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P. J. BERCKMANS CO.

INCORPORATED

1911

1912

MAGNOLIA
SOULANGEANA

FRUITLAND
NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED

1856

AUGUSTA, GA.

A Partial Bird's-eye View of our Nursery

Fruitland Nurseries

THE attainment of ideals, lasting success, and prosperity in the nursery profession must come from a genuine love of the business. A visitor at these famous nurseries wonders if there are **any** unattained ideals at Fruitland. The success and visible prosperity that have come during the decades since Mr. P. J. Berckmans was first attracted to Augusta and entered the nursery business here might lead one to believe that the goal has been reached, and that all ideals were realized. Many have been, but daily the goal is pushed farther on, and Fruitland ideals of today for producing the highest quality nursery stock are far beyond those of last year or the year before.

Fruitland Nurseries are peculiarly adapted to the production of **quality** fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs because they lie along the border line of climatic and soil conditions that give the luxuriant growth and foliage of the South in combination with the hardiness and vigor attained in the North. Probably no other nurseries are so advantageously situated as those at Fruitland for growing trees that combine these two vitally important elements. Here we grow the finest and most vigorous specimens of the fruits and ornamentals that thrive in the North and East, as well as those which are the most popular and satisfactory in the South.

Although we are located in what is properly considered Southern territory, many of the trees we raise are notably adapted to growing farther north—even as far north as Canada. Many of our customers report that even the so-called tender Southern trees that are propagated in our nurseries are sufficiently hardy to withstand the low temperatures of northern winters. Our shipments include consignments to foreign lands—Australia, China, Japan, Africa, many of the European countries, East and West Indies, Brazil, the Bermudas, and South America—ample proof that our fruit and ornamental trees grow and produce in those far away localities, as well as at home.

The original Fruitland Nurseries are located close to the city limits of Augusta, and from a comparatively modest beginning in 1856 they have expanded from year to year until they now cover more than 400 acres. About ten miles farther out we have a farm of 240 acres, largely of new land, planted almost entirely in nursery stock. The soil on these two farms varies from a stiff clay to loose sand, enabling us to grow each variety of tree or plant in the kind of ground that it likes best—and in which it will develop best.

The home farm is divided approximately as follows:—fruit trees, small fruits, and vines, 300 acres; ornamental trees and shrubs, deciduous and evergreen, 100 acres; roses, 25 acres. In addition, more than 30 acres are devoted to commercial and test orchards, where we plant the various fruits and watch them develop. Here we determine the value of new sorts—their growth in our orchard showing us how reliable they will be when planted elsewhere; here, too, we secure our budding and grafting wood, so that we always know—as you can—that our trees are true to name.

In our greenhouse and plant department we have a total of in excess of 60,000 square feet of glass. Every appliance of proved merit which affords an economy of labor and adds to the production of healthy stock is utilized. An area of 50,000 square feet of cold-frames allows us to carry through the winter a large stock of plants which do not require artificial heat in our mild climate. These facilities enable us to furnish plants that in point of quality, size, vigor and adaptability to climatic changes are equal if not superior to those produced by any other nursery establishment in the United States.

For many years prior to the death, in 1910, of Mr. P. J. Berckmans, the founder of Fruitland Nurseries, his three sons L. A. Berckmans, R. C. Berckmans and P. J. A. Berckmans were actively engaged in the business with their father, each of the sons at the head of one department of the business. The elder Berckmans retired from active connection with the enterprise several years ago, and the management of the business devolved entirely upon the sons. Therefore, the death of Mr. Berckmans has in no way affected the firm name, the policy of the house, nor the efforts to produce only the very highest grade of stock.

Our establishment is open for inspection any week-day. Visitors are gladly welcomed, and will be afforded every opportunity to make a careful inspection of the grounds. The office is on Washington Road (a continuation of Broad Street, Augusta), and is about a mile and a half from the terminus of the Lake View Electric Car Line. If you cannot visit us in person, we shall be pleased to answer by mail any inquiries about the trees, shrubs, and plants listed in this catalogue, or to furnish other horticultural information.

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY (Incorporated), Augusta, Ga.

LANDSCAPE AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

In this department are handled all questions that may arise with our patrons as to the improvement of private estates, city lots, public grounds, parks, cemeteries, etc. Topographical surveys are made, grading and planting plans furnished, and consultations given on such subjects as tree-moving, planting, pruning and trimming, preparation of soil for special purposes, road, driveway and walk building, drainage and sewage disposal.

Our charges for services are as moderate as is consistent with good work and results, and all work entrusted to us is carefully executed by experienced men under direct supervision of the firm.

For further information as to the work of this department, refer to page 18,

Suggestions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hints for Planters

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Injurious Insects

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

APPLES

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

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

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

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

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

PEACHES AND PLUMS

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

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

An excellent wash for borers is the following: One bushel of quicklime, twenty pounds of sulphur, one gallon of coal-tar, fifty gallons of water. Mix tar and

PEACHES AND PLUMS, continued

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

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

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

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

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

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

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

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

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

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

GRAPE-VINES

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

Flea Beetle (*Halica Chalybea*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

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

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

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

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

Dangerous Fungous Diseases

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

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

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

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

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

The arsenate of lead should be rubbed into a thin paste by adding water slowly while stirring with a paddle until it is worked into a thin sloppy paste, and should be added to the diluted lime-sulphur solution the last thing before spraying. Make the third application about four weeks after the second, using the self-boiled lime sulphur without the arsenate of lead. If the curculio is very numerous and the foliage shows

no injury from the second previous application, arsenate of lead may be added to the self-boiled lime sulphur at the third spraying. Three applications of the above spray will give best results.

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

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

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

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

Fungicide and Insecticide Solutions and 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 will give good results against most biting insects.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scaleside. One per cent solution of Scaleside or 1 per cent prepared lime-sulphur solution will eradicate Red Spider.

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

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

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

SPRAYING

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape-vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit-grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they 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, sunny days. (We recommend the Gould Pumps. Write us for prices on these; we can save you money.)

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap A WONDERFUL INSECT AND BUG EXTERMINATOR

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

Pomona. No. 1100

Spray Pumps

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

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

Bordeaux x Pump No. 1129

Special Southern Evergreen Lawn Grass "Fruitland Mixture"

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

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

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

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

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

Fruit Department

APPLES

Varieties of European or northern origin that mature their fruit in summer or early fall often prove as satisfactory and profitable in the South as those that have originated here. But the kinds that are most dependable for late fall and winter use in the Southern states are seedlings that have been introduced by Southern nurserymen.

