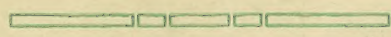


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SIGMUND TARNOK

& COMPANY

Fruitland Nurseries

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Successors to

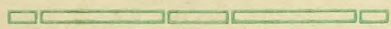
P. J. BERCKMANS CO., Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1856



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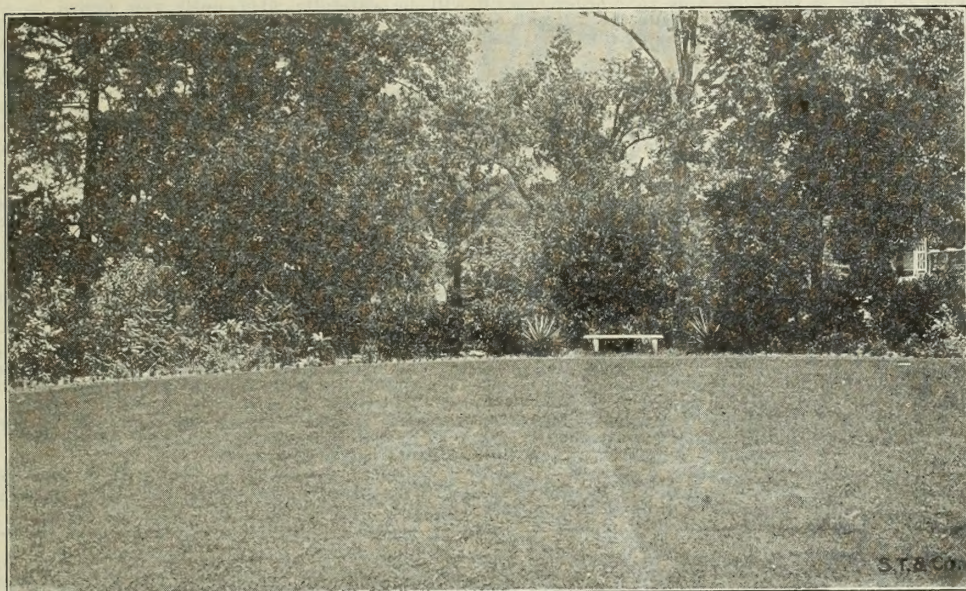




SIGMUND TARNOK & COMPANY

Landscape Architects

AUGUSTA - - GEORGIA



We offer our services to owners of private estates, suburban and city home grounds, suburban communities, residential parks, officials in charge of the development of the grounds of educational and other institutions, summer and winter resorts, hotel grounds, country club and golf grounds, public squares and playgrounds, parkways, mill villages, cemeteries, and to all those desiring to have their properties laid out and improved in good taste.

We have had long and varied experience in this profession, and are almost daily called into consultation with the owner and house-architect in selecting the layout of approach drive, service road, walks, lawn areas, flower garden, kitchen garden, and service yard. We visit and make a study of the property to be improved, give verbal suggestions and written reports.

If the problems requiring solution are such as can only be satisfactorily disposed of by means of plans, we are prepared to make topographical surveys, design preliminary and general plans, and, for the better execution of the work, detailed grading, drainage, and planting plans, specifications and estimates.

We solicit correspondence with any one interested in landscape work.

SIGMUND TARNOK & COMPANY

Suggestions

Always address all communications to SIGMUND TARNOK & CO., Drawer 910, 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 name.

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.

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

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 upon application.

EXPRESS—In all cases, when possible, we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are taken at a special reduced rate.

PARCEL POST—Owing to the nature of our products, we can send very few plants by Parcel Post, but if order can be sent this way, sufficient amount to cover postage must accompany order; otherwise it will be sent by express.

PACKING—All articles in this catalogue packed free, except when for export, as such orders require large quantities of specially prepared packing material, and entail much extra labor and care in preparation. This extra packing is charged at actual cost. We maintain a large force of experienced packers, and only the most expert are entrusted with this work.

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.

PRICES—All prices quoted are net. We offer no premiums, discounts, or gratuities. Five trees or plants of a class will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 trees at the 100 rate; 400 at the 1,000 rate, viz.: Five Pecans will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 at the 100 rate, etc.

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, New York, and few large cities, please add one-fourth of 1 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 Sigmund Tarnok & Co.

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.

RESPONSIBILITY—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We are not responsible for failures arising from defective planting, unfavorable weather conditions, or improper treatment and cultivation.

If any Nursery stock, etc., proves untrue to description under which it is sold, Seller shall be liable to the Purchaser only and to no greater extent or amount than the purchase price of such Nursery stock, etc., and the Seller except for the aforesaid agreed liability and in respect to such purchased Nursery stock, etc., gives no warranty express or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter.

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.

SHIPPING FACILITIES—Augusta being the terminal point of seven lines of railroads, 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 disease 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 to Planters

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 the early winter will, by the ensuing spring, have grown 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. Planting can be continued until the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin to swell.

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 sub-soil 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 shovelful 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.

We strongly advocate digging holes with dynamite whenever feasible.

Preparation of Trees and How to Plant—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 8. The tree should be set about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Cultivation—You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept

free from grass and weeds, and this portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed. For the first two years cultivate the orchard during summer in some crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard.

It is always advisable to sow in the fall a cover crop, such as clover, vetch or rye, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in early spring. When soils are deficient in lime and potash, supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high grade commercial fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.

Selection of Trees—For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees or thrifty growth (except peaches, 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.

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 sawdust 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 and Fungus Diseases

We only enumerate the most abundant and destructive insects and fungus diseases which infest our orchards and gardens. The remedies as suggested are in accordance with the latest recommendations of the leading Entomologists.

Previous to spraying during the dormant season all trees and plants should be properly pruned. The proper time for applying spray solutions cannot be given exactly in this calendar. Allowances for difference in climatic and weather conditions between different localities must be considered. The orchardist should familiarize himself with the habits and life history of the different insects and diseases, in order that he may apply to his particular locality and conditions the necessary measures.

APPLES

Apple Worm (Coddling Moth)—Spray with two pounds of Standard Arsenate of Lead, three pounds of lime to each fifty gallons of water; first, so soon as the petals fall and before the calyx closes; second, two weeks later; third, about eight weeks after the petals fall.

When the time comes for using the third spraying, Bordeaux Mixture should be combined with one and one-half pounds of Arsenate of Lead. The Bordeaux Mixture (4-4-50) is used at this time to prevent Bitter Rot and other fungus diseases.

Apple Tree Blight—Same treatment as recommended for Pear Blight.

Bitter Rot—Use Lime-Sulphur Solution one and one-fourth gallons, two pounds of Arsenate of Lead to each fifty gallons of water. Spray as soon as petals fall. Give a second application of this same mixture three or four weeks after petals fall; then

about eight weeks after petals fall use Bordeaux Mixture (4-4-50) with the addition of two pounds Arsenate of Lead, and repeat this later spraying every two weeks until four applications of same have been given.

Borer—Keep orchard free from litter and examine trees regularly for borers. Their presence will be indicated by sawdust at the entrance of their burrows. Remove, if near the surface, by means of a knife or wire. For those that have entered to a considerable depth inject, by means of medicine dropper, a small quantity of carbon bi-sulphide in their excavation and seal securely with putty or wax.

Canker Worm—Encircle the tree with a canvas belt thoroughly coated with tar; also spray with arsenate of lead as soon as worms appear; two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water. If necessary repeat in three or four days.

Caterpillar—Destroy nests as soon as they appear in the spring by burning, or spraying with two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water.

Cedar Rust—Use seven-pounds of atomic sulphur, two pounds of arsenate of lead to each fifty gallons of water. Spray the trees at the same period as recommended for Scab.

Green or Black Aphid—Spray with Black Leaf 40 at the rate of one part to 200 or 300 parts of water, as soon as the Aphid appear.

San Jose Scale—For dormant spraying, use Thomson Chemical Company's lime-sulphur solution mixed at the rate of one gallon to eight gallons of water. Spray as early in the fall as trees are dormant, and

SIGMUND TARNOK & COMPANY

again later in February or early March if the orchard is badly infested. For summer would suggest spraying with kerosene emulsion, one part of the emulsion to five parts of water.

Scap—Use one and one-fourth gallons of lime sulphur solution, two pounds of arsenate of lead to each fifty gallons of water. Spray first, just before buds open; second, repeat as soon as petals fall; third, three or four weeks after petals fall; fourth, eight weeks after petals fall.

Woolly Aphis (*Schizoneura lanigera*)—For above-ground colonies, spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 part to 200 parts of water, or a tobacco decoction. The summer spray of 1½ gallons of lime-sulphur to 50 gallons of water will also kill them, but must be applied with great force.

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.

BLACKBERRIES

Rust—Use a spray of sulphate of copper solution; one part to fifteen gallons of water before buds break. Use Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50) if Rust appears in spring or summer.

GRAPES

Black Rot—Use Bordeaux Mixture (3-4-50). Spray first, when leaves have expanded; second, just after fruit has set; repeat every two weeks until fruit is nearly grown.

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

Curculio—Use Bordeaux Mixture (3-4-50) adding two pounds of arsenate of lead. Spray, first, before blooming; second, when fruit is about one-eighth inch in diameter; third, about first or fifteenth of June.

Flea Beetle—Use two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water. Spray as buds are swelling and a second time about two weeks later.

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

Mildew—This can be controlled by Bordeaux Mixture same as recommended for Black Rot.

JAPAN 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 mid-summer, and apply lime-sulphur wash.

Caterpillar (*Catocala maetosa*)—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 two pounds of lime, 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 husk 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.

White Fly—One and one-half gallons of Schnarr's Insecticide to 100 gallons of water, or Whale-oil soap 1 to 1½ ounces to 1 gallon of water, or Thomsen Chemical Company's lime-sulphur solution, 1 part to 25 parts of water.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Peach Tree Borer (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*)—The old method of worming peach trees in 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 worming peach trees.

An excellent wash for the borers is the following: One bushel of quicklime, 20 pounds of sulphur, 1 gallon of coal-tar, 50 gallons of water. Mix tar and sulphur in 10 gallons of water and add lime. Stir well while slaking. When it is entirely slaked dilute the above to 50 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, when this is completed draw up the earth about the tree as above recommended. This is a vigorous treatment, but is effective in all cases.

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—As Brown Rot, Curculio and Scab work together, the same treatment is, therefore, recommended for all.

For Early and Mid-Season Varieties—First: Spray the trees about ten days after the petals fall, when the calyces or shucks are being pushed off, using 1½ pounds of tri-plumbic arsenate of lead and 3 pounds of lime to each 50 gallons of water. This is for the curculio and should be applied with a nozzle capable of throwing a fine spreading mist, covering the fruit and foliage with a very thin film of poison, but under no circumstances should the trees be drenched.

Second: About twenty days later, or one month after the petals fall, spray the trees with atomic sulphur, 5 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or self-boiled lime-sulphur (8-8-50). To this should be added 1½ pounds of tri-plumbic arsenate of lead, and where arsenate of lead is used, 3 pounds of lime to each 50 gallons of the spray. This is the second treatment for the curculio and the first treatment for scab and brown rot.

Third: About one month before the fruit is expected to ripen, spray the trees with atomic sulphur, 5 pounds to each 50 gallons of water, or with self-boiled lime sulphur. No poison should be used at this time, and since the application is intended to prevent the development of brown rot during the month preceding the ripening of the fruit and during the picking season, the trees should be sprayed rather heavily so as to coat the fruit on all sides.

For Late Varieties—Late varieties should be sprayed with an additional application of atomic sulphur or self-boiled lime-sulphur about three weeks after the second treatment. This extra treatment is for the protection of the fruit from the attacks of peach scab, to which late maturing varieties are especially susceptible, as the interval between the second and third treatment would be much too long without it.

Curculio—To prevent the depredation of this pest see remedial measures under Brown Rot and Scab.

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

San Jose Scale—Same treatment as recommended for Apples.

PEARS

Pear Blight—Cut off and burn all affected limbs. Careful pruning should be resorted to during the winter to remove all affected limbs and affected areas. Disinfect the pruning shears after removing each branch or affected part. About a 4 per cent solution of formaldehyde can be used for this purpose.

Pear Blight is a bacterial disease and easily transmitted. Write to the State Board of Entomology,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga., for bulletin on Pear Blight and Its Control; also the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

San Jose Scale—Same treatment as recommended for Apples.

PECANS

See under head of Japanese Persimons, Walnuts and Pecans.

RASPBERRIES

Rust—Same treatment as recommended for Blackberries.

ROSES

Anthracnose—Cut off and burn diseased parts and spray with Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50).

Aphis—Spray plants with a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap; or a 2 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.

Black Leaf Forty can be used, as recommended, for Green or Black Aphis.

Black Spot—This is a fungus 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.

Fungicide and Insecticide Solutions and Formulae

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 give good results against most biting insects. As a safeguard against injury to the foliage, add three pounds of lime.

Atomic Sulphur (Thomsen's)—The best preventive against Brown Rot in Apples, Peaches, Plums and other fruits.

Bordeaux Mixture—Copper Sulphate, 4 pounds; quicklime, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding 25 gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have 25 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 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape vines and peach trees. For the latter, use 25 gallons of water.

Kerosene Emulsion—One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 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 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 parts of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a universal insecticide. A safe and sure exterminator of all kinds of insects and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

Lemon Oil—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-Sulphur Solution—Lime unslaked, 20 pounds; sulphur ground 16 pounds, water to make 50 gallons. Place 8 to 10 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.

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.

Slugs—Spray with hellebore or insect powder.

Thrips and Other Insects—Same treatment as for Aphis.

SHADE TREES

Leaf Eating Insects—Spray with two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to each fifty gallons of water.

San Jose Scale—Same treatment as recommended for Apples.

West India Scale—When trees are dormant use lime-sulphur solution as a spray, mixed one gallon to eight of water. During the growing season use Schnarr's Insecticide, mixed 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water.

WALNUTS

See under head of Japanese Persimmons, Walnuts and Pecans.

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 not convenient, the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

Thomsen Chemical Company's Lime-Sulphur Solution is recommended for the treatment of the San Jose scale as the lime-sulphur treatment is superior in many ways to the other remedies.

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

Paris Green—Actively poisonous. Add 4 ounces of Paris green, 1 pound of fresh lime, to 50 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 2 gallons of cold water, for 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.

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 2 gallons; strain when cool. It is very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, aphides (plant lice).

White Hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 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, shiny days.

Other scale insects, of which there are several species, such as cherry scale, pecan scale, obscure scale on shade trees, can be controlled during the winter months by the use of lime-sulphur or soluble oil, or during summer months by spraying with kerosene emulsions or sulpho-tobacco soap.

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

SIGMUND TARNOK & COMPANY

Special Southern Evergreen Lawn Grass "Fruitland Mixture"

IF YOU WANT A BEUTIFUL LAWN THIS WINTER, TRY OUR "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 not yet seen a better lawn grass for this section than our mixture produces. 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 hot, dry periods use a lawn sprinkler or hose and nozzle after sunset. Lawns are frequently injured by using the hose and putting on the water with too great force, especially when the sun is shining. All of our seed has been re-cleaned, is strictly free from weeds, and of high germination. During prolonged droughts it pays to water daily instead of only periodically. Grass, when artificially watered, requires that this be repeated regularly.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN. The ground must be first thoroughly prepared by being plowed as deep as possible, and then sub-soiled; harrowed, and all stones removed. If the area cannot be plowed, then spade it up carefully and thoroughly. Apply a liberal amount of thoroughly rotted stable manure, turn this under and harrow. If this is not available then use sterilized sheep manure at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, or 500 to 800 pounds of bonemeal; 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 (a space 210 x 210 feet). Rake lightly, thoroughly covering the seed, then roll. If the space is too small for rolling, or if you do not possess or cannot procure a roller, firm the soil with a plank. When the weather is very hot and dry, do not mow the lawn as frequently or as loosely as when weather conditions are more favorable. A light reseeding on established laws each Autumn will take care of the bare spots and will insure a good, substantial turf. By following these directions, no trouble should be experienced in obtaining and keeping a perfect lawn.

NOTE—The best period for making a lawn is from September to December. The earlier in the fall the better. Never attempt to make a lawn during very dry or very windy weather.

Prices of "Fruitland Mixture"

5 lbs.	\$ 2.50	50 lbs.	\$20.00
10 lbs.	4.75	100 lbs.	35.00
15 lbs.	6.75	Postage extra if by Parcel Post	



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 \$3.00, postage extra, 62 cents.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Fruit Department

Apples

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 tilling or ditching is not to be compared with the profits that are derived from an orchard that is properly drained and cultivated.

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

PRICES:	Each	10
Standard, one-year, 4-5 feet		
whips	\$.75	\$6.50

Summer Apples

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

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.

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.

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

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

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

Autumn Apple

GRIMES (Grimes' Golden). Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very good. October.

Winter Apples

DELICIOUS. A remarkably popular variety in the West. Fruit large, nearly covered with dull dark red; fine grained, crisp, juicy; quality best; a splendid keeper and shipper; vigorous grower.

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.

ROME BEAUTY (Royal Red Phoenix, etc.). Large; yellow and bright red; medium quality; moderate grower; a good bearer; an excellent market sort. Ripens in October. Keeps well.

STAYMAN WINESAP (Stayman). A seedling of Winesap. Dark red; flesh firm, fine grained, crisp, subacid; quality best. Strong grower.

WINESAP (Holland's Red, Winter Winesap, etc.). Small to medium; red, vinous; quality very good. A good keeping apple.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Very heavy bearer and good 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 South-west 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.

PRICES OF TREES:	Each
4 to 5 feet	\$1.00

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.

SUPERB. Light salmon color, medium size; excellent quality, very productive and of good flavor.

WILSON. About ten days earlier than Moorpark, originating in Colorado, where it is regarded as the most prolific and profitable of all the apricots. It is really an improved Moorpark.

Figs

This fruit adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. By protecting the plants during winter some varieties have been successfully grown in the state of New York.

The trees should be planted 12 to 18 feet apart, according to character of soil, and they should be trimmed so as to admit plenty of light and air into the center of the tree. Figs bear early, and the ripening period covers the season from June until November.

PRICES:	Each	10
Two years, heavy	\$.75	\$6.00
One year, heavy .....	.50	4.00

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

BRUNSWICK (Madonna, Broughton, etc.). Very large; violet; pulp thick; quality good; productive and hardy.

CELESTE (Sugar, Celestial, etc.). Medium; pale vio-

let, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific; early. Hardest of all figs.

GREEN ISCHIA (White Ischia). Medium to large, green with crimson pulp; excellent, prolific. Produces fruit from middle of July until frost.

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

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:

1-year, 3 to 4 feet Each \$.75

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.

RED ROMAN. A very old English Nectarine. Clingstone; large roundish; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; flesh greenish yellow, firm, juicy, rich and vinous. First of September.

Peaches

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 June buds or one-year-old trees 18x18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it 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 part 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.

PRICES:

	Each	10
2-3 feet, June buds	\$.50	\$4.50
3-4 feet, June buds .....	.60	5.50
4-5 feet, June buds .....	.75	6.50

Peaches, Freestone

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.

BRACKETT. (Named in honor of Col. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.) Introduced by P. J. Berckmans Co. 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 gave it a thorough trial for several 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. It stands shipping well and promises to be a most popular variety. Ripens August 1st to 15th.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Ripens middle of July. This is an excellent shipping variety.

J. H. HALE. Size, large; flesh yellow, firm. Ripens a few days before Elberta.

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.

MAYFLOWER (Neva-Myss, Early Wonder). Originated in North Carolina. An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium; round; entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy; bears early, and, so far, ripens ahead of any other variety. May 15th to June 1st. Especially desirable to extreme southern parts of Georgia and the Coastal Belt.

SALWAY. Large; dull yellow, mottled brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, but rather acid; fine flavor. August 15.

Peaches, Clingstone

RED BIRD. Tree hardy, good bearer. Large fruit, brilliantly colored; fair quality, and a splendid shipper. June 15th to 20th. Clingstone.

Pears

As a rule, Pears are most successfully grown in a very 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 section of the South. We grow Standard Pears principally, but can furnish Dwarf trees of a few varieties.

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

PRICES:

	Each	10
Standard, 4 years, well branched	\$1.50	\$12.50
Standard, 3 years, well branched	1.00	8.00
Standard, 1 and 2 years, branched .....	.75	6.00

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

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.

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Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermillion 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.

Koonce. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy; sweet; very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Le Conte (Chinese Pear). Fruit large; uniform; 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.

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

Marguerite (Petite Marguerite). Small, very early. An improvement upon Summer Doyenne. Ripens early June.

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

Summer Doyenne (Doyenne d'Ete). Small, melting, very good; tree a medium grower; ripens early June.

Wilder. 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.

ABOVE VARIETIES IN ONE AND TWO YEARS ONLY.

- FOLLOWING VARIETIES IN THREE AND FOUR YEARS ONLY.

Alamo. Origin, Texas. Large; yellow, with bronze cheek. Tree a vigorous grower; bears young.

Angouleme (Duchesse d'Angouleme). Large; melting; juicy and well flavored. Vigorous grower and reliable bearer. August 15.

Archangel (St. Michael Archangel). Large; melting; very good; juicy; tree pyramidal; ripens in August.

Clapp Favorite. Resembles Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Fine flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.

Golden Russet (Japan Golden Russet). Large, almost globular, entirely covered with russet; firm, juicy; excellent for canning and preserving. A strong vigorous grower.

WINTER AND AUTUMN

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou). Large; juicy; melting. A fine tree and regular bearer. September.

Diel (Beurre Diel). Large; buttery; rich; vigorous grower. September.

La France. Resembles Angouleme, but a month or six weeks later. A desirable variety.

Langelier (Beurre Langelier). Medium, juicy, vinous and good; October and November.

Lawrence. Very large; melting; rich. Tree a remarkably fine grower. September and October.

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

Sheldon. Large; round; russety; first quality. Last of August.

Superfin (Beurre Superfin). Large; melting; subacid. Fine tree and regular bearer. August.

Japan Persimmons (*Diospyros Kaki*)

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the Coast Region. Some varieties have succeeded in Middle Kentucky and Virginia, also are growing successfully in southern New Jersey.

The tree is a vigorous grower and an early and most prolific bearer. In fact, the tree is apt to over-bear, and, therefore, the fruit must be properly thinned. The persimmons will succeed with little care or attention, but to get the best results it should receive the proper care and attention as to fertilization and cultivation.

This fruit is coming to the front for market purposes, and commands good prices, as it usually comes on the market in the fall and early winter. A careful selection of varieties will give fruit from August until frost. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. For shipment the fruit should be packed in flat boxes with divisions, or in the standard six-basket carrier as is used for Peaches. Some varieties have dark flesh which are edible while the fruit is hard; whereas the light flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the tree until just before frost is expected, or in the case of early ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years, and then again in other years they will contain more or less seeds. Furthermore, both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

PRICES:	Each	10
Budded and grafted, 4 to 5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
Budded and grafted, 3 to 4 feet .....	.75	6.00

Among (Yemon). Round; flattened; deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; average weight, 6 ounces; flesh red; very sweet and sometimes edible while still solid.

Costata. Medium. Conical, pointed; 2½ inches long by 2¾ inches in diameter. Skin salmon yellow, flesh light-yellow; astringent while solid, excellent when ripe. Ripens late; fine keeper; tree a rapid and upright grower. Luxuriant foliage.

Hiyakume. 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, av-

eraging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Tamopan (Big Grindstone). This valuable, new, vigorous variety was introduced by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In Japan this is considered the best of all persimmons. Fruit bright orange-red; skin thick and tough; flesh light colored; seedless; of excellent quality. Some without astringency and can be eaten while hard. The tree is a thrifty grower.

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Plums

PRICES:

	Each	10
5 to 7 feet, extra heavy	\$1.25	\$10.00
4 to 5 feet	1.00	8.00

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

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

Red Nagate (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.

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.

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:

	Each	10
Strong, budded, 4-5 feet, branched	\$1.00	\$8.00
Strong, budded, 3-4 feet, branched .....	.75	6.50

Apple, or Orange. Large; round. Excellent late variety; bears abundantly.

Meeche. Larger than Apple Quince. Ripens early.

Rea (Rea's Mammoth). A very large and fine variety of Apple Quince. A thrifty grower and productive. By some considered the best of all Quinces.

Nut-Bearing Trees

Almonds

Almonds can be successfully grown in some sections of the South, but, owing to their early blooming periods, the fruit is sometimes killed by late spring frosts. The Almond requires the same cultivation as the Peach.

PRICES:	Each	10
1-year trees, 4 to 5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00

I. X. L. A desirable California variety. Sturdy, upright grower; nut large; soft shell; heavy bearer.

Chesnuts

PRICES:	Each
6-8 ft., heavy branched	\$2.00
5-6 ft., heavy branched	1.50

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

Walnuts

ENGLISH OR PERSIAN WALNUTS (Juglans Regia)

The English Walnut requires a rich, well-drained and preferably stony soil. Never plant in hard pan, heavy clays, or soils which are not properly drained. In some sections of the Eastern and Southern States the English Walnut is quite successfully grown. The trees we offer are all grown from the best French seed, and have been transplanted.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 ft., very heavy	\$1.50	
4-5 ft., very heavy	1.25	
3-4 ft., heavy	1.00	
2-3 ft., heavy .....	.75	\$6.00

BLACK WALNUT (Juglans Nigra)

The well known native Black Walnut

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 ft., heavy	\$1.50	
4-5 ft., heavy	1.00	
3-4 ft. ....	.75	
2-3 ft. ....	.50	\$4.00

Pecans

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 localities. 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 are 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 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil, but this must be good; although the Pecan adapts itself to a great variety of soils—the rich alluvial soil of the river bottom and high land of the sandy pine levels. The Pecan grows well on sandy land having a clay sub-soil, but it will not flourish in deep sand. Never set a Pecan in pipe clay land, or that which is not well drained. If the land sours the tree will die or will be so badly injured that it will never give satisfactory results. If you expect

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to get good results from your Pecans the trees must receive the proper care and attention as to cultivation, fertilization and pruning. If you do not propose to follow these directions better leave Pecans alone.

The best time for transplanting Pecans is just as soon as the trees are thoroughly matured in the fall, and the transplanting can be safely done until March. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in Cotton, Peas, Potatoes, Melons or any hoed crop. Never plant small grain in the Pecan orchard. When the trees have reached the bearing stage it is advisable to plant a cover crop of Peas, Soy Beans, Vetch, or Clover, and turn these under at the proper time.

The Pecan is long lived. Budded and grafted trees, if given the proper attention will begin to bear 5 years after being set out, but paying results cannot be expected of the trees before 8 years of age. A 10 year old tree should produce from 15 to 20 pounds of nuts.

For fungus diseases and insects injurious to the Pecan, see page 4.

Directions for Handling and Transplanting Pecans

Take great care in preventing the roots of 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 similar, 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. The hole must be at least two feet wide and of proper depth. Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots. Use a sharp knife for this; do not use an axe or hatchet. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the tap-root, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive food, and at the same time affords it a firmer hold upon the land. Place the tree in the hole about two inches deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row; fill the hole about half full with well pulverized top soil 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 or bone meal. 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 two 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 four to five feet in height, the top should be cut back to within four feet of the ground. Do this after the tree is planted. Be careful not to break the eyes of the tree in handling. Keep them well cultivated and properly pruned.

Excellent results are obtained in planting Pecans with dynamite—one-half pound of dynamite placed 2 feet below the level is ample.

All trees are budded or grafted on thrifty two and three year seedlings, and are, therefore, very hardy and satisfactory.

PRICES:

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet, heavy	\$2.00	\$19.00
4 to 5 feet, heavy	1.75	16.50
3 to 4 feet, heavy	1.50	14.00
2 to 3 feet, heavy	1.25	11.50

Frotscher 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 entirely from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown.

Delmas. A large nut and a very early and prolific bearer.

Schley. Medium to large; 1½ to 1¾ inches long; oblong, slightly flattened; shell thin; plump, rich flavor; good grower; one of the best.

Stuart. Nut large to very large; 1¾ to 2¼ inches long; oblong; shell of medium thickness, and of very good cracking quality; kernel full, plump, of best quality; flavor rich and sweet; a good grower; heavy bearer; excellent.

Van Deman. Nut large to very large; from 1¾ to 2¼ inches in length, slender, pointed at both ends; shell of medium thickness; excellent cracking qualities; kernel full and plump; flavor good; vigorous grower; large foliage.

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.

PRICES: 20 cts. each; \$1.50 for 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer; very hardy.

Cherries

PRICE: Each
Heavy, 11-16 in. caliper \$1.50

Early Richmond. Medium size, light red, acid. Ripens last of May.

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 end of the 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.

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

PRICES: 20c each; \$1.50 for 10; \$10.00 per 100.

Austin's Improved. Very large fruit. Vigorous grower and very productive. The best variety for the South.

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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.

PRICES:

	Each	10	100
Strong plants	\$.20	\$1.50	\$12.50

Cumberland (Black). Very large, firm, high quality and the best mid-season market variety, giving the utmost satisfaction to both grower and shipper.

Cuthbert. Queen of the Market. This is the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties.

Grapes. Native Varieties

The varieties below described have been thoroughly tested in this section. In addition we can supply a limited quantity of vines of several other good sorts. Our plants are strong and vigorous.

In transplanting Grapes, leave the main branch and cut this back to two or three eyes. The usual distance for planting Grapes is 10 by 10 feet. If you want to get good results from your Grapes, prune annually.

PRICES:

	Each	10
Strong plants	\$.35	\$3.00

Amber. Pale amber; long branches; berry medium; sweet; fine flavor.

Catawba. Bunch and berry large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor.

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

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.

Knight. Originated at Savannah, Ga. Bunch compact, berry medium, blue-black; very prolific; vigorous grower. Commences to ripen last of July and fruit matures through a long period.

Moore (Moore's Early). Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Very early, desirable market sort.

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.

Bullace or Muscandine 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; train on an arbor or trellis.

PRICES:

Strong, 4-year, heavy, transplanted vines, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.
Strong, 2-year, heavy, transplanted vines, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries; black and sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Berries large; seldom more than 8 to 10 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.

Thomas. Bunches from 6 to 10 berries; berries slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent;

Fruit large, red and of excellent quality, prolific bearer; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Fine shipper.

St. Regis (Ranere). Berries large, bright crimson; flesh rich; wonderfully prolific; bears early; produces fruit through a long period. We have given this a thorough trial and consider it one of the best Raspberries ever sent out.

Strawberries

Klondike. Early. Berries uniform; dark red, mild and delicious; very juicy.

Lady Thompson. Berries medium in size, of very rich flavor. A thrifty grower and very productive.

Wilson. Popular old variety. Good for canning.

PRICES:

Transplanted, selected layers, 35c per 10; \$3.00 per 100.
--

pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of the type. Very little musky aroma. Matures middle to end of August.

Mulberries

PRICES:

	Each	10
1-year, grafted, 5-7 ft.	\$.75	\$6.00
1-year, grafted, 4-5 ft. ....	.60	5.00

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

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

Olives

Picholine Olives were quite extensively cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, previous to the Civil War, and an excellent quality of oil was produced. Some of these plantings are still producing fruit which is used quite successfully for pickling. There is no reason why this industry should not be revived.

A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rock and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

PRICES:

	Each	10
18 to 24 inches, well-branched, from pots and open ground	\$1.00	\$8.00
15 to 18 inches, from pots and open ground .....	.75	6.00

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
3-4 ft., very bushy	\$1.00	\$8.00
2-3 ft., bushy .....	.50	5.00

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

Sweet. Fruit very large; brilliantly colored.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Ornamental Department

Deciduous Shrubs

It is seldom that a home in the country, suburb or town cannot be improved in appearance and greatly enhanced in value by the judicious treatment of the grounds, irrespective of size; and for this purpose many flowering shrubs lend themselves most admirably. Shrubbery, properly planted and massed, is most effective in bringing out certain features of the lawn, to screen some unsightly building or object, or to break the outline 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 frost. Even after the leaves have dropped, the brilliant berries and branches of many varieties add cheer and color to the winter landscape. Frequently one finds a spot that suggest the use of an individual specimen—in such a case a variety should be selected that will develop symmetrically.

In addition to the shrubs that are best adapted to the various sections of the South we grow many of the hardier kinds suited to the colder sections of the North and North-West.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING SHRUBS

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

Do not fail to properly prune your shrubs as soon as planted. The success of your plants depends upon proper pruning. All deciduous shrubs should be pruned annually. The tops and branches should be cut back one-third or one-half if necessary; all dead branches and weak growth should be removed, and care must be exercised not to cut off the blooming wood. All shrubs that flower on the previous year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, or after the blooming period has passed. To this class belong the Althaeas, Cydonias, Deutzias, Forsythias, Philadelphus, Spiraea, etc. Do not fail to fertilize your shrubs at least once a year.

ALTHAEA FRUTEX. See *Hibiscus Syriacus*.

Azalea

Azalea calendulacea. (*A. Lutea*). (Great Flame Azalea.) This is one of our most magnificent native flowering shrubs, producing about the middle of April, quantities of clusters of large flowers of many shades of yellow, orange, buff, and shades of red. The plant remains in bloom for several weeks. Some plants attain a height of from 6 to 8 feet. When planted in masses, its great beauty is brought out.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-2½ ft., strong clumps	\$3.00	\$25.00
18-24 in., clumps	2.00	17.50

Berberis

Berberis Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry). A dwarf shrub from Japan; leaves small, bright-green, changing in autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson; yellow flowers produced in early April followed by red berries which are produced in great profusion and which last the entire winter. A popular plant for massing and for hedges.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-18 inches, well branched	\$.40	\$3.00

Buddleia

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, well branched	\$.50	\$4.00
15-18 inches, branched	.40	3.50

Buddleia Davidii magnifica. (*B. variabilis magnifica*). (Butterfly Bush). Flowers of a deep shade of violet; plant is also tall grower; blooms from June until frost; very ornamental. The best Buddleia yet introduced.

CALYCANTHUS PRAECOX. See *Meratia praecox*.

Cercis

(Judas Tree)

Cercis Siliquastrum. A new form which originated in the Nursery of P. J. Berckmans Co. A large

growing shrub or small tree; leaves heart-shaped, and, like the other *Cercis*, assumes a yellow tone in autumn. This Judas Tree is the most profuse bloomer we have ever seen; deep lavender colored flowers, four times as large as that of our native Judas Tree. They are produced in large bunches, and when in full bloom, the tree is an entire mass of color. This variety has been tested for several years, and, in offering it, we are sure that it will become a great favorite.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 ft., extra heavy, budded	\$3.00	
4-6 ft., extra heavy, budded	2.00	\$17.50

Chilopsis

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 feet	\$.50	\$4.00

Chilopsis linearis. (Flowering Willow.) A tall-growing shrub or small tree from southwest Texas; leaves linear; flowers lilac striped with yellow; lobes beautifully crimped; blooms continuously from April until frost. Does well in dry situations.

Chionanthus

Chionanthus virginica. (White Fringe.) A very ornamental native shrub. In early April the plant is literally covered with white, fringe-like flowers.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 in., branched	\$.35	\$3.00

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. See *Poncirus Trifoliata*.

Cornus

(Dogwood)

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

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 ft., branched	\$.50	\$4.00

SIGMUND TARNOK & COMPANY

Cydonia

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.

PRICES: Each 10
10-12 in. \$.50 \$4.00

Deutzia

PRICES: Each 10
3-4 ft., very heavy \$1.00 \$9.00
2-3 ft., very heavy75 6.00
18-24 in., very bushy50 4.00

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.

D. gracilis rosea. Flowers single, outer petals pink; quite dwarf; blooms in early April.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester. Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April, and continues to bloom three or four weeks.

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

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

D. scabra crenata flore plena rosea (Double Pink Deutzia). Same as *Deutzia crenata flore plena alba*, except that some of the outer petals are rosy purple. Very desirable; blooms last of April, or a little later than *Pride of Rochester*.

DOGWOOD. See *Cornus*.

Eunonymus

Eunonymus Bungeanus (Bunges' Spindle Tree). A tall growing Chinese shrub; branches slender; leaves dark, shiny green; fruit bright red, very showy. Yellowish flowers produced in late spring. A most desirable deciduous shrub. Ultimate height 8 to 12 feet.

PRICES: Each 10
4-5 ft., heavy \$1.00 \$9.00
3-4 ft., heavy75 6.00

Exochorda

(Pearl Bush)



Exochorda grandiflora (*Spiraea grandiflora*). A desirable, large, growing shrub, attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet. Large, pure white flowers pro-

duced in great profusion about middle of March. When in full bloom the plant has the appearance of a snow bank. When planted in a mass this plant is most conspicuous.

PRICES: Each 10
2-3 ft., well-branched \$.75 \$6.00
18-24 in., well branched50 4.00

Forsythia

(Golden Bell)

PRICES: Each 10
3 yrs., 3-4 ft., well branched \$.50 \$4.50
2 yrs., 2-3 ft., well branched40 3.50

Forsythia intermedia (Hybrid Golden Bell). A tall variety with slender, arching branches; flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion. Attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet; blooms in March.

F. suspensa Fortunei (Fortune's Golden Bell). Similar to *F. suspensa*, but habit is more upright and vigorous. Flowers golden-yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable variety. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in March.

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.

Hibiscus Syriacus



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

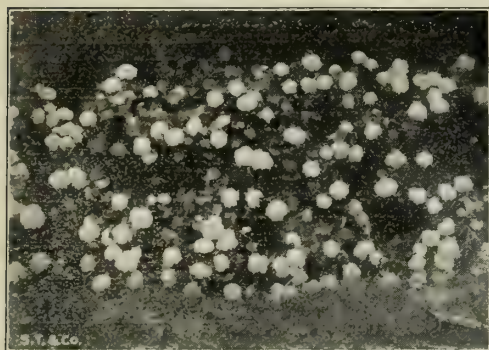
Single, semi-double and double. When ordering state color desired.

PRICES: Each 10
4-5 ft., grafted, extra strong \$.60 \$5.00
3-4 ft., grafted, extra strong50 \$4.50
2-3 ft., grafted, well branched40 3.50

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*.

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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 vary in color from pale rose to blue. This variations is due to certain chemicals contained in the soil.

Can supply white, pink and blue. When ordering state color desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 ft., heavy, well branched	\$2.50	
3-4 ft., heavy, well branched	2.00	\$17.50
30-36 in., well branched	1.50	12.50
24-30 in., well branched	1.00	8.00
18-24 in., branched .....	.50	4.00

Hypericum

Hypericum Moserianum (Golden St. John's Wort). A beautiful dwarf shrub, attaining a height of one to two feet. In this section almost an evergreen; leaves dark-green; large, single, bright, golden-yellow flowers two inches in diameter; a very desirable plant; most effective when planted in masses. Blooms from early May throughout the entire summer.

PRICES:	Each	10
2 years, well branched	\$.45	\$4.00

Jasminum

(Jasmine)

Jasminum nudiflorum. (Naked-Flowered Jasmine.) A very graceful, hardy, drooping shrub with dark-green bark which gives the plant the appearance of being evergreen; leaves dark-green; bright yellow flowers freely produced in early January and continuing for some time. One of the first plants to bloom. Hardy at New York.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
2-3 ft., very heavy	\$.50	\$4.50	\$35.00
18-24 in., well branched .....	.40	3.50	25.00

Lagerstroemia

(Crape Myrtle)



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. Commences to bloom in May. We offer three colors: White, Crimson and Pink.

PRICES:	Each	10.
4-5 ft., well branched	\$1.50	\$12.50
3-4 ft., well branched	1.25	10.00
2-3 ft., branched	1.00	9.00

Lonicera

(Honeysuckle) Bush or Upright Form

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are readily cultivated.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 ft., bushy	\$.60	\$5.50
18-24 in., well branched .....	.40	3.50

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

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.

Meratia

Meratia Praecox (Chionanthus fragrans. Calycanthus Praecox.) (Oriental Sweet Shrub.) A Japanese shrub, producing exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers, usually about January 1st, and lasting for about four weeks. The flowers appear before the leaves, and when in full bloom it is most pleasing plant. It blooms at a period when our gardens are scarce of flowers.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 ft., well branched	\$.75	\$6.00
18-24 in., branched .....	.50	4.00

PEARL BUSH. See *Exochorda*.

SIGMUND TARNOK & COMPANY

Philadelphus

(Syringa or Mock Orange)

Very handsome and vigorous growing shrubs with large foliage and beautiful flowers, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 ft., well branched	\$.50	\$4.00
18-24 in., branched .....	.40	3.50
Prices on larger sizes on request.		

Philadelphus bouquet blanc. A fine new variety with semi-double white flowers; very free bloomer.

P. conquette. A very desirable new variety with large sweet-scented flowers; dwarf grower.

P. 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. souv de Billard. Leaves broad, beautiful flowers, late bloomer.

Poncirus

Poncirus trifoliata. (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 trifoliata, 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 similar 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.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 ft., well branched	\$1.00	\$8.00
3-4 ft., well branched .....	.75	6.00
2-3 ft., strong .....	.50	4.00

Prunus

(Double-Flowering Almonds)

Prunus japonica flore plena alba. (Dwarf Double Flowering Almond.) A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing in early spring, before the leaves appear, a mass of small double white flowers. One of the best of the early flowering shrubs.

P. japonica flore plena rubra. (Dwarf Double Pink Flowering Almonds.) Same as the double white almond, except the flowers are double rose. A very beautiful shrub.

PRICE:	Each
2-3 feet	\$1.00

Punica

(Pomegranate)

Very valuable, summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy in the 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.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 ft., extra heavy	\$1.50	\$12.50
3-4 ft., very heavy, well branched.....	.75	6.00
2-3 ft., branched .....	.50	4.00

Punica Granatum alba. Double; white.

P. Granatum rubra. Beautiful, double-red flowers.

P. Granatum variegata. Sometimes double-red and double-variegated blooms will appear on the same plant.

PYRUS JAPONICA. See Cydonia.

Rhodotypus

(Kerria)

Rhodotypus kerrioides (White Kerria). A beautiful and distinct Japanese shrub, attaining a height from 4 to 6 feet; large leaves; white flowers an inch or more in diameter freely produced middle of April, followed by black berries which are retained during the winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., very bushy	\$.75	
2-3 ft., well branched .....	.60	\$5.00
18-24 in., well branched .....	.50	4.00

Spiraea



PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 in., well branched	\$.50	\$4.00
12-18 in., branched .....	.40	3.50

SPRING BLOOMING SPIRAEAS

Spiraea prunifolia flore pleno (Bridal Wreath). A beautiful, early-blooming variety, with small, double white flowers. Commences to bloom early in March.

S. Reevesiana (Reeve's Single Spiraea). Produces large clusters of single white flowers, covering the entire bush; flowers very free in early spring; blooms just before Spiraea Reevesiana fl. pl.

S. Thunbergii (Common Snow Garland). A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

S. Van Houttei (Van Houtte's Spiraea). 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 Spiraeas.

PERPETUAL BLOOMING SPIRAEAS

Spiraea Anthony Waterer (Crimson Spiraea). 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. Billardi (Billard's Spiraea). A tall-growing variety. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles; commences to bloom in May and lasts throughout the summer. Very showy.

S. callosa alba (Fortune's Dwarf White Spiraea). Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. Commences to bloom early in April.

S. Fortunei. A variety with very large leaves, which are tinted royal purple, making the plant

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very conspicuous. Very effective for a border or for planting in groups.

S. Froebeli. A fine, free-growing sort; rosy-colored, flowers, produced last of April in large, flat heads. The young foliage tinted dark red.

Staphelea

(European Bladder Nut)

Staphelea pinnata (Job's Tears). Upright shrub, sometimes attaining a height of 15 feet. Large leaves; white flowers produced on drooping racemes in May.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 in., branched	\$.50	\$4.00

Syringa

(Lilac)

These old-fashioned shrubs have been popular for ages. Our collection embraces some of the old as well as the cream of the new European sorts. The first blooms appear here the latter part of March. The Lilac will give the best results in fertile soils, moderately moist, but well drained.

We can supply both single and double varieties when ordering state color desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
Budded Plants.		
3-4 ft., very heavy, well branched.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
2-3 ft., heavy, branched .....	.75	6.00

Tamarix

(Tamarisk)

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

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 ft., very heavy	\$.75	\$6.00
3-4 ft., heavy .....	.50	4.00

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

T. juniperina. (*T. plumosa.*) (Japanese Tamarisk.) Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; a beautiful variety; blooms early in April.

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

Viburnum

(Snowball)

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 ft., branched	\$.60	\$5.00
18-24 in., branched .....	.50	4.00

Viburnum dentatum (Arrow Wood). A strong growing, handsome, upright shrub. Foliage dark, glossy green. Produces, during April and May, umbels of pure white flowers, followed by clusters of crimson berries, which later change to black. A splendid shrub.

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.

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

V. tomentosum 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.

Vitex

(Chaste or Hemp Tree)

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., well branched	\$.60	\$5.50
2-3 ft., well branched .....	.50	4.00

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

V. Agnus castus alba. Same as above, but with white flowers. A very desirable shrub.

WHITE FRINGE. See *Chionanthus.*

Weigela

(Diervilla)

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

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., bushy	\$.75	\$6.50
2-3 ft., bushy .....	.60	5.50

Weigela candida. Pure white; excellent.

W. rosea. Flowers are light pink, compact grower, free bloomer.

Deciduous Trees

The intelligent 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-rooted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about two 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, if the ground is very dry, it should be sprinkled at evening and early morning. This will keep the bark tender and when rooted the sap will flow easily.

SIGMUND TARNOK & COMPANY

ACACIA. (*Mimosa*.) See *Albizzia*.

Acer (Maple)

Acer dasycarpum (*A. 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.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 ft., 3-3½ in. caliper	\$7.50	\$70.00
12-15 ft., 2-2½ in. caliper	3.00	27.50
12-15 ft., 1¾-2 in. caliper	2.00	17.50
10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in. caliper	1.50	12.50

Acer Japonicum (*Japanese Maple*). When planted in a shady situation where they are protected from the afternoon summer sun, these beautiful plants will give most satisfactory results. The foliage is delicately and finely cut, and the decorative value of these Maples has long been recognized by all lovers of beautiful trees. The plants should be set about three to four feet apart, when planted in a bed.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 feet	\$5.00
2-3 feet	3.00

A. 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 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
12-15 ft., budded, well branched	\$3.50	\$30.00	
10-12 ft., budded, well branched	2.50	22.50	
8-10 ft., budded, well branched	1.50	12.50	\$100.00
6-8 ft., budded, well branched	1.00	9.00	80.00

Albizzia

Albizzia Julibrissin (*Acacia Julibrissin*). A rapid growing tree, with spreading branches and a low, flat-topped head; foliage fine and feathery; pink flowers in large heads borne at tips of branches; blooms middle of May and continues for several weeks; a remarkably fine tree.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-14 ft., very heavy	\$4.00	\$35.00
10-12 ft., very heavy	2.50	22.50
8-10 ft., very heavy	2.00	17.50
6-8 ft., heavy	1.50	12.50

Aleurites (Candle Nut)

Aleurites Fordii. The Tung Oil or Wood Oil Tree of China. A medium-sized tree indigenous to central China; reaches a height of 20 to 30 feet, with a spread of 25 to 30 feet. The rather large, pinkish white flowers, which appear in large numbers in April, with the broad, handsome, green leaves following, make the tree a valuable ornamental. It thrives best in well-drained sand-clay loams. The tree is reported to live to the age of 30 years or more. The apple-like fruits contain several large nut-like seeds which yield the valuable tung oil or

China wood oil of commerce, used extensively in paints and varnishes. Commercial plantings should be confined to cheap lands, as the probable yield of oil will not pay for the use of more valuable ones. Experimental plantings of this tung tree have been started in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina. It is quite distinct from the Candlenut Tree (*Aleurites moluccana*), in being hardier and deciduous. This tree is becoming very popular as an ornamental. It is perfectly hardy at Augusta.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 ft., heavy	\$5.00	\$45.00
10-12 ft., heavy	4.00	35.00

Amygdalis Persica

During March these Double-Flowering Peaches are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees cannot be too highly recommended for early spring blooming. They are perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil in which other Peaches will grow.

PRICES:	Each	10
1 year, 4-5 ft., extra heavy	\$.75	\$6.00
1 year, 3-4 ft., well branched .....	.60	5.00

Amygdalis Persica Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum-Flowered Peach*). Flowers very large, double pink, center quilled like a Chrysanthemum, extra fine; blooms first of April.

- A. *Persica rubra flore plena*. Double crimson.
- A. *Persica alba flore plena*. Double white.
- A. *Persica carnea flore plena*. Double pink.

Celtis

(Hackberry)

Celtis mississippiensis (*Nettle Tree, Hackberry or Sugarberry*). 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 not dry out.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
18-20 ft., well branched, 3½-inch caliper	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$400.00
14-16 ft., well branched, 2½-3 inch caliper	3.50	32.50	300.00
12-14 ft., well branched, 1½-2 inch caliper	2.50	22.50	200.00
10-12 ft., well branched, 1-1½ inch caliper	1.50	12.00	100.00

CERASUS. Flowering Cherry. See *prunus*.

Cercis

(Judas Tree)

Cercis canadensis (*Red Bud or American Judas Tree*). A fast-growing round headed tree with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. The last of March, before the foliage appears, the tree is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
12-14 ft., extra heavy	\$5.00	\$45.00	
10-12 ft., 1¾-2¼ in. cal., extra heavy	2.50	22.50	
8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in. cal., extra heavy	2.00	17.50	150.00
6-8 ft., 1¼ in. cal.	1.50	12.50	100.00

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Cornus (Dogwood)



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

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 ft., very heavy, well branched.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
5-6 ft., very heavy, well branched.....	1.50	12.50
4-5 ft., very heavy, well branched.....	1.00	9.00
3-4 ft., well branched .....	.75	6.00
2-3 ft., branched .....	.50	4.50

C. florida flore pleno (Double White Flowering Dogwood). This is a form of the White Flowering Dogwood, but with double flowers. A very attractive variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 ft., very heavy, budded	\$3.00	\$27.50
3-4 ft., very heavy, budded	\$2.00	17.50
2-3 ft., heavy, budded	1.50	12.50
18-24 inches, budded	1.00	8.00

C. florida rubra (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.

PRICES:	Each
5-6 ft., very heavy, budded	\$4.00
4-5 ft., very heavy, budded	3.00
3-4 ft., heavy, budded	2.50

ELM. See Ulmus.

Ginkgo

Ginkgo biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). (Maiden-hair Tree). A most beautiful and interesting Japanese tree. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of the Maiden-hair Fern. One of the most desirable shade trees we have. Free from insect diseases. A very popular tree in many cities for street and avenue



planting. Considerably used in Washington, D. C. Ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 feet	\$3.00	\$17.50
6-8 feet	2.00	12.50
5-6 feet	1.50	9.00
4-5 feet	1.00	6.00
3-4 feet .....	.75	4.50

Koelreuteria



SIGMUND TARNOK & COMPANY

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 assuming a dark-brist green. During the latter part of May large panicles of yellow flowers are produced for at least three weeks. These completely envelope the entire head of the tree. The flowers are followed by bladder-like seed pods, which make the tree very attractive for several weeks after the blooming period. We recommend this tree highly. Height, 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 feet	\$3.00	
8-10 ft., heavy, well branched	2.00	\$17.50
6-8 ft., heavy, well branched	1.50	12.50

LINDEN. See Tilia.

Liquidambar (Sweet Gum)

Liquidambar styraciflura (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.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-14 ft., well branched,		
2½-3 in. caliper	\$5.00	
10-12 ft., well branched,		
2-2½ in. caliper	4.00	\$35.00
8-10 ft., well branched,		
1½-2 in. caliper	2.50	20.00

Liriodendron (Tulip Poplar)

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 transplanting.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 ft., 3-3½ in. cal.	\$8.00	
12-15 ft., 2-2½ in. cal.	4.00	\$35.00
10-12 ft., 1½-2 in. cal.	3.00	27.50
8-10 ft., 1¼-1¾ in. cal.	2.00	17.50

Magnolia (Chinese Species)

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 obavata (M. 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.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 ft., very bushy, specimens	\$8.00	
5-6 ft., very bushy specimens	5.00	\$45.00
3-4 ft., well branched	2.00	17.50
2-3 ft., well branched	1.25	10.00
18-24 in., branched .....	.75	6.00

M. Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). Flowers large, cup-shaped; white, more or less suffused with pink. Blooms in March. Hardy. Ultimate height, 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 ft., well branched	\$1.25	\$10.00
18-24 in., 2 year layers .....	.75	6.00

M. Soulangeana nigra (Dark-Flowered Magnolia). A very rare variety of vigorous and robust growth;

flowers large, dark purple; several shades darker than *M. obavata*. 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.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 ft., branched, home-grown		\$5.00
4-5 ft., branched, home-grown		3.00
3-4 ft., branched, home-grown		2.00
2-3 ft., branched, home-grown		1.50
18-24 inches, home-grown		1.00

Melia (China Tree)



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 tree of rapid growth. Blooms middle of April. Ultimate height, 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
7-8 ft., very heavy, well branched	\$2.50	\$22.50	
6-7 ft., heavy, branched,			
1¼-1¾ in. caliper	2.00	17.50	\$150.00
5-6 ft., well branched,			
1-1¼ in. caliper	1.50	12.50	100.00
4-5 ft., branched, 1 in. caliper	1.00	8.00	75.00

M. Azedarach umbraculiformis aurea. (Golden Leaf China Tree). This is a new variety of the China tree. Foliage of beautiful golden hue. In every other respect similar to our well known China tree. A very desirable variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
7-8 feet	\$3.00	\$27.50
6-7 feet	2.00	17.50

OAK. See Quercus.

Platanus (Plane Tree)

Platanus occidentalis. (American Sycamore). The well-known variety. It is extensively used for street and park planting, especially where there is smoke. Ultimate height, 100 to 150 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
18-20 ft., very heavy, well branched	\$3.50		
14-16 ft., very heavy, well branched	2.50	\$22.50	
12-14 ft., 2-2½ in. cal., well branched	2.00	17.50	\$150.00
10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in. cal., well branched	1.75	15.00	125.00

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Populus

(Poplar)

Populus carolinensis. (Carolina Poplar). A rapid-growing native tree of upright growth. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
18-20 ft., very heavy	\$4.00	\$37.50	
14-16 ft., 2½-3 in. cal.	2.00	17.50	
12-14 ft., 1½-2 in. cal.	1.50	12.50	\$100.00
10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in. cal.	1.25	10.00	90.00

P. Nigra Italica. (P. fastigiata). (Lombardy Poplar). The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree; very hardy; extensively planted in the southern part of Europe. Very desirable where formal effect is desired.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
14-16 ft., very heavy	\$2.00	\$17.50	
12-14 ft., 2-2½ in. cal.	1.50	12.50	
10-12 ft., 1½-2 in. cal.	1.25	10.00	\$90.00

P. Simonii. (Balsamifera Suaveolens). (Chinese Poplar). A remarkable new variety of the small-leaf Chinese Poplar of very pyramidal habit; resembles the Lombardy, but makes a more pleasing impression; a very rapid grower, and is destined to become a popular variety. Introduced by the Horticultural explorer, Mr. Frank N. Meyer.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
14-16 ft., very heavy	\$3.00	\$27.50	\$250.00
12-14 ft., 2-2½ in. cal.	2.00	17.50	
10-12 ft., 1½-2 in. cal.	1.50	12.50	100.00

Prunus

(Flowering Cherry and Plum)

Prunus avium flore plena alba. (Double White Japanese Cherry). This is a remarkably fine tree. In early spring it produces a wealth of pure, double white flowers which are frequently so numerous that they conceal the branches; each individual flower resembles a miniature rose.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
6-8 ft., heavy, well branched	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
5-6 ft., heavy well branched	1.50	12.50	100.00
4-5 ft., branched	1.00	8.00	

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 tree dying.

Quercus alba. (White Oak). A beautiful variety with spreading branches and a broad open head; light grey bark. The foliage assumes a deep purple in fall. One of our finest oaks. Very desirable for lawn or street planting.

PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 ft., heavy	\$3.00	
6-8 ft., heavy, well branched	2.50	\$22.50

Q. nigra. (Quercus aquatica). (Water Oak). This well-known variety needs no description.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
14-16 ft., very heavy	\$10.00	\$90.00	
12-14 ft., very heavy, 2-2½ in. cal.	7.00	60.00	
10-12 ft., very heavy, 1½-2 in. cal.	3.50	32.50	\$300.00
8-10 ft., heavy, well branched, 1-1¼ in. cal.	2.50	22.50	200.00

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. Ultimate height, 50 to 60 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
12-15 ft. specimens, 2½-3½ in. cal.	\$10.00		
10-12 ft. specimens, 1¾-2 in. cal.	4.50	\$40.00	\$350.00
8-10 ft. specimens, 1¼-1½ in. cal.	3.00	25.00	200.00

Q. Phellos. (Willow Oak). A very graceful variety, with narrow lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. Well-known native tree, but extremely difficult to secure.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
12-14 ft., very heavy	\$7.00		
10-12 ft., heavy	4.00	\$35.00	
8-10 ft., strong, well branched	3.00	25.00	\$200.00

Q. rubra. (Red Oak). A variety of symmetrical, spreading growth; foliage dark green; in autumn turns red. One of the best varieties for lawn and street planting.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 ft., heavy, well branched	\$4.00	\$35.00
8-10 ft., well branched	3.00	25.00

SALISBURIA. See *Ginkgo biloba*.

Salix

(Willow)

Salix japonica. (Japanese Weeping Willow). Being an improvement on *Salix Babylonica*, as it puts out its leaves about ten days later in the spring, which thus prevents it from the injuries of late frost.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 ft., very heavy, 1¾-2 in. cal.	\$3.00	\$27.50
8-10 ft., very heavy	2.00	17.50
6-8 ft., heavy	1.50	12.50

SWEET GUM. See *Liquidambar*.

Tilia

(Linden)

Tilia Americana. (American Linden). 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.

PRICES:	Each	10
10-12 ft., heavy	\$3.00	\$27.50
8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. cal.	2.00	17.50

TULIP TREE. See *Liriodendron*.

Ulmus

(Elm)

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

PRICES:	Each	10	100
14-16 ft., 2-2½ in. cal.	\$3.50	\$30.00	
12-14 ft., 1¾-2 in. cal.	2.50	22.50	\$200.00
10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in. cal.	1.50	12.50	100.00
8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in. cal.	1.00	8.00	75.00

UMBRELLA CHINA. See *Melia*.

WILLOW. See *Salix*.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

We can supply large specimen plants of many varieties of Broad-leaved Evergreens described in this catalogue. Descriptions, prices and sizes will be given to prospective purchasers. All of our plants are most carefully grown, frequently transplanted, pruned and given plenty of space; therefore the plants which are offered are stately, vigorous and healthy.

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.

Nearly all plants which are taken from the open ground are lifted with a ball of earth about the roots. This is wrapped in moss, excelsior or burlap. When transplanting evergreens which have a ball of earth about the roots wrapped in burlap, it is not necessary to remove this burlap. Place the plant to the right depth in the properly prepared hole; cut the string so that the burlap can be released from about the ball of earth around the roots of the plant. It is not necessary to remove the burlap from the hole, but when the ball of earth about the roots of the plant is wrapped in moss or excelsior this wrapping must be carefully removed. The earth about the roots should not be disturbed. When the hole has been half-filled with earth, pour in water freely, but not so as to wash the soil from about the roots of the plant. After the water has settled put in more dirt, firm this well about the roots of the plant, and then fill up the hole.

In transplanting broad-leaved evergreens the soil should be properly prepared and holes of ample size dug and rich top soil put in instead of fertilizer. Do not fertilize the plant until it has been set out one year and has become well rooted. Fertilizing should be done between November and March. Should ball of earth about the roots of board-leaved evergreens fall away, then the plant must be defoliated and properly pruned.

Even when the ball of earth about the roots of plants remains intact it is advisable to prune severely and defoliate such plants as *Abelia*, *Cerasus Caroliniana*, *Camphor*, *Citrus Fruits*, *Cotoneaster*, *Crataegus*, *Elaeagnus*, *Ilex*, *Laurocerasus*, *Ligustrums*, *Neriums*, *Photinia*, *Quercus*.

It is advisable to place a mulching of well-rotted leaves to a depth of 4 to 6 inches about the plants, as this mulching conserves the moisture in the soil, and protects the roots from the sudden changes of temperature. In the summer the mulching prevents drying out of the soil, and in winter prevents freezing.

We are beginning to appreciate more and more the effect attained by a proper planting and selection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. We are particularly fortunate in being able to grow in this favored locality such a large collection of them. We can successfully grow in this section many kinds which are not hardy in the far North, and we bring to perfection a large portion of the hardy northern Evergreens also. A judicious selection of varieties, with the proper planting arrangement of Evergreen trees and shrubs, gives to the winter aspect of our home grounds a warm and cheerful effect.

Certain varieties must be planted in the proper situation and given specially prepared soil; otherwise they will not give satisfactory results. We will gladly suggest or recommend the best varieties for certain soil and localities.

All Broad-leaved Evergreens are pot-grown unless otherwise stated.



ABELIA

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora. (*A. rupestris*). One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves

which in winter assumes a metallic sheen. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers about an inch long which are borne in clusters. During the growing season it is advisable to pinch off the ends of the long shoots.

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This will make the plant dense and compact. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge we cannot too strongly recommend this plant.

Hardy as far north as Philadelphia. Has also been successfully grown in sheltered positions in Massachusetts, and, even when partially killed back, the young shrubs flower profusely the same season.

PRICES:	Each	10
2-3 ft., strong plants, from open ground	\$1.25	\$10.00
18-24 in., strong, from open ground	1.00	8.00
12-18 in., strong, from open ground .....	.75	6.00

Ardisia

Ardisia crenulata rubra. An exceedingly ornamental dwarf-growing shrub, with dark, shining leaves; produces a profusion of bright-red berries which remain upon the plant for a year. Succeeds best in a shady situation, and in a rich soil. Hardy at Savannah and southward. This plant is very largely used as a house plant in winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 in., from 4 inch pots, well set with berries	\$1.50	\$12.50
10-12 in., from 4 inch pots, with berries	1.25	11.00
8-10 inchse, from 4 inch pots, with berries	1.00	9.00

Aucuba

(Gold Dust Tree)

This beautiful plant is not sufficiently appreciated. When in the open ground it gives the best results when planted in a shaded situation, in a somewhat moist, though rich, well drained soil. This genus contains both male and female plants. If the latter are planted near the male plants they will produce a profusion of red berries which makes them very attractive. Aucubas are especially desirable for city gardens when same are exposed to smoke. These plants are also largely used for vases, urns and window boxes. Hardy at Washington, D. C.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 in., well branched	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 in., well branched	1.75	15.00
12-18 in., well branched	1.50	12.50
10-12 in.	1.00	8.00

Aucuba himalaica. A strong growing variety with large, dark, glossy leaves. Produces a profusion of scarlet berries which makes a fine contrast with the rich, green foliage.

A. japonica. 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.

A. japonica aurea-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.

Azalea

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

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 in., well branched	\$3.50	\$32.50
12-15 in., well branched with buds, from open ground	2.50	22.50
10-12 in., well branched with buds, from open ground	1.50	12.50
8-10 in., branched with buds	1.00	8.00
6-8 in., branched with buds .....	.75	6.00

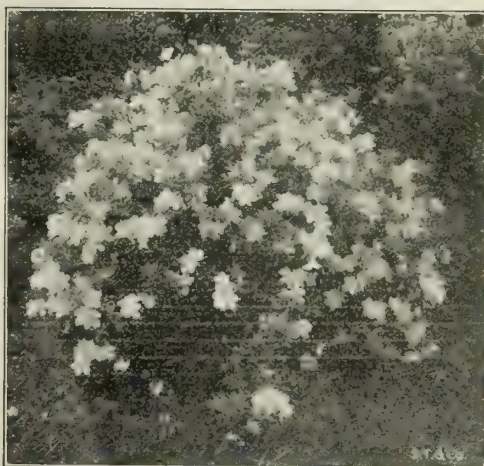
A. Hinodegiri (Home-Grown). A magnificent, hardy, early-blooming Japanese Azalea; decided improve-

ment upon *A. amoena*, 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 in New York.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 in., well branched, with buds.....	\$.75	\$1.00

Azalea indica

(Indian Azaleas)
(Home Grown)



PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 in., very bushy, well set with buds	\$3.50	
15-18 in., very bushy, well set with buds	2.50	\$22.50
12-15 in., well branched, well set with buds	2.00	17.50
10-12 in., branched, with buds	1.50	12.50
6-8 in., branched, with buds.....	1.00	8.00

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in the open in this latitude. Some varieties of the Indian Azaleas are hardy in the mountain sections also, but to get the best results, Azaleas should be planted in a somewhat shaded situation, especially where they are protected from the hot, afternoon sun of summer.

The best soil is one containing an abundance of leaf mold, peat and sand, but soil should be well drained. Azaleas will not succeed in limestone soil.

The plants must be kept well mulched with rotted leaves, preferably leaves of hardwood trees. When planted in masses of solid, well-contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing.

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

We offer several thousand Home-grown Indian Azaleas in about 50 varieties of the sizes as described above. In the varieties with single flowers we offer all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, white, and many exquisitely variegated, mottled and striped varieties. In the varieties with double flowers we

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can only supply two double whites. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer and lifted and potted in October when they are thoroughly matured. In this latitude it is best to plant Azaleas in open ground in March and April, but southward they can be safely planted from October until April.

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 also will a spray of sulpho-tobacco soap.

A well-fed, well-tended and well-pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. 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.

Azalea Kaempferi. (Japanese Azalea). A beautiful variety recently introduced by the Horticultural Collector, Mr. E. H. Wilson. This beautiful Japanese shrub is very floriferous. Perfectly hardy at Boston, Mass. This is a most desirable addition to our collection of evergreen azaleas. We can furnish plants in shades of pink and salmon. The varieties are not named, and are sold under colors.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 inches	\$2.00	
10-12 inches	1.50	\$12.50
6-8 inches	1.00	8.00

BERBERIS JAPONICA. See Mahonia japonica.

Buxus (Boxwood)

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

PRICES:	Each	
18-24 in., very bushy	\$1.50	
12-18 in., bushy	1.00	
10-12 in., bushy .....	.75	

B. sempervirens. (Common Tree Box). (Home grown). We offer a fine lot of very compact, thrifty plants of our own growing.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 in., very bushy, from open ground	\$1.00	\$8.00
10-12 in., bushy .....	.75	6.00

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. (Dwarf Boxwood). See under head of Hedge Plants. Page 31.

Callistemon

Callistemon lanceolata. (Metrosideros floribunda). A beautiful shrub with narrow, leoncolate leaves, reddish brown when young. Bright, red flowers produced in long cylindrical spikes the last of April. Plant continues to bloom for several weeks. Hardy at Savannah and southward. Ultimate height, 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
From 4 in. pots	\$1.00	\$8.00

Camellia japonica (Home Grown Plants)

This is one of our specialties. All of our plants are propagated from our own specimens which are grown in the open ground. Our collection contains nearly 100 choice, named varieties, and the plants we offer comprise a great range of colors, also early and late blooming varieties, and with double and semi-double flowers.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-36 inches, branched	\$4.00	
18-24 inches, branched	3.00	\$27.50
15-18 inches, slightly branched	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches, not branched	1.50	12.50
10-12 inches .....	.75	6.00

CULTIVATION OF CAMELLIAS

For Open Ground. To get the best results Camellias should be planted in a partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter and the hot, afternoon sun of summer. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mold and well-rotted cow manure better results will be obtained. The plants should be kept thoroughly mulched with well-rotted leaves. In this section the best time to transplant Camellias is from early October until middle of November, and from middle of February to end of March.

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 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.

CERASUS CAROLINIANA. See Laurocerasus.

CHAMAEROPS FORTUNEL. See Trachycarpus Fortunei.

Cinnamomum

(Camphor)



Cinnamomum Camphora. (Laurus Camphora). (Camphora officinalis). (Camphor Tree). This desirable and beautiful tree is hardy at Augusta. Along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast it is largely used as a shade tree for street and avenue planting. In Florida the Camphor is now being extensively and successfully planted for the extraction of gum. The tree is of a very rapid and stately growth; leaves bright, glossy green. The young growth is very attractive, as it tinged with red, which gives a most striking and pleasing effect. The Camphor will do well on poor soil, but will give a most satisfactory growth when properly fertilized and when grown on well-drained soil. It does not thrive in wet situations. In transplanting, both the pot-grown and open ground plants should have their side branches cut back and the plants defoliated; otherwise loss is apt to ensue.

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PRICES:	Each	10	100
5-6 ft., well branched	\$2.00	\$18.00	\$150.00
4-5 ft., well branched	1.50	12.50	100.00
3-4 ft., well branched	1.00	8.00	70.00
2-3 ft., well branched .....	.75	6.00	50.00
18-24 in., branched .....	.60	5.00	
12-18 in. ....	.40	3.50	

Cleyera

(Japanese 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, which are retained all winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 in., well branched	\$2.00	\$17.50
15-18 in., well branched, from pots.....	1.50	12.50
12-15 in., from pots .....	.75	6.00

Elaeagnus

(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.

E. pungens. Leaves two to four inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath, margin of leaf undulating; creamy white, fragrant flowers produced in January; a beautiful shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., very bushy, from open ground	\$3.00	\$25.00
2-3 ft., very bushy, from open ground	2.25	20.00
18-24 in., bushy, from open ground.....	1.50	12.50
15-18 in., well branched, from open ground	1.00	8.00

Eriobotrya

(Loquat; Japan Medlar)

Eriobotrya japonica. This plant is practically hardy in the Piedmont Zone, but is at its best in the Coastal Zone. Trees of medium height, with long, glossy evergreen leaves; fruit bright-yellow, round or oblong, about the size of a Wild Goose Plum; borne in clusters from the end of February until May; seldom perfects fruit in this locality, but is very successful southward.

PRICES:	Each	10
3 years	\$1.00	\$8.00
2 years, seedlings .....	.50	4.00

Gardenia

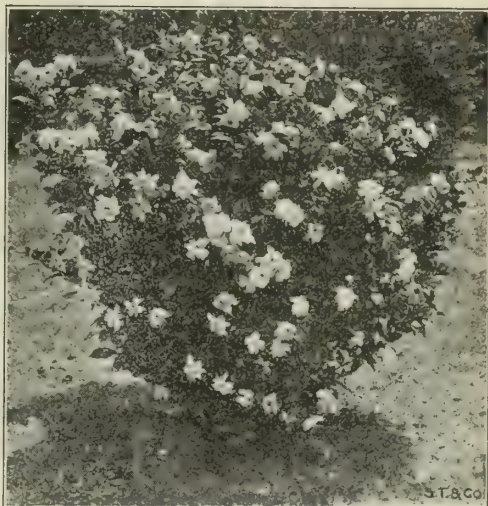
(Cape Jasmine)

Very popular evergreen shrubs with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any well-drained soil. Large fragrant white flowers are freely produced from middle of May until fall.

PRICES, except where noted:	Each	10
18-24 in., well branched, from pots.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
15-18 in., well branched, from pots.....	1.00	8.00
12-15 in., from pots .....	.75	6.00

Gardenia florida. Flowers very large, white, and very fragrant; foliage glossy; blooms middle of May.

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



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

PRICES:	Each	10
8-12 in., bushy, from 4 in. pots.....	\$.75	\$6.00
6-8 in., well branched, from 4 in. pots .....	.40	3.00

Ilex

(Holly)

Ilex opaca. (American Holly). In transplanting, the plants should be defoliated and the large sizes should also be severely pruned.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 ft., specimens	\$8.00	
5-6 ft., specimens	5.00	
4-5 ft., specimens	4.00	
3-4 ft., transplanted	2.50	
2-3 ft., transplanted	1.50	\$12.50
18-24 in.	1.00	8.00
12-18 in. ....	.75	6.00

Illicium

(Anise)

Illicium anisatum. (East India Anise Tree). A handsome evergreen with broad, light-green leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. Very desirable.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 ft., bushy	\$4.00	\$35.00
30-36 in., bushy	2.00	17.50
24-30 in., well branched	1.50	12.50

Laurocerasus

(Prunus Laurocerasus)

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (*Cerasus caroliniana*, *prunus caroliniana*). (Wild Olive or Mock Orange of the South). This well-known hardy evergreen can be safely classed as a tree, as it attains a height from 20 to 40 feet. It is very desirable as a single specimen or for grouping, as it makes a most effective background in landscape work. Can also be pruned in standard, pyramidal, and other formal shapes. We offer a fine stock of thrifty, transplanted plants. As the Carolina Cherry is difficult to transplant, it is always advisable to de-

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foliate and cut back severely and unless authorized to the contrary all plants will be so treated before shipment.

Leaves large, beautifully variegated white and green. Stands sun to perfection; in winter the dark-purple berries are very effective. Ultimate height 12 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
4-5 ft., heavy, very bushy, from open ground, transplanted.....	\$2.50	\$22.50	\$200.00
3-4 ft., heavy, very bushy, from open ground, transplanted.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
2-3 ft., heavy, bushy, from open ground, transplanted	1.00	8.00	60.00
18-24 in., bushy, from open ground, transplanted .....	.60	5.00	45.00
12-18 in., bushy, from open ground transplanted .....	.40	3.50	30.00

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., grafted, very bushy	\$3.50	\$30.00
2-3 ft., grafted, very bushy	2.00	17.50
18-24 in., grafted, well branched.....	1.50	12.50

L. lucidum macrophyllum. (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. Ultimate height, 12 to 15 feet.

PRICE:	Each
15-18 in., strong	\$1.50

L. japonicum marginatum aureum. (Golden Leaved Privet). A vigorous growing variety with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. In winter the large bunches of purple berries combined with the yellow foliage makes a very striking effect. Ultimate height, 15 to 20 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 ft., very bushy specimens	\$8.00	
4-5 ft., grafted, very bushy specimens..	6.00	
3-4 ft., grafted, very bushy specimens..	4.00	\$35.00
2-3 ft., grafted, well branched.....	2.50	22.50
18-24 in., grafted, well branched.....	1.50	12.50

L. nepalense. (Nepaul Privet). Resembles the Japanese Privet, but of smaller and more compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-15 in., well branched	\$1.00	\$8.00

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.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
3 years	\$.25	\$2.00	\$175.00

Laurus

(Laurel; Sweet Bay Tree)

This beautiful evergreen is very popular and is perfectly hardy in the middle south and southward. The plant frequently attains a height of 30 feet, and the dark, bright-green leaves make the plant most effective as a single specimen or for planting in groups. This Laurel is the tree which is commonly grown in standard or pyramidal form and used so largely as a tub plant. The plants we offer are not trimmed in standard or pyramidal shapes, but are grown in bush form.

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.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 in., strong, well branched, from pots and open ground	\$2.00	\$17.50
18-24 in., well branched, from pots and open ground	1.50	12.50
12-18 in., branched, from pots	1.00	8.00

LAURUSTINUS. See *Viburnum Tinus*.

Ligustrum

(Privet)

None of our broad-leaved evergreens give a greater form of foliage and growth than Ligustrums. For groups or individual specimens there is nothing more desirable.

Ligustrum amurense. (Amoor River Privet). True. From the Amoor River in China. A very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. The best evergreen variety for hedges (see under head of Hedge Plants). It is also desirable for single specimens or wind-breaks. In rich soil will attain a height of 20 to 30 feet, with a corresponding breath.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., strong, bushy	\$.50	\$4.00
2-3 ft., strong, bushy .....	.40	3.00

L. japonicum. (Japanese Privet). A very handsome broad-leaved variety with large, dark-green leaves. Flowers produced in panicles followed by purple berries which are retained during the winter, giving the plant a very pleasing appearance. This plant can be grown into a small tree, can also be trimmed into pyramidal, standard or other forms. Ultimate height 20 to 30 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
7-8 ft., extra heavy, bushy	\$12.00	
6-7 ft., extra heavy, bushy	9.00	
5-6 ft., extra heavy, bushy	6.00	
4-5 ft., extra heavy, bushy	4.00	\$37.50
3-4 ft., heavy, bushy	2.50	22.50
2-3 ft., well branched	1.50	12.50

L. japonicum excelsum superbum. (Silver Leaved Privet). A tall-growing form of Japanese Privet.

Magnolia

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.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
5-6 ft., well branched, from open ground	\$4.50	\$40.00	\$375.00
4-5 ft., well branched, from open ground	3.50	30.00	275.00
3-4 ft., well branched, from open ground	2.50	22.50	200.00
2-3 ft., well branched	2.00	17.50	150.00
18-24 in.	1.50	12.50	120.00

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 heavy-branched roots.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA. See *Michelia fuscata*.

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Mahonia

(Berberis)

Mahonia japonica. (*Berberis japonica*). (Japanese Barberry). This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in 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. Hardy at New York in protected situations.

PRICES:	Each	10
12-18 in., heavy, from open ground.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
10-12 in., heavy, from open ground.....	1.00	8.00

METROSIDEROS. See Callistemon.

Michelia

Michelia fuscata. (*Magnolia fuscata*). (Banana Shrub) In the South one of our most popular and desirable evergreen shrubs. From early April until June the plant produces a quantity of yellowish-white flowers edged with maroon. The Banana-like fragrance is so pronounced that it is recognized several yards from the plant. In the North this is a very desirable conservatory shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 ft., very bushy.....	\$10.00	
3-4 ft., very bushy, from open ground.....	8.00	
2-3 ft., very bushy, from open ground.....	5.00	\$45.00
24-30 in., well branched, from pots.....	3.50	30.00
18-24 in., well branched, from pots.....	2.00	17.50

Nandina

Nandina domestica. (Japanese Nandina). A beautiful upright-growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems springing from the same root. Leaves deep, glossy green, when young tinged with red. In winter beautiful coppery tones are assumed; white flowers produced in long panicles, followed by masses of small, bright red berries, which are retained all winter. Hardy at Washington, D. C. Ultimate height, 10 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
5 inch pots.....	\$2.50	
4 inch pots.....	1.50	

Nerium

(Oleander)

All Neriums are practically hardy in this latitude. They are also successfully grown along the coast of southern New Jersey, but should be protected during winter. They commence to bloom the last of April and bloom throughout the summer. The Oleander is also a most desirable plant for growing in tubs in conservatory.

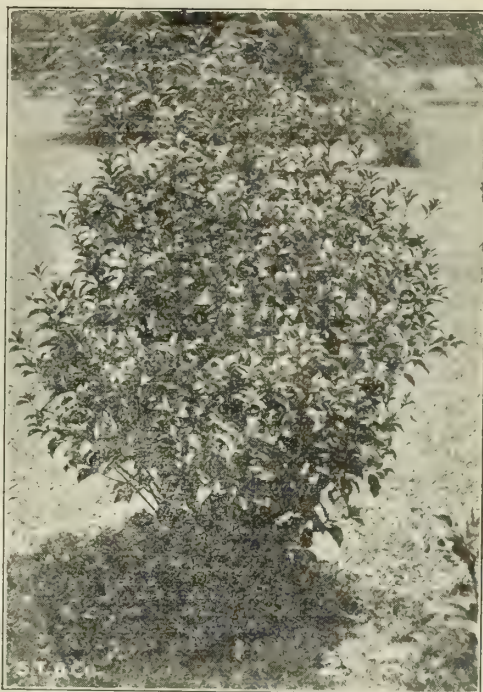
PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., from open ground.....	\$3.50	
30-36 in., well branched, from 4 in. pots.....	2.50	\$20.00
20-30 in., well branched, from 4 in. pots.....	1.50	12.50
15-20 in., from 4 in. pots.....	1.00	8.00

Cardinal. Single crimson. Very good.
Mme. Peyre. Very double, triple corolla; pale flesh.
Prof. Parlartorre. Pink, double corolla; very fine.
Single White. Strong grower, continuous bloomer.
Splendens. One of the best. Flowers large, deep pink, double. Free bloomer.

OLEA. See *Osmanthus*.

Osmanthus

Osmanthus Fortunei. (Holly-Leaved Tea Olive). A strikingly beautiful evergreen shrub with dark-green, spiny-toothed leaves resembling the Holly.



In the spring and fall the plant is covered with deliciously fragrant white flowers. Without doubt this is one of the most desirable broad-leaved evergreens. Does well in most any situation, but will give the best results when planted in rich soil and in partial shade. The tree attains a height from 25 to 30 feet. Hardy at New York.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 in., well branched, pot-grown.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
12-15 in., branched, pot-grown.....	1.00	9.00
10-12 in., branched, pot-grown.....	.75	6.00

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.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 in., well branched, from open ground.....	\$2.00	
15-18 in., well branched, from open ground.....	1.50	\$12.50

P. Tobira variegata. (Variegated Pittosporum). Similar to *P. Tobira*, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of dwarf habit.

PRICES:	Each	10
15-18 in., well branched, from open ground.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
12-15 in., well branched, from open ground.....	1.25	10.00

PRIVET. See *Ligustrum*.

Quercus

(Oak)

Quercus acuta. (Japanese Evergreen Oak). Without doubt this is the most beautiful evergreen Oak ever introduced. The tree is of medium growth; bark

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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 repay any attention given.

PRICES:	Each	10	
5-6 ft., heavy	\$5.00	\$45.00	
4-5 ft., transplanted, from open ground	3.00		

Q. laurifolia Darlington. This is a very handsome form of Evergreen, or Laurel-Leaved Oak. The tree is of more upright growth than the Live Oak. A magnificent species, and very popular wherever known.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
14-16 ft., 3-3½ in. cal.	\$10.00		
12-14 ft., 2½-2¾ in. cal., bushy	5.00	\$45.00	
10-12 ft., 1½-2 in. cal.	3.50	30.00	\$275.00
8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in. cal.	2.00	17.50	150.00
6-8 ft., ¾-1 in. cal.	1.50	12.50	100.00

Q. virginiana. (*Q. sempervirens.*) (Live Oak.) The native Live Oak of the South. We have a beautiful lot of stocky, transplanted trees.

PRICES:	Each	10	
10-12 ft., 2½-3 in. cal., bushy tops.....	\$7.50		
8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in. cal., bushy	4.00		
6-8 ft.	2.50	\$20.00	

NOTE — As all evergreen Oaks are difficult to transplant, they must be defoliated and severely cut back before being set out. Keep the trees well mulched until thoroughly established.

Trachycarpus

Trachycarpus Fortunei. (*Chamaerops Fortunei.*) (Chusan Fan Palmetto). This is without doubt

the hardiest of all exotic palms. Fine specimens are grown in the northern part of South Carolina and Georgia. The plant attains a height of 12 to 15 feet. Seems to adapt itself to a great variety of soils, but will give best results when grown in a rich, heavy, well-drained soil. Very graceful and ornamental.

PRICES:	Each	10	
30-36 in., extra heavy	\$6.00		
24-30 in., extra heavy	4.00		
18-24 in., extra heavy	3.00	\$27.50	
15-18 in., strong	2.00	17.50	
12-15 in., strong	1.50	12.50	

Viburnum

Viburnum odoratissimum. A Japanese variety with broad, glossy green leaves; of spreading growth. Attains a height of 10 feet. Very fragrant, pure white flowers in large panicles produced about the middle of April. A very handsome shrub.

PRICES:	Each	10	
24-30 in., well branched	\$4.00	\$37.50	
18-24 in., from pots and open ground..	2.50	22.50	

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.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
18-24 in., strong plants	\$2.00	\$17.50	
15-18 in., strong plants, from pots	1.50	12.50	
12-15 in., branched, from pots	1.00	8.00	\$75.00
8-12 in., from pots .....	.75	6.00	

Hardy Perennial Plants

Artemisia

A. Gnaphalodes. A handsome variety, with finely cut silvery foliage.

PRICES:	Each	10	
Strong plants, 4 to 5 in. clumps.....	\$.50	\$4.00	

Iris

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 conspicu-

ous. The colors are white, blue, purple, yellow, and variously veined and striped. Every garden should contain a collection of these Flags.

PRICES: Strong roots, 25 cents each; \$2.00 for 10; \$17.50 per 100.

Garden and Greenhouse Plants

We offer a large collection of greenhouse and bedding plants such as: Cannas, Coleus, Salvia, Fetunias, Asters, Zenias, etc.; also a beautiful lot of ferns and large flowering Chrysanthemums. Will be pleased to give prices for early spring delivery.

Climbers and Trailers

Climbing plants are indispensable for many ornamental uses, and are decidedly useful in nearly all of our garden operations. Some varieties are especially desirable for the beauty of their flowers; others for attractive foliage. They are easily cultivated, but must have proper care and attention in the matter of training. Possibly no Climbers offer greater possibilities as ornaments than Clematis Paniculata, Rhynchospermum and Wisteria; while Bignonias, Climbing Roses and Elaeagnus are very useful for trellised hedges. Our Climbers are carefully grown and properly pruned, and are unusually vigorous. Nearly all in the lists are hardy in the North.

Actenidia

Actenidia chinensis. The most beautiful of the species. A vigorous climber. The hairs of the young branchlets and leaves are bright red. Leaves very large, heart shaped. Flowers creamy-white. In China the fruit, which has the flavor of the Gooseberry, is edible.

PRICE:	Each	
Strong plants from 6 in. pots.....	\$1.00	

Akebia

PRICE: Each
3 year, strong

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. A very popular ornamental Japanese Climber with beautiful foliage, almost evergreen. Peculiarly shaped, purple flowers produced in March.

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Ampelopsis (Ivy)



Ampelopsis tricuspidata Veitchii. (Parthenocissus tricuspidata Veitchii). Japanese or Boston Ivy). A deciduous vine of rapid growth; suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc.

PRICES: Each 10
Strong, 2 years, from 5 inch pots\$.50 \$4.00

Antigonon Leptopus (Mexican Rose)

Antigonon leptopus. (Rosa de Montana). A beautiful climbing plant with tuberous roots; blooms freely from June until fall. Beautiful, rosy-pink flowers produced in large racemes. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. In this section tops die down in winter; it is, therefore, advisable to protect the roots with a mulching of leaves.

PRICES: Each 10
Strong, 4 inch pots\$.25 \$2.00

Bignonia (Trumpet Vine)

Bignonia capreolata. (Bignonia crusigera). (Cross Vine, Quarter Vine). A very handsome, vigorous-growing, evergreen, native climber, producing in early April a great profusion of trumpet-shaped flowers about 2 inches long, yellow-red on outside, yellow throat. Hardy North.

PRICES: Each 10
3 years, strong clumps, from open ground\$.60 \$5.00

B. hybrida. (Campsis hybrida). A handsome, deciduous variety of Trumpet vine with dark, blood-red flowers. Very free bloomer. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts.

PRICES: Each 10
3 years, extra heavy, grafted\$1.00 \$8.00

Clematis

Clematis paniculata. (Japanese Clematis). Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of fragrant flowers, the foliage is handsome.

PRICES: Each 10
2-yr., extra strong, field grown.....\$.75 \$6.00

Elaeagnus

Elaeagnus pungens reflexa. (Climbing Elaeagnus). A wonderfully vigorous Japanese evergreen climber. Leaves green above, silvery beneath, overspread with yellowish, light brown scales, giving the entire surface a bronze tint. The bark of the young growth is brown. This vine will go to the top of the highest tree, and by frequent pruning, can be grown as a shrub.

PRICES: Each 10
4-5 ft., very heavy, well branched from open ground\$3.00
3-4 ft., heavy, well branched, from open ground 2.00 \$17.50
2-3 ft., heavy, well branched, from open ground and pots 1.50 12.50
18-24 in., strong, from pots..... 1.00 8.00
15-18 in., strong, from pots75 6.00

Euonymus

PRICES, except where noted: Each 10 100
15-18 in., extra strong, field-grown clumps\$.60 \$5.00 \$45.00
12-15 in., field-grown clumps..... .40 3.00 25.00

Euonymus Kewensis. A beautiful new trailing evergreen plant; desirable for rock garden or carpeting. Leaves very small; oval; dark green, with light veins. A very desirable variety.

PRICES: Each 10
2½ inch pots\$.50 \$4.00

E. radicans. (Climbing Euonymus). A trailing evergreen of rapid growth. Fine for covering walls and stumps; good ground-covering for shady places.

E. 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; it is also excellent for bordering, as it can be kept closely clipped.

Ficus

Ficus pumila. (F. repens). (Climbing Fig). An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta.

PRICES: Each 10 100
Extra strong, from 3½ in. pots...\$.50 \$4.00 \$30.00
Strong, from 2½ in. pots..... .25 2.00 15.00

Gelsemium (Yellow Jasmine)

Gelsemium sempervirens. (Carolina Yellow Jasmine). Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring.

PRICES: Each 10
Strong clumps, nursery-grown\$.50 \$4.00

Hedera

Hedera canariensis. (H. 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.

PRICES: Each 10
Extra strong, from 3 in. pots.....\$.60 \$5.00
Strong, from 2½ in. pots50 4.00

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H. helix. (English Ivy). Too well known to need description.

PRICES: Each 10 100
24-30 in., very heavy, from 3 in. pots\$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*.

JAPANESE OR BOSTON IVY. See *Ampelopsis*.

Jasminum

(Jasmine)

Jasminum primulinum. (New Chinese Jasmine). This new variety, recently introduced from China, is a desirable acquisition to our list of hardy evergreen climbers. Light yellow flowers are produced in early March, and the plant continues to bloom for three months or more. In general appearance the flowers resemble those of *Jasminum nudiflorum*, but are considerably larger, sometimes being 2 inches in diameter. The foliage is rich, dark-green. In this locality the vine is an evergreen. It is not hardy north of Washington without protection. This plant should have a place in every garden. It does best when pruned and fertilized.

PRICES: Each 10 100
Extra strong, 4-5 ft.\$.90 \$8.00
Extra strong, 3-4 ft.75 6.00 \$50.00

Kadsura

Kadsura japonica. A very handsome, hardy Japanese climbing evergreen. Leaves 4 to 5 inches in length, dark green. The young growth of both the stems and leaves is red, giving the plant a bright appearance; flowers inconspicuous. In winter the clusters of small fruit, when ripe, make the plant very attractive.

PRICES: Each 10
Strong, 2 years\$.75 \$6.00

Lonicera

(Honeysuckle)

PRICES: Each 10
3 years, extra strong\$.75 \$6.00
2 years, strong60 5.50

Lonicera Brownii. (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A strong and rapid-growing evergreen variety with orange-scarlet flowers, which are produced in April. A decided improvement upon *L. sempervirens* (Woodbine), both as to foliage and bloom.

L. Heckrottii. (Heckrott's Honeysuckle). Flowers rose-colored on the outside; yellow in the center. A most excellent evergreen variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

L. japonica halliana. (*L. Halliana*). (Japanese Honeysuckle). A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow, are borne in great profusion in late spring or early summer, and again sparingly in the autumn. Naturalized in many sections of the county. Good for trellises and ground-covers.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM. See *Trachelospermum*.

Trachelospermum

(Star Jasmine)

Trachelospermum jasminoides. (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides*). (Malayan or African Jasmine or Star Jasmine). The best evergreen climber for this section. A very beautiful, hardy and rapid-growing plant; producing in abundance from April un-



til July, fragrant, star-shaped, white flowers. When in full bloom this plant is most conspicuous. Very effective where a thick screen is desired.

PRICES: Each 10 100
Extra strong, from 4 in. pots.....\$.75 \$6.00 \$50.00

Vinca

Vinca major. (Large Perwinkle). 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, rock-work and bordering slopes.

PRICES: Each 10 100 1000
Strong clumps, from open ground\$.35 \$2.50 \$20.00 \$120.00

V. major variegata. (Variegated Perwinkle or Trailing Myrtle). Same as the above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white; excellent for vases and window boxes.

PRICES: Each 10 100
Strong, from 2½ in. pots\$.25 \$2.00 \$17.50

V. minor (Common Perwinkle, Running or Trailing Myrtle). A well-known trailing plant. Flowers blue; leaves dark green, but smaller than *V. major*.

PRICES: Each 10 100 1000
Strong plants, from 5 in. pots\$.75 \$6.00
Strong clumps, from open ground35 2.50 \$20.00 \$120.00

Wisteria

All of our *Wisterias* are grown from free-flowering plants, and these must not be confused with the *Wisterias* which are grown from seed.

PRICES: Each 10
2 years, grafted\$.50 \$4.00

Wisteria chinensis. (Chinese Purple *Wisteria*). The well-known, single purple flowered variety; free bloomer.

W. chinensis alba. (Chinese White *Wisteria*). White-flowering; a beautiful, graceful climber. Free bloomer.

W. frutescens magnifica. (On own roots). Flowers in large, drooping racemes, pale blue, with a yellow center; blooms about a month later than the Chinese varieties; also produces flowers during the summer. Vigorous.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Ornamental Hedge Plants

Nothing can be more desirable for street protection or property divisions than a well-grown and carefully trimmed hedge. It may be a little more expensive than a fence in the beginning, but no repairs are required and it grows in beauty from year to year.

For dividing lines, where a low hedge is desired, nothing is more appropriate than *Abelia grandiflora*, *Berberis Thunbergii*, *Spiraea Thunbergii* or *Viburnum Tinus*. All of these plants are graceful in form and beautiful in foliage and flowers. For formal plantings the Amoor and California Privet, Boxwood and Carolina Cherry are unsurpassed. All are evergreen and easily cared for and make a dense and compact growth.

Note—Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the price quoted per hundred; not less than 400 at the price quoted per thousand.

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora. (*A. rupestris*). This beautiful broad-leaved evergreen is becoming a very popular hedge plant. As this makes a very bushy growth, the plants can be set 18 to 24 inches apart.

PRICES: 100
12-18 in., strong plants from open ground.....\$50.00

Buxus

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. (Dwarf Boxwood). This is the variety so extensively used in the old-time gardens for edging walks and beds. It is of very slow growth, and its ultimate height is from 4 to 5 feet. The plants should be set from 3 to 4 inches apart. We offer a superb lot of home-grown plants.

PRICES: 100 1000
8-10 in., very bushy, 4-5 in. in diameter\$40.00
6-8 in., very bushy, 3-4 in. in diameter 25.00
4-6 inches 15.00
3-4 inches, two years 12.50 \$100.00

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. See *Poncirus*.

Laurocerasus

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (*Prunus caroliniana*). (Wild Olive, Mock Orange of the South). This makes an admirable hedge plant. Stands shearing well and is perfectly free from the depredations of insect and fungus diseases. Plants should be cut back to within 4 inches of the ground when set out.

PRICES: 100
18-24 in., bushy, from open ground\$45.00
12-18 in., bushy, from open ground, 2 years, transplanted 30.00

Ornamental Grasses

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE

These are very effective as ornamental screens or for planting in masses or groups.

Arundo

(Giant Reed)

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

PRICES: Each 10
Strong roots\$.50 \$4.00

BAMBUSA. See *Phyllostachys*.

Cortaderia

(Pampas Grass)

GYNERIUM

PRICES: Each 10
Extra heavy clumps, 18-24 inches in diameter\$5.00 \$45.00
Extra heavy clumps, 12-15 inches in diameter 3.00 27.50
Strong clumps, 8 ins. in diameter 2.00 17.50
Strong clumps, 5-6 ins. in diameter 1.00 8.00
Strong clumps, 4 ins. in diameter50 4.00

Cortaderia argentea. (White Pampas Grass). With silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite for grouping on the lawn.

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 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, adapted itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated, a hedge may be secured in two years after planting.

PRICES: 100 1000
18-24 in., well branched, transplanted.....\$8.00 \$65.00
12-18 in., branched, transplanted..... 6.00 50.00

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.

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, about one 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 four inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of six or eight 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.

C. Roi de Roses. (Pink Pampas Grass). Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color. A very beautiful and scarce variety.

EULALIA. See *Miscanthus*.

Miscanthus

EULALIA

PRICES: Each 10
Extra large clumps, 24 in. in diameter\$5.00
Large clumps, 18 in. in diameter 3.00
Strong clumps, 8 ins. in diameter 2.00 \$17.50
Strong clumps, 5-6 ins. in diameter 1.50 8.00
Strong clumps, 4 ins. in diameter50 4.00

M. sinensis gracillimus. (*M. Univitatta*). A variety with narrow foliage and with a narrow stripe running through middle of leaf; very graceful.

M. sinensis variegatus. (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.

M. sinensis zebrinus. (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.

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PAMPAS GRASS. See Cortaderia.

Phyllostachys BAMBOO

PRICES:	Each	10
Extra strong	\$1.50	\$12.50
Strong	1.00	8.00

Phyllostachys aurea. (Golden Bamboo). A graceful Japanese variety, with quantities of yellow stems from 15 to 20 feet. Leaves green and drooping; very numerous delicate branches. One of the hardest Bamboos.

P. No. 23260. A new Chinese variety recently sent out by the Department of Agriculture. It is a vigorous grower and promises to be of great merit.

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 *Thuja*, *Cupressus*, *Chamaecyparis*, *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 in the open ground, and are afterward several times transplanted. Therefore we can offer to our patrons plants with excellent root-system. Many varieties of conifers are grown in the open 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING CONIFERS

Place the plant in the properly prepared hole; cut the string, so that the burlap can be released from about the ball of the plant, and plant in the same manner as instructions given under head of Broad-leaved Evergreens. Keep the plants well watered and mulched. 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 plants of many varieties of conifers. These are from ten to twenty years of age, and have been several times shared and transplanted. Those desiring immediate effect will secure it by using the above-mentioned specimens. The prices vary from \$5.00 to \$100.00 each according to size. Prices of SPECIMEN CONIFERS given on request.

ARBOR-VITAE. See *Thuja*.

BIOTA. See *Thuja*.

Cedrus (Cedar)

Cedrus atlantica. (Mount Atlas Cedar). Similar to *Cedrus Deodora*, but foliage more compact and of a darker green. The tree attains large and stately proportions. Hardy in New York. Rapid grower and attains a height of 60 to 80 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 ft., extra heavy specimens.....	\$6.00	\$50.00
4-5 ft., extra heavy specimens.....	4.50	40.00
3-4 ft., extra heavy specimens.....	3.75	35.00
24-30 in.	3.00	
18-24 in.	2.50	

C. Libanii. (Cedar of Lebanon). This historical tree needs no introduction on account of its association with antiquity and sacred writings. It is hardier than our *Cedrus deodara*. Foliage dark-green, sometimes almost bluish.

PRICES:	Each
3-4 ft., extra heavy	\$3.00
2-3 ft., heavy	2.00

Cephalotaxus (Yew)

Cephalotaxus 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.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., extra heavy	\$3.00	
30-36 in., very heavy	2.50	\$22.50
24-30 in., heavy	2.00	17.50
18-24 in.	1.50	12.50

C. Harringtonia. (*C. pedunculata*). (Stem-Fruited Yew). A medium-sized tree of compact and rather





Chamaecyparis
(Retinospora)
JAPAN CYPRESS

Chamaecyparis pisifera. (Retinospora pisifera). Pea Fruited Cypress). Foliage bright-green, somewhat pendulous. This is a very valuable and hardy form, and is not commonly grown.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 in., compact		\$3.00
18-24 in., compact		2.00
15-18 in., compact		1.25

C. pisifera argentea. (Retinospora pisifera argentea). (Silver-Tipped Japan Cypress). A beautiful variety of very dwarf and compact growth. Ends of branches are silver tipped. Very desirable.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inches, very compact, specimens	\$4.50	\$40.00
18-24 in., very compact	3.00	30.00
15-18 inches, very compact	2.50	22.50
12-15 inches, very compact	2.00	17.50

C. pisifera aurea. (Retinospora pisifera aurea). (Golden Pea-Fruited Cypress). In foliage and habit of growth similar to C. pisifera, except that the new growth is of a rich, golden hue; a very showy and valuable variety. Ultimate height, 20 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 ft., very compact	\$8.00	
3-4 ft., very compact	5.00	
2-3 ft., very compact	3.00	\$35.00
18-24 inches, compact	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches	1.50	12.50

C. pisifera filifera. (Retinospora pisifera filifera). (Thread-Branched Chamaecyparis). A beautiful variety, with light green, thread-like foliage, and slender, drooping branches; of medium height. A very hardy and desirable sort.

bushy habit; leaves from 1 to 2 inches long, dark, glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 inches, branched	\$3.00	\$27.50
15-18 inches, branched	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches, branched	1.50	12.50

C. Harringtonia fastigiata. (Korean Yew). An upright-growing variety of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 inches, well branched	\$3.00	\$27.50
24-30 inches, well branched	2.50	22.50
18-24 inches, well branched	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches, well branched	1.50	12.50

Chamaecyparis

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana. (Cupressus Lawsoniana) (Lawson's Cypress). This is an exceedingly beautiful and valuable conifer. Habit of growth varies according to the varieties; some are of a very compact and upright growth while others are drooping; foliage ranges from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. They also vary in height, from 20 to 50 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-8 ft., compact	\$10.00	\$90.00
5-6 ft., compact	8.00	70.00
4-5 ft., compact	6.00	50.00
3-4 ft., compact	4.00	35.00

SIGMUND TARNOX & COMPANY

PRICES:	Each
6-7 ft., compact, specimens	\$12.00
5-6 ft., compact	10.00
4-5 ft., compact	7.00
3-4 ft., compact	5.00

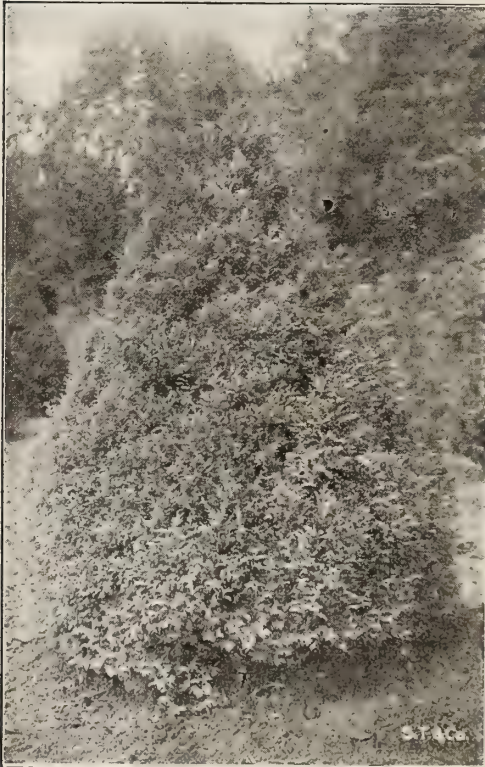
C. pisifera filifera aurea. (*Retinospora pisifera filifera aurea*). Similar to *C. pisifera filifera*, but the slender, drooping foliage is golden; of dwarf growth; very desirable where a low effect is wanted.

PRICES:	Each
4-5 ft., compact, specimens	\$8.00
3-4 ft., compact, specimens	6.00
2-3 ft., compact	4.00

C. pisifera filifera aurea Fulleri. (*Retinospora Fulleri aurea*). A form of *C. pisifera filifera aurea*, but of more intense golden hue. A very beautiful and rare form.

PRICES:	Each
6-7 ft., compact, specimens	\$12.00
4-5 ft., compact, specimens	7.50
3-4 ft., compact	5.00
2-3 ft.	3.00

C. pisifera plumosa. (*Retinospora pisifera plumosa*). (Plum-Like Cypress). A rapid growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.



PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 ft., very compact, specimens.....	\$7.50	\$60.00
3-4 ft., very compact	5.00	40.00
2-3 ft., very compact	3.00	27.50
18-24 in., compact	2.00	17.50

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. (*Retinospora plumosa aurea*). (Golden Plumed Cypress). This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable *Chamaecyparis*. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., very compact	\$5.00	\$45.00
2-3 ft., very compact	4.00	35.00
18-24 inches, very compact	3.00	25.00
15-18 inches, very compact	2.00	17.50
12-15 inches, compact	1.00	8.00

C. pisifera squarrosa Veitchii. (*Retinospora pisifera squarrosa Veitchii*). (*Veitch's Silver Cypress*). Rapid grower; heath-like foliage; bluish green; handsome and distinct. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., compact, specimens	\$5.00	\$45.00
2-3 ft., compact, specimen	3.00	27.50
18-24 inches, compact	2.00	17.50
15-18 inches, compact	1.25	10.00
12-15 inches, compact	1.00	9.00

Cunninghamia

Cunninghamia lanceolata. (*C. sinensis*). (Chinese Pine). A beautiful tree, resembling somewhat the araucaria. Leaves lance-like on horizontal branches, rapid and symmetrical grower. Attains a height of 80 feet. Very scarce.

PRICE:	Each
12-15 inches, from pots	\$2.00

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA. See *Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*.

Juniperus

(Juniper)

Conifers of easy growth, hardy and long-lived. This splendid group is becoming annually more popular. They are most effective in landscape plantings. The different tones of green are very pleasing when properly planted in groups, using the taller varieties for the background and graduating the plants until the creeping forms are in front; thus forming an exquisite effect.

Juniperus communis. (European, or Common Juniper). One of the best and hardiest varieties with spreading, erect branches. There are several forms of this Juniper, some of them forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high.

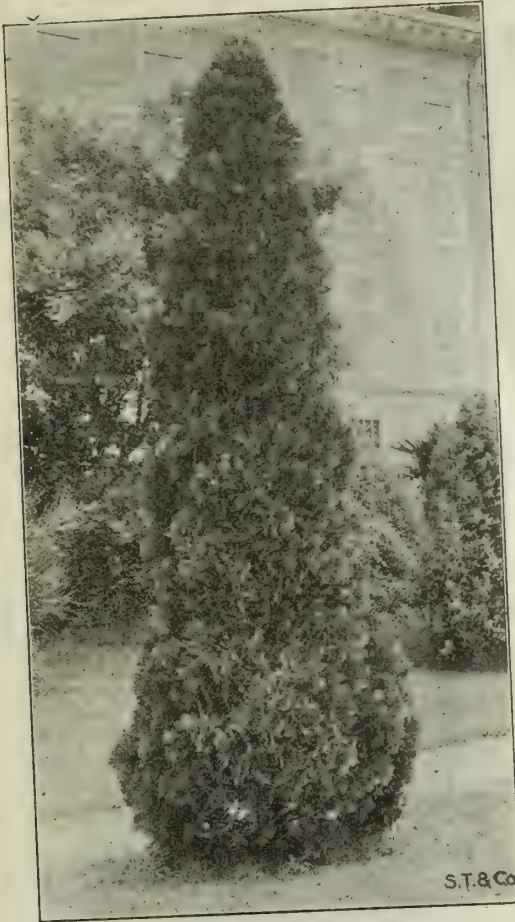
PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 ft., very heavy, compact specimens.....	\$5.00	\$45.00
4-5 ft., very heavy, compact specimens	4.00	35.00
3-4 ft., very heavy, compact specimens	3.00	27.50
2-3 ft., heavy, compact	2.00	17.50

J. Squamata. (Trailing Juniper). A very hardy trailing variety of great merit. Foliage glaucous green. A most valuable plant for rockeries, slopes or where a trailing effect is desired.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 inch spread, very heavy	\$4.00	\$35.00
18-24 inches, heavy	3.00	
15-18 inches	2.50	

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Libocedrus



Libocedrus decurrens. (Incense or White Cedar). A tall, stately tree of compact, upright growth; foliage beautiful dark-green. A native of the north-western section of America; attains a height of 75 to 100 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
4-5 ft., compact, specimens	\$10.00	
3-4 ft., compact, specimens	6.00	
30-36 inches, compact	4.00	
24-30 inches, compact	3.00	
18-24 inches, compact	2.00	

Pinus

(Pine)

Pinus densiflora. (Japanese Red Pine). This is the pine which is dwarfed by the Japanese and trained into many curious and fanatastic shapes, but if allowed to grow the tree will attain a height of 75 to 100 feet. A rapid and hardy grower; leaves slender, bright, bluish green, 3 to 5 inches long.

A very ornamental variety.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 ft., well branched	\$4.50	\$40.00
4-5 ft., well branched	3.50	30.00
3-4 ft., well branched	2.50	22.50

P. excelsa. (P. Nepalensis). (Bhotan Pine). Resembles the native White Pine, but leaves much longer and more glaucous, and of more graceful habit; a tree of more compact growth; hardy as far north as Massachusetts, and does remarkably well in the South. In India it is known as the "Drooping Fir."

PRICES:	Each	10
3-4 ft., well branched	\$4.00	
2-3 ft., heavy, well branched	2.50	
18-24 in., heavy, well branched	2.00	
15-18 in., heavy, well branched	1.50	
12-15 in., well branched	1.00	

P. Pinaster. (P. maritima). (Cluster Pine). Of a pyramidal growth, with spreading branches, slightly pendulous; a rapid grower. Branches reddish-brown; leaves twisted, of a bright, glossy green. Does well near the coast. Ultimate height 60 to 80 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
8-10 ft., heavy, well branched	\$12.00	\$100.00
6-8 ft., heavy, well branched	9.00	80.00
5-6 ft., heavy, well branched	8.00	70.00

RETINOSPORA. See Chamaecyparis.

Thuja

(Arbor-Vitae)

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Thuja occidentalis. (American Arbor-Vitae). A variety which grows naturally from Nova Scotia to the mountains of north Georgia. In this locality it will attain a height of 15 to 25 feet. Of erect form; adapts itself to a wide range of territory and soils. Very popular in the East and West for hedge purposes. Desirable as single specimens.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 in., very compact	\$3.00	\$27.50
24-30 in., very compact	2.00	17.50
18-24 in., very compact	1.50	
15-18 in., compact	1.00	
12-15 in., compact .....	.75	

T. occidentalis elegantissima. (Peabody's Golden Arbor-Vitae). Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage of bright golden color, which is intensified during winter.

PRICES:	Each	10
24-30 in., compact	\$3.00	
18-24 in., compact	2.00	
15-18 in., compact	1.50	\$12.50
12-15 in.	1.00	7.50

T. occidentalis globosa. (Globe Arbor-Vitae). A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth; stands shearing well; fine for formal effect, also for vases. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet.



PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 in., very compact	3.00	\$27.50
15-18 in., very compact	2.00	17.50
12-15 in., compact	1.50	12.50

T. occidentalis pumila. (Booth's Arbor-Vitae). A very dwarf, compact grower, with bright-green foliage; globe-like form; very desirable where formal effect is desired. Ultimate height, 4 to 5 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
18-24 in., very compact	3.00	\$27.50
15-18 in., compact	2.00	17.50
12-15 in., very compact	1.50	12.50

SIGMUND TARNOK & COMPANY

T. occidentalis Reidii. A somewhat dwarf variety of rather slow growth; of compact, pyramidal habit; a rare and desirable variety; attains an ultimate height of 10 to 15 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
30-36 in., compact, specimens	\$5.00	\$40.00
24-30 in., compact, specimens	3.00	27.50
18-24 in., compact	2.00	17.50

Thuja

ASIATIC VARIETIES (BIOTA)



plants. For formal planting it is at its best When planted in high, well-drained soils and in a protected situation the plants have stood 15 below zero without injury.

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	\$10.00	80.00
4-5 ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	8.00	64.00
30-36 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	4.00	32.00
24-30 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	3.00	24.00
20-24 in., compact specimens.....	2.50	20.00

T. orientalis aurea pyramidalis. (*Biota aurea pyramidalis*). Originated by P. J. Berckmans Co. 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. Will attain a height of 20 to 25 feet.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-7 ft., beautiful, compact specimens	\$12.00	\$100.00
5-6 ft., beautiful, compact specimens	8.00	75.00
4-5 ft., beautiful, compact specimens	7.00	65.00

T. orientalis pyramidalis. (*Biota pyramidalis*). In this we have succeeded in getting a form of the pyramidal arbor-vitae which does not become brown during winter, but retains constantly its bright-green color; of compact and pyramidal habit. A plant which fills a long-felt want.

PRICES:	Each	10
6-7 ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	\$15.00	150.00
5-6 ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	10.00	100.00

T. orientalis Siebolds. (*Biota 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. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet.



Thuja orientalis aurea conspicua. (*Biota aurea conspicua*). Originated by P. J. Berckmans Co.; of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold; some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. As its name implies, it is most conspicuous; easily grown; and has stood perfectly in the east and west 20 degrees below zero.

PRICES:	Each	10	100
6-7 ft., beautiful, compact specimens	\$15.00	\$125.00	\$1,000.00
5-6 ft., beautiful, compact specimens	8.00	75.00	700.00
4-5 ft., beautiful, compact specimens	7.00	65.00	600.00
3-4 ft., compact specimens.....	4.50	40.00	350.00
30-36 inches	3.00	27.50	

T. orientalis aurea nana. (*Biota aurea nana*). (Berckmans' Golden Arbor-Vitae). The most popular Thuja grown. Originated by P. J. Berckmans Co. at Augusta. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. For window boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is desirable where it is too cold for Palms and other decorative

PRICES:	Each	10
5-6 ft., beautiful compact specimens.....	\$12.00	120.00
4-5 ft., beautiful compact specimens.....	7.50	75.00
3-4 ft., beautiful compact specimens.....	5.00	50.00

All the above Arborvitae have abundant small roots, and transplant well.

Roses



All of the roses described in this catalogue have been thoroughly tested. We try out annually all of the leading new sorts, many of which will never appear in our catalogue, as they failed to measure up to our standard. Before sending roses to our clients we must be assured that they are good growers and free bloomers. Of course, some roses will give better results in certain localities than others, and some of the forcing roses will not stand in open ground, and vice-versa. Strong, field-grown roses have always been one of our specialties. For many years our roses have been noted for their sturdiness and unusual vigor. Roses grown at Augusta are giving splendid results in Canada and other cold sections.

Our soil is especially adapted to developing the rose properly. Our one-year, field-grown plants equal the average two-year, field grown plants of the North and West. All of our roses are grown on own roots.

No garden, it matters not how small, is complete without roses, and every landscape scheme should be provided with a place for the rose.

DIRECTIONS FOR GROWING ROSES

Soil and Preparation of Same—The rose will adapt itself to almost any well-drained soil, but will give best results when planted in a good, rich, deep loam which has been thoroughly drained and well fertilized. If, however, the soil is thin and sandy it is advisable to add a good proportion of heavy soil. It is best to plant roses in an open, sunny place where the plants will be exposed to a full light. Never plant roses under large trees or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. You can never expect to get good results unless the ground is kept free from grass and weeds and thoroughly cultivated. A mulching of straw, leaf mold, leaves, or thoroughly rotted cow manure is beneficial. During the growing season it is advisable to fertilize roses from time to time, using bone meal, well-rotted cow manure or liquid manure, apply at intervals of a month or six weeks. So soon as the fertilizer is applied it should be worked into the soil.

Never use a spade in rose bed, but use a digging fork, this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

Planting—We cannot emphasize too greatly the necessity of pruning all roses before transplanting. All weak growth should be cut out, leaving only the stoutest and most vigorous shoots, and these must be cut back to within 3 to 6 inches of the ground. Of course, the length to which these branches are to be cut back depends upon the vigor of the plant. The hole in which the plants are to be set must be of ample size. Place the plant in the hole about 1 inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded roses should have the budded portion set 2 to 3 inches below the level. Fill the hole half-full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed.

Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

Pruning—This should not be done too early in the winter in this section. We have found from experience that if roses are trimmed before January 1st, they sometimes, during warm winters, start an early growth, and consequently the plants are killed by the heavy frosts in February. About two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut off, and all of the small, weak shoots and all decayed wood cut out. When pruning cut close to an eye or to the main stem of the plant. Do not leave ragged or jagged stems, as these decay and injure the plants. The more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Climbing roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem.

Note—The pruning directions in the above paragraph refer to roses which have been planted more than a year.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring. 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 receive the proper treatment as to pruning, fertilization and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint.

Note—The letter following each Rose denotes the class to which it belongs: (T) Tea, (H. T.) Hybrid Tea, (C) China, (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual, (N) Noisette, (P) Polyantha, (R.) Rugosa, (W.) Wichuriana, (B.) Bourbon.

SIGMUND TARNOK & COMPANY

PRICES:	Each	10
Extra heavy, field-grown, 3 years.....	\$1.00	
Extra strong, field-grown, 2 years.....	.75	\$6.00
Strong, field-grown, 1 year.....	.50	4.00
All Roses one year unless otherwise noted.		

Blumenschmidt. (H. T.) Pure citron yellow; outer petals edged tender rose; vigorous grower; fine variety.

Bride. (T.) White tinged blush, and at times silvery rose.

British Queen. (H. T.) A new English rose. Awarded gold medal at the National Rose Association of England. Before expanding the bud is slightly tinted pink, but pure white when fully developed; free flowering; very fragrant.

Catherine Zeimet. (P.) (Double White Baby Rambler) This is a very profuse and perpetual bloomer; the buds are pure white, about one to one and one-fourth inches in diameter; plant grows to a height of about twenty inches; compact habit; excellent for a dwarf hedge.

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

Columbia. (H. T.) A large rose with long stiff stem. Peach blow pink, deepening as it opens.

Duchesse de Brabant. (T.) Soft light rose with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and productive.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Golden yellow; very double, vigorous; a free bloomer; very fragrant.

F. R. Patzer. (H. T.) Beautiful and free-blooming; robust, of erect growth; profuse bloomer; flowers creamy-buff, back of petals pink, as the bud opens it changes to light pink; very fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki. (H. P.) This is deservedly one of the most popular roses grown; flowers pure white; perfect in form; very free bloomer, strong grower, perfectly hardy everywhere. By some is called the White American Beauty; a truly magnificent rose.

Freiherr Von Marchall. (T.) A double form of Papa Gontier. Flowers large and full; color dark carmine-red; buds long; a very free and vigorous grower; foliage very beautiful and distinct.

Gen. Jacqueminot. (H. P.) Bright, shining crimson, very fragrant, free bloomer.

Grass an Teplitz. (H. T.) Bright crimson; very full; free bloomer. Very good.

Hadley. (H. T.) Deep, rich, velvety crimson. Well formed buds on long stiff stems. Very fragrant.

Helen Gould (Balduin). (H. T.) Rosy pink; long, pointed buds. Fine.

Hoosier Beauty. (H. T.) Crimson scarlet with darker shadings. Buds of good length with stiff stems. A strong grower.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Best white Hybrid Tea grown.

Killarney. A favorite rose, of brilliant silvery-pink; beautiful in bud; flowers large; free bloomer and strong grower.

Killarney Double. (H. T.) Identical with Killarney in color. Flowers large and double. Free bloomer and strong grower.

Lady Ursula. (H. T.) Flesh pink edged white. Splendid form; delicately perfumed.

La Tosca. (T.) Pink, tinted flesh. Flowers large, very double. Vigorous grower, free bloomer.

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 yet 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.) Cherry carmine; free bloomer, very fine.

Mme. Caroline Testout. (H. T.) A magnificent Hybrid Tea, of the very loveliest shade of pink.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. (T.) Large, double, coppery-yellow shading to peach; of strong and vigorous growth.

Mme. Helene Gambier. (H. T.) Rosy-salmon with deeper shading; very double and full; an excellent variety.

Mme. Lombard. (T.) Bright red; large, full and fragrant.

Mme. Norbet Levavasseur. (P.) Baby Rambler. The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form, clear, brilliant ruby-red. Hardy and healthy. Attaining a height of twenty inches.

Mme. Second Webber. (T.) Bud is long and of rosy-salmon or flesh-color, and color deepens as the bloom expands; a most desirable variety.

Mme. Valerie Baumez. (H. T.) Flowers exquisitely tinted cream, yellow and orange. Good form; an excellent rose.

Melle. Blanche Martignat. (T.) Beautiful peach pink tinted yellow and crimson; free bloomer; fine foliage; bud long and pointed.

Mrs. Geo. Sawyer. (T.) This variety is already a great favorite. It is a free bloomer and a vigorous grower. The color is a bright pink; long pointed buds; stems very long.

My Maryland. Bright salmon pink with paler edges; delightfully fragrant. Of robust growth and very free flowering.

Ophelia. (H. T.) Brilliant salmon flesh, shaded with rose on outer edge of petals. Very fragrant.

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. 2 years.

Perle des Jardins. (T.) Bright yellow; very full and double. A vigorous climbing form of this popular rose.

President Taft. (T.) A beautiful shade of deep, shining pink; blooms very large and of fine form; very fragrant. This is in a class by itself.

Prima Donna. (H. T.) A lovely shade of vermillion pink changing to silvery pink. Very large and full, of perfect form and fragrant.

Radiance. (H. T.) Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with rich pink tints. Large and full with strong upright stems.

Red Radiance. (H. T.) A splendid even shade of clear red. A strong, vigorous grower and a remarkable bloomer.

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.

Robin Hood. (H. T.) Flowers large, full, very double; rosy scarlet; fine foliage; free bloomer and a vigorous grower.

Rugosa rubra. (R.) A popular variety for planting in masses or for hedges. Large single crimson flowers, followed by glossy red berries.

Sunburst. (T.) This beautiful Rose has been tested for three years, and it easily stands at the head of all sorts of its color. The color is a most pleasing shade of yellow and orange; buds long and pointed; plant vigorous and healthy; blooms keep for a long time after being cut. A grand Rose.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

September Morn. A sport of Mme. Paul Euler. Delicate soft shade of pink. The petals are of large size, shell shaped and waived on the edge.
Price: Strong 2 year plants, \$1.50 each.

Souv. de la Malmaison. (B.) Large, very full; flesh colored. A very free bloomer; an old favorite.

Wellesley. (T.) Beautiful pink; the reverse side of the petals silvery.

White Maman Cochet. (T.) Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. A superb Rose.

White Killarney. (H. T.) A pure white sport of the popular Pink Killarney. Identical in every way with the parent, except in color, which is a pure white.

White Killarney Double. (H. T.) Sport from the White Killarney, but double and of larger size. Pure white and the flowers are of great substance.

Wm. R. Smith. (T.) Creamy white with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Yellow Kaiserin. (H. T.) Delicate creamy yellow; large full and perfect form.

Climbing Roses

American Beauty. (Climbing) (H. P.) Crimson flower 3 to 4 inches in diameter; well formed, fragrant, strong grower, holds foliage late; blooms in May and June and occasionally during the summer.

American Pillar. (C. P.) Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine with golden yellow stamen. A profusion of blooms almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber.

Banksia, Yellow. Small, double sulphur-yellow flowers in clusters. A vigorous grower.

Cherokee, Pink. 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 rampant grower; foliage is evergreen and of a bright, glossy green. This is a great acquisition to our list of Roses. Immensely popular.

Clothilde Soupert, Climbing. (P.) This variety originated in the nurseries of P. J. Berckmans Co. 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. 3 years.

Devoniensis. (T.) An old favorite. Creamy white, flesh center; very fragrant. A good bloomer.

Dorothy Perkins. (H. W.) This grand rose is a Hybrid Wichuriana. 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 desirable Climbing Rose. Most effective for planting in terraces and slopes. 3 years.

Gainsborough. Rosy-flesh; flowers large; a fine variety. 3 years.

Hiawatha. Brilliant ruby-carmine; clear white eye; very distinct; vigorous grower; almost evergreen. 1 and 2 years.

Lady Gay. A bright rose-pink; similar to Dorothy Perkins, but later, the flowers being larger and fewer to the cluster. 3 years.

Marechal Niel. (T.) Deep chrome yellow. Climbs to a great height and blooms in rich profusion. A great favorite.

Pillar of Gold. (T.) Rosy-pink, base of petals yellow. Sometimes almost solid pink. Very large and double in the center.

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.

Solfatarre. (N.) Large flowers; light yellow; free bloomer; rapid grower.

Souv. de La Malmaison. (B.) A beautiful climbing form of this well-known rose; flowers fresh colored, large and very full; rampant grower; evergreen. This variety is becoming a great favorite.

Tausendschoen or Thousand Beauties. (C. P.) Bright clusters of blossoms varying in color from flushed white to rosy-carmine. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns.

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. 1 and 3 years.

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