half their ultimate height. In planting a herbaceous garden the season of bloom of the different varieties should be considered; therefore, plant the different varieties so as to give each portion of the garden some blooms at the same season; thus leaving no part flowerless. It is well to remove old flower stems and decayed foliage.

The list of perennials offered by us has given excellent results in this locality. In nearly all instances the plants are sent out in the form of dormant roots.



Hibiscus. Meehan's Mallow Marvels

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). A graceful and beautiful hardy plant, with showy flowers of various colors.

Strong. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower). Hardy garden flowers of great variety of form, some being tall, while others are dwarf. Will give best results in a partially shaded situation. Good assortment of colors.

15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

COREOPSIS lanceolata (Lance-leaved Tickseed). A beautiful free-flowering plant, with large, showy, long-stemmed golden yellow flowers.

15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). A very popular and hardy plant of easy cultivation. Great variety of color and form.

15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

DIANTHUS barbatus (Sweet William). The most satisfactory of all hardy garden pinks. We offer many of the new varieties. The coloring and variegations are numerous. Single and double sorts, in mixture. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

DIGITALIS gloxiniaeflora (Foxglove). An old-time favorite. Should be in every garden. Mixed varieties. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

FUNKIA (Day Lily, or Plantain Lily). Very hardy. Flowers lily-like in form. Thrive in any rich, well-drained soil, in either sun or shade.

Several varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket Flower). One of the showiest hardy plants. Flowers are very striking; combining red, brown, crimson, orange and vermilion. Commence to flower in June and continue the entire season. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

HELIANTHUS (Hardy Sunflower). The perennial Sunflowers are most attractive for massing or planting among the shrubbery. They succeed in almost any soil. Best sorts, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

HEMEROCALLIS (Yellow Day Lily). This popular plant adapts itself to varied conditions of climate, soil and exposure. They will give best results in a rich, partially shaded situation, but do almost equally well when exposed to the full sunlight.

Several varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

HIBISCUS (Mallow). **Meehan's Mallow Marvels.** Tall, hardy plants, with very large and showy flowers. They thrive in any good rich garden soil and in full sunlight. Throughout the entire summer they produce large, single flowers, sometimes 6 to 8 inches in diameter. We offer a fine lot, different sorts in named colors—white, flesh, pink, crimson and red. Strong 2-year roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

IBERIS sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft). A most desirable dwarf plant with evergreen foliage. The plant is covered with innumerable small, pure white flowers the entire season.

15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.



Iris Kämpferi

IRIS, Germanica (German Iris, or Flag). The German Iris is one of our most desirable early spring-blooming plants. It is a vigorous grower and is of easy cultivation. Flowers are large and conspicuous. The colors are white, blue, purple, yellow and variously veined and striped. Every garden should contain a collection of these Flags. Ten distinct named varieties.

Strong roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

IRIS Kämpferi (Japanese Iris). These handsome, spring-blooming plants are becoming popular. They begin blooming about the middle of April and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of the blooms have a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches, and are of various colors—white, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, variously marked and penciled. They are invaluable in herbaceous plantings, are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. Most effective where planted along the borders of ponds or streams. If the flower-stalks are cut just as the buds are expanding, and taken indoors, the flowers will last a long time; for as one flower fades another bud will open, until all have shown their beautiful colors. With proper attention, this Iris will give a wealth of bloom and color. Twelve of the best-named sorts, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

LIATRIS (Blazing Star, or Gay Feather). A most attractive native plant; succeeds anywhere and produces large spikes of purple flowers during summer. Strong, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

ENOTHERA (Evening Primrose). A most desirable plant. Does best in a partially shaded situation. White and yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

PEONIES, Herbaceous. The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested in this locality, and have given most satisfactory results. We offer twelve to fifteen best sorts, double and single, white and several shades of pink, rose and red. Peonies do best in rich, deep, rather moist, loamy soil, and, if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun, they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom during April and May. Fertilize well with cow manure. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue). Very desirable and showy perennial. Several colors, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

PHLOX (The Perennial Phlox). Among our hardy perennial plants none are of more importance than the Phlox. They succeed in almost any soil or position, and flower throughout a long season. Do best in deep, rich soil. Keep the plants mulched. Beautiful collection of best colors, 15c. ea., \$1.25 for 10.

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bell-flower). Resembles the campanulas. Very desirable. Flowers white and blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

RUDBECKIA (Coneflower). Grow and thrive in any position. Very free bloomer. Several fine varieties, some dwarf, others attaining a height of 6 feet. Tall or dwarf sorts, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

SEDUM spectabile (Stone Crop). A very fine, erect-growing plant, attaining a height of 18 inches. Broad, light green foliage; immense heads of rose-colored flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

STOKESIA (Cornflower, or Stokes' Aster). A beautiful native plant, growing from 18 to 24 inches high. Handsome flowers of lavender-blue, and white. Stand sun well. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

TRITOMA (Red-hot Poker, or Flame Flower). Few plants are more desirable for massing. Continuous and free bloomer.

Pätzeri. Rich orange-scarlet; and **Tricolor**, a dwarf-growing sort. Three distinct colors are combined in the same flower-spike.

Plants of either variety, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

VERONICA (*V. longifolia subsessilis*). (Speedwell.) Long spikes of blue flowers produced during the entire summer. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.



Herbaceous Peonies



Japan Maples at Fruitland

DECIDUOUS TREES

The wise tree-planter readily appreciates the difference in value between a tree dug in the forest and one taken from our nursery, where it has received proper care during the first years of its life. The one is tall, slender, and with only a small top; the other is sturdy, with well-developed trunk and a top that is a promise of its future beauty and usefulness as a shade tree. All of our trees have been transplanted several times, and plenty of room for development allowed in the row. The root-system is perfect, and when our nursery-grown trees are properly set and pruned there should be no loss.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND PRUNING. Before setting out, cut off the broken or bruised roots, should there be any. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base; but when a tree has an abundance of roots and a small top and few branches, then the pruning need not be so severe. However, when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. In many cases remove every lateral limb, preserving only the leader, and this, if too long, may be cut back to the proper height. Frequently large trees are transplanted without pruning. This neglect will often cause the tree to die. Dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about 2 inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, pour in a bucket of water so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, mulch with 5 or 6 inches of well-decomposed stable manure; this should extend over the circumference of the hole. Keep free from grass and weeds and loosen up the soil occasionally.

Acer. Maple

Acer dasycarpum, or saccharinum (Silver, or White Maple). A native species. A desirable rapid-growing shade tree. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath. Attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. Should not be confused with the Silver Poplar, or European Aspen, which throws up many shoots from the roots.

Acer dasycarpum Wierii (Wier's Cut-leaf Silver Maple).

This is a beautiful form of the Silver Maple. Leaves deeply cut and delicately divided; branches drooping, frequently touching the ground. A rapid grower and a very effective and popular variety for lawn and park planting. Height, 35 to 40 ft.

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 2 in. cal..	\$1 00	\$8 00	
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal..	75	6 00	\$45 00
6 to 8 ft., 3/4 to 1 in. cal.....	40	3 00	25 00

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft., 3/4 to 1 in. cal.,			
budded, well branched....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00
5 to 6 ft., budded, well branched.....	50	4 00	35 00.



Red Dogwood

ACER. Maple, continued

Acer Negundo (*Negundo aceroides*, or *fraxinifolium*; Ash-leaf Maple, or Box Elder). A rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches; foliage resembling the Ash; very hardy; desirable street tree. Height 50 to 70 feet.

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00
6 to 8 ft., 3/4 to 1 in. cal.	50	3 50	25 00

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). European species of compact, rapid growth; foliage deep shining green. A most desirable tree for the colder sections. In many localities this variety is considered the best of the Maples for street and park planting, because of its sturdy growth and handsome form. Height, 40 to 50 feet.

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., very heavy	\$2 00		
8 to 10 ft., stocky	1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
6 to 8 ft., stocky	75	7 00	

A. saccharum (Sugar, or Rock Maple). A large tree of pyramidal form, dense habit; foliage dark green, in autumn assuming brilliant shades of scarlet and yellow. A magnificent tree for street and lawn. Does best in the Piedmont section. Height, 50 to 60 feet.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 ft., very heavy	\$2 00	
8 to 10 ft., stocky	1 25	\$10 00
6 to 8 ft.	75	7 00

ACER JAPONICUM. Japanese Maple

These beautiful dwarf Japanese Maples combine many attractive features, both in shape and color of foliage. The foliage is delicately and finely cut. The decorative value of these beautiful Maples has long been recognized by all lovers of beautiful trees.

The best effect is secured by planting the various kinds in a bed, thus securing a pleasing color effect. For this purpose the plants should be set about three or four feet apart. The Maples will give satisfactory results only when planted in a rich, heavy soil, and in a position where they can be protected from the afternoon sun. If these plants are kept well mulched, there will be no difficulty in growing them.

We offer about eight or ten of the best, most distinct and hardiest sorts.

	EACH
3-year, strong, grafted, pot-grown	\$1 00
4-year, strong, grafted, pot-grown	1 50

Æsculus. Horse-Chestnut

Æsculus rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut). A very fine ornamental tree. Red flowers produced in large heads, which form a beautiful contrast to the deep green leaves. Desirable for the colder sections only.

	EACH
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50
18 to 24 in.	30

ASH. See *Fraxinus*

Catalpa. Indian Bean

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). Of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 4 feet high. Large, glossy foliage. This variety is usually grafted on straight, upright stems, 5 to 6 feet high. It makes an effective round-headed tree, somewhat like the standard Bay in form. Very effective for lawn planting and formal gardens.

	EACH	10	100
3 years, extra heavy, 5 to 7 ft., stems 2 1/2 to 3 in. cal.	\$2 50		
3 years, extra heavy, 5 to 7 ft., stems 1 1/2 to 2 in. cal.	2 00		
2 years, extra heavy, 5 to 7 ft., stems 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	1 50		

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). It is better, and blossoms two to three weeks later, than the southern variety. One of the most valuable forest trees, on account of the lasting quality of the timber, which is extensively used for railroad cross-ties.

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., heavy, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal.	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal.	50	4 00	30 00
4 to 6 ft.	25	2 00	20 00

Celtis

Celtis occidentalis (Nettle Tree, Hackberry or Sugar-berry). One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for avenue or street planting; of rapid growth. As the Hackberry is difficult to transplant, the tree must be pruned to a single stem, the roots kept moist and not exposed to the air so that they will dry out.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 14 ft., well branched, 1 1/4 in. cal.	\$1 50		
10 to 12 ft., well branched, 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal.	1 00	\$8 00	
8 to 10 ft., stocky	75	6 00	\$50 00
6 to 8 ft., stocky	50	4 00	35 00

Cerasus. Flowering Cherry

Cerasus hortensis (Japanese Flowering Cherry). The well-known Flowering Cherry of the Japanese. Flowers very large; pure white, opening just as the leaves begin to appear. Flowers are produced in enormous quantities.

	EACH	10
Extra heavy, well branched	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft., strong	50	4 00

C. Avium flore pleno alba. Large, double, white-flowering Japanese Cherry which produces a wealth of blooms in early spring. The flowers are produced in such enormous quantities as to conceal the branches. Each flower resembles a miniature rose.

	EACH
1-year, 3 to 4 ft.	\$0 35

C. Rhexi flore pleno. Another very fine, double, white Japanese Cherry. Early in spring the tree is covered with a profusion of blooms.

	EACH
Strong 1 year	\$0 35

C. rosea pendula. This is the well-known Weeping Cherry of the Japanese. It is a picturesque and handsome early-flowering tree. In early spring the single rose-pink flowers, in small clusters, literally cover the tree, just as the leaves begin to unfold.

	EACH
Trees budded on 5- to 7-ft. stems	\$1 50
Trees budded on 4- to 5-ft. stems	1 00

Cercis. Judas Tree

Cercis Canadensis (Red Bud). A very ornamental native tree, producing a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers, early in the spring before the foliage appears. Grown as a single specimen, it is a very attractive tree.

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1 3/4- to 2 1/4-in. cal., extra heavy.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/2- to 1 3/4-in. cal., extra heavy.....	1 25	10 00	90 00
6 to 8 ft., 1- to 1 1/4-in. cal.....	1 00	8 00	70 00
5 to 6 ft., 1-in. cal.....	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft., stocky.....	50	4 00	30 00

C. Japonica. See Deciduous Shrubs.

Cornus. Dogwood

Cornus florida alba (White-flowering Dogwood). The native large white-flowering Dogwood. A most effective plant on the lawn.

	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft., very heavy.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	35	3 00

C. florida flore rubro (Red-flowering Dogwood). Similar to the White-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which makes it a most effective tree.

	EACH	10
4 ft., very heavy.....	\$1 50	
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	
2 to 3 ft.....	75	\$6 00

CRAB APPLE, DOUBLE-FLOWERING

See *Pyrus spectabilis*

ELM. See *Ulmus*

Fraxinus. Ash

Fraxinus Americana (American White Ash). A very hardy, native shade tree of rapid growth; thrives in almost any soil which is fertile. Very desirable for park or street planting. Prune close when transplanting. Height, 50 to 60 feet.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 15 feet, very heavy, 2 1/2- to 3-in. cal.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 1 1/2- to 2-in. cal.....	1 50	12 50	
10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1 1/4- to 1 1/2-in. cal.....	1 00	8 00	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., heavy, 1- to 1 1/4-in. cal.....	75	6 00	50 00
6 to 8 ft., 3/4- to 1-in. cal.....	50	4 00	30 00

HACKBERRY. See *Celtis*

HORSE-CHESTNUT. See *Aesculus*

Hovenia. The Honey Tree

Hovenia dulcis. Very attractive small tree, with a symmetrical, round head. Leaves bright green, heart-shaped. The flowers furnish fine bee-food. Attractive for the lawn.

	EACH	10
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4- to 1 1/2-in. cal.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
6 to 8 ft., 1- to 1 1/4-in. cal.....	75	6 00
5 to 6 ft., stocky.....	50	4 00

Koelreuteria

Koelreuteria paniculata (Golden Rain Tree). A most beautiful hardy ornamental shade tree from China, with broad, flat, spreading head of large compound-ovate leaves, which are of a dull red, when first appearing in the spring, later assume a dark bright green. During the latter part of May large panicles of orange-yellow flowers are produced for at least three weeks. These completely envelop the entire head of the tree. The flowers are followed by bladder-like seed pods, which makes the tree very attractive for

Koelreuteria paniculata, continued

several weeks after the blooming period. We recommend this tree highly. Height 25 feet.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft., 3/4- to 1-in. cal., branched.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 6 ft., heavy.....	50	4 00

LINDEN. See *Tilia*

Liquidambar

Liquidambar styraciflua (American Sweet Gum, or Bilsted). One of our handsome native trees. Of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change from green to either yellow or deep purple. Invaluable for street and landscape planting.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 ft., 2- to 2 1/2-in. cal.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/2- to 2-in. cal.....	1 00	8 00

Liriodendron

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree; Tulip Poplar). A magnificent rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip-shaped. Valuable for street and lawn planting, also for lumber. Needs severe pruning when transplanted.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1 1/2- to 2-in. cal.....	1 25	10 00	90 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4- to 1 1/2-in. cal.....	1 00	8 00	70 00
6 to 8 ft., 1- to 1 1/4-in. cal.....	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 6 ft., 1-in. cal.....	50	4 00	35 00

Magnolias, Chinese

All of the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in the early spring before the leaves appear, and several sorts produce, or continue to bloom, at periods during the entire summer. No selection is complete without some of these desirable plants.

Magnolia conspicua (*M. Yulan*). A very showy variety which produces large, pure white, sweet-scented flowers about six inches across. The flowers appear before the leaves. A magnificent variety. Scarce, 2 to 2 1/2 ft., bushy specimens, well budded, \$2.50.



Koelreuteria paniculata

MAGNOLIA, continued

Magnolia purpurea (Chinese Purple Magnolia). This popular variety makes a small tree of compact growth; large purple and white flowers are produced in great profusion the latter part of March and a few flowers are produced during the entire summer; first blooms appear during the latter part of March.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft., very bushy specimens.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
4 to 5 ft., very bushy.....	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 ft., very heavy.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	1 00	8 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	75	6 00
18 to 24 in., branched.....	50	4 00

M. Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). The illustration of this beautiful Magnolia on this page will give an idea of the magnificence of this hardy tree. Flowers large, cup-shaped; white, more or less suffused with pink. Blooms in March. Hardy.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft., bushy, well budded, imported.....	\$2 50	
3 to 3 1/2 ft., well branched, imported.....	1 50	
2 to 3 ft., branched, with buds, imported.....	1 00	
2 to 3 ft., 2 years, home-grown.....	50	\$4 00

M. Soulangeana nigra (Dark-flowered Magnolia). A very rare variety of vigorous and robust growth; flowers large, dark purple; several shades darker than *M. purpurea*. A free bloomer. Commences to bloom in March and blooms spasmodically during the entire summer. A most beautiful and desirable variety. Distinct from any other sort. EACH 10

8 to 10 ft., very bushy, home-grown.....	\$5 00	
4 to 6 ft., very bushy, home-grown.....	3 00	
2 to 3 ft., 2-year layers, home-grown.....	50	\$4 00

M. stellata (*M. Halleana*). Starry Magnolia. Of dwarf habit. Flowers semi-double, pure white and fragrant. Blooms from two to three weeks earlier than other Magnolias. EACH

2 to 2 1/2 ft., beautiful specimens, well budded.....	\$2 50	
18 to 24 in., branched, well budded.....	1 50	

MAGNOLIAS, NATIVE

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A native variety of rapid growth and fine shape. EACH

4 to 5 ft., heavy.....	\$0 50	
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M. tripetala (Umbrella Magnolia). The leaves are of immense size, sometimes 20 inches in length; flowers creamy white, 8 to 10 inches across. Tree attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. EACH

4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	
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MAPLE. See Acer



Magnolia Soulangeana



Texas Umbrella Tree

Melia

Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis (Texas Umbrella Tree; Umbrella China). A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. A most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Blooms middle of April.

7 to 8 ft., heavy, well branched.....	EACH 10	100
1 3/4- to 2 1/4-in. cal.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
6 to 7 ft., heavy, branched, 1 1/4- to 1 3/4-in. cal.....	1 00	8 00
5 to 6 ft., well branched, 1- to 1 1/4-in. col.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., branched, 3/8- to 1-in. cal.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft.....	25	2 00

Morus

Morus alba pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). A beautiful and hardy weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willow branches drooping to the ground. Desirable for lawns, parks, or cemeteries. EACH 10

Extra-heavy, 3-yr. heads, budded on 5- to 7-ft. stems, 1 1/2- to 2-in. cal.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
Heavy, 2-yr. heads, budded on 5- to 7-ft. stems, 1 1/4- to 1 1/2-in. cal.....	1 25	10 00
Strong, 2-yr. heads, budded on 5- to 7-ft. stems, 3/8- to 1-in. cal.....	75	6 00

Nyssa

Nyssa sylvatica (Tupelo; Sour, or Black Gum). A native tree of robust habit. Grows naturally from Maine to Texas. Leaves dark, shining green; in autumn assuming tones of red and scarlet, which makes it a most desirable tree. Fruit dark blue.

	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

OAK. See Quercus

Oxydendron

Oxydendron arboreum (Sourwood). A small tree, with slender, spreading branches, growing naturally from Pennsylvania to Louisiana. Leaves lanceolate, bright green. In autumn assumes dazzling tones of scarlet. Fragrant white flowers in panicles or spreading racemes. Blooms in early summer. Ultimate height, 25 to 50 feet. EACH 10

3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	3 00

Persica. Double-flowering Peach

	EACH	10	100
1 year, extra heavy.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
1 year, 3 to 4 ft., stocky.....	25	2 00	\$17 50

Persica chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum-flowered Peach). Flowers large, double, pink center quilled like a chrysanthemum. Extra-fine, new variety.

PERSICA, continued

Persica, Double Pink, White, and Crimson. During March these trees are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees can not be too highly recommended for spring blossoming. Perfectly hardy, and will thrive on any soil in which other Peaches will grow.

Pistacia

Pistacia Chinensis (Chinese Pistache). A hardy Pistache, introduced into America from northern China by the agricultural explorer, Frank N. Meyer. This beautiful tree produces small Pistache nuts and is valuable as a stock on which to grow the true Pistache nuts of commerce (*Pistacia vera*). In this latitude it will make a fine shade tree. It is of rapid growth and the foliage is most attractive, especially in the late fall, when it assumes various tones of red, crimson and bronze. For landscape effect it is most pleasing.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft., strong.....	\$1 00		
5 to 6 ft., strong.....		75	

Platanus. Plane Tree

Platanus occidentalis (American Sycamore, Plane Tree, or Buttonwood). The native variety. Too well known to describe.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

Populus. The Poplar

Populus Caroliniensis (Carolina Poplar). A rapid-growing native tree of upright growth. A very popular shade tree, and widely planted. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader. This will cause the tree to make a spreading head. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1½- to 2-in. cal. .	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
8 to 10 ft., 1- to 1¼-in. cal. .	50	4 00	30 00
6 to 8 ft., ¾- to 1-in. cal. . . .	25	2 25	20 00

P. fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). A tall, pyramidal, compact-growing tree, rapid grower and very hardy. Widely planted in the southern part of Europe. We can supply trees with 4-foot bodies, and others whose limbs start at the ground. Therefore, in ordering, please state the class of tree desired.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 15 ft., 2- to 2½-in. cal. .	\$1 25	\$10 00	
12 to 14 ft., 1½- to 2-in. cal. .	1 00	8 00	\$70 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¼- to 1½-in. cal. .	75	6 00	50 00
8 to 10 ft., 1- to 1¼-in. cal. . .	50	4 00	30 00
6 to 8 ft., ¾- to 1-in. cal. . . .	25	2 25	20 00

Prunus. Plum

Prunus Pissardi (Persian Purple-leaf Plum). The most valuable of all the purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft., heavy.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft., strong.....		25 2 00

Pyrus. Apple

Pyrus spectabilis (Double-flowering Chinese Crab Apple). A small-sized tree, producing double, pink flowers. Very handsome in bloom.

	EACH	10
5 to 7 ft., heavy, well branched.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 5 ft.....		25 2 00

Quercus. The Oak

All of our Oaks have been several times transplanted and therefore have a good root-system; but, nevertheless, all Oaks must be severely pruned when transplanted; otherwise there is danger of the trees dying. **Quercus nigra** (*Quercus aquatica*). Water Oak. This well-known variety needs no description.

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., very heavy.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
8 to 10 ft., very heavy.....	1 25	10 00	\$80 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy, well branched . . .	75	6 00	50 00
5 to 6 ft., well branched	50	4 00	35 00

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). The tree is shapely and symmetrical; leaves are of a beautiful tone of green, in autumn fading to a brilliant scarlet. This is one of the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 14 ft., 2½- to 3½-in. cal., beautiful specimens. . .	\$4 00		
10 to 12 ft., 2- to 2¼-in. cal., very heavy.....	2 00	\$17 50	
8 to 10 ft., 1½- to 2-in. cal., heavy.....	1 50	12 50	\$100 00
6 to 8 ft., 1- to 1¼-in. cal., heavy.....	1 00	9 00	85 00

Q. phellos (Willow Oak). A graceful variety with narrow, lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. Well-known native tree.

	EACH	10
8 to 10 ft., very heavy.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy.....	1 00	9 00
5 to 6 ft., heavy.....		75 6 00

"Fruitland Mixture" Lawn Grass is the result of ten years' experimenting with various grasses. This mixture is practically evergreen, for it is composed of only such grasses as have shown the best heat- and drought-resisting qualities. For directions for making a lawn, see page 6.



Double-flowering Peach



Salisburia adiantifolia

Rhamnus. Buckthorn

Rhamnus Caroliniana (Carolina Buckthorn). A small tree attaining a height of 20 feet; spreading branches, leaves oblong, serrate, bright green, turning yellow in autumn. Berries are red at first, changing to black. A very attractive tree.

	EACH	10	
5 to 7 ft., very heavy.....	\$1	00	
4 to 5 ft., very heavy.....	75		
3 to 4 ft.....	50		\$4 00

Salisburia. Ginkgo

Salisburia adiantifolia (Maidenhair Tree). A beautiful tree from Japan. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of the maidenhair fern, hence the name. Used in some cities for street planting with pleasing effect.

	EACH	10	
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1	25	\$10 00
6 to 8 ft.....	75		6 50
5 to 6 ft.....	50		4 00

Salix. The Willow

All of the Willows are rapid growers, which is a strong argument in their favor as ornamental trees.

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1 3/4- to 2-in. cal.....	\$1	50	\$12 50
8 to 10 ft., very heavy.....	1	00	6 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy, 3/4- to 1-in. cal.....	50	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft., well branched.....	25	2 00	15 00

S. Babylonica (Weeping Willow). The well-known variety.

Salix Japonica (Japanese Weeping Willow). Somewhat similar to *S. Babylonica*, but later in putting out in the spring, which prevents its being injured by late frosts.

Sterculia. Varnish Tree

Sterculia platanifolia (Varnish Tree; Japan Parasol). A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Large panicles of yellowish white flowers in June. Leaves large; bark very smooth and green. Fine tree for bees. Height, 40 to 50 feet.

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., very heavy, 1 1/2- to 2-in. cal.....	\$1	50	\$10 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy.....	1	00	8 00
4 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00	\$70 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	

SOURWOOD. See *Oxydendron*

SWEET GUM. See *Liquidambar*

Tilia. The Linden

Tilia Americana (American Linden, or Lime). A handsome and desirable large-sized tree of rapid growth. Indigenous from Canada to Texas. Leaves heart-shaped, dark green, in autumn turning to a golden hue. Most desirable for street planting. Succeeds best in rich soil.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1 1/2- to 2-in. cal.....	\$1	50
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4- to 1 1/2-in. cal.....	1	00
6 to 8 ft., 1- to 1 1/4-in. cal.....	50	4 00

TULIP TREE. See *Liriodendron*

Ulmus. The Elm

Ulmus Americana (American White Elm). A native tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively planted for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1 1/2- to 1 3/4-in. cal.....	\$1	00	\$8 00
8 to 10 ft., well branched, 1- to 1 1/4-in. cal.....	75	6 00	50 00
6 to 8 ft., well branched, 1-in. cal.....	50	4 00	35 00

UMBRELLA CHINA. See *Melia*

Virgilia. Cladrastis

Virgilia lutea (Yellow Wood). A medium-sized tree, with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches, with a symmetrical round head. Leaves bright green, turning golden early in autumn. In early spring white flowers are produced in loose, drooping panicles. A desirable lawn tree.

	EACH	10
5 to 7 ft., heavy.....	\$0	75
4 to 5 ft., stocky.....	50	4 00

WILLOW. See *Salix*

WEEPING MULBERRY. See *Morus*

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

We are able to supply our patrons with large specimen plants of the majority of the Broad-leaved Evergreens enumerated in this catalogue. Descriptions, prices and sizes will be cheerfully given. All of our plants are carefully grown and given plenty of space so that full development is not retarded.

Many of our Evergreens are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting. In fact, it is impossible to transplant some varieties of Broad-leaved Evergreens which have been grown in open ground; therefore, to make the transplanting of these particular varieties assured, we grow them in pots. All plants



A Group of Broad-Leaved Evergreens

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

marked "O. G." are taken from open ground, but are lifted with a ball of earth about the roots, which are wrapped in moss or excelsior and burlap. In transplanting Evergreens which have a ball of earth about the roots, and wrapped in burlap, it is not necessary to remove the burlap. Place plant in properly prepared hole, cut wrapping in a few places, water thoroughly and firm the earth well about the plant. When plants are wrapped in moss and excelsior, remove this carefully without breaking the ball of earth about the roots, and transplant as above.

Broad-leaved Evergreens should be kept well mulched at all times with well-rotted leaves. The mulching should be from 4 to 6 inches deep. This mulching conserves the moisture in the soil, and the roots are protected from the sudden changes of temperature. In the summer the mulching prevents drying out and in the winter freezing.

It is advisable to defoliate nearly all Broad-leaved Evergreens which are lifted from the open ground. This will lessen the loss by transplanting. Many varieties do not transplant well if moved with all the leaves left on. This is especially applicable to Magnolias, Photinias, Cratægus, Ligustrums, Cerasus, Elæagnus, English Laurel, the Evergreen Oaks and Viburnums. It is also advisable to properly prune these plants as soon as they are transplanted.

In this section of the country we are particularly favored in the great number of Broad-leaved Evergreen trees and shrubs. We can grow many kinds that are not hardy in the far North, and also bring to perfection a large proportion of the hardy northern evergreens. A judicious selection of varieties, with a proper planting arrangement of Evergreen trees and shrubs, greatly enhances the winter-aspect of our home grounds. Certain varieties must be given the proper exposure that they may attain satisfactory development. We shall be pleased to give suggestions as to the best varieties for planting on your place.

Special Collections. We will supply 10 plants, our selection of varieties, standard sizes, for.....\$4 00
 100 plants, our selection of 25 varieties, standard sizes.....25 00

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora, or rupestris. A beautiful and most satisfactory broad-leaved evergreen shrub of dwarf growth. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves, and in winter assume a metallic sheen. From the last of May until frost, these plants produce an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers, about an inch long, which are borne in clusters. For single specimens, massed plantings, or for a hedge, we cannot too strongly recommend this plant.

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft., strong plants, from open ground...	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00
18 to 24 in., strong, from 4-in. pots, and open ground.....	50	4 00	30 00
12 to 18 in., strong, from 3-in. pots.....	35	3 00	25 00



Abelia grandiflora

Arbutus. Strawberry Tree

Arbutus Unedo. Strawberry Tree. A very rare and desirable broad-leaved evergreen. Attains a height of 15 feet. Foliage dark, glossy green. Flowers white, bell-shaped, produced in early spring in great profusion, followed by pretty scarlet fruit which is retained until late winter.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 in., strong, from 4-in. pots.	\$0 50	\$4 00

Ardisia

Ardisia crenulata rubra. A dwarf-growing shrub, with dark, shining leaves. Produces a profusion of red berries, which remain upon the plant for a year. Succeeds best in a shady situation. Hardy southward.

	EACH	10
12 to 15 in., from 4-in. pots, heavy.	\$0 75	\$6 00
8 to 10 in., from 4-in. pots.	50	4 00
6 to 8 in., from 3-in. pots.	35	3 00



Azalea Indica

Aucuba. Gold-Dust Tree

This genus contains both male and female plants; if the latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries, which make them very attractive. Succeeds best in a shady situation.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| 4 to 5 ft., bushy, O. G. | \$3 00 | \$25 00 | |
| 36 to 40 in., well br., O. G. | 1 50 | 12 50 | |
| 24 to 30 in., well br., O. G. | 1 00 | 8 00 | |
| 18 to 24 in., well br., O. G. | 75 | 6 00 | \$50 00 |
| 12 to 15 in., partly br., O. G. | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
- Aucuba Himalaica.** Of medium growth, with large, dark, glossy leaves. Produces a profusion of scarlet berries, which make a fine contrast with the rich green foliage. Should be more extensively planted.
- A. Japonica aureo-maculata** (Gold-Dust Tree). A form of the above, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinières and window-boxes; also for planting in masses.
- A. viridis.** A beautiful variety of dwarf growth. Leaves narrow, dark, shining green; produces a profusion of bright red berries which remain upon the plant for a long time. Very desirable for growing in pots, as well as for open ground.
- | | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 24 to 30 in., grafted, very bushy. | \$1 50 | |
| 18 to 24 in., grafted, very bushy. | 1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 12 to 18 in., grafted, very bushy. | 75 | 6 00 |
| 10 to 12 in., grafted, well branched. | 50 | 4 00 |

Azalea

Azalea amœna (Early Amœna). A very dwarf-growing variety, producing small claret-colored blooms. Excellent for a low hedge or for massing. Hardy at New York.

Azalea amœna, continued

15 to 18 in., very bushy.	\$1 00	10
12 to 15 in., very bushy.	75	\$6 00
10 to 12 in., very bushy.	50	4 00
6 to 8 in., bushy.	25	2 00

A. Hinodegiri. A magnificent, hardy, Japanese variety; decided improvement upon *A. amœna*, which it somewhat resembles in habit of growth, but is a more vigorous grower and foliage is heavier. Bright carmine flowers are produced in enormous quantities. In fact, when in full bloom, the plant is almost a solid mass of color. Remains in bloom for a long period. In the winter and fall months the foliage assumes a reddish appearance. This variety is hardy North.

PLANTS IMPORTED FROM JAPAN

2 1/2 ft., extra-fine, bushy specimens, EACH	10
well budded in 24-in. tubs.	\$15 00
2 to 2 1/2 ft., extra-fine specimens, well budded.	7 50
18 to 24 in., strong, bushy, well budded	2 50
12 to 18 in., strong, bushy, well budded	1 50
12 in., strong, bushy, well budded.	1 00

HOME-GROWN PLANTS

8 to 12 in., branched, well budded.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
6 to 8 in., branched, well budded	35	3 00	25 00

AZALEA INDICA. Indian Azaleas (HOME-GROWN)

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., very bushy, well set with buds.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$75 00
15 to 18 in., very bushy, well set with buds.	75	6 00	50 00
12 to 15 in., bushy, well set with buds.	50	4 00	30 00
8 to 12 in., branched, with buds	35	3 00	20 00
6 to 8 in., branched, with buds	25	2 00	17 50

We have over fifty varieties in our collection, and have 10,000 salable plants in stock. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add many of the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer and lifted in October, when they are thoroughly matured. In this latitude it is best to plant Azaleas in open ground in March, but southward they can be safely planted from October until April.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but give the best results when planted in a somewhat shady situation, especially where they are protected from the hot afternoon sun of summer. The best soil is one containing an abundance of leaf-mold and some peat if possible. The plants should be kept well mulched with rotted leaves. Azaleas are always desirable, either for massing or as single specimens in the open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or houses.

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

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

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if the plants suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests, as will a spray of sulpho-tobacco soap.

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

AZALEA. *continued*

The beautiful colored photograph on the third cover page of this catalogue shows one of the many superb specimens of Indian Azaleas growing at Fruitland.

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

Berberis. Mahonia

Berberis Japonica (*Mahonia Japonica*; Japanese Barberry). This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in a partially shaded location, where the ground is well drained. Leaves very broad with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes, during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub.

	EACH	10	100
30 to 36 in., very h'vy., O. G..	\$1 25	\$10 00	
24 to 30 in., very h'vy., O. G..	1 00	8 00	
18 to 24 in., very h'vy., O. G..	75	5 00	\$45 00
12 to 18 in., very h'vy., O. G..	50	4 00	30 00

Buxus. Boxwood

Buxus Balearica. A very handsome variety of Boxwood, with large, oblong leaves, from 1 to 2 inches in length. Not so hardy as the common Tree Box.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 18 in., bushy.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	

B. Handsworthi. A stiff-leaved, upright form of Boxwood, with large, dark green leaves. Very hardy and distinct.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., bushy.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
12 to 18 in., bushy.....	50	4 00	\$30 00

B. sempervirens. Untrimmed Bushes. A large shrub of compact habit. This old plant is again in great favor, and is being extensively planted. We offer a fine lot of very compact, bushy plants.

	EACH	10	100
3 ft., very compact, imported.	\$3 00		
2 ft., very compact, imported.	1 25	\$10 00	
18 in., very compact, imported	1 00	8 00	
12 in., very compact, imported	60	5 00	\$40 00

B. sempervirens, Home-grown.

10 to 12 in., O. G., bushy....	40	3 00	20 00
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Pyramidal Boxwood

Boxwood Trees, Pyramidal
Trimmed

These are very popular for decorative purposes, as they can be utilized in exposed places where the temperature is too low for palms. We offer a beautiful lot of imported specimens as shown in the above photograph.

	EACH
4 ft., imported.....	\$5 00
3½ ft., imported.....	4 00
3 ft., imported.....	3 00
2½ ft., imported.....	1 50

GLOBE-FORMED BOXWOODS

These are round specimens and perfect in every way. Very desirable for vases or for formal planting.

	EACH
20 to 24 in., imported.....	\$5 00
18 by 18 in., imported.....	3 00

Cistus. Rock Rose

Cistus Algarvensis (Rock Rose). A fine, compact-growing evergreen shrub. Thrives in almost any soil. During May the plant is covered with a profusion of large white flowers, with a dark purple spot on each petal. A very showy, scarce and desirable plant.

	EACH	10
8 to 10 in., from pots, well branched...	\$0 35	\$3 00



Berberis Japonica

Camellia Japonica. Home-Grown Plants

This is one of our specialties and we annually grow upwards of ten to fifteen thousand Camellias. The demand for this old favorite is continually increasing. All of our plants are propagated from our own specimens, which are grown in open ground. Our collection contains nearly one hundred choice varieties, and the plants we offer comprise a great range of colors; also early- and late-blooming varieties, with double and semi-double blooms.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., slightly branched	\$1 00	\$8 00	
15 to 18 in., slightly branched	75	6 00	\$50 00
12 to 15 in., slightly branched	50	4 00	35 00
12 to 15 in., not branched	35	3 00	25 00

NOTE.—No *Alba plena* in home-grown plants.

IMPORTED PLANTS

These are bushy and shapely plants, but without flower-buds. The colors range in all shades of red from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencilings, mottlings, etc. Whilst we import a large quantity of Camellias from the largest and most reliable European growers, we cannot always guarantee that every plant of the colored section will come true to label in every instance, and we have to purchase and sell under those conditions.

DOUBLE WHITE CAMELLIAS. Imported

<i>Alba plena</i> and <i>Mathotiana alba</i>	EACH	10
30 to 36 in., very bushy specimens, from tubs	\$6 50	
24 to 30 in., very bushy specimens	3 00	
20 to 24 in., well branched	2 00	
15 to 20 in., well branched	1 50	
12 to 15 in., well branched	1 25	\$10 00

NOTE.—We can supply a limited quantity of fine plants of *Alba plena* and *Mathotiana alba*, well set with buds, in all the above-mentioned sizes. If plants are wanted with buds, add 25 cts. per plant.

COLORED CAMELLIAS. Imported

	EACH	10	100
3 to 3½ ft., very bushy specimens, from tubs	\$8 00	\$12 00	
30 to 36 in., very bushy specimens	6 50		
24 to 30 in., very bushy specimens	3 00		



Camphor Tree

Colored Camellias, continued

	EACH	10
20 to 24 in., well branched	\$1 50	\$12 50
15 to 20 in., well branched	1 25	10 00
12 to 15 in., well branched	1 00	9 00

NOTE.—We can supply a limited quantity of fine plants in colored varieties, well set with buds, in all the above-mentioned sizes. If plants are wanted with buds, add 25 cents per plant to above prices.

Cultivation of Camellias

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

For Conservatories.—Use a potting compost of peat or leaf-mold and good loam, and give ample drainage. When in growth, they require an abundance of water and spraying of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed except during excessively cold weather which would injure distending buds. Dropping of buds is caused by plants drying out, or by over-watering, or being kept in high temperature under glass.

Cinnamomum. Camphor

Cinnamomum Camphora (The Camphor Tree). This beautiful tree might be classed as hardy at Augusta, as it is only occasionally injured by frost. Along the Atlantic and Gulf States, it is used as a shade tree. It is of rapid and stately growth, leaves bright, glossy green. The young growth is tinged pink, which makes a most striking effect. These plants will do well on poor soil, but will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. We offer only pot-grown plants, as the open-ground plants do not transplant readily. When transplanting, the Camphor must be pruned. We offer a large stock.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., well branched	\$0 75	\$6 00	
30 to 36 in., well branched	50	4 00	
24 to 30 in., well branched	35	3 00	\$25 00
18 to 24 in., branched	25	2 00	17 50

CAPE JASMINE. See *Gardenia*

Cerasus. Carolina Cherry

Cerasus Caroliniana (*Prunus Caroliniana*). This well-known hardy evergreen is desirable as a single specimen and for grouping, making a most effective background for landscape work. Can also be pruned into formal shape. We offer a fine stock of thrifty, transplanted plants. As this plant is difficult to transplant, it is always desirable to defoliate and cut back severely.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched	50	4 00
18 to 24 in., strong, well branched	35	3 00
12 to 18 in., branched	25	2 00

Chamærops. Palm

Chamærops Fortunei (Chusan Fan Palm). The hardiest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 12 or 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., extra heavy	\$2 00	\$17 50
18 to 24 in., extra strong	1 00	8 00
15 in., extra strong	75	6 00
12 to 15 in., strong	50	4 00

Cleyera

Cleyera Japonica. A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, delightfully fragrant; followed by red berries, retained all winter.

	EACH	10
12 to 15 in., strong plants	\$0 50	\$4 00

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster buxifolia (Box-leaved Cotoneaster). A low-growing evergreen, with small, dark green leaves, white flowers produced in spring followed by red berries, which are retained during winter.

	EACH	10	100
15 to 18 in., extra heavy.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
12 to 15 in., bushy.....	25	2 25	\$20 00

C. Simonsi, or **Nepalensis**. Attains a height of about 4 feet; dark green leaves; flowers white, slightly pinkish, followed by bright red fruit. One of the best.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., extra heavy.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	
24 to 30 in., extra heavy.....	50	4 00	\$30 00
18 to 24 in., bushy.....	25	2 25	20 00

Elæagnus. Japan Oleaster

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

Prices of all varieties.

	EACH	10
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12 to 15 in., branched, grafted, from pots.	\$0 50	\$4 00
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Elæagnus aurea maculata (Golden-leaved Oleaster). Foliage broad, beautifully blotched and striped golden yellow. Produces, in March, fruit the size of the cranberry, which, combined with the beautiful foliage, makes a most unique plant.

E. aurea variegata. Broad, dark green leaves, beautifully bordered and blotched light yellow.

E. macrophylla. Leaves very large, undulated, clear green on upper side, silvery white beneath. A showy and conspicuous shrub.

E. pungens variegata. Leaves very light green, margins yellowish white. A strong grower. Produces red fruit same as *E. aurea maculata*.

E. Simoni (Simon's Oleaster). Foliage elongated, silvery on under side; of compact growth; has edible fruit. A most desirable plant for the lawn.

ENGLISH LAUREL. See *Laurocerasus*

Escallonia

Escallonia Montevidensis, or **floribunda**. A profuse-blooming shrub, attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves bright, shining green; white flowers in umbels, produced during June and July. Very scarce and desirable.

	EACH	10	100
Extra strong, 24 to 30 in., from 4-in. pots	\$0 75	\$6 00	
Strong, from 3-in. pots.....	50	4 00	

Gardenia. Cape Jasmine

Prices, except where noted:

	EACH	10	100
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18 to 24 in., well branched, O. G. \$0 75 \$6 00
 15 to 18 in., well branched, O. G. 50 4 00
 12 to 15 in., pot-grown..... 25 2 00 \$17 50

Gardenia florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

G. Fortunei. Flowers larger than those of *G. florida*.

G. radicans. A very dwarf, trailing Cape Jasmine; foliage very small; flowers white, very fragrant. Most desirable where a low effect is desired.

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 in., bushy, from 4-in. pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
6 to 8 in., well branched, from 3-in. pots.....	25	2 00	\$17 50

Ilex. Holly

Ilex aquifolium (English, or European Holly). Leaves of intense, deep, shining green, with undulating spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, makes this a conspicuous plant for winter effect.

	EACH	10	100
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10 to 12 in., strong..... \$0 50 \$4 00

I. crenata (Japanese Holly). A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge-planting. Berries black,



English Laurel

Ilex crenata, continued

	EACH	10
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18 to 24 in., bushy, O. G..... \$0 75 \$6 00

12 to 15 in., bushy, O. G..... 50 4 00

I. opaca (American Holly). In transplanting the native Holly select small plants only, and remove all the leaves; otherwise it is difficult to make the plant survive.

	EACH	10
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3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched, trans-

planted..... \$2 00

2 to 3 ft., branched, transplanted..... 1 00

18 to 24 in., from pots..... 75 \$5 00

15 to 18 in., from pots..... 50 4 00

I. vomitoria (Cassena, or Yaupon). A native shrub, with spreading branches and small, oval or oblong leaves. During the winter the tree is a mass of scarlet berries, which make it a most conspicuous plant. Most effective when planted in clumps.

	EACH	10	100
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24 to 30 in., strong, from pots.. \$0 60 \$5 00 \$35 00

18 to 24 in., strong, from pots.. 50 4 00 30 00

15 to 18 in., from pots..... 25 2 00 17 50

Illicium. Anise

Illicium anisatum, or **religiosum** (East India Anise Tree). A handsome evergreen, with broad leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Very desirable.

	EACH	10
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2 to 3 ft., well branched..... \$0 75 \$6 00

18 to 24 in., branched..... 50 4 00

12 to 18 in., 25 2 25

Kalmia. American Laurel

Kalmia latifolia (Calico Bush). A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape.

	EACH	10	100
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18 to 24 in., extra-strong

clumps, O. G..... \$2 00 \$17 50

12 to 18 in., extra-strong

clumps, O. G..... 1 25 10 00

18 to 24 in., bushy, O. G.... 1 00 8 00

12 to 18 in., bushy, O. G.... 50 4 00 \$30 00

Laurocerasus. English, or Cherry Laurel

These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful, broad, shining foliage; of easy cultivation and thrive in any ordinary good soil. For massing, or as single specimens, few plants possess more advantages.

Prices except where noted:	EACH	10	100
24 to 30 in., well branched, O. G.	\$1 00	\$8 00	
20 to 24 in., well branched, O. G.	75	6 00	
18 to 20 in., well branched, O. G.	50	4 00	\$35 00

Laurocerasus Bertini. Foliage very broad; dark green.

L. Colchica. Dark foliage, which is gray-green beneath.

L. Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel). A very distinct variety, with numerous glossy green leaves and of compact growth; white flowers, produced in spring.

Not quite so hardy as the other varieties of this species.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., branched, from pots.	\$1 00	\$8 00
18 to 24 in., branched, from pots.	75	6 00

L. rotundifolia, or viridis. Leaves short, broad, light green.

L. Versaillensis. Broad foliage. Quite distinct.

LAURUS. Laurel; Bay Tree

These are beautiful trees commonly cultivated in the North as tub plants, but are hardy in this locality, and stand several degrees of frost without injury. We offer two varieties.

	EACH	10
15 to 18 in., strong, from pots.	\$0 75	\$6 00
12 to 15 in., strong, from pots.	50	4 00

Laurus nobilis (Spice, or Apollo's Laurel). A beautiful evergreen, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic, and are used in cooking.

L. regalis. A variety of Spice, or Apollo's Laurel. Leaves beautifully crimped. A distinct variety.

LAURUSTINUS. See Viburnum

Ligustrum. Privet

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor River Privet). True. From Amoor River. Very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. (See under head of Hedge Plants.) It is also desirable for single specimens, or for windbreaks. For these, plant 8 to 10 feet apart.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft., strong, bushy.	\$0 25	\$2 00

L. excelsum superbum. A tall-growing form of Japanese Privet. Leaves beautifully variegated; stands sun to perfection; an excellent plant. Most effective for massing.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., grafted, very bushy	\$1 00		
2 to 3 ft., grafted, well bran.	75	\$6 00	\$50 00
18 to 24 in., grafted, well bran.	50	4 00	35 00

L. Japonicum (Japanese Privet). A beautiful, broad-leaved variety. Foliage dark green, with panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. Can be grown into a small tree and trimmed in pyramidal, standard or other forms.

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft., well branched, O. G.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
18 to 24 in., well branched, O. G.	40	3 50	30 00

L. lucidum. Another form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, thick, ovate-lanceolate, of a very dark, shining green. Plant of rather open growth. Attains a height of 20 feet. Quite hardy.

	EACH	10
2 to 3 ft., very bushy.	\$1 00	\$8 00
18 to 24 in., well branched.	50	4 00

L. macrophyllum. An exceedingly rare and beautiful form of the Japanese Privet. Leaves of immense size, and of intense, dark green color. A most distinct and attractive variety.

	EACH	10
12 to 15 in., strong, grafted.	\$0 50	\$4 00

L. marginatum aureum (Golden margined Privet). A vigorous-growing variety, with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. A desirable variety.

Ligustrum marginatum aureum, continued

3 to 4 ft., grafted, very bushy,	EACH	10	100
O. G.	\$1 00		
2 to 3 ft., grafted, well branched, O. G.	75	\$6 00	
18 to 24 in., grafted, branched, O. G.	50	4 00	\$35 00

L. Nepalense (Nepaul Privet). Resembles the Japanese Privet, but of smaller and compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect.

	EACH	10	100
30 to 36 in., very bushy.	\$1 00	\$8 00	
24 to 30 in., bushy.	75	6 00	
18 to 24 in., bushy.	50	3 50	

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Growth erect; leaves larger than *L. Amurense*, but not equal to it as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in large quantities.

	EACH	10	100	1000
3 to 4 ft., bushy, 3-yr.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	
2 to 3 ft., 2 yrs., well branched, for hedges			4 00	\$30 00

Magnolia

Magnolia fuscata. A most popular and desirable evergreen shrub. Hardy South, but for conservatories in the colder sections. Yellowish white flowers edged with maroon appear in great profusion in early spring. The banana-like fragrance is so strong that it is recognized at a distance of several feet from the plant.

3 to 4 ft., very bushy, from pots.	EACH	10	100
	\$2 00		

24 to 30 in., very bushy, from pots.

	1 50	\$12 50
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18 to 24 in., very bushy, from pots.

	1 25	10 00
18 to 24 in., strong, from pots.	1 00	8 00
15 to 18 in., strong, from pots.	75	6 00
12 to 15 in., strong, from pots.	50	4 50
10 to 12 in., strong, from pots.	40	3 50
8 to 10 in., strong, from pots.	35	3 00

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the southern states, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens, when its large white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the middle of April and lasts until August. Hardy at Philadelphia.

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft., strong plants; from pots.	\$0 75	\$6 00	
15 to 20 in., from pots.	50	4 00	\$30 00
12 to 15 in., from pots.	40	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft., O. G., very heavy.	1 50	12 50	
4 to 5 ft., O. G., very heavy.	1 00	8 00	
3 to 4 ft., O. G.	75	6 00	
2 to 3 ft., O. G.	50	4 00	27 50

NOTE.—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground-grown plants, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our Magnolias have been twice transplanted, and therefore have finely branched roots.

M. grandiflora gloriosa (Large-flowered Magnolia). A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 to 15 inches in diameter; foliage large, bronze underneath; a magnificent tree; very scarce.

24 to 30 in., 4 yrs., grafted, pot-grown, heavy.	EACH	10
	\$1 50	\$12 50

18 to 24 in., 3 yrs., grafted, pot-grown, heavy.

	1 00	9 00
15 to 18 in., 2 yrs., grafted, pot-grown.	75	6 00
8 to 12 in., 1 yr., grafted, pot-grown.	50	4 00

Mahonia. Berberis

Mahonia aquifolia (Holly-leaved Ashberry). A beautiful, hardy, low-growing, evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves; produces a profusion of yellow flowers in March. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or copper color.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 18 in.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Metrosideros. Bottle Brush

Metrosideros floribunda (*Callistemon lanceolata*). A beautiful shrub producing long, cylindrical spikes of bright red flowers. Hardy on the coast.

	EACH	10
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots.....	\$0 25	\$2 25

Myrtus. Myrtle

Myrtus communis (True Myrtle). A desirable shrub; strongly scented, small green leaves. Flowers pure white, fragrant. Hardy South only.

	EACH	10
Strong plants, from 4-in. pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

Nerium. Oleander

Neriums are all hardy in this latitude. They have also been successfully grown along the coast in southern New Jersey, but should be protected during winter.

Prices of all varieties.

	EACH	10	100
20 to 30 in., strong, from 4-in. pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
15 to 20 in., from 4-in. pots..	50	4 00	30 00
10 to 15 in., from 3-in. pots..	25	2 00	17 50

Mme. Peyre. Pale flesh; double corolla.
Professor Parlatorre. Pink; double corolla.
Single White. Heavy grower; continuous bloomer.
Splendens. Deep pink, double, best of its color.

Olea

Olea fragrans (Tea, or Sweet Olive). Small white flowers produced in clusters and emit a pleasing fragrance. As a conservatory shrub for northern florists it will be found invaluable. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 15 in., well branched, pot-grown.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$37 50
10 to 12 in., pot-grown.....	35	3 00	25 00
8 to 10 in., pot-grown.....	25	2 50	20 00

Osmanthus

Osmanthus aquifolium, or **Olea ilicifolia** (Holly-leaved Tea Olive). A most beautiful evergreen shrub, with dark green, spiny toothed leaves, resembling the Holly. In the fall, and-sometimes in the spring, it produces deliciously fragrant white flowers in great profusion. Tree attains a height of 25 to 30 feet. Hardy at New York.

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft., very bushy.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	
18 to 24 in., very bushy, pot-grown.....	1 00	8 00	
15 to 18 in., very bushy, pot-grown.....	75	6 00	\$50 00
12 to 15 in., pot-grown, well branched.....	50	4 00	35 00
10 to 12 in., pot-grown, branched	35	2 50	20 00

Othera

Othera Japonica. Introduced by us from Japan. An evergreen shrub or small tree attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. Resembles the Ilex. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long. A very desirable broad-leaved evergreen. Does best in a partially shaded situation. Perfectly hardy in Augusta.

	EACH
24 to 30 in., strong plants, pot-grown.....	\$1 00

Pittosporum

Pittosporum Tobira (Japanese Pittosporum). A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the ends of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish white, very fragrant, produced the middle of April and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or massing, and can also be trimmed in fanciful shapes.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 15 inches, branched....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00

P. Tobira variegata (Variegated Pittosporum). Similar to *P. Tobira*, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of more dwarf habit.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 in., branched.....	\$0 50	\$4 00



Photinia serrulata

Photinia

Photinia serrulata (Evergreen Photinia). A large evergreen shrub, or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red shade. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early spring. Strong plants from open ground. Plants will be defoliated before forwarding.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very heavy, O. G.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	
30 to 36 in., heavy, O. G.....	75	6 00	\$50 00
20 to 30 in., heavy, O. G.....	50	4 00	35 00

PRIVET. See *Ligustrum*

Quercus. The Oaks

Quercus acuta (Japanese Evergreen Oak). Without doubt this is the most beautiful evergreen Oak ever introduced. The tree is of medium growth, bark very smooth, leaves oblong, of a bright, glossy green; growth very symmetrical and compact. A specimen of this Oak in our grounds is the admiration of all who see it. Seems to do well in almost any soil, needs comparatively little care, but will well repay any attention given.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., heavy, well branched	\$1 00		
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	75		
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	50	\$4 00	
2-Yr.....	25	2 00	\$15 00

Q. Darlington (Darlington Oak). This is a very handsome form of Evergreen, or Live Oak. The tree is of more upright growth than the Live Oak. A magnificent species, and very popular wherever known.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft., very heavy, well branched.....	\$1 50		
4 to 5 ft., heavy, well branched	75	\$6 00	
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	50	4 00	
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	25	2 50	\$20 00

Q. sempervirens (Live Oak). The natural Live Oak of the South. We have a beautiful lot of stocky, transplanted trees.

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., heavy, well branched.....	\$2 00		
6 to 8 ft., heavy, well branched	1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
5 to 6 ft., well branched.....	1 00	8 00	70 00
4 to 5 ft., well branched.....	75	6 00	
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	50	4 00	
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	25	2 50	



Planting of Rhododendrons

Quercus Suber (Cork Oak). This is the Oak which produces the cork of commerce. Usually the first crop of cork can be taken when the tree is ten years of age. The tree thrives well here. There are a number of trees in this vicinity over fifty years of age and in very flourishing condition. The Cork Oak attains a height of about 50 feet. It is ornamental as well as useful. The trees we have are grown from the best imported Spanish seed. Difficult to transplant from open ground.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	\$0 75	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	50	4 00

All Oaks are very difficult to transplant; hence the trees must be defoliated and severely pruned when planted. Keep the trees well mulched until thoroughly established.

Ruscus

Ruscus aculeatus (Butcher's Broom). A unique dwarf evergreen shrub, with acute or spiny bract-like leaves 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches long. Produces numerous red berries, which are retained during winter.

	EACH	10
Strong.....	\$0 25	\$2 00



Yucca Treculeana (see page 43)

Rhododendron

Rose Bay; Mountain Laurel

Rhododendron Catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). This is our native variety from the Alleghany Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple.

	EACH	10
12 to 18 in., branched.....	\$1 00	\$8 00

R. Catawbiense, Hardy Hybrids. These magnificent plants cannot be too highly recommended for those sections where they will give good results. They are indispensable in the landscape. To secure the most pleasing effect they should be planted in large groups, as the rich and glowing colors of the flowers are most effective when viewed against a background of green formed by the glossy foliage of the plants. Then, too, when the flowers have faded, the plants themselves make a green shrub border that is unusually attractive. The varieties vary in color from pure white to deep purple and all shades of rose, pink and crimson. The plants should be set in a rich, shady situation, and the soil should contain well-decayed leaf-mold and well-rotted manure. Keep the plants well mulched with rotted leaves. Not being deeply rooted, they are apt to be injured by drought. No plants will give more satisfaction, or more pleasing effect, than these Hybrid Rhododendrons.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., branched, well set with buds.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
12 to 15 in., branched, well set with buds.....	1 25	10 00

R. maximum (Great Laurel). Native of the Alleghany Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than *R. Catawbiense*.

	EACH	10
1 1/2 to 2 ft., branched.....	\$1 50	
1 to 1 1/2 ft., branched.....	1 00	\$8 00

R. ponticum. Asiatic species. These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy here, but require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf-mold. Blooms last of April. Never plant where exposed all day to direct sunshine.

20 to 24 in., well branched, EACH	10
well set with buds.....	\$1 25
15 to 18 in., well branched, well set with buds.....	1 00
	7 50

TEA OLIVE. See *Olea fragrans*

Thea. Tea Plant

Thea Bohea (Chinese Tea Plant). The true Assam Tea Plant, the leaves of which are used for making the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during the winter large white flowers with woolly anthers, which have a resemblance to single camellias. A very desirable, low-growing, broad-leaved evergreen.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., strong, from pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
15 to 18 in., strong, from pots.....	50	4 00	\$30 00
12 to 15 in., strong, from pots.....	25		

Viburnum

Viburnum odoratissimum. A variety with broad, glossy green leaves; of compact growth, with pure white, fragrant flowers. Makes a beautiful plant.

	EACH	10	100
24 to 30 in., well branched....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
18 to 24 in., pot grown.....	50	4 00	\$30 00
12 to 18 in., pot grown.....	35	3 00	

V. suspensum. Of very compact and rapid growth. Flowers creamy white, resembling the Trailing Arbutus; blooms in February and March. A most excellent plant.

	EACH	10	100
24 to 36 in., heavy, well branched....	\$1 50		
18 to 24 in., heavy, well branched....	1 00	\$8 00	
15 to 18 in., heavy, well branched....	75	6 00	
12 to 15 in., from pots.....	50	4 00	
10 to 12 in., from pots.....	35	3 00	

V. Tinus (Laurustinus). One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth; attains a height of 10 feet. The flowers are creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds before opening are of a bright red. They begin to show in November, and gradually grow until February, making the plant most conspicuous. Makes a most unique hedge.

	EACH	10	100
15 to 20 in., pot-grown.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
12 to 15 in., pot-grown.....	25	2 50	\$20 00

Yucca

Yucca aloifolia (Spanish Bayonet, or Dagger). The well-known native variety. Leaves very stiff, dagger-shaped; flowers creamy white.

	EACH	10	100
5 years, strong, transplanted..	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
4 years, strong, transplanted.	40	3 00	20 00
3 years, strong, transplanted.	25	2 00	15 00

Y. filamentosa (Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass). A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers produced in summer make a fine effect. Excellent for massing in front of shrubbery, or for park and cemetery planting.



Viburnum Tinus (Laurustinus)

	EACH	10	100
Yucca filamentosa, continued			
5 years, strong, transplanted..	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
4 years, strong.....	40	3 00	20 00
3 years, strong.....	25	2 00	15 00

Y. Treculeana. This is a very rare and beautiful species from northern Mexico and southwest Texas. This variety is extremely difficult to obtain, but we have succeeded in raising a fine stock of vigorous plants. In early April flowers of ivory-whiteness are produced in great profusion upon a compact stock. The flower-heads are sometimes 3 feet in length. The leaves are dark green, thick, very rigid and of unusual length. A single plant or a mass is a most conspicuous object.

	EACH	10	100
6 years, extra-strong specimens..	\$2 00		
5 years, extra strong.....	1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
4 years, strong.....	50	4 00	30 00
3 years, strong.....	35	3 00	25 00

CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS

Climbing vines have well been called "Nature's Draperies," and are simply indispensable for many ornamental uses. A few plants set by the veranda, along a fence or wall, or about an old tree, soon convert them into bowers of beauty. Possibly no climber offers greater possibilities as a veranda ornament than *Clematis paniculata*, and *Rhynchospermum jasminoides*, while the Bignonias or the Climbing Roses make admirable trellised hedges. The location of Fruitland Nurseries seems to give unusual vigor to all our Climbing Vines. Nearly all in the list are hardy in the North.

Our special collection, 10 strong plants, in 10 varieties, our selection, for \$2; \$15 per 100

Akebia

Prices of both varieties.

EACH	10
2 year, strong.....	\$0 25 \$2 00

Akebia lobata. A Japanese climber. Very heavy foliage; purple flowers in long racemes. Produces a fruit that is quite popular in Japan. A very desirable climber.

A. quinata (Five-leaved Akebia). A very popular and ornamental Japanese climber, with beautiful foliage. Peculiarly shaped purple flowers produced in March. Very desirable.

Ampelopsis. Ivy

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A vigorous native variety; leaves divided into five parts. Red and scarlet in autumn. Field-grown plants.

	EACH	10	100
3 years, extra strong, field-grown..	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 years, strong, field-grown.....	15	1 25	10 00

A. Veitchii (*A. Japonica*, or *tricuspidata*). Japan, or Boston Ivy. Of rapid growth; suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc.

EACH	10	100
Strong plants from 3-in. pots..	\$0 15	\$1 25 \$10 00



Clematis paniculata

Antigonon

Antigonon leptopus (Mexican Rose). A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer during summer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. Tops die down in winter.

	EACH	10	100
2 year, very strong.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Bignonia. Trumpet Vine

Bignonia capreolata (*Bignonia crucigera*). Cross Vine. A very handsome, vigorous-growing native climber. In early April it produces in great profusion trumpet-shaped flowers about 2 inches long, reddish purple on outside with yellow throats. Evergreen.

	EACH	10	100
Strong clumps, O. G.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
Strong plants from 3-in. pots...	25	2 00	15 00

B. hybrida. Dark blood-red flowers, fine bloomer. Hardy at Boston, Mass.

	EACH	10
4 years, extra heavy, grafted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 years, heavy, grafted.....	35	3 00



Euonymus radicans

Bignonia speciosa. Flowers pink, striped purple; blooms profusely in spring. Not hardy north of Savannah.

	EACH	10
From 4-in. pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
From 3-in. pots.....	25	

B. venusta. Flowers rich orange, produced in great abundance during winter. A conservatory plant for this section, but desirable for Florida and southward.

	EACH	10	100
From 3-in. pots.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50

Clematis

Clematis paniculata. Flowers white, star-shaped; produced during midsummer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of fragrant flowers, foliage is handsome.

	EACH	10	100
Extra strong, field-grown.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
Strong, field-grown.....	25	2 00	\$15 00

HYBRID CLEMATIS, LARGE-FLOWERING

Prices of all varieties.

	EACH	10
Extra strong, field-grown.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
Strong, field-grown.....	50	4 00

Clematis Henryi. Large; creamy white; free grower and bloomer. The finest white Clematis.

C. Jackmani. Large and intense violet-purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the best and most popular of the large-flowering Clematis.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Large; violet-red; strong grower and free bloomer.

NOTE.—Clematis do best in deep, rich soil. As soon as the plants are set out, supports on which to climb should be provided.

Elæagnus

Elæagnus reflexa (Climbing Elæagnus). A most vigorous Japanese evergreen climber. Leaves glabrous above and whitish beneath, overspread with yellowish and light brown scales, giving the entire surface a bronzy hue. The bark on the young growth is brown.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., from 3-in. pots..	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50

Euonymus

Euonymus radicans (Climbing Euonymus). A low, trailing evergreen of rapid growth. Fine for covering walls and stumps; also ground-covering for shady places.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 15 in., field-grown clumps..	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
10 to 12 in., field-grown, or nice 6- to 8-in. plants from 3-in. pots.....	20	1 50	10 00

Euonymus radicans variegata (Variegated Climbing Euonymus). A beautiful evergreen creeping plant with very pretty foliage, which is beautifully variegated deep green and white. Very showy for covering low walls and stumps; is also excellent for bordering, as it can be kept closely clipped. EACH 10 100

18 to 24 in., extra-strong field-grown clumps.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
15 to 18 in., strong field-grown clumps.....	35	3 00	25 00
12 to 15 in., strong field-grown clumps.....	25	2 00	15 00
10 to 12 in., field-grown, or 6- to 8-in. plants from 3-in. pots	20	1 50	10 00

Ficus

Ficus repens (Climbing Fig). An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work in greenhouses. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta.

	EACH	10	100
Extra strong, from 3-in. pots.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Strong, from 2 1/2-in. pots.....	15	1 25	10 00

Gelsemium. Yellow Jasmine

Gelsemium sempervirens (Carolina Yellow Jasmine). Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring.

Strong clumps, nursery grown, 25c. each, \$2 for 10.

G. sempervirens flore pleno (Double Yellow Jasmine). A very rare sub-variety of our native Yellow Jasmine, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring, and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in the conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter. Very scarce.

	EACH
Strong plants	\$6 50

Hedera. Ivy

Hedera Algeriensis (Algerian Ivy). A very fine variety, with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower. A most conspicuous plant; not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.

3 to 4 ft., extra strong, from	EACH	10	100
4-in. pots and O. G.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
Strong plants from 3-in. pots.	25	2 00	15 00

H. Helix (English Ivy). Too well known to need description.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very heavy, from 3-in. pots.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Strong, from 2 1/2- and 3-in. pots.....	15	1 50	10 00

HONEYSUCKLE. See Lonicera

JAPANESE, or BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis

Jasminum

Jasminum primulinum (New Chinese Jasminum). This is a new variety, recently introduced from China. The light yellow flowers are produced in early spring, its blooming period lasting for two months or more. The flowers are similar to Nudiflorum but twice as large. In this locality the vine is an evergreen; it is not hardy north of Washington. A most valuable acquisition.

	EACH	10	100
Strong, from 4-in. pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
Strong, from 3-in. pots.....	25	2 00	\$17 50

Kadsura

Kadsura Japonica. A very desirable Japanese climbing evergreen. Leaves are dark, shining green; flowers not showy, but in autumn the clusters of scarlet fruit, when ripe, give the plant a brilliant appearance.

	EACH	10
Strong plants, O. G.	\$0 50	\$4 00

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

Prices of all varieties. EACH 10 100

Strong 2-yr. plants.....\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

Lonicera aurea reticulata (Golden-netted Honeysuckle). A remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins; leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn. A beautiful plant.

L. Chinensis (Chinese Honeysuckle). A showy variety, with purplish evergreen foliage, changing to greener shade at maturity. Flowers white, tinged with purple on outside.

L. Heckrotti (Heckrott's Honeysuckle). Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

L. Japonica (*L. Halliana*). Japanese Honeysuckle. A very vigorous evergreen climber; flowers white, changing to yellow, are borne in great profusion in summer, and sparingly in the autumn. Naturalized in many sections of the country. Good for trellises and ground-covers.



A Screen of *Rhynchospermum jasminoides*, 3 years old, 10 feet high

PERIWINKLE. See Vinca

Rhynchospermum

Rhynchospermum jasminoides (Malayan Jasmine). A very beautiful hardy, and rapid-growing evergreen climber, producing from April until July fragrant white flowers. When in full bloom, this plant is most conspicuous.

	EACH	10
Extra strong, from 4-in. pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Strong, from 4-in. pots.....	35	3 00
Strong, from 3-in. pots.....	25	2 00

Roses, Climbing

Prices, our own selection of varieties. EACH 10 100

1 year, on own roots, strong, field-grown.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
1 year, budded on Manetti, strong, field-grown.....	35	3 00	25 00
2 years, budded on Manetti, extra strong, field-grown...	50	4 00	35 00

Solanum

Solanum jasminoides grandiflora (Potato Vine). A very rapid-growing climber with dark green leaves; white, star-shaped flowers with yellow centers, produced in large clusters. Very desirable. Not hardy north of Augusta. This is an improvement upon the old variety.

	EACH	10	100
Strong	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00



Wistaria

Vinca. Periwinkle

Vinca major (Larger Periwinkle). An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers, produced in early spring; leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than *V. minor*; excellent for vases, rockwork and bordering slopes.

Strong clumps, O. G. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

V. major variegata (Variegated Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle). Same as the above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white; excellent for vases, and window-boxes.

Vinca major var., continued.

	EACH	10	100
Strong clumps, O. G.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	
Strong, from 3-in. pots....	25	2 00	\$17 50

V. minor (Common Periwinkle; Running or Trailing Myrtle). A well-known trailing plant. Flowers blue; leaves dark green, but smaller than *V. major*.

	EACH	10	100	1,000
Strong clumps, O. G..	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$60 00

Wistaria

Prices of all varieties.

	EACH	10	100
4 years, extra heavy grafted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	
3 years, heavy, grafted...	50	4 00	\$35 00
2 years, grafted.....	25	2 50	20 00

Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Purple Wistaria). The well-known purple-flowering variety.

W. Chinensis alba (Chinese White Wistaria). White-flowering; a beautiful, graceful climber.

W. Chinensis flore-pleno (Double Purple Wistaria). Until the vine is three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterward it becomes floriferous.

W. frutescens magnifica. Own roots. Flowers in large tassels, pale blue, with a yellow center; blooms about a month later than the Chinese varieties; also produces flowers during the summer. Vigorous.

W. multijuga (Japanese Wistaria). A distinct and showy variety. Flowers light purple, in loose racemes, 1 to 3 feet long. Widely cultivated in Japan.

WISTARIA. Standard or Tree Form

These plants have been trained to standard, or tree shape. They have stems from 3½ to 4 feet, and the heads are well formed. These are not imported plants, but are of our own propagation. We have *Chinensis alba*, *Chinensis flore pleno* and *Multijuga*.

Strong plantsfrom \$1 50 to \$3 00

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

The most artistic fence ever built pales into insignificance when compared with a well-grown and carefully trimmed hedge. Nothing can be more desirable for street protection, or better for property division than a hedge. It may be a little more expensive than a fence in the beginning, but it requires no repair and grows in beauty every year.

For division lines *Berberis Thunbergii* is particularly desirable. The plant is graceful, the foliage rich green in summer, turning to crimson after the first frosts. For formal plantings, the Amoor and California Privets are unexcelled; they are easily cared for, and make a dense growth.

Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the prices quoted for 100, or 400 at 100 rates

Berberis

Berberis Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry). A most beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. The bright green foliage changes to tones of red in autumn. The bright red berries in spring make a beautiful contrast with the green foliage. Leaves retained for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low-growing hedge, and one that is specially suited for marking boundary lines.

	10	100
12 to 15 in., strong, well branched..	\$2 00	\$15 00

Buxus

Buxus suffruticosa (Dwarf Box). In great demand for edging. We offer superb plants.

	100	1,000
6 to 8 in., very bushy, 3 to 4 in. in diam.	\$10 00	
4 to 6 in., bushy.....	8 00	\$60 00

Cerasus. Prunus

Cerasus Caroliniana (*Prunus Caroliniana*). The Mock Orange of the South. This well-known hardy



Citrus trifoliata Hedge (see page 47)



Amoor River Privet Hedge

Cerasus Caroliniana, continued

evergreen makes a beautiful hedge. We offer a fine stock of young plants. Large plants are difficult to transplant, unless defoliated, and it is desirable to cut back severely the young plants when transplanting. The plants should be set one foot apart, but if used for a screen they could be set 18 inches apart.

6 to 12 in., 1-year seedlings.....	100	1,000
	\$3 00	\$15 00

Citrus. Orange

Citrus trifoliata (Japan Hardy Orange; Trifoliata Orange). This popular plant was first disseminated by us, and is the coming hedge-plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. Far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. It is, so far, entirely free from insect depredations and fungous diseases. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive; and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set one foot apart. The plants require two or three annual shearings, the first about the middle of May and the others while the young growth is tender. If delayed until the wood is hardened, it will require more time and increased labor. An excellent hedge-knife can be made by taking a 28-inch scythe blade, straightening the shank, and riveting it to a 14- or 18-inch, straight wooden handle.

3 years, 3 to 4 ft., extra strong, well branched.....	100	1,000
	\$15 00	\$100 00
3 years, 2 to 3 ft., strong, well branched	6 00	50 00
2 years, 18 to 24 in., heavily branched	4 00	30 00
1 year, 12 to 18 in.....	3 00	15 00

Cydonia. Pyrus

Cydonia Japonica (*Pyrus Japonica*). (Japan Quince, or Fire Bush.) This is a very desirable hedge plant where a blooming hedge is desired.

3½ to 4 ft., strong, well branched...	100	1,000
	\$20 00	\$125 00
2 to 3 ft., strong, well branched.....	12 00	

Ligustrum. Privet

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor River Privet). The true variety. For the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its bright-colored foliage throughout the entire year. Since 1866 we have cultivated and disseminated millions of the Amoor River Privet, and it is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost

any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated, a hedge may be secured in two years after planting.

24 to 30 in., well branched, trans.....	100	1,000
	\$5 00	\$40 00

NOTE.—To save freight, we always cut back Amoor River Privet before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids the possibility of the plants' heating, should there be delay in transit.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). This is a very popular variety for hedges North and West. Leaves larger and growth more erect than *L. Amurense*.

3 years, 3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....	100	1,000
	\$15 00	\$100 00
2 years, 2 to 3 ft., well branched....	4 00	30 00
18 to 24 in., branched.....	3 00	25 00

How to Make a Privet Hedge.—Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 inches deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with the soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart. Set the plants about 1 inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back to within 4 inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of 6 or 8 inches, cut off one-half of this growth, both side and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached the desired height and width. Cultivate well.

Spiræa

Spiræa Thunbergii (Thunberg's Spirea). Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow, light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall; flowers small, white, which appear very early in March and last three weeks. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge.

12 to 15 in., 2 years, bushy.....	100	
	\$15 00	



Spiræa Thunbergii

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE

These are very effective for bedding purposes. All are exceedingly graceful, and have large, plummy heads. When planted in masses or groups, their great value is brought out.

Arundo. Giant Reed

Arundo donax variegata (Variegated Giant Reed). A hardy, vigorous perennial. Leaves very long, longitudinally striped with green and creamy white. Very striking. Strong, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Eulalia

Prices of all varieties:	EACH	10	100
18 in. diam., extra-large clumps, O. G.			\$2 00
12 in. diam., large clumps, O. G.	1 00	\$8 00	
Strong clumps, O. G.	50	4 00	
Strong plants, from 3- and 4-in. pots.	25	2 00	\$15 00

Eulalia Japonica univittata. With narrow foliage, and a narrow stripe running through the entire leaf.
E. Japonica variegata (Striped Eulalia). A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state.

It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower-stalks are graceful and numerous.

E. Japonica zebrina (Zebra-striped Eulalia). Similar in habit to the above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally like the former, runs across the leaf.

Gynerium. Pampas Grass

Extra-heavy clumps from open ground, 12 to 18 in. diam.	EACH	10	100
Strong clumps from open ground.			\$2 00
Strong plants, from 3- and 4-in. pots.	25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Gynerium argenteum (White Pampas Grass). With silvery plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

G., Roi des Roses (Pink Pampas Grass). Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose-color; very free blooming and compact growing. New variety. A very beautiful and valuable addition to the Ornamental Grasses.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their deep green foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer. But it is in winter, when the northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

It is an undisputed fact that at Fruitland Nurseries we grow the largest and most varied stock of coniferous evergreens in the Southern States, and especially

do we give attention to such varieties as are best adapted to this warmer climate. In our collection of Biotas, Cupressus, Retinosporas, Juniperus, etc., may be found many rare and valuable specimens. We also grow large quantities of the hardier varieties, adapted to the northern part of the country.

Our conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots, and then set in the open ground, and are afterwards several times transplanted. Therefore, we can offer to our patrons plants with excellent root-systems. Many varieties of conifers are grown in the open ground during the summer, lifted in the early fall and potted, and, before being shipped, plants have already started new roots. All plants, both from open ground and pots, are shipped with a ball of earth around the roots, which is wrapped in burlap or moss.

In transplanting these Evergreens, it is not necessary to remove this wrapping of burlap. Place the plant in the properly prepared hole, and merely cut the burlap in several places with a knife. Water it, and firm the earth well about the roots and keep the plants mulched with leaves or straw. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March, but in the lower sections, where the ground does not remain frozen during the winter, planting can be successfully done any time when the ground is in proper condition. We have a superb lot of shapely specimen plants of many varieties of conifers. These are from ten to twenty years of age, and have been several times sheared and transplanted. Those desiring immediate effect will secure it by using the above-mentioned specimens. The prices vary from \$5 to \$100 each, according to size. See "Specimen Conifers," pages 54 and 55.



Biota aurea nana (Berckmans' Golden Arborvitae)

Special Collection of Conifers. We will supply 10 fine plants, distinct varieties, our selection, 12 to 24 in., for \$4; or 100 fine plants in 25 or 30 varieties, our selection, for \$25.



Biota Japonica filiformis

Arborvitæ. Biota and Thuja

ASIATIC SECTION

Biota aurea conspicua. A variety originated by us. Of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 22 feet high, with a diameter of 4 feet. Perfectly hardy at New York.

	EACH	10	100
5 to 6 ft., beautiful, compact specimens, 18 to 20 in. diam.	\$4 00	\$35 00	
4 to 5 ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	2 50	20 00	
30 to 36 in., compact specimens	1 25	10 00	\$80 00
24 to 30 in., compact specimens	75	6 00	50 00
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00	35 00

B. aurea nana (Berckmans' Golden Arborvitæ). The ever-increasing demand for this, the most popular of all Biotas, shows the great popularity of this plant. Originated by us. As the photograph shows, it is of very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses, in every way, its parent, the old *Biota aurea*. For window-boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is certainly desirable where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants. For formal gardens it is a great favorite. In many sections it has stood a temperature of 10 degrees below zero without injury.

	EACH	10	100
40 to 44 in., by 24 in. diam. at base, beautiful specimens..	\$4 00	\$35 00	
36 to 40 in. by 20 to 24 in. diam. at base, beautiful, compact specimens.....	3 50	30 00	\$275 00
30 to 36 in. by 18 to 20 in. diam. at base, beautiful, compact specimens.....	3 00	25 00	225 00
30 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	2 00	17 50	150 00
24 to 30 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	1 50	12 50	100 00

Biota aurea nana, continued

	EACH	10	100
20 to 24 in., compact specimens..	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
15 to 20 in., compact specimens..	75	6 00	50 00
12 to 15 in., compact specimens..	50	4 00	35 00

B. aurea pyramidalis. Originated by us. Of erect, symmetrical and compact growth. Of beautiful, golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups.

	EACH	10	
5 to 6 ft., beautiful, compact specimens..	\$4 00		
4 to 5 ft., very compact.....	2 50		
3 to 4 ft., compact.....	1 25		
30 to 36 in.....	75	\$6 00	
24 to 30 in.....	50	4 00	

B. Japonica filiformis. A Japanese variety with thread-like foliage; compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries; also desirable for tubs. Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 feet.

	EACH	10	100
36 to 40 in., beautiful specimens.....	\$3 00	\$25 00	
30 to 36 in., beautiful specimens.....	2 00	15 00	
24 to 30 in., very compact....	1 50	12 50	\$115 00
20 to 24 in., heavy.....	1 00	8 00	70 00
18 to 20 in.....	50	4 00	30 00

B. Rosedale. Originated in Texas. Foliage very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft. by 30 to 36 in. diam., beautiful specimens.....	\$3 50		
36 to 40 in., beautiful specimens.....	1 50		
30 to 36 in., very compact....	1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
24 to 30 in., compact.....	1 00	7 50	60 00
20 to 24 in., compact.....	75	6 00	40 00
15 to 20 in., compact.....	50	4 00	

Making a Garden Bloom This Year. By Grace Tabor. Tells the simplest rules for making your garden a place of beauty. Price, 55 cents.



Cedrus Atlantica (see page 50)



Cedrus Deodara, Red Dogwood in Foreground

Cedrus. Cedar

Cedrus Atlantica (Mount Atlas Cedar). A large and stately tree and very hardy, similar to *Cedrus Deodara*, but foliage more compact and of a darker green.

	EACH	10	100
15 to 20 in.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
12 to 15 in.....	50	4 00	

C. Deodara (Himalayan, or Deodar Cedar; The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains). A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow this very largely.

	EACH	10	100
30 to 36 in.....	\$1 50		
24 to 30 in.....	1 00	\$8 00	
20 to 24 in.....	75	6 00	\$50 00
15 to 20 in.....	50	4 00	35 00

Cephalotaxus. False Yew

Cephalotaxus drupacea. This is a very rare and dwarf-growing Yew, which is almost trailing in its habit. Excellent for rocks and ground-covering, or where a low, spreading evergreen is desired. We have an exceptionally fine stock of this most valuable evergreen.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in. plants, from 4-in. pots...	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
15- to 18-in. plants, from 3-in. pots...	50	4 00	35 00

C. Fortunei (Fortune's Yew). This is a most graceful species, of spreading growth; leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. Attains a height of about 12 to 15 feet.

	EACH	10
5 to 6 ft., extra heavy.....	\$3 00	
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy.....	2 00	\$17 50
3 to 4 ft., extra heavy.....	1 50	12 50

Cephalotaxus Fortunei, continued

	EACH	10	100
30 to 36 in., very heavy.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$60 00
24 to 30 in., heavy.....	75	6 00	40 00
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00	30 00

C. pedunculata (*Podocarpus Japonica*; Stem-fruited Yew). A medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit; leaves from 1 to 2 inches long, dark glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	EACH	10	100
20 to 24 in., branched, pot-grown.....	\$1 00		
15 to 18 in., branched, pot-grown.....	75		

C. pedunculata fastigiata (*Podocarpus Koraiana*; Korean Yew). An upright-growing variety of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.

	EACH	10
36 to 40 in., very compact.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
30 to 36 in., well branched.....	1 00	7 50
24 to 30 in., well branched.....	75	6 00
18 to 24 in., well branched.....	50	4 00

Cunninghamia

Cunninghamia Sinensis (Chinese Pine). A beautiful tree, resembling somewhat the araucaria. Leaves lance-like on horizontal branches; rapid and symmetrical grower; very scarce. We offer a limited stock of home-grown, thrifty plants.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 in., from pots.....	\$1 00	
6 to 8 in., from pots.....	50	

Cupressus. Cypress

Of this species we grow several varieties, which are well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. They are graceful, rapid-growing trees, varying in habit and growth from feathery, drooping branches to others of more erect and formal shape.

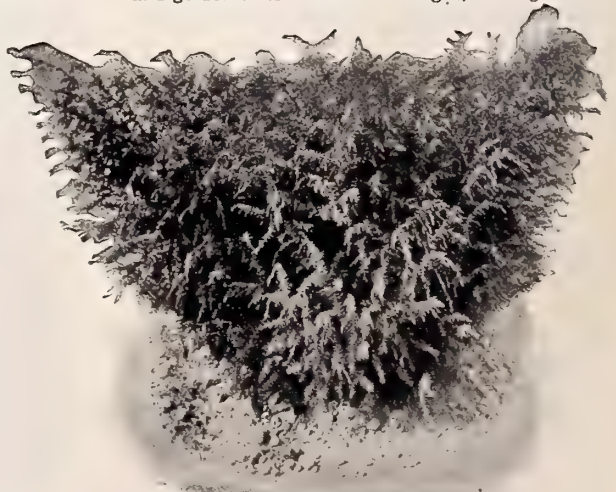
We offer the following varieties, *Gracilis*, *Elegans*, *Funerbris*, *Glauca*, *Majestica*, at these prices:

	EACH	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 00	
18 to 24 in.....	50	\$4 00

Cupressus Arizona (Arizona Cypress). A variety of rather moderate growth and of slender, pyramidal habit. Foliage pale, glaucous green, assuming a brown tint in winter. Very hardy and rare.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 15 in.....	\$1 00		
18 to 24 in.....	1 50		

C. Lawsoniana. These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. Maximum height, 10 to 30 feet.



Juniperus oblonga (See page 52)

Cupressus Lawsoniana, continued

	EACH	10
5 to 6 ft., compact specimens.....	\$4 00	
4 to 5 ft., compact specimens.....	2 00	
3 to 4 ft., compact specimens.....	1 50	\$12 50
30 to 36 in. compact specimens.....	1 00	8 00

C. sempervirens pyramidalis (Oriental, or Italian Cypress). This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shaft-like habit; ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

	EACH	10
7 to 8 ft., specimens.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
6 to 7 ft., specimens.....	3 50	25 00
5 to 6 ft., specimens.....	2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft., specimens.....	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 ft., strong.....	1 00	8 00
30 to 36 in., strong.....	75	6 00
24 to 30 in., strong.....	50	4 00
18 to 24 in., strong.....	35	3 00

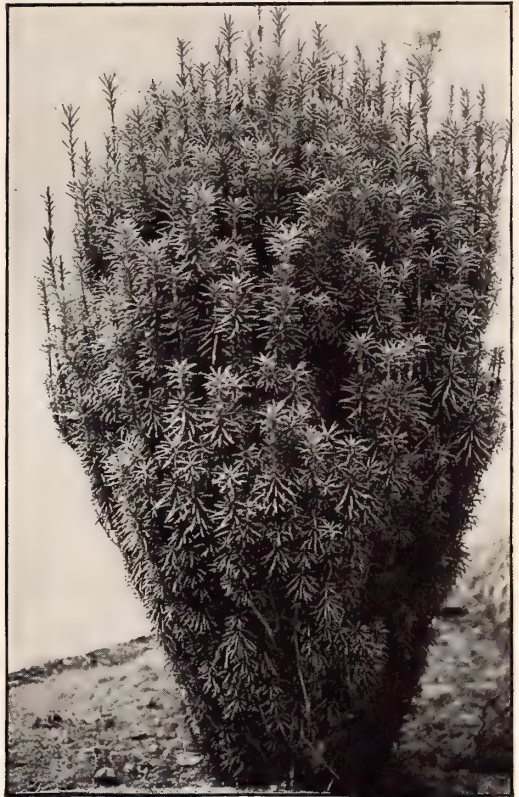
C. sempervirens Royalii (*C. Whitleyana*). The most compact and shaft-like of the Cupressus. Forms a main stem from which very small branches radiate. A very distinct and desirable species; grows to a height of 50 to 60 feet.

	EACH	10
7 to 8 ft., specimens.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
6 to 7 ft., specimens.....	3 50	25 00
5 to 6 ft., specimens.....	2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft., specimens.....	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 ft., strong.....	1 00	8 00
30 to 36 in., strong.....	75	6 00
24 to 30 in., strong.....	50	4 00
18 to 24 in., strong.....	35	3 00

C. variegata (*Chamaecyparis*; Variegated Cypress). A beautiful variety, with foliage with golden variegations. A very distinct and conspicuous tree. Growth somewhat open.

	EACH
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 75
15 to 18 in.....	50

Just turn to page 6 and read about Fruitland Lawn Grass Mixture.



Cephalotaxus pendunculata fastigiata (Korean Yew)
(see page 50)

Juniperus. Juniper

This splendid group of conifers is becoming very popular. Trees are of easy growth, hardy and long lived. They are most effective for landscape planting. The different tones of green are very pleasing when planted in groups, using the taller varieties for the background, and graduating the plants until the creeping forms are in front, producing an exquisite effect.

Juniperus communis (English, or Common Juniper).

One of the best varieties, with spreading or erect branches, often forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high.

7 to 8 ft., very heavy, compact specimens.....	EACH	10	100
			\$5 00
6 to 7 ft., very heavy, compact specimens.....	3 00		\$25 00
5 to 6 ft., very heavy, compact specimens.....	2 00	17 50	\$150 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy, compact specimens.....	1 50	12 50	
3 to 4 ft., heavy, compact specimens.....	1 00	8 00	70 00
2 to 3 ft., compact.....	75	6 00	50 00
18 to 24 in., compact.....	50	4 00	

J. communis aurea (Golden Juniper). A beautiful form of almost trailing habit. Foliage of bright golden hue. Very hardy. A most desirable and effective Juniper.

	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft. spread, extra-fine specimens.....	\$5 00	
3 to 3½ ft. spread, extra-strong, bushy plants.....	3 50	
30 to 36 in. spread, extra-strong, bushy plants.....	2 50	
24 to 30 in. spread, extra-strong, bushy plants.....	2 00	\$17 50
18 to 24 in. spread, strong, bushy plants.....	1 00	8 00
12 to 18 in. spread, strong plants.....	50	4 00



Cunninghamia Sinensis (see page 50)

JUNIPERUS, continued

- Juniperus Hibernica** (Irish Juniper). A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling a pillar of green. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.
- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------|----------|
| | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| 5 to 6 ft., very heavy..... | \$2 00 | \$15 00 | |
| 4 to 5 ft., very heavy..... | 1 50 | 12 50 | \$100 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft., heavy..... | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft., heavy..... | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
- J. Japonica** (Japan Juniper). A beautiful variety, with bright green foliage, which does not change during winter; of compact growth. A most desirable sort.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 12 to 18 in..... | 50 | 4 00 |
- J. Japonica aurea variegata.** A beautiful variety of dwarf habit, foliage dark green, spotted gold.
- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 15 to 18 in., heavy..... | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 12 to 15 in., heavy..... | 50 | 4 00 |
- J. oblonga** (Nepaul Juniper). Upright habit, with slender, diverging and recurving branches. Can be sheared in different shapes. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.
- | | | |
|---|--------|---------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 3½ to 4 ft. high by 3 to 3½ ft. spread, extra-heavy specimens..... | \$5 00 | |
| 30 to 36 in. high by 30- to 36-in. spread, extra-heavy specimens..... | 2 50 | \$17 50 |
| 18 to 24 in. high by 24- to 30-in. spread | 1 25 | 10 00 |
- J. Sabina cupressifolia.** A procumbent variety of much beauty. Foliage bluish green; almost creeping in habit.
- | | | |
|---|--------|----|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 15 to 18 in. high by 15 to 18 in. spread..... | \$0 75 | |
| 12 to 15 in. high by 12 to 15 in. spread..... | 50 | |
- J. Sinensis argentea variegata** (Variegated Chinese Juniper). Foliage somewhat similar to *J. Japonica*, but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches beautifully variegated golden yellow. Does not burn out in summer. This is a fine variety.
- | | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 4 to 5 ft., heavy, compact specimens..... | \$5 00 | |
| 3 to 4 ft., heavy, compact specimens..... | 3 00 | |
| 24 to 30 in., compact specimens..... | 1 50 | |
| 18 to 24 in., compact specimens..... | 1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 15 to 18 in., compact specimens..... | 75 | 6 00 |
| 12 to 15 in., compact..... | 50 | 4 00 |
- J. squamata** (Scaly-leaved Juniper). A trailing variety of great merit; foliage dark green. A most

Juniperus squamata, continued

- valuable plant for rockeries or where a trailing effect is desired.
- | | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 2 to 3 ft. spread, heavy, well branched..... | \$2 00 | |
| 18 to 24 in. spread, well branched..... | 1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 15 to 18 in., spread, well branched..... | 75 | 6 00 |
| 12 to 15 in. spread, well branched..... | 50 | 4 00 |
- J. Suecica** (Swedish Juniper). Foliage light green; very compact. Ultimate height, 10 feet.
- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 18 to 24 in., compact..... | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 15 to 18 in., compact..... | 50 | 4 00 |
- J. Virginiana** (Red Cedar). Our native Cedar. Can supply a fine lot of nursery-grown, transplanted plants.
- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 3 to 4 ft., compact..... | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft., compact..... | 50 | 4 00 |
- J. Virginiana glauca** (Blue Virginia Cedar). Similar in growth to the common Cedar. Foliage a rich, silvery blue, retaining its color well through the entire year. A magnificent variety.
- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|----|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 3 to 3½ ft., compact..... | \$1 50 | |
| 24 to 30 in..... | 1 00 | |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 75 | |
| 12 to 18 in..... | 50 | |

NEW JUNIPERS

- The two following Junipers are seedlings of the common English Juniper, of our own growing, and, after several years' trial, we unhesitatingly place them upon the market as great acquisitions to the list of Junipers.
- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 7 to 8 ft., beautiful specimens..... | \$5 00 | |
| 6 to 7 ft., beautiful specimens..... | 3 00 | |
| 5 to 6 ft., beautiful specimens..... | 2 50 | \$20 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft., very compact..... | 2 00 | 17 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft., very compact..... | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft., very compact..... | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| 18 to 24 in., very compact..... | 50 | 4 00 |
- Juniperus communis compacta.** Of erect and very compact growth; foliage light glaucous green.
- J. communis glauca.** A beautiful form of Common English Juniper, of erect and compact habit. In winter assumes the blue color of a Koster's spruce. A most attractive and desirable variety.

Picea. Spruce

- Picea excelsa** (Norway Spruce). A popular species, extensively cultivated in the northern sections, but succeeding only to a moderate extent in the South. Well adapted to the mountain districts.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 3 to 3½ ft..... | \$1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 50 | 4 00 |

Pinus. Pine

- Pinus excelsa** (Bhotan Pine). Resembles the White Pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir."
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 12 to 15 in., well branched..... | \$0 50 | |
- P. radiata** (*P. insignis*, or *P. Montereyensis*; Monterey Pine). A desirable variety from California. Tree attains a height of 80 to 100 feet. Handsome species with bright green foliage. Valuable for seaside planting.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 18 to 24 in..... | \$0 35 | \$3 00 |

Retinospora (Chamæcyparis)

Japan Cypress

- Retinospora filifera** (Thread-branched Retinospora). A beautiful variety with light green, thread-like foliage, and slender, drooping branches; of medium height. A very hardy and desirable sort.
- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 15 to 18 in., compact..... | \$0 75 | \$6 00 |
| 12 to 15 in., compact..... | 50 | 4 00 |



Pinus excelsa (Bhotan Pine)



Retinospora filifera

RETINOSPORA, continued

- Retinospora filifera aurea*** (Golden Thread-branched Retinospora). Similar to *R. filifera*, but has bright golden foliage.
- | | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 24 to 30 in., strong, bushy plants..... | \$2 00 | |
| 12 to 15 in., bushy..... | 50 | \$4 00 |
- R. Fullerii***. A form of *R. pisifera aurea*, but of a more intense golden hue. A very beautiful and rare form.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 24 to 30 in..... | \$1 50 | |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 15 to 18 in..... | 75 | 6 00 |
| 12 to 15 in..... | 50 | 4 00 |
- R. obtusa nana*** (Dwarf Japan Cypress). Very compact; foliage rich, dark green. Very valuable. This is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes. Seldom attains a height over 5 feet.
- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| | EACH | 10 | 100 |
| 18 to 24 in., very bushy..... | \$1 50 | | |
| 15 to 18 in., very bushy..... | 1 25 | \$10 00 | |
| 12 to 15 in., very bushy..... | 1 00 | 8 00 | |
| 10 to 12 in., very bushy..... | 75 | 6 00 | \$50 00 |
| 8 to 10 in., bushy..... | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
- R. pisifera*** (Pea-fruited Cypress). Foliage bright green, somewhat pendulous. There are many forms of this variety.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 24 to 30 in..... | \$1 50 | |
| 18 to 24 in..... | 1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 15 to 18 in..... | 75 | 6 00 |
| 12 to 15 in..... | 50 | 4 00 |
- R. pisifera argentea*** (Silver-tipped Japan Cypress). A beautiful variety of very dwarf and compact growth. Ends of branches are silver-tipped. Very desirable.
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|----|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 12 to 15 in., very compact..... | \$1 00 | |
- R. pisifera aurea*** (Golden Pea-fruited Cypress). Foliage similar to *R. pisifera*, except that the new growth is of a rich golden yellow; very distinct and showy.
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 12 to 15 in..... | \$0 50 | \$4 00 |
- R. plumosa*** (Plume-like Cypress). A rapid-growing variety with exquisite, dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

- Retinospora plumosa*, continued**
- | | | |
|---|--------|---------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 30 to 36 in., beautiful, compact plants..... | \$1 50 | \$12 50 |
| 24 to 30 in., beautiful, compact plants. I 25 | | 10 00 |
| 18 to 24 in., beautiful, compact plants. I 00 | | 8 00 |
| 15 to 18 in., compact plants..... | 75 | 6 00 |
| 12 to 15 in., compact plants..... | 50 | 4 00 |
- R. plumosa aurea*** (Golden Cypress). This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable Retinosporas. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.
- | | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 4 to 5 ft., beautiful, compact specimens..... | \$5 00 | |
| 3 to 4 ft., beautiful, compact specimens. 3 00 | | |
| 30 to 36 in., compact specimens..... | 2 00 | \$15 00 |
| 24 to 30 in., compact specimens..... | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| 18 to 24 in., compact specimens..... | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| 15 to 18 in., compact..... | 75 | 6 00 |
| 12 to 15 in., compact..... | 50 | 4 00 |
- R. squarrosa Sieboldii***. Very dwarf and compact. Foliage bluish green, changing to purplish green in winter. A conspicuous variety.
- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 3 to 4 ft., very compact..... | \$2 00 | |
| 30 to 36 in., very compact..... | 1 50 | |
| 24 to 30 in., very compact..... | 1 00 | \$8 00 |
| 18 to 24 in., compact..... | 75 | 6 00 |
| 15 to 18 in., compact..... | 50 | 4 00 |
- R. squarrosa Veitchii*** (Veitch's Silver Cypress). Rapid grower, heath-like foliage, bluish green; handsome and distinct. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.
- | | | |
|--|--------|---------|
| | EACH | 10 |
| 5 to 6 ft., very compact, sheared specimens..... | \$5 00 | |
| 4 to 5 ft., very compact, sheared specimens..... | 3 50 | |
| 3 to 4 ft., very compact, sheared specimens..... | 2 00 | |
| 30 to 36 in., very compact, sheared.... | 1 50 | \$10 00 |
| 24 to 30 in., very compact, sheared.... | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| 18 to 24 in., very compact, sheared.... | 75 | 6 00 |
| 15 to 18 in., very compact, sheared.... | 50 | 4 00 |



Thuja Reidii (see page 54)

Taxodium. Cypress

Taxodium distichum (Bald Cypress). Native Cypress of the South. Foliage soft green, light and feathery, and in autumn yellow and orange. A deciduous tree, adapted to almost any situation.

	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	

Tsuga. Hemlock

Tsuga Caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). A fine, graceful, tall-growing tree of compact habit. Foliage dark green; very hardy and most desirable conifer. Far superior to the Common Hemlock.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
12 to 18 in.....	50	4 00

**Thuja. Arborvitæ
AMERICAN SECTION**

Thuja gigantea (*T. Lobbi*). A tall-growing variety from California. Short, horizontal branches; foliage bright green.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., compact.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

T. globosa. A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet.

	EACH	10
30 to 36 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	\$2 00	
24 to 30 in., very compact specimens..	1 50	
18 to 24 in., very compact specimens..	1 00	\$8 00
15 to 18 in., very compact.....	75	6 00
12 to 15 in., very compact.....	50	4 00



Retinospora plumosa (see page 53)

Thuja elegantissima, or lutea (George Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ). Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage of bright golden color, which is intensified during winter.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., compact.....	\$1 50	
18 to 24 in., compact.....	1 00	
15 to 18 in., compact.....	75	
12 to 15 in.....	50	\$4 00

T. pumila. A very dwarf, compact form, with bright green foliage; globe-like form.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
15 to 18 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	1 00	8 00
12 to 15 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	75	6 00
10 to 12 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	50	4 00

T. Reidii. A dwarf variety of rather slow growth; compact, pyramidal habit. A very rare and desirable variety.

	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft., very compact specimens....	\$5 00	
3 to 4 ft., very compact specimens....	3 00	
2 to 3 ft., very compact specimens....	1 50	\$12 50
18 to 24 in., very compact.....	1 00	
15 to 18 in., compact.....	75	6 00
12 to 15 in., compact.....	50	4 00

All the above Arborvitæ have abundant small roots, and transplant well.

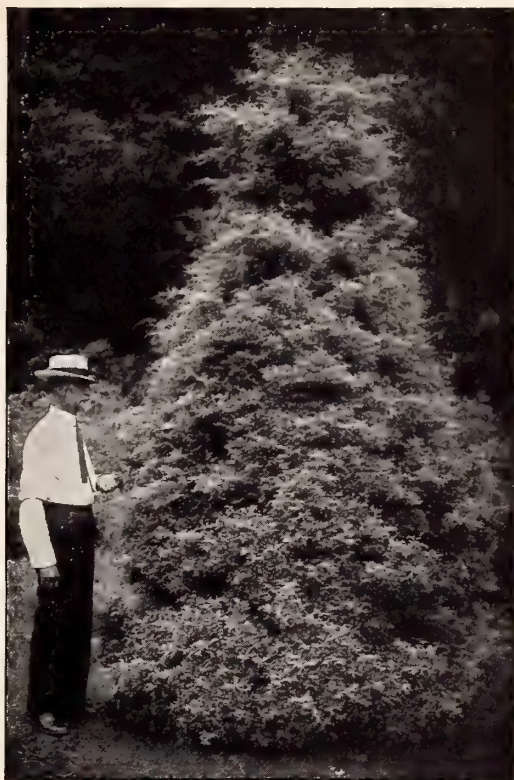
SPECIMEN CONIFERS

For a number of years we have been handling large quantities of Specimen Conifers. These plants have been very carefully grown. They have been several times transplanted and sheared, and are perfect specimens. To those desiring immediate effect and who do not mind the cost, we can recommend these Specimen Conifers. Many of the plants offered in the accompanying list are upwards of twenty years of age. The photograph shown on page 55 will give an idea of the immediate results obtained by these plants. They are lifted with a large ball of earth about the roots, which is carefully wrapped with moss and burlap. In shipping the plants, they are carefully crated, except in carload lots when it is not necessary to crate them.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| Biota aurea conspicua | EACH |
| 11 to 12 ft. by 4 ft., beautiful, compact specimens..... | \$25 00 |
| 10 to 11 ft., by 4 ft., beautiful, compact specimens..... | 20 00 |
| 9 to 10 ft. by 3½ to 4 ft., beautiful, compact specimens..... | 15 00 |
| 8 to 9 ft. by 3 to 3½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens..... | 10 00 |
| 6 to 8 ft., by 3 ft., beautiful, compact specimens..... | 7 00 |
| Biota aurea pyramidalis | |
| 8 to 10 ft. by 2½ ft., perfect, compact specimens..... | 10 00 |
| 7 to 8 ft. by 2 to 2½ ft., perfect, compact specimens..... | 5 00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. by 2 ft., perfect, compact specimens..... | 4 00 |
| Biota Japonica filiformis | |
| 6 to 8 ft. by 5 to 6 ft., perfect, compact specimens..... | 25 00 |
| 6 ft. by 5 ft., compact specimens..... | 20 00 |
| 5 ft. by 4½ ft., compact specimens..... | 15 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. by 3 ft., compact specimens..... | 5 00 |
| Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis | |
| 8 to 10 ft., beautiful specimens..... | 7 50 |
| Juniperus communis | |
| 10 to 12 ft., beautiful specimens..... | 10 00 |
| 8 to 10 ft., beautiful specimens..... | 7 50 |
| 7 to 8 ft., beautiful specimens..... | 5 00 |
| Juniperus Sinensis argentea variegata | |
| 5 to 6 ft., fine specimens..... | 7 50 |
| Retinospora filifera | |
| 14 ft. by 10 ft., gorgeous specimens..... | 100 00 |
| Retinospora filifera aurea | |
| 3 to 4 ft. by 30 to 36 in., compact specimens..... | 5 00 |
| 24 to 30 in. by 24 to 30 in., compact specimens..... | 3 00 |

SPECIMEN CONIFERS, continued

Retinospora pisifera	EACH
12 ft. by 6½ ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	\$40 00
10 to 11 ft. by 6½ to 7 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	37 50
9 ft. by 5½ ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	35 00
7½ ft. by 6 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	25 00
7 ft. by 5 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	20 00
6 ft. by 5 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	18 00
6 ft. by 4 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	15 00
Retinospora pisifera argentea	
5 ft. by 5 ft., magnificent, sheared specimens.....	20 00
2½ ft. by 2½ ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	5 00
Retinospora plumosa	
10 to 12 ft. by 6½ to 7 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	50 00
9 to 10 ft., by 6½ to 7 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	40 00
9 to 10 ft. by 5½ to 6 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	35 00
8 to 9 ft. by 6 to 6½ ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	35 00
8 by 5 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	15 00
5 by 4 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	7 50
Retinospora plumosa aurea	
8 ft. by 6½ to 7 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	35 00
7 ft. by 6 ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	25 00
5½ ft. by 4½ ft., perfect, compact, sheared specimens.....	10 00
Thuja globosa	
3½ ft. by 2½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	5 00
2½ ft. by 2 ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	4 00
Thuja gigantea (T. Lobbi)	
4½ ft. by 3½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	5 00
Thuja elegantissima (George Peabody's)	
8 ft. by 3 ft., magnificent, compact specimens.....	25 00
4 to 5 ft. by 2 to 2½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	5 00
3 to 4 ft. by 20 to 24 in., compact specimens.....	3 00
Thuja Reidii	
8½ by 5½ ft., magnificent, compact specimens.....	25 00
10½ ft. by 5½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	25 00
7 to 9 ft. by 5 ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	18 00
6½ to 7 ft. by 4½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	15 00



Specimen Retinospora

Thuja Reidii, continued	EACH
6 to 7 ft. by 3 to 4 ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	\$12 50
6 ft. by 3 ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	10 00
5 to 6 ft. by 3½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	8 00
Thujopsis borealis	
3½ ft. by 3½ ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	7 50

Those desiring immediate landscape effect will make no mistake in securing these conifers. We guarantee that a personal inspection will be satisfactory to all visitors. In car lots we secure a low freight rate.

Sub-Tropical Department

FRUIT-BEARING AND ECONOMIC SUB-TROPICAL TREES AND PLANTS

Northern nurserymen are not, as a rule, conversant with conditions in the sub-tropical and tropical countries, therefore many of the varieties they catalogue are not suitable for the extreme South, and planters are often disappointed with the results from northern-grown nursery stock.

In this section of our Catalogue we include the fruit and ornamental trees that are grown at Fruitland Nurseries especially for the countries included in such division of territory. The annual increase in the amount of our exportations to Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, South America, and also to European countries, warrants us in saying that Fruitland Nursery products are adapted to planting in localities where northern-grown stocks would not be profitable nor satisfactory. The time of maturity noted in the descriptions of varieties will vary more or less according to latitude. We make our estimates from the latitude of Augusta.

Acacia

Acacia Farnesiana (Popinac). A well-known and popular plant. Branches thorny; foliage with minut. leaflets; flowers in round yellow balls; very fragrant. Blooms are produced freely in February and March.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., heavy, from 4-in. pots....	\$0 50	\$4 00
18 to 24 in., from 3- and 4-in. pots....	25	2 00

Apples

Descriptions and prices on pages 7 and 8. Early-ripening varieties are recommended for extreme southern sections.

Early Harvest	Horse	Red June
Early Red Margaret	Kansas Queen	Yellow Transparent
Hominy	May Pippin	
	Red Astrachan	

Apricots

Descriptions and prices on page 8.

Elæagnus edulis

Descriptions and prices on page 18.

Eriobotrya

Descriptions and prices on page 18.

Figs

Descriptions and prices on page 9.

Grapes

The following Grapes are recommended for Florida and sub-tropical sections: For prices see pages 17 and 18.

Amber	Elvira	Moore's Early
Berckmans	Flowers	Niagara
Brighton	Ives	Scuppernong
Concord	James	Thomas
Delaware	Moore's Diamond	Worden's

Hibiscus rosa Sinensis

Perfectly hardy in South Florida. Blooms continuously.

	EACH	10	100
Very strong plants, from 3½- and 4-in. pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots.	25	2 00	15 00

Hibiscus aurantiaca. Large, double, salmon-colored flowers with carmine center.

H. cruentus. Double; clear carmine. Free bloomer.

H. miniatus. Vivid red; double.

H. Peachblow. A beautiful shade of pink; double.

H. sub-violaceus. Crimson-violet, semi-double.

H. grandiflora. Very large, single, red flowers.

Mulberries

Descriptions and prices on page 18.

Hicks	Downing	Stubbs
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Olives

Descriptions and prices on page 18.

Peaches

Descriptions and prices on pages 9 to 11.

Alexander	Florida Gem	Oriole
Angel	Fords	Pallas
Belle	General Lee	Peen-to (Free)
Bernice	Governor Hogg	Sneed
Bidwell's Early	Greensboro	Stonewall Jack.
Carman	Hiley	Thurber
Climax	Honey	Victor
Dr. Berckmans	Imperial	Waddell
Elberta	Mayflower	Waldo

Pears

Descriptions and prices on pages 11 and 12.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES

Garber	Kieffer	Mikado
Hawaii	Le Conte	Smith's
Japan Golden Russet		

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Alamo	Beurre Giffard	Duchesse d'An-
Bartlett	Beurre Superfin	gouleme
Belle Lucrative	Doyenne d'Ete	Wilder

Persimmons, Japanese

Descriptions and prices on pages 12 and 13.

Plums, Japanese

Descriptions and prices on pages 13 and 14.

Pomegranates

Descriptions and prices on page 18.

CITRUS FRUITS

After many years' test we can unhesitatingly recommend Citrus Fruits budded upon *Citrus trifoliata* (Hardy Orange), this stock being particularly desirable for the colder sections of the Orange Belt, and all varieties of Citrus budded upon it will stand more frost than when budded upon any other stock. Varieties budded on it bear at an early age, and trees grow off as rapidly as those budded upon sour orange or rough lemon stocks, when planted in open ground. The fruit also ripens earlier than the same variety grown on other stocks. All plants are shipped with a ball of earth about the roots. In this manner the growth is not checked. For distant shipments the plants should be defoliated.

CITRANGE. See page 18

Kinkan, or Kumquat

This plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum; rind sweet; juice acid. It can be eaten whole; excellent preserves are made from it. Exceedingly productive and an excellent pot-plant. Will stand winter in open ground in Savannah if protected.

Marumi—Round.

Nagami—Oblong.

	EACH	10
12 to 15 in., 2 years, grafted, well branched.....	\$0 75	\$5 00
10 to 12 in., 2 years, grafted, well branched.....	50	3 50

Lemons

American Wonder, or Ponderosa. On own roots. We have a fine stock of well-branched, specimen plants, bearing size.

18 to 24 in., bushy.....	\$0 75
15 to 18 in., bushy.....	50

NOTE.—This is a remarkable variety; exceedingly prolific; produces fruit often weighing 2½ to 3 pounds. Fruit is of excellent quality. No better plant for house culture.

Belair, Genoa, Lamb's, and other best

sorts grafted on <i>Citrus trifoliata</i> .	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., well branched.....	\$1 00	
15 to 18 in., well branched.....	75	
12 to 15 in., well branched.....	50	\$4 00

Oranges

Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Washington Navel, and others:

20 to 24 in., well branched...	\$1 00	\$7 50
15 to 18 in., well branched...	75	6 00
12 to 15 in., well branched...	50	4 00

Satsuma, or Oonshiu. A variety of the Mandarin Orange. It is the hardiest of the Orange family, and when thoroughly dormant has stood, at Augusta, a temperature of 12 degrees above zero. We advise protection during winter in this locality, mulching with litter or strawy manure.

12 to 15 in., well branched...	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
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Otaheite (Chinese Dwarf Orange). Plants of bushy habit, beginning to bloom when less than one foot in height. Fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion. A very desirable variety for pots.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., well branched.....	\$1 00	
15 to 18 in., well branched.....	75	\$6 00
12 to 15 in., well branched.....	50	4 00

Greenhouse Department

Owing to the wonderful increase in the demand for hardy ornamentals, we shall hereafter devote our entire greenhouse space, upwards of 60,000 feet of glass, to Azaleas, Camellias, Gardenias, *Magnolia fuscata*, Neriums, *Olea fragrans*, Pittosporums, Viburnums, etc., and for propagation of Conifers and Broad-leaved Evergreens.

We believe it is better to specialize on a few sorts, producing these in large quantities and of superior grade, rather than to grow a general line. While our collection may not be so extensive as that offered by some, we are confident that better quality cannot be obtained. As we grow such large quantities of special varieties, as above enumerated, it enables us to offer this superior stock at prices no higher than usually asked for ordinary grades.

PALMS

As all of our greenhouse room is desired for other plants, as stated above, this is the last time we will offer Palms. We are, therefore, making special quotations on Palms; although the list offered is not extensive. The plants are vigorous and first-class in every respect; all are pot-grown, and the measure is taken from the top of pot to top of plant in its natural position.

Areca

Areca lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems.

Made up and well-branched plants.	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft., from 10-in. pots.....	\$4 00	
15 to 18 in., from 3½-in. pots.....	50	\$4 00
12 to 15 in., from 3-in. pots.....	35	3 00
One plant in a pot.		
15 to 18 in., from 3-in. pots.....	35	3 00
12 to 15 in., from 3-in. pots.....	25	2 00

Chamærops

Chamærops Canariensis. Habit quite dwarf; leaves bright green. A desirable variety.

24 to 30 in., from 5-in. pots.....	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., from 5-in. pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
	50	4 00

C. Fortunei, or excelsa (Chusan Fan Palmetto). The hardiest of all exotic Palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Does best in a rich and partially shaded situation.

24 to 30 in., extra heavy.....	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., extra strong.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
15 in., extra strong.....	1 00	8 00
12 to 15 in., strong.....	75	6 00
	50	4 00

C. gracilis. A very graceful variety with deeply cut, fan-shaped leaves.

24 to 30 in., from 5-in. pots.....	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., from 5-in. pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
	50	4 00



Cycas revoluta

Cycas

Cycas revoluta (Sago Palm). Valuable for garden and house. Hardy at Charleston.

Stems 3½ to 4 in. in diameter, 4 to 5 perfect leaves.....	EACH	10
	\$1 00	
Stems 3 to 4 in. in diameter, 3 perfect leaves..	50	

Kentia

Kentia Belmoreana (Howea, or Curled-leaf Palm). A graceful variety, with beautiful, drooping foliage. Decidedly the most popular Palm grown.

8 to 10 in., from 3-in. pots.....	EACH	10
	\$0 25	\$2 00

K. Forsteriana (Thatch-leaf Palm). The most robust of the genus; leaves broader than those of *K. Belmoreana*. Stems often of a reddish cast.

8 to 10 in., from 3-in. pots.....	EACH	10
	\$0 25	\$2 00

Latania

Latania Borbonica (Chinese Fan Palm). The most popular of all fan-leaved Palms. Very desirable for all decorative purposes.

20 to 24 in., 5 to 6 characterized leaves, 5- and 6-in. pots....	EACH	10	100
	\$1 00	\$8 00	
18 to 20 in., 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots.....	75	5 00	\$40 00
15 to 18 in., 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots.....	50	3 50	30 00
12 to 15 in., 2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots.....	35	3 00	25 00
12 to 15 in., showing character, 4-in. pots.....	25	2 25	20 00

Pandanus. Screw Pine

Pandanus utilis. With spiny, recurved green leaves which assume a screw-like character. Most valuable for vase or specimen plants.

3 to 4 ft., very stocky, from 8- and 10-in. pots.	EACH	10
	\$3 00	

Phoenix. The Date Palm

These make handsome plants for decorative purposes being the stateliest of all the Palms, of robust and rapid growth. An exceedingly distinct and popular genus.

Phoenix Canariensis. One of the hardiest of the Date Palms. Foliage narrow and graceful, very desirable for outdoor decoration. Hardy at Charleston; grows to a large size.

18 to 24 in., showing character, from 3-in. pots.....	EACH	10
	\$0 35	\$3 00
15 to 18 in., showing character, from 3-in. pots.....	25	2 00

P. reclinata. A valuable variety of robust and compact growth. Of great decorative merit. Glossy, dark green foliage. The most valuable of all the Phoenix.

30 to 36 in., several characterized leaves, from 6-in. pots.....	EACH	10
	\$1 25	\$10 00
24 to 30 in., several characterized leaves, from 5-in. pots.....	75	6 00
18 to 24 in., several characterized leaves, from 5-in. pots.....	50	4 00
15 to 18 in., 3 to 4 characterized leaves, from 4-in. pots.....	35	3 00
12 to 15 in., showing character, from 3-in. pots.....	25	2 00

Washingtonia

Washingtonia filifera (Weeping Palm). Leaves fan-shaped, with numerous divisions and whitish filaments. Exceptionally handsome.

18 to 24 in.....	EACH	10
	\$0 35	\$3 00
15 to 18 in.....	25	2 00



Pink Cherokee Roses

Roses at Fruitland Nurseries

The Rose has been hailed as the "Queen of Flowers" by all nations, and right royally she holds her sway as the favorite flower of people of every age, from the little child about the home to the gray-haired gardener who loves his plants with an affection akin to worship. In our Southland one expects to see Roses, but the stranger is hardly prepared for the lavish display of color, and the prominent place and devoted attention given to these plants in all good gardens.

Here at Fruitland Nurseries we have Rose plants in all stages of growth, from the little cuttings in beds of sand to the sturdy well-rooted specimens that are ready to be transplanted to your garden and reward your care with an abundance of bloom. These little cuttings furnish the Rose plants that are grown on their "own roots."

In another section of the Nurseries we grow our "budded Roses." These are plants budded on Manetti stocks. It is almost impossible to grow some varieties from cuttings, and unless they could be continued by the budding process their cultivation would have to be discontinued. For warm climates, budded Roses are more suitable, too, than "own-root" plants, for the roots penetrate the soil to a greater depth in search of food and moisture.

The soil at Fruitland Nurseries seems to be especially adapted to Rose-growing, and our one-year plants equal the two-year plants of many northern and western growers.

All varieties listed in this catalogue are tried in our grounds; and you will find sorts that are not listed, for we have many on probation. We must know that all are good growers and free bloomers before we offer them to our customers. A good many of the new sorts fail to stand our tests and are discarded.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, PRUNING, AND FERTILIZING ROSES

Almost any good garden soil, which is well drained, is suitable for Roses, but it must be well broken up and put in good condition before planting. It should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure, bone meal, or a high-grade commercial fertilizer. Be sure that the fertilizer is thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Never plant Roses under large trees, or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. If you want to get good Roses, keep the ground free from grass and weeds, and thoroughly cultivated in summer. A mulching in the fall with stable manure or leaf-mold is beneficial. During the growing season a small amount of bone meal or liquid manure, applied at intervals of a month or six weeks will give beneficial results.

When Planting, cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches, and cut these back to 3 to 6 inches, according to the vigor of the plants. Unless Roses are cut back severely when planted, there is danger of loss, and, furthermore, these cut-back plants will produce finer flowers. The holes in which the plants are to be set should be of ample size. You cannot expect good results from Roses improperly planted.

Pruning. After the first killing frost, or when the Roses are thoroughly matured, two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety, the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood, and when pruning cut off close to the main stems or limbs, and do not leave ragged or jagged stems, as these will decay and injure the plant. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem. Of course, all weak and spindling growth should be removed.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons, who order late in the spring, in which they state, that the flowers produced are inferior and do not come up to description. It should be understood that perfect flowers cannot be had when the plants are set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and if they receive the proper treatment as to pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint.

Insects. For aphids, thrips, and other insects infesting Roses, spray plants with a solution of Sulpho-Tobacco soap; or a two per cent solution of lime-sulphur; or Tobacco water, using four ounces of tobacco-stems to one gallon of boiling water; strain the solution and add four ounces of soft soap while it is still hot; stir well to dissolve the soap.

For Rose-Slugs, spray with hellebore or insect powder.

For Rose-leaf Hopper, spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

Mildew. This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water, and dust them with soot, or spray with bordeaux mixture, 3-9-50, taking care to reach the under side of the leaves, as well as the upper; also spray the ground around the plants.

Black Spot. This is a fungous disease. All diseased leaves should be removed from the plant and those on the ground raked up and burned. Spray the plants with same strength of bordeaux as recommended for mildew.

Note. The letter following each Rose denotes the class to which it belongs, viz.: (T.) Tea, (H. T.) Hybrid Tea, (C.) China, (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual, (N.) Noisette, (P.) Polyantha, (R.) Rugosa, (W.) Wichuraiana, (B.) Bourbon.

NEW AND SCARCE ROSES

We offer the following new Roses on own roots. Strong, 1-year, field-grown plants at 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Andre Gamon. (H. T.) A vigorous grower, of erect, branching habit. Buds long, finely shaped; flowers are large, full and globular; color, deep rose and carmine, with a deeper carmine on edge. Very free bloomer. Fine variety.

Countess of Derby. (H. T.) Vigorous grower; large, full, fragrant flowers; color, salmon shading to a delicate peach.

Countess of Gosford. (H. T.) Salmon, shaded pink and rose; base of petals saffron-yellow. A beautiful Irish Rose.

Cynthia Forde. (H. T.) Deep, shining rose-pink; flowers very large, perfectly formed and full. Free bloomer.

Dean Hole. (H. T.) Deep salmon-pink, with buds of great length. A vigorous and free-blooming variety.

Eugene Bouliet. (H. T.) Deep crimson shaded with carmine; flowers of good size and form. Free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Jessie. (P.) Of the Baby Rambler type. Strong grower and free bloomer; erect growth. Flowers do not fade. One of the finest Polyanthas of its type.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. (H. T.) Strong grower; very free, blooms unusually large, perfect in form and very fragrant. Color, clear imperial pink.

Mme. Ravary. (T.) One of the best of the yellow Teas. Buds long and slender, opening into large, double flowers with orange-yellow center. An extra-good sort.

Mme. Valerie Beaumez. (H. T.) Flowers exquisitely tinted cream, yellow and orange; good form. Excellent bedding rose.

Mrs. David Jardine. (H. T.) Beautiful shade of bright, silvery pink; outer petals shaded salmon-pink. Large bloom; perfect form and very fragrant.

Mrs. Dudley Cross. (T.) Pale, soft yellow suffused with rose, deeper shadings; excellent form.

Mrs. G. W. Kershaw. (H. T.) Buds long and pointed, of the most brilliant and intense pink. A very free bloomer.

Mrs. Theo. Roosevelt. (H. T.) Creamy white, with rose center; bud long and pointed; flowers very large, full and of fine form. A vigorous grower. Remarkably free bloomer.

Orleans. (P) Deep cerise with a distinct white center. Showiest and daintiest of the Dwarf Polyanthas. Flowers excellent for cutting purposes.

NEW CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing Mme. Caroline Testout. (H. T.) A magnificent, free-blooming Hybrid Tea of the very loveliest shade of pink; flowers large and full.

Flower of Fairfield. (P.) The Everblooming Crimson Rambler. This is a sport from the well-known Crimson Rambler; has the same climbing habit, hardiness, immense trusses of blooms; similar in color, but more brilliant, and flowers last for a longer period. It starts blooming in early spring and continues flowering until late in the season.

Pink Cherokee. This superb Rose is a pink form of the well-known Cherokee Rose. It is one of the earliest to bloom. Immense, beautiful, single pink flowers are produced in profusion. The plant blooms for a period of about two months. It is a vigorous and



A Fifteen-Month Rose Garden at Fruitland

rampant grower; foliage is evergreen, and of a bright, glossy green. This is a great acquisition to our list of Roses. Immensely popular.

White Dorothy Perkins. This Rose is identical in form and habit with Dorothy Perkins, but pure white in color.

ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

PRICES OF PLANTS	EACH	10	100
Purchaser's selection, strong 1-year field-grown plants.....	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$20 00
Our selection, in 25 or 50 varieties, strong, 1-year field-grown plants...		2 00	15 00
Can supply a limited number of strong 2-year field-grown Roses of nearly all of the varieties listed below...	50	4 00	

Bourbon, China, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Noisette, Hybrid Tea, Polyantha, Rugosa and Tea Roses

Antoine Rivoire. (T.) Yellow, tinted rosy flesh, with a border of carmine. Good form.

Archduke Charles. (C.) Opens red changing to silvery pink.

Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur). (P.) This Rose is of dwarf habit, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost; semi-double, dark crimson flowers, produced in clusters. A fine Rose for massing or bedding.

Catherine Zeimet. (P.) Double White Baby Rambler. This is a double, pure white form of Baby Rambler, which grows to a height of about 20 inches, of very compact growth. Perpetual bloomer.

Clio. (H. P.) Flesh, shaded in center with rosy pink. Large and of fine form.

Clothilde Soupert. (P.) Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white with light carmine center; a constant bloomer and most desirable variety.

Col. R. S. Williamson. (T.) Satin-white with deep blush center; blooms very large, full, of perfect form, with high, pointed center. A fine Rose.



Maman Cochet Roses

ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS, continued

- Duchesse de Brabant** (Comtesse de Labarthe). (T.) Pink, shaded with carmine-rose. An old favorite.
- Etoile de France**. (T.) A very vigorous grower. Flowers very large, full, cupped; dark velvety crimson, center vivid cerise. A fine new variety.
- Etoile de Lyon**. (T.) Golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.
- Eugene Furst**. (H. P.) Strong, vigorous grower, with thick, healthy foliage; flowers beautiful, velvety crimson, shading to maroon. Highly scented.
- Freiherr Von Marschall**. A double form of Papa Gontier. Flowers large and full; color dark carmine-red; bud long. A very free and vigorous grower.
- Gen. Jacqueminot**. (H. P.) Brilliant crimson; fragrant. A favorite old variety.
- Gruss an Teplitz**. (H. T.) Bright crimson; very full; free bloomer. Very good.
- Helen Gould** (Balduin). (H. T.) Rosy pink; long, pointed buds. Fine.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria**. (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Best white Hybrid Tea grown.
- Killarney**. (H. T.) A new Irish Rose, of a brilliant, silvery pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower. It has taken a high place amongst our popular sorts.
- La France**. (H. T.) Silvery peach. One of the most popular Roses grown.
- Louis Philippe**. (C.) Brilliant, fiery crimson, very floriferous. Excellent bedding Rose.
- Louis Van Houtte**. (H. P.) Vivid, velvety crimson; large, full and of fine form. A very fine variety.
- Magna Charta**. (H. P.) Bright pink, suffused with crimson; vigorous grower. A fine Rose.
- Maman Cochet**. (T.) Deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery rose; very double. Extra-strong grower; fine bloomer. The finest Rose by far that has been introduced for a long time. We can confidently recommend it.
- Marie Van Houtte**. (T.) Pale yellow, edged rose. Very fine.
- Marshall P. Wilder**. (H. P.) Extra-large, full flowers, dark, deep red; free bloomer; very handsome.

- Meteor**. (T.) Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.
- Miss Caroline**. (T.) Similar in habit and growth to Duchesse de Brabant, but of a lighter shade.
- Mme. Abel Chatenay**. (H. T.) Carmine-rose, shaded salmon. Fine Rose; very free bloomer.
- Mme. Camille**. (T.) Rosy salmon; very large; free bloomer.
- Mme. Caroline Testout**. (H. T.) A magnificent Hybrid Tea, of the very loveliest shade of pink.
- Mme. Francisca Kruger**. (T.) A fine bedding Rose, color coppery yellow, shaded with peach; large, full.
- Mme. Jules Grolez**. (H. T.) Satiny rose color; flowers large and very double; free bloomer.
- Mme. Lambard**. (T.) Bright red; large, full and fragrant.
- Mme. Plantier**. (H. N.) Bears thousands of pure white, medium-sized flowers. Profuse bloomer in early spring only. Desirable for massing, and as hardy as an oak.
- Paul Neyron**. (H. P.) The flowers are immense, probably the largest Rose. Bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; double and full; finely scented; blooms all summer.
- Papa Gontier**. (T.) Brilliant carmine, tinted rose; finely formed buds.
- Phyllis**. (P.) A charming, very dwarf Rose, growing to a height of about 2 feet. Very bushy; blooms from early spring until frost. This Rose produces long, feathery panicles of very small, bright crimson-pink flowers, shading to white in center. A most effective Rose for bedding and massing. Strong, field-grown plants, \$15 per 100.
- Prince Camille de Rohan**. (H. P.) Deep, rich, velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black; at a short distance the flowers appear really black. One of the handsomest Roses, and is worthy of a place in every garden.
- Rhea Reid**. (H. T.) One of the best Roses of recent introduction. A cross of American Beauty with a red seedling. A vigorous and rapid grower. As large as American Beauty; very double and fragrant; continuous bloomer. Beautiful shade of red.



La France Roses



An Effective Way to Grow Banksia Roses

ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS, continued

- Rosemary.** (H. T.) Clear, silvery pink; large, full flowers borne in great profusion.
- Rugosa alba.** (R.) A white form of the well-known Rugosa Rose. Flowers large, single, white; followed by handsome, glossy, red berries.
- Rugosa rubra.** (R.) Same as *Rugosa alba* except that flowers are single crimson.
- Souv. de la Malmaison.** (B.) Large, very full; flesh-color. Magnificent.
- Theresa Stravius.** (C.) A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. White with pale flesh-colored center.
- Ulrich Brunner.** (H. P.) Cherry-red; very large, fine form; extra good.
- Wellesley.** (T.) Beautiful pink, the reverse side of the petals silvery.
- White Killarney.** (H. T.) A sport of Killarney, often tinted very delicately with pink.
- White Maman Cochet.** (T.) Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. A superb Rose.
- Wm. Shean.** (H. T.) Strong grower, throwing up long, stiff canes, crowned with large, pointed flowers of a Killarney-pink. Fine form, free and perpetual bloomer. A grand Rose.
- Wm. R. Smith.** (H. T.) A seedling of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and Maman Cochet. Very vigorous; color creamy white, with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer.

Climbing Roses

- Cherokee.** The well-known single, white, spring-blooming variety of the South. Foliage bright, glossy green.
- Clothilde Soupert, Climbing.** (P.) This variety originated in our nurseries. We have cultivated it for ten years and can recommend it with utmost confidence. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well-known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after the first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of Climbing Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites.
- Dorothy Perkins.** This is said to be a hybrid of Wichuraiana and Madame Gabriel Luizet. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a beautiful shell-pink. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most

Dorothy Perkins, continued

- desirable Climbing Rose. Most effective for planting on terraces and slopes. Strong, field-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
- Evergreen, or Double Cherokee.** This is a double form of the popular Cherokee Rose. The flowers are 2½ to 3 in. in diameter, very double, similar to the White Banksia. The plant, being evergreen, makes it a desirable climber. Blooms in late spring.
- Lady Gay.** A bright rose-pink; similar to Dorothy Perkins, but later, the flowers being larger and fewer to the cluster.
- Macartney** (*Rosa bracteata*). Flowers large, single, white, produced from June until fall. Handsome; almost evergreen climbing sort. Frequently used for hedges.
- Philadelphia Rambler.** This variety is a cross between Crimson Rambler and the Hybrid Perpetual, Victor Hugo. Its color is deeper and brighter crimson, flowers larger and growth more erect than Crimson Rambler.
- Seven Sisters.** This Rose is unique, the flowers ranging from crimson to white with all intermediate shades; spring bloomer.
- Tausendschon.** A climbing Rose. Color on first opening is an unusually delicate shade of pink, changing to rosy carmine.
- White Banksia.** The flowers of this very desirable Rose are pure white, violet-scented, very small, double, and borne in umbels of twelve to fifteen blossoms.
- Yellow Banksia.** Identical with White Banksia in all particulars except the color, which is a clear sulphur-yellow.
- Wichuraiana** (The Memorial Rose). Almost evergreen; flowers small, single, white; of trailing habit. Beautiful for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. On account of its hardiness and glossy foliage it is used extensively in the North for cemetery planting. The plant is a strong grower.

ROSES BUDDED UPON MANETTI STOCKS

1-year plants, budded low, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; when selection is left to us, \$12.50 for 50, \$25 per 100. We can supply strong, extra-heavy, 2-year plants, of most of the following varieties, at 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

It is almost impossible to propagate some varieties of Roses upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have



Budded Rose—Side shoots are suckers from Manetti stock

- Dr. Sewell.** (H. P.) Bright crimson, tinged with purple; large, full.
- Etoile de France.** (T.) A very vigorous grower. Flowers very large; full, cupped; dark velvety crimson, center vivid cerise. A fine variety of recent introduction.
- Etoile de Lyon.** (T.) Rich golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.
- Eugene Furst.** (H. P.) Strong, vigorous grower, with thick, healthy foliage. Flowers beautiful velvety crimson, shading to maroon. Highly scented.
- Fisher Holmes.** (H. P.) A very beautiful and valuable Rose; deep crimson, resembling General Jacqueminot, but a more constant bloomer. Form full and perfect, very sweet.
- Freiherr Von Marschall.** A double form of Papa Gontier. Flowers large and full; color dark carmine-red; bud long. A very free and vigorous grower.
- Frau Karl Druschki.** (H. P.) Flowers very large, snow-white, strong grower and free bloomer. A new German Rose that has made quite a sensation, and has also been called the White American Beauty. A magnificent Rose.
- Glory of Brussels** (Gloire de l'Exposition de Bruxelles). (H. P.) Very large, fine form; deep amaranth-purple; free bloomer and vigorous; one of the best new dark Roses, and one that should be in every garden.
- Grand Mogul.** (H. P.) Purplish crimson; large and well-formed. A magnificent variety.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.** (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Decidedly the best white Hybrid Tea grown.
- Killarney.** (H. T.) A new Irish Rose, of a brilliant silvery pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower.
- La France.** (H. T.) One of the best-known Roses. Silvery peach; excellent; weak grower.
- Louis Van Houtte.** (H. P.) Vivid, velvety crimson; large, full and of fine form. A very fine variety.
- Magna Charta.** (H. P.) Bright pink, suffused with crimson; vigorous grower. A fine Rose.

to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth and the plants are thus enabled to withstand extreme heat and droughts, and still produce flowers.

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

The budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. If this is neglected, the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Perpetual, and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

Bourbon, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea, and Tea Roses

- American Beauty.** (H. P.) Deep rose; large, cupped; fragrant; dwarf grower.
- Angelique Veysset.** (H. T.) Striped La France. Similar to La France, but with flowers striped pink and white.
- Anna de Diesbach.** (H. P.) Clear, bright carmine-pink, very large, full and finely shaped; fragrant and a free bloomer.
- Baroness Rothschild.** (H. P.) Light pink, cupped form; remarkably symmetrical. A most distinct and beautiful Rose. Hardy and late bloomer, but without fragrance.
- Captain Christy.** (H. T.) Blush, rosy center; large and full; very free bloomer.
- Christine de Noue.** (T.) Very free bloomer; large, handsome flowers and bright, shining buds. Color a deep, glowing red; very fragrant.
- Clio.** (H. P.) Flesh, shaded in center with rosy pink. Large and of fine form.



Frau Karl Druschki Roses

BUDED BOURBON, HYBRID PERPETUAL, HYBRID TEA, and TEA ROSES, continued

- Meteor.** (T.) Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.
- Mlle. Helene Gambier.** (H. T.) Rosy salmon, shading deeper; very double and full. Fine variety.
- Mme. Caroline Testout.** (H. T.) One of the best of the newer Roses. Of La France type, but clear pink; large; free bloomer. A great favorite where known.
- Marshall P. Wilder.** (H. P.) Cherry-carmine. Fine.
- Perle des Jardins.** (T.) Bright yellow; full, double.
- Ulrich Brunner.** (H. P.) Cherry-red; very large; fine form; extra good.

Climbing Roses Budded on Manetti

1-year plants, budded low, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; \$12.50 for 50, \$25 per 100, when selection is left to us. We can supply 2-year, extra-heavy plants of most of the following varieties, at 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

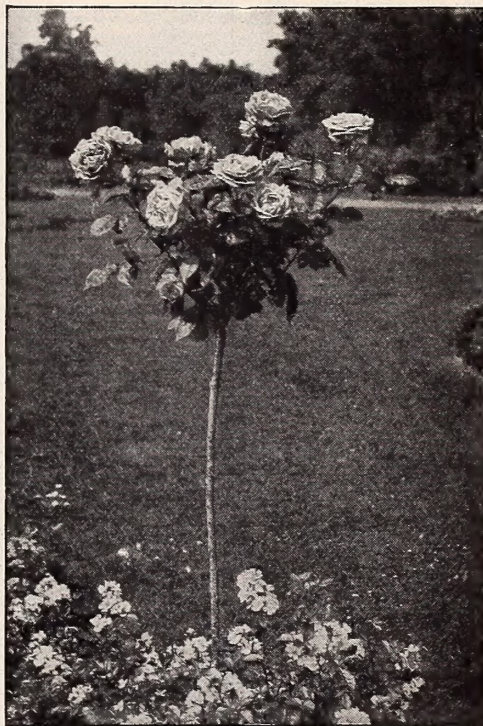
- Captain Christy.** (H. T.) Blush, rosy center; large and full; very free bloomer.
- Devoniensis, Climbing.** (T.) White, flesh center.
- Elie de Beauvilain.** (T.) Soft rose, salmon center; vigorous grower; very good.
- Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Climbing** (Mrs. Robert Peary). (T.) Similar to the bush form. White; vigorous.
- Lamarque.** (N.) Pure white. A favorite climbing Rose.
- Marechal Niel.** (T.) Deep chrome-yellow. Always deeper in color and a better grower when budded.
- Meteor, Climbing.** (H. T.) Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.
- Perle des Jardins.** (T.) Bright yellow, very full and double. Best of its color.
- Pillar of Gold.** (T.) Rosy pink, base of petals yellow. Variable in color. Sometimes almost solid pink.
- Reine Marie Henriette.** (T.) Bright cherry-red. Of good form and vigorous habit. The best red climber.
- Reve d'Or.** (Climbing Safrano.) (T.) Chamois-yellow; large, full; fragrant; free bloomer. Extra fine.
- Solfaterre.** (N.) Light yellow; free bloomer.
- Souv. de la Malmaison.** (B.) A beautiful climbing form of this well-known Rose. Large and very full.
- Striped Reine Marie Henriette.** (T.) A sport of Reine Marie Henriette. Flowers bright cherry-red, striped white. A vigorous grower.
- Waltham No. 3.** (H. P.) Very fine spring- and autumn-blooming climber; dark crimson.

- Wm. Allen Richardson.** (T.) Orange-yellow, center coppery yellow.
- Wootton.** (H. P.) Bright magenta-red, richly shaded crimson, very double and fine climber.

Tree Roses

Tree Roses are grafted on stems 2½ to 3 feet high, and are becoming very popular. They are very effective when planted in the proper position, and give good results in rich soil.

We offer a fine lot of strong, imported Tree Roses in ten or twelve of the best varieties of Teas, Hybrid Teas, and Hybrid Perpetuals. Trees grafted on stems ½ to 3 feet high, \$1 each.



Tree Rose

PRACTICAL BOOKS FOR GARDENERS

Gardening Indoors and Under Glass. By F. F. Rockwell. Mr. Rockwell takes up the whole subject, and shows just how to make the most of hotbeds, coldframes, the small greenhouse, and all sorts of potted plants indoors. With its aid the amateur may have decorative plants, flowers and vegetables throughout the year, instead of only during the summer months. Price \$1.30.

The Landscape Gardening Book. By Grace Tabor. With this book as guide and counselor, the home, small or large, may be given that air of distinction that comes with the proper planting of trees, shrubs, flowers and vines, and the judicious laying out of walks and garden spaces. Valuable features of the book are the lists of plants for special purposes. Price \$2.20.

Let's Make a Flower Garden. By Hanna Rion. Here is the most charming book on gardening ever written—a broad statement, but you'll agree with it after you've read the book. It makes your hands fairly itch for a spade and a packet of seeds. You are caught in the spell of the author's inspiration, but the thing that will surprise you most in looking back upon the enjoyment gained in reading the book is the astonishing amount of helpful information you have absorbed without realizing it. Price \$1.50.

Making the Grounds Attractive with Shrubbery. By Grace Tabor. There is a lot of money wasted in the hit-or-miss planting of shrubs. This book will save some of that money for you, and help you get them in right. Price 55 cents.

Making a Water Garden. By William Tricker. The culture of pond lilies and other aquatics is one of the most interesting phases of gardening. It is far from difficult, if you use this book as a guide. Price 55 cents.

Making a Rock Garden. By H. S. Adams. There are some corners that require flowers for their best appearance, yet at times the proper display is a matter of great difficulty and it is generally in such a spot that the rock garden is indispensable. This book tells how to make one and what to plant in it. Price 55 cents.

Making a Garden of Perennials. By W. C. Egan. There may be reasons why you can't plant seeds and bulbs every spring. In this case the garden of perennials will be a great source of satisfaction. What kind of garden and how to make it is told in detail in this book. Price 55 cents.

Making a Garden with Hotbed and Coldframe. By C. H. Miller. As soon as amateur gardeners know how simple the management of two or three sash over a hotbed or coldframe is there will be a surprising extension of the garden's productive season. Price 55 cents.

Making a Bulb Garden. By Grace Tabor. The whole story of how most effectively to secure the earliest spring bloom as well as that from bulbs blooming throughout the summer and fall which are not so well known. Price 55 cents.

The above prices include postage on all books

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AZALEA INDICA (*Indian Azalea*)

(HOME-GROWN)

THESE beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but give the best results when planted in a somewhat shady situation, especially where they are protected from the hot afternoon sun of summer. The plants should be kept well mulched with rotted leaves. For single specimens, massing or grouping, no plant at the same season of the year will give to the landscape a more pleasing effect. For full cultural directions, see pages 36 and 37.

Prices of Home-Grown Indian Azaleas

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches, very bushy, well set with buds	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$75 00
15 to 18 inches, bushy, well set with buds	75	6 00	50 00
12 to 15 inches, bushy, well set with buds	50	4 00	30 00
8 to 12 inches, branched, with buds	35	3 00	20 00
6 to 8 inches, branched, with buds	25	2 00	17 50



THE Indian Azalea, with its masses of showy blooms in spring, is admirably adapted to planting in front of taller-growing shrubs, to make the taller foliage blend more easily with the ground. The magnificent, soft, fleecy flowers appear more striking against the background. The Azalea has a graceful, spreading form of growth which makes it desirable as a specimen, and it may be used to add beauty to the turn in a drive, to plant near the entrance to the home, where its showy clusters of flowers may be enjoyed more frequently, or to form distinct groups by itself.

This Azalea, a broad-leaved evergreen, combines the finer points of both deciduous and evergreen shrubs, supplying both background and foreground for any winter picture or any spring display of bloom. It frequently is planted in combination with the rhododendron, its lighter foliage and graceful form of growth contrasting with that of its neighbor and prolonging the season of bloom. This Azalea, too, is at its best when set amid rustic surroundings, near a tangle of native bushes or in a forest opening. Wherever it is used, it is charming.

Few shrubs can equal the Indian Azaleas in the quantity of bloom they bear. This Azalea nearly always is covered from top to bottom with showy blooms two inches or more in diameter, and these remain during two or three weeks. The hardy home-grown stock gives much better results than that imported from Holland and grown solely from greenhouse culture.

P. J. BERCKMANS CO.
INCORPORATED

AUGUSTA

GEORGIA



CEDRUS DEODARA