Northern winter sorts seldom hold their fruit after the month of August in the South; at that time the fruit begins to decay and drop. Some of the varieties native to the Carolinas, Alabama and the northern part of Georgia are not profitable when grown in the lower or middle sections of these states, the fruit failing to retain its keeping qualities. The season of maturity is given for the latitude of Augusta.

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

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

PRICES OF TREES

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

Summer Apples

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Autumn Apples

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Winter Apples

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

ARKANSAS BLACK. Dark red; large; round; subacid. Good keeper.

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

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin; Thornton of Southern Alabama). Medium oblate; greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality. Keeps remarkably well.

Bismarck. From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and in the United States. Enormously productive, and bears very young; quality very good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Has fruited with us.

GANO (Black Ben Davis; Red Ben Davis; Peyton). Roundish; oblate, large; color deep, dark red; flesh yellowish white; mild, subacid. Quality good and a profitable market variety.

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

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

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

Romanite. Fruit similar to Shockley, but tree of more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance. Possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

ROME BEAUTY (Royal Red; Rome; Phoenix, etc.). Large; yellow and bright red; medium quality; handsome. A moderate grower and good bearer. October to April. Should be found in all orchards.

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

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

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

STEPHENSON (Stevenson's Winter; Stevens' Winter; etc.). Medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy. A regular bearer, and keeps until April. The tree is a fine grower.

TERRY (Terry's Winter). Medium; subacid; quality best. Resembles Pryor's Red. November to January.

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

WINTER QUEEN (Poorhouse; Winter Green). Large, roundish, oblate; pale yellowish green, russet spots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, subacid; very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is a valuable addition to our varieties, as it is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.

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

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter; Shepp; etc.). Medium whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy and subacid; very good. A profitable market variety for the upper sections. October to January.

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

Crab Apples

Siberian Varieties

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

New Native Varieties of Apples Introduced by Us

PRICE OF TREES

	EACH	10
Standard, 1 year, 3 to 4 ft., strong trees . . .	\$0 25	\$2 00

Blythe Crab. A native of Richmond county, Georgia. Fruit sometimes two and a half inches in diameter; good color. A regular and profuse bearer. Keeps late.

King Crab. A native Crab Apple found in Richmond county, Georgia. Lemon-yellow, bright carmine cheek; very showy fruit. Excellent for preserving and very productive; fine keeper.

APRICOTS

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

PRICES OF TREES

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

EARLY GOLDEN (Dubois). Fruit small, rounded, oval; skin smooth, pale orange; moderately juicy and sweet; very good flavor.

MOORPARK (Dunmore; Temple's; DeNancy, etc.). Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange; freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Very productive; an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho.

ROMAN (Transparent; Grosse Germine; etc.). Fruit medium-sized; skin pale yellow, sometimes dotted with a few red spots; flesh dull yellow, soft, rather dry; one of the largest-growing and hardiest Apricot trees.

ROYAL. Fruit medium, oval, dull yellow, red on sunny side; flesh pale orange, fine flavor.

ST. AMBROSE. Large, early; skin deep yellow; flesh sugary and juicy.

"Fruitland Mixture" Lawn Grass

is carefully blended from such grasses as have exhibited the greatest heat- and drought-resisting qualities. See page 6 for instructions on lawn making.

is the result of several years' experimenting to obtain a mixture that will resist the hot southern sun. The mixture

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

FIGS

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

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

Best Varieties for General Cultivation in Capitals

Angelique (Early Lemon, etc.). Medium; yellow; of fair quality; very early.

BLACK ISCHIA (Blue Ischia, etc.). Medium; blue-black, crimson pulp; good; moderate bearer. Not so hardy as Green Ischia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fig

NECTARINES

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

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

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

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

ELRUGE. Red, mottled darker.

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

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

PEACHES

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

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

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

Directions for Cultivating. A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18 x 18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year, avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly-cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise wood-lice will injure them. In preparing orchard land, plow deep. If necessary, subsoil. Cowpeas, drilled in 2 feet apart, leaving at least 4 feet on each side of the trees, is the best crop to grow in a Peach orchard. Cultivate frequently, and, in late fall, or early winter, turn under the cowpeas. When the orchard begins to bear, it should have clean cultivation; but, after the fruit is harvested, drill in peas for a cover crop and turn these under as above directed.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Peaches, Freestone

Alexander. Above medium; highly colored in clay soils, less so in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15. Remarkably prolific and bears very young.

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

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

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

Brown's Lucent. Medium to large; skin tough, pale yellow, slightly veined carmine; flesh white, slightly red near pit, somewhat stringy, very juicy; quality good. June 20. A promising variety.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Florida Gem. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) A seedling of Honey. Large, highly colored; roundish oblong, pointed; sweet and juicy; red at the pit. A valuable market sort on account of its handsome appearance. Ripens July 1 to 10, in north Florida.

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

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

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

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

Honey. Medium size; oblong with a sharp recurved point; creamy white, washed with mottled carmine; of honey sweetness. June 15 to July 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reeves' Favorite. Large; oblong. Skin deep yellow, with orange cheek. Flesh juicy; buttery, very sweet. July 15. A fine-looking fruit and good for general market purposes.

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

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

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

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

Summerour, or Atlanta. Very large, round; deep yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of good quality. Maturity from middle to end of September.

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

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

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

FREESTONE PEACHES, continued

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

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

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

Peaches, Clingstone

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

Bidwell's Early. For Florida and sub-tropical sections only. A seedling of Peen-to; creamy white with pale pink cheek; flesh very fine-grained, buttery, melting and juicy; semi-cling, size medium to large. Ripens in North Florida early in May.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Peaches, New

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

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

BRACKETT. (Named by us in honor of Col. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.) After experimenting with the best named varieties, we have finally succeeded in securing in the Brackett a Peach which fills a long-felt want. Before disseminating this valuable Peach, we have given it a thorough trial for six years, and it has come up to our most sanguine expectations. Its period of ripening commences just at the close of the Elberta season. The fruit is a perfect freestone; large to very large, oblong, with sharp apex and shallow suture; color orange-yellow, washed red and mottled deep carmine, with a very dark carmine cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, highly flavored and of the best quality. This Peach is evidently a cross between Smock and Chinese Cling. It stands shipping well and promises to be a most popular variety. We offer for fall of 1911 a limited stock. Make your reservations now. This Peach will be disseminated solely by us.

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

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

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

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

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

Kent Peach

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

PEARS

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

PRICES OF TREES

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

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

Oriental Pears

This type is peculiarly adapted to the South

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

Hawaii, or Sandwich Island. Medium; round, Bergamotte-shaped. Very prolific; foliage luxuriant, fine grower. Valuable for cooking and canning. October to December.

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

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. If the fruit is allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, it is a very attractive Pear.

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

Mikado. Large; yellow; flesh brittle. A vigorous grower. Good for cooking and preserving. End of August.

Smith's. Almost identical with Le Conte in size, shape and quality, but a few days earlier.

European Pears

SUMMER

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

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

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

Beurre Perpetual. Medium; yellow; melting, juicy; very good. Blooms twice; first bloom ripens in August, second bloom in September.

Beurre Giffard. Medium size; juicy. Tree a straggling grower. Ripens middle of June.

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

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; melting; very good. Tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

Early Harvest. Good size and color; quality fair; very productive. Ripens in July.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting; sweet; handsome. August.

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

Philadelphia. Large; melting; very good. July 15.

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

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.

AUTUMN AND WINTER

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

Beurre Diel. Large; buttery, rich; vigorous grower. September.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dwarf Pears

PRICES OF TREES

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

Bartlett, Beurre Superfin, Beurre d'Anjou, Duchesse, Seckel. For description see above.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS (*Diospyros Kakì*)

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

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

PRICES OF TREES

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

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Japanese Persimmons

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, continued

Among (Yemon). Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter; average weight, six ounces; flesh red, very sweet, and sometimes edible while still solid.

Goshio. Very large, round, somewhat flattened. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Average specimen ten ounces, and sometimes yields specimens sixteen ounces in weight. Keeps late; flesh red; tree erect grower.

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

HIYAKUME (100 "Momee," a unit of Japanese weight equaling four-fifths of a pound). This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and, as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and five ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright

orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Miyo-tan (Mazeli). Round, or slightly oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish brown, but specimens of half-brown and half-red flesh are often produced on the same tree; keeps late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid.

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

Tsuru-no-ko (Stork Egg; Mino Kaki). Large, oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight four to five ounces, sometimes ten ounces; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny, tree compact, of vigorous growth.

Zengi of **Zingi** (Name of Japanese Village). Small, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches in diameter, weight three to four ounces. Flesh dark brown, with dark spots. Very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September, while still solid; very prolific.

PLUMS

PRICES OF TREES

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

Distance for planting, 15 to 25 feet apart each way

European Plums

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

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

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

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

Japanese Plums

Prunus triflora of botanists. *Prunus Japonica* of Pomologists

Abundance, or **Yellow-fleshed Botan**. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. We also have this variety under several names as received from Japan, all proving identical.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

JAPANESE PLUMS, continued

One of the best early varieties, and valuable for northern and middle states. Carries well to distant markets. After fruiting this variety extensively for many years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping north and west. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

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

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

Combination. One of Burbank's best. An extremely handsome, large, early, light crimson Plum of the very best quality. Flavor unsurpassed. Nearly globular, uniform; flesh light yellow; nearly freestone. Ripens June 5 to 15.

Gonzales. Very large; meaty; brilliant red color; moderate grower. A favorite Texas variety.

Hanson. American type. Tree of open growth. Fruit medium, globular; yellow, overspread with red; skin thick; flesh yellow, juicy; quality good. Very productive. Ripens July 15.

Kelsey. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small. Semi-cling. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

Kerr (Hattankio No. 2). Variable in shape, usually pointed, 1¾ by 1½ inches, but perfectly round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. The pointed form is the Hattankio-Togari (Togari means pointed); the round form is sometimes called

Hattankio-Marū (Marū means round). Skin bright yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, gage flavor; quality very good. Clingstone. Maturity from June 10 to 20. Very prolific; an excellent early market, as well as dessert fruit.

Ogon (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum). Medium to large, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; freestone. June 1 to 15. Tree of vigorous growth. A good cooking fruit.

Red Nagate, or Red June, or Long Fruit. 1¾ by 1½ 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.

Sagetsuma. Fruit large, conical, with pointed apex; yellow, overspread with red, enormous yellow dots; flesh yellow; quality good. Clingstone, Ripens June 10.

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

Terrell. This is a Florida seedling—a cross between a Japanese and Chickasaw. Strong grower; fruit 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, nearly round, slightly ribbed, terminating in a blunt point; reddish yellow, slightly mottled, covered with purplish bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet, juicy, quality good; clingstone. Highly recommended for Florida and Gulf coast.

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.

Strong, 2-year branched trees, 3 to 4 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100, except where noted

Angers. A productive old variety. Fruit rather acid. 2-year trees, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Apple, or Orange. Large, round. Excellent late variety. Bears abundantly.

Chinese. A most extraordinary fruit. Oblong and of immense size, often weighing from 2 to 2½ pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms very early in spring, but withal seldom fails to produce a crop.

Fruit rather coarse in texture, but makes an excellent jelly. 4-yrs. 5 to 7 ft., extra fine, branched, 60c. each, \$5 for 10; 3-yrs. 4 to 5 ft., heavy, 40c. ea., \$3 for 10.

Meeche's Prolific. Larger than Apple Quince. Ripens early.

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

NUT-BEARING TREES

ALMONDS

Princess and Sultana. Both are prolific and soft-shelled varieties, and are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe for commercial purposes. Almonds are unreliable in most of the middle sections of the South, as they bloom early, and the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts. One-year-old budded trees, 4 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

CHESTNUTS

American Chestnuts. Our native variety. 3 to 4 ft., well-branched. . . . \$0 25 \$2 00

EACH 10

CHESTNUTS, continued

Large Spanish Chestnuts. Produce very large nuts, not so sweet as the American, but their size and beautiful appearance commands a ready sale. Does well in this locality; an early and heavy bearer.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 7 ft., extra heavy, well branched, 1¾ to 2 in. cal.	\$1 25	\$10 00	
5 to 6 ft., extra heavy, well branched, 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	1 00	8 00	\$75 00
4 to 5 ft., very heavy, well branched, 1 to 1¼ in. cal.	75	6 00	50 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched. . .	50	4 00	27 50
2 to 3 ft., branched, stocky	25	2 00	15 00

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

FILBERTS

European White. Of easy culture, growing 8 to 10 feet; bushy habit. Will grow in almost any soil, and requires but little space. Nut oblong, very sweet. Suited to the Piedmont section.

	EACH	10	100
6 yrs., 5 to 7 ft., very heavy bushes.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
5 yrs., 4 to 5 ft., heavy, branched.....	50	4 00	30 00
4 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., heavy, branched.....	35	3 00	

WALNUTS

The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate for ordinary crops are available for Walnuts. Never plant these trees in pipe-clay or undrained soil.

Black Walnut. Our native variety. 18 to 24 in., stocky, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

JAPANESE WALNUTS

The Japan Walnut succeeds from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the Southern states. The tree is very handsome, has

a large, spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The nuts are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet. We offer two varieties.

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

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

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

ENGLISH WALNUTS

(Thin-shelled, or Maderia Nuts)

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

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

PECANS

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

PRICES OF TREES

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

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

Jerome. Our stock is grown from the parent tree, which originated in Louisiana. This is a seedling of Pride of the Coast, but far superior to the parent. The tree is very healthy and vigorous; nuts very large, shell about the same thickness as Pride of the Coast. Good growing quality and well filled. Runs 30 to 50 to the pound. For several years we inad-

vertently sent out this Pecan under the name of Pride of the Coast. The Jerome is unquestionably a very superior variety and a heavy bearer.

Senator. Medium, ovate; shell and partition thin; kernel full and plump; quality excellent.

Schley. Large size; shell thin; full kernel; flavor rich; good grower and fairly prolific.

Stuart. Nut large, about 2 inches long, by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter; shell thin; quality good; heavy bearer.

Van Deman. Nut large, about 45 to 50 to the pound. Oblong; shell quite thin; good quality.

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, which are 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. Many inferior and bogus trees have been palmed off on the purchaser by unreliable dealers.

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

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

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

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

Pecans are long-lived. Budded and grafted trees, if well cared for, will bear at five years of age, but you

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

PECANS, continued

cannot expect paying results before the trees are from seven to eight years of age. A ten-year tree should produce from fifteen to fifty pounds of nuts. If insects or fungous disease affect the Pecan, see page 4.

Directions for Handling and Transplanting Pecans

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

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

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

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

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together. Very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$2 for 50, \$3 per 100, \$22.50 per 1,000.

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

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

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

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

CURRANTS

These are only moderately successful in this latitude. They do best in a cool, strong, moist loam. Plants should be well cultivated and fertilized. Keep them mulched. Set the plants 4 feet apart. Prune out all old wood, leaving only vigorous shoots.

	EACH
Strong, 2-year plants	\$0 15
10 strong, 2-year plants	1 00
50 strong, 2-year plants	3 50
100 strong, 2-year plants	6 00

Black Champion. Very productive; large bunch and berry. Excellent quality; strong grower.

Victoria. Large, bright red bunches; long berries; medium to excellent quality; erect grower; productive; ripens late.

DEWBERRIES

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

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

Austin's Improved. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, and is eight to ten days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower, and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust. Twenty-five two-year plants produced forty quarts of immense berries. Strong plants, 10 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, \$1.50 for 50, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing Blackberries. In size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Hardy and very productive, with large showy flowers. Fruit sweet and luscious, with no hard core. Ripens early. 10 cts. 50 cts. for 10, \$1.50 for 50, \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

RASPBERRIES

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

Strong plants, each \$0 10
10 strong plants for 50
50 strong plants for 1 50

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

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

100 strong plants for \$2 00
1,000 strong plants for 15 00

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

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

GRAPES, Native Varieties

Nothing but varieties that have stood severe tests are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of several additional varieties. We have a large stock of extra-strong one- and two-year-old vines.

PRICES OF ASSORTMENT, OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Catawba. Bunch and berry large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Progress. Bunch large; berries medium; purple; pulp tender; vinous. An excellent table Grape. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

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

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

Bullace, or Muscadine Type

(*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. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row, trained on an arbor or trellis.

	EACH	10	100	1,000
Strong, 2-year, trans-planted vines	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$70 00

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

James. Berries very large; blue-black; in clusters of from six to ten; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality very good. A showy fruit. Ripens after the Scuppernong.

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

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

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

ELAEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster)

Elaeagnus edulis (Longipes). Gumi fruit of the Japanese. A low-growing ornamental shrub, which produces in early May enormous quantities of fruit, which is one-third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is not sufficiently appreciated, and should be more extensively cultivated, as the fruit is very ornamental and makes an excellent jelly or marmalade; the flavor is sharp, pungent, and rather agreeable. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flowers April 1. Plants perfectly hardy, and grow in almost any situation.

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

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

	EACH	10
Strong plants, 12 to 15 in., from pots and open ground.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA

(Loquat; Japan Medlar; Biwa of the Japanese)

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

Medlar, Japan. Seedlings. Fruit the size of a Wild Goose Plum, round or oblong, bright yellow, subacid and refreshing.

	EACH	100	100
3-yr. plants from 3-in. pots...\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	
2-yr. plants from pots.....	25	2 00	17 50

M., Giant. Grafted plants, all pot-grown. Same as Japan Medlar, but fruit four times as large. One-year, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

MULBERRIES

	EACH	10	100
7 to 9 feet, heavy.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 7 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00

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

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

OLIVE (Picholine)

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

Pot-grown plants:	EACH	10	100
24 to 30 in., branched....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
18 to 24 in., branched.....	35	3 00	25 00
15 to 18 in.....	25	2 00	17 50

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.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
30 to 36 in., very bushy....	50	4 00	
24 to 30 in., well branched..	25	2 00	\$17 50

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

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

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

Landscape Design

Many places lack the charm they should possess because the owners have not come to see that the surroundings of the house or building, as well as the building itself, should be designed,—and that the house, approaches and surroundings should be planned together. Just as it is wise to employ an architect to plan the building, it is also proper that the surroundings be planned by those fully equipped, by special study and long observation, to successfully solve the problems of planning the landscape.

The designing of the landscape has long been a feature of our business in which we have taken special pride, and we have landscape architects who have had long and varied experience in this profession.

We offer our services to owners of city homes, suburban and country estates, trustees of educational and other institutions, park commissions, hotel proprietors, civic improvement leagues, cemetery companies, or corporations desiring to lay out or improve suburban properties or summer resorts.

We consult with owners, architects, engineers and gardeners respecting the placing of buildings, laying out of roads, grading of ground surfaces, and the treatment of old or new plantations. We design and revise the arrangement and planting of public squares, parks and streets, private grounds and gardens.

We visit and study the property to be improved together with the surroundings, give verbal advice and prepare written reports. If the problems met with are such as can only be satisfactorily disposed of by means of drawings, we are prepared to make topographical surveys, design preliminary and general plans, furnish detailed grading, drainage and planting plans, specifications and estimates. Correspondence is invited. Address P. J. Berckmans Co., Inc., Landscape Architects, Terminal Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

An effective border planting of Deciduous and Broad-leaved Shrubs

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Althaea frutex (*Hibiscus Syriacus*) **Rose of Sharon**

These are most beautiful flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively planted. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion from May until August. When planted in groups or masses of contrasting colors, the effect is most pleasing. The varieties we offer are nearly all of dwarf growth and are far superior to the old sorts.

Prices, except where noted:

	EACH	10	100
Extra-strong, bushy, grafted plants, 5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
Very strong, grafted plants, 3 to 5 feet (according to variety).....	40	3 00	\$25 00
Strong, grafted plants, 2 to 3 ft.....	25	2 00	15 00

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

ALTHAEA, continued

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

A. bicolor hybrida. Semi-double; white, with crimson and maroon center; medium grower.

A. coelestis. Single; deep violet-blue, with darker center. A magnificent and most distinct variety. Blooms early and continues during the entire season. Very dwarf. We consider this one of the best Altheas grown.

	EACH	10	100
Very strong, grafted plants, 2 to 3 ft.	\$o	40	\$3 00 \$25 00
18 to 24 in., bushy.....		25	2 00 15 00

A. Comte de Hainault. Semi-double; pale pink, shaded to crimson center; medium grower. Fine.

A. Jeanne d'Arc. The best double, pure white Althaea yet introduced. A tall grower.

A. Meehanii. New Variegated-leaved Althaea. Robust habit, compact and somewhat dwarf. A most remarkable variety; leaves variegated; creamy white with irregular margins and green centers; never sunscalds. The flowers are single, 3 1/2 to 4 inches in diameter, of a satiny lavender sheen, and purple blotched at the base of each of the five petals; blooms perpetually from June until autumn. This variety must not be confused with *Althaea Buistii*, or *A. variegata*, whose double, wine-colored flowers never open and remain unsightly. The Meehanii is immensely superior.

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

A. purpurea semi-plena. Originated by us. A beautiful semi-double, violet-purple variety. Flowers large, of beautiful form; tall grower; profuse bloomer.

A. rubra plena. Double; rosy red, with crimson center; medium grower; very fine.

A. totus albus. Single; pure white; profuse bloomer. A most desirable sort. Very dwarf.

	EACH	10	100
Very strong, graft. plants, 2 to 3 ft.	\$o	40	\$3 00 \$25 00
18 to 24 in., bushy.....		25	2 00 15 00

A. violacea semi-plena. Semi-double; deep purple-magenta, with crimson center; tall grower.

A. Violet Claire. Semi-double; pale violet-blue, with crimson center; medium grower.

Amorpha. False, or Bastard Indigo

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

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

Azalea

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

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

A. mollis (Japanese Azalea). Hardy species from China and Japan, expanding its large flowers before *A. calendulacea*. The colors range from pale yellow to orange and carmine. They are exceedingly valuable for massing in open ground, where early flowers are desired, and for forcing under glass. Grafted plants, in distinct colors, with buds, 15 to 18 in., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

A. Pontica (Hardy Ghent Azalea). A very beautiful species, growing 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers yellow, orange, and red, with delightful odor. Should be planted in a rich, shady situation. Named varieties, fine bushy plants, well set with buds, 12 to 15 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Berberis (Barberry)

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

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

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

	EACH	10	
18 to 24 in., heavy.....	\$o	35	\$2 50
12 to 15 in., well branched.....		25	2 00

Buddleia variabilis Veitchiana
Veitch's Buddleia

A beautiful new shrub, with very dark green leaves, usually attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Flowers violet-purple, with orange throat, borne in arching racemes 6 to 10 inches long. Blooms almost the entire summer; very fragrant. A most desirable acquisition. Strong, well-branched plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Callicarpa. French Mulberry

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

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

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

Calycanthus. Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus (Sweet, or Strawberry Shrub). Our native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double; chocolate colored; very fragrant. 18 to 24 in., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

C. Glaucus. Carolina Allspice, or Sweet Shrub. A more vigorous grower and mature bloomer than *C. floridus*. The very fragrant chocolate-colored flowers are also larger. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

C. Fraecox (Chimonanthus fragrans). Oriental Sweet-Shrub. A Japanese shrub, producing an abundance of exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers early in January and lasting about four weeks.

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

Cercis Japonica (C. Chinensis)
Japan Judas Tree

Leaves heart-shaped, deep shiny green, assuming a yellow color in autumn. Last of March rosy pink flowers, with a purple cast, cover the entire plant.

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

Chilopsis linearis. Flowering Willow

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

	EACH	10	
4 yrs., very bushy.....	\$o	75	\$6 00
3 yrs., very heavy.....		50	4 00
2 yrs., heavy.....		25	2 00

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Chionanthus Virginica. White Fringe

A very ornamental native shrub. White, fringe-like fragrant flowers in early April.

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

Citrus trifoliata. Hardy Orange

As an ornamental flowering plant few are more desirable. The plant attains a height of 10 to 15 feet and is very bushy and thorny; foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but is not an evergreen here; however, the vivid green wood gives it an evergreen appearance during winter. In early March the plant is covered with a mass of large, single white flowers, and a second and third crop of blooms, of smaller size, are produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes this plant a showy garden feature. It is also an excellent hedge plant. Extra-strong, well-branched plants, 3 to 4 ft., 3 yrs., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. For smaller size, see under Hedge Plants, page 46.

Clethra alnifolia

Sweet Pepper Bush, or White Alder

A hardy, compact shrub, attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet. Leaves dark green; flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect racemes. One of our finest flowering shrubs. Blooms in May.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched.....	50	4 00	
18 to 24 in., well branched.....	35	2 50	

Colutea arborescens. Bladder Senna

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

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy...	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
3 to 4 ft., very heavy....	50	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched.	25	2 00	17 50

Corchorus (Kerria) Japonicus fl. pl.

Globe Flower; Japanese Rose

This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about 5 feet. Heavy clumps, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., branched, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Cornus. Osier Dogwood

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50

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

C. Siberica (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.

Cydonia Japonica (Pyrus Japonica)

Japan Quince, or Fire Bush

Flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades of red, salmon and pink. Have also a pure white variety.

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

Deutzia

	EACH	10	100
3-yr. extra-heavy specimens.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00
3-yr. plants, very bushy.....	50	3 50	25 00
2-yr. plants, bushy.....	25	2 00	15 00

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOGWOOD. See Cornus

Euonymus Bungeanus

Bungen's Spindle Tree

A tall Chinese shrub, 8 to 12 feet high; branches slender; leaves dark shiny green; red fruit, very showy; flowers yellowish. 3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Deutzia Lemoinei

Elaeagnus edulis (longipes)

Japan Oleaster

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

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

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

Exochorda grandiflora

Exochorda grandiflora (*Spiraea grandiflora*)
Pearl Bush

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

	EACH	10	100
4 to 4½ ft., extra heavy.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 ft., very heavy.....	50	4 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft., heavy.....	35	3 00	20 00
18 to 24 in., well branched.....	25	2 00	15 00

Forsythia. Golden Bell

Forsythia Suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). A graceful variety with long, slender, drooping branches. Leaves dark, shiny green; flowers yellow, produced in great profusion in early spring. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet.

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

F. Viridissima (Golden Bell). Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups. 2 yrs., 2 to 3 ft., well branched, 25 cts. each. \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

FRENCH MULBERRY. See *Callicarpa*

Hydrangea Monstrosa

Genista (Spartium). Spanish Broom

Genista Juncea (*Spartium Junceum*). Spanish Broom.

A most conspicuous, erect-growing shrub. The branches are almost leafless, and have a rush-like appearance. Small green leaves are sparsely produced. When this plant is laden with its profusion of golden yellow, pea-shaped flowers, it forms a most conspicuous object. It commences to bloom in April and continues for many weeks. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet.

	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....	50	3 50

GLOBE FLOWER. See *Corchorus*

HARDY ORANGE. See *Citrus trifoliata*

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*

Hypericum Moserianum (see page 23)

Hydrangeas

A rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, is the best location.

Prices, except where noted:

	EACH	10	100
3 yrs., heavy, well branched,			
24 to 30 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
2 yrs., strong, well branched,			
18 to 24 in.....	35	3 00	25 00
2 yrs., well branched, 12 to 18 in.	25	2 00	18 00

Hydrangea arborescens (Wild Hydrangea). A native species of upright growth. Flowers creamy white, borne in large clusters in early summer.

H. arborescens grandiflora alba. A recent introduction of great value. Blooms very large, snowy white. A valuable acquisition, as it begins to bloom in April and lasts almost the entire summer. In form, the panicles are similar to *H. Hortensis*. EACH 10

	EACH	10
Strong 3-yr. plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Strong 2-yr. plants.....	35	3 00

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

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

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

HYDRANGEAS, continued

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

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

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

HYDRANGEA, SPECIMEN PLANTS

We have a beautiful lot of these, which have been carefully prepared and tubbed. These plants make a handsome display.

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

We offer the following varieties: **Monstrosa**, **Otaksa** and **Rosea**.

HYDRANGEA, STANDARD OR TREE FORM

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

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

Hypericum Moserianum

Golden St. John's Wort

A beautiful shrub attaining a height of 1 to 2 feet. Leaves dark green; plant almost an evergreen; flowers bright golden yellow, 2 inches in diameter. Very showy. 2 yrs., 12 to 15 in., well branched, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Jasminum. Jasmine

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

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., very bushy.....	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$17 50
12 to 18 in., well branched.....	25	2 00	15 00

Lagerstroemia Indica. Crape Myrtle

Lonicera Morrowii

Lagerstroemia Indica. Crape Myrtle

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

	EACH	10	100
Well branched, 30 to 36 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
Strong plants, 18 to 24 in.....	25	2 00	17 50

LILAC. See Syringa

Lonicera. Bush, or Upright Honeysuckle

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

	EACH	10	100
Extra-heavy specimens, 4 yrs....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
Very heavy, 3 yrs., bushy.....	35	3 00	20 00
Strong, 2-yr. plants.....	25	2 00	15 00

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

L. Bella. A hybrid variety, producing an abundance of pinkish white flowers in early spring, followed by yellow fruit.

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

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

L. Morrowii (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.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Myrica Cerifera. Wax Myrtle

A native shrub found from New Jersey to Texas. Broad green leaves; berries bluish white with a waxy coating. A desirable shrub.

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

MOCK ORANGE. See Philadelphia

Neviusia alabamensis. Snow Wreath

A very rare and graceful shrub, with slender spreading branches, producing in early spring a profusion of feathery white flowers. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

Philadelphia. Mock Orange

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

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

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

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

Prunus

Dwarf Double-flowering Almond and Plum

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

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

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

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

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

Punica granatum. Pomegranate

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

Spiraea Van Houttei

	EACH	10	100
5 to 6 ft., ex. h'vy, well branched.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
3 to 4 ft., very h'vy, well branched.....	50	4 00	\$30 00
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	25	2 00	15 00

Punica granatum alba. Double white.

P. granatum rubra. Double red; very showy.

P. granatum variegatum. Double variegated.

PYRUS. See Cydonia

Rhodotypus kerrioides. White Kerria

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

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
2 to 3 ft., bushy.....	35	3 00	\$20 00
18 to 24 in., branched.....	25	2 00	17 50

Rhus cotinus (Sumac)

Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree

Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers, which appear the last of April and cover the entire plant during the summer. From a distance the plant appears like a cloud of smoke.

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

Robinia hispida rosea

Rose, or Moss Locust, or Acacia

During April it is covered with clusters of rose-colored flowers, and is then one of the most attractive trees of dwarf growth.

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

ROSE OF SHARON. See Althaea Frutex

Spiraea

Prices, except where noted:

	EACH	10	100
Extra-heavy, bushy plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
Heavy, well-bran. plants, 3 yrs. old.....	35	3 00	20 00
Heavy, well-bran. plants, 2 yrs. old.....	25	2 00	15 00

SPRING-BLOOMING SPIRAEAS

Spiraea Arguta (Hybrid Snow Garland). A very fine and showy variety. Leaves narrow, bright green, fading into tones of yellow and salmon. Blooms in early spring. Height 3 to 5 feet.

S. Opulifolia aurea (Golden-leaved Nine-bark). A strong-growing variety, with golden-tinted leaves and white flowers. Very conspicuous.

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

S. Reevesiana (Reeves' Single Spiraea). Produces large clusters of single white flowers which cover the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer.

S. Reevesiana flore pleno (S. Cantonensis flore pleno). With large, round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Commences to bloom latter part of March and continues for several weeks. One of the best.

S. Thunbergii (Common Snow Garland). A beautiful dwarf variety, with many slender branches, forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Profuse bloomer. Desirable for a low hedge.

S. Van Houttei (Van Houtte's Spiraea). A graceful shrub, growing 6 to 8 feet in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. Deservedly one of the most popular Spiraeas grown.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

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 throughout the entire season. Makes a beautiful low-growing hedge.
- S. Billardii**. A tall grower. Flowers bright pink, produced in long, dense panicles. Very showy and attractive.
- S. callosa alba**. Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. A neat and desirable variety. Commences to bloom early in April.
- S. Fortunei macrophylla**. A variety with very large leaves, which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Very effective for borders or groups.
- S. Frœbeli**. A fine, free-blooming sort. Flowers rose-colored, in panicles.

Stephanandra flexuosa

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

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

Styrax Japonica. Japanese Storax

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

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., bushy.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
12 to 18 in., branched.....	25	2 00	

ST. JOHN'S WORT. See *Hypericum*

SWEET PEPPER BUSH. See *Clethra*

SWEET SHRUB. See *Calycanthus*

Symphoricarpos

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

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

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

Syringa. Lilac

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

All grafted plants:	EACH	10	100
Extra heavy, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60	\$4 00	\$30 00
Heavy, well branched, 2 to 3 ft..	50	3 00	20 00
Branched, 18 to 24 in.....	25	2 00	15 00

SINGLE VARIETIES

Alba (Common White Lilac). Single; creamy white flowers.

Charles X. Dark lilac-red.

Frau Dammann. A fine white, with large panicles of flowers of medium size; an early bloomer.

Gloria Rupella. Dark lilac; extra early; profuse bloomer.

Syringa, or Lilac

SINGLE LILACS, continued

Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac). Flowers creamy white, in large panicles. A late bloomer; grows large.

Lovaniensis (S.). Silvery pink; a distinct and beautiful shade; large panicles.

Ludwig Spath. Dark purplish red. Very distinct.

Pekinensis (Chinese Lilac). A large-growing variety, with tall, slender, spreading branches. Flowers creamy white, in large panicles. Free bloomer; late.

Persica (Persian Lilac). Foliage finely cut; flowers bright purple.

Prof. Stockhardt. Lavender; large trusses; extra early. An extra-good sort.

Uncle Tom. Dark lilac-blue. One of the darkest varieties that we grow; much darker than Ludwig Spath. An extra-good early bloomer.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

Alphonse Lavallee. Blue, shaded violet; large panicles; a good sort.

Charles Joly. Very dark reddish purple; excellent.

Comte de Jessieu. Lilac-blue; very fine.

Comte Horace de Choiseul. Porcelain-blue in bud, white when open. Large trusses; profuse bloomer.

Emile Lemoine. Rosy lilac; very large and beautiful.

La Tour d'Auvergne. Flowers very large, violet-purple. Extra good; a profuse bloomer.

Le Gaulois. Purplish lilac.

Louis Henri. Rosy lilac; extra fine; blooms early.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Beautiful white flowers in large and compact panicles. One of the most prolific.

Matthieu de Dombasle. Reddish mauve; buds purplish.

Michael Buchner. Pale lilac; very large panicles.

Prest. Carnot. Pale lilac. A fine early bloomer.

Pyramidalis. Pale lilac, carmine in bud. An extra-fine, profuse bloomer.

Renoneule. Purplish lilac. A free bloomer; extra fine.

Pekiniensis (Chinese Lilac). Standard. We offer a fine lot of standard or tree-shaped plants of this beautiful variety. The large panicles of creamy white flowers are produced in great profusion after all the other Lilacs have finished blooming.

	EACH
Strong plants, with 2 to 3 ft. stems, 2-yr. heads.	\$0 50
Strong plants, with 3 to 4 ft. stems, 2-yr. heads.	75

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Effective planting of *Viburnum opulus*

Tamarix. Tamarisk

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

	EACH	10	100
Very heavy, well bran., 5 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	
4 to 5 ft.	25	2 00	\$15 00

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

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

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

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

Viburnum. Snowball Family

Viburnum Dentatum (Dented-leaved Viburnum). Arrow-wood. Flowers greenish white, in profuse, flat-headed clusters in late spring. A handsome plant. Ultimate height 8 to 12 feet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks. Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Vitex. Chaste, or Hemp Tree

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

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

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

Weigela (Diervilla)

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

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

Weigela candida. Pure white; excellent.

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

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

W. Van Houttei. Crimson.

WHITE FRINGE. See *Chionanthus*

WISTARIA (Standard, or Tree). See page 45

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

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

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

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). A graceful and beautiful hardy plant, with showy flowers of various colors. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower). Hardy garden flowers of great variety of form, some being tall, while others are dwarf. Will give best results when planted in a partially shaded situation. Good assortment of colors. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus (Blue Spirea, or Chinese Beardwort). A free-blooming plant with lavender-blue flowers, produced in summer and early autumn in great profusion. Very effective for massing. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CASSIA floribunda. A most desirable hardy perennial of shrub-like growth, 3 to 4 ft. high, with beautiful light green, pinnate foliage, and large panicles of pea-shaped yellow blossoms. Begins to bloom in July and continues until frost. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.00 for 10, \$15 per 100.

COREOPSIS lanceolata (Lance-leaved Tickseed). A beautiful free-flowering plant, with large, showy long stemmed, golden yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur). A very popular and hardy plant of easy cultivation. Great variety of color and form. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

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

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

FUNKIA (Day-Lily, or Plantain Lily). Very hardy. Flowers lily-like in form. Thrive in any rich, well-drained soil, in either sun or shade. Several varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

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

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

HEMEROCALLIS (Yellow Day Lily). This popular plant adapts itself to varied conditions of climate, soil and exposure. They will give best results in a rich, partially shaded situation, but do almost equally well when exposed to the full sunlight. Several varieties, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

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

IBERIS sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft). A most desirable dwarf plant with evergreen foliage. The plant is covered with innumerable small, pure white flowers the entire season. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

IRIS, Germanica (German Iris, or Flag). The German Iris is one of our most desirable early spring-blooming plants. It is a vigorous grower and is of easy cultivation. Flowers are large and conspicuous. The colors are white, blue, purple, yellow and variously veined and striped. Every garden should contain a collection of these Flags. We offer ten distinct named varieties. Strong roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RUDBECKIA (Cone-flower). Grow and thrive in any position. Very free bloomer. We offer several fine varieties, some dwarf, others attaining a height of 6 feet. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

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

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

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

Pfitzeri. Rich orange-scarlet; and **Tricolor**, a dwarf-growing sort. Three distinct colors are combined in the same flower-spike. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

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

Avenue of American White Elm

DECIDUOUS TREES

The wise tree planter readily appreciates the difference in value between a tree dug in the forest and one taken from our nursery where it has received proper care during the first years of its life. The one is tall, slender, and with only a small top; the other is sturdy, with well-developed trunk and a top that is a promise of its future beauty and usefulness as a shade tree.

Of course, the first cost of a nursery-grown tree is a little more than that of one taken from the forest, but our trees are more rugged, grow better and faster, give greater satisfaction, and are therefore cheaper in the end.

All of our trees have been transplanted several times, and plenty of room for development allowed in the row. The root-system is perfect, and when our nursery-grown trees are properly set and pruned there should be no loss.

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

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

Acacia Julibrissin (*Albizzia Julibrissin*)

Pink Mimosa Tree

A beautiful tree with spreading branches, which form a low, flat-topped head. Leaves divided into many leaflets; flowers borne at the tips of branches in large pink heads. A remarkably beautiful tree. 3 to 4 ft., each 50 cts.

Acer. Maple

Acer dasycarpum (Sacharinum). Silver, or White Maple. A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath. Attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. These trees should not be confused with the Silver Poplar, or European Aspen, which throws up numerous shoots from the roots.

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal....	\$1 00	\$8 00	
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal....	75	6 00	\$50 00
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in., cal.....	40	3 00	25 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.

Acer dasycarpum Wierii, continued

6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal., budded EACH	10	100
trees, well branched.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
5 to 6 ft., budded trees, well branched.....	50	4 00 \$35 00

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

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal.....	50	3 50	25 00

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). European species of compact, rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable tree for the colder sections. Height, 40 to 50 feet.

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

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

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

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

ACER JAPONICUM. Japanese Maples

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

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

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

Strong, 3-yr. grafted pot-grown plants.....	EACH	\$1 00
Strong, 4-yr., grafted pot-grown plants.....	EACH	1 50

AEsculus rubicunda

Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut

A very fine ornamental tree. Red flowers produced in large heads, which form a beautiful contrast to the deep green leaves. Desirable for the colder sections only. \$1 each.

Catalpa. Indian Bean

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

1½ to 2 in. cal., extra heavy, 3-yr. heads.....	EACH	\$2 00
1½ to 1½ in. cal., heavy 2-yr. heads.....	EACH	1 50

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

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., heavy.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
6 to 8 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00
4 to 6 ft.....	25	2 00	20 00

Cedrela Sinensis. Chinese Cedrela.

A stately tree with large, compound leaves like the alanthus; flowers white, in long, drooping racemes; odorless. A very ornamental tree of pronounced tropical aspect. Stands smoke well.

	EACH	10
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	

Celtis occidentalis

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 dry out.

12 to 14 ft., well branched, 1½ in. cal.....	EACH	10	100
to 1½ in. cal.....	\$1 50		
10 to 12 ft., well branched, 1 to 1½ in. cal.....	1 00	\$8 00	
8 to 10 ft., stocky.....	75	6 00	\$50 00
6 to 8 ft., stocky.....	50	4 00	35 00

Cerasus. Flowering Cherry

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

	EACH	10	100
Extra heavy, well-branched trees.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
Strong, 4- to 5-ft. trees.....	50	4 00	\$35 00

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

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

Cercis. Judas Tree

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

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2¼ in. cal., extra heavy.....	\$2 00		
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal., extra heavy.....	1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal.....	1 00	8 00	70 00
5 to 6 ft., 1 in. cal.....	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft., stocky.....	50	4 00	30 00

C. Japonica. See Deciduous Shrubs.

Cornus. Dogwood

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

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

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

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

ELMS. See Ulmus

Cornus florida flore rubro

Magnolia Soulangeana

Fraxinus Americana American White Ash

A very hardy native shade tree of rapid growth; thrives in almost any soil which is fertile. Very desirable for park or street planting. Prune close when transplanting. Height, 50 to 60 ft. EACH 10 100

12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 2 in. cal.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.....	1 00	8 00	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., heavy, 1 to 1¼ in. cal.....	75	6 00	50 00
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal.....	50	4 00	30 00

HORSE-CHESTNUT. See AEsculus

Hovenia Dulcis. The Honey Tree

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

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal....	1 00	8 00	\$70 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal.....	75	6 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft., stocky, branched....	50	4 00	

Idesia polycarpa

A beautiful and very rare Japanese tree, which attains a height of 40 to 50 ft.. Very large, heart-shaped leaves, borne on reddish stems, make this an attractive and ornamental tree. The inconspicuous flowers are in loose clusters, of a greenish-yellow and very broken. The orange-colored berries add to the tree's beauty. Hardy at Philadelphia. Heavy, 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each.

Koelreuteria paniculata Golden Rain Tree

A most beautiful hardy ornamental shade tree from China, with broad, flat, spreading head of large compound-ovate leaves, which are of a dull red, when first appearing in the spring, later assume a dark bright green. During the latter part of May large panicles of orange-yellow flowers are produced at least for three weeks. These completely envelop the entire head of the tree. The flowers are followed by bladder-like seed pods, which makes the tree very attractive for several weeks after the blooming period. We recommend this tree highly. Height 25 feet.

	EACH	10	
8 to 10 ft., very heavy, 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	\$1 00	\$8 00	
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal.....	75	6 00	
4 to 6 ft., heavy.....	50	4 00	

Liquidambar styraciflua American Sweet Gum, or Bilsted

One of our handsome native trees. Of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change from green to either yellow or deep purple. Invaluable for street and landscape planting. 8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal., \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Liriodendron tulipifera Tulip Tree; Tulip Poplar

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

	EACH	10	100
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 2 to 2½ in. cal.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$150 00
10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1½ to 2 in. cal.....	1 25	10 00	90 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal. 1 00	8 00	70 00	
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal.....	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 6 ft., 1 in. cal.....	50	4 00	35 00

Magnolias. Chinese Flowering

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

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

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

	EACH	
3 to 4 ft., beautiful specimens, well budded....	\$2 50	
3 to 4 ft., branched, few buds.....	1 50	
2 to 3 ft., branched, few buds.....	1 00	

M. Soulangeana nigra (Dark-flowered Magnolia). A very rare variety of vigorous and robust growth; flowers large, dark purple; several shades darker than *M. purpurea*. A free bloomer. Commences

An avenue bordered with Texas Umbrellas (see page 31)

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

MAGNOLIA, continued

Magnolia Soulangeana nigra, continued
to bloom in March and blooms spasmodically during
the entire summer. A most beautiful and desirable
variety. Distinct from any other sort.

	EACH	
8 to 10 ft., very bushy specimens.....	\$5	00
4 to 6 ft., very bushy specimens.....	3	00

M. stellata (Halleana). Starry Magnolia. Of dwarf
habit. Flowers semi-double, pure white and fragrant.
Blooms from two to three weeks earlier than
other magnolias. 2 to 2½ ft., \$.50 each.

NATIVE MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A native
variety of rapid growth and fine shape. 5 to 6 ft.,
heavy, 25 cts. each.

M. tripetala (Umbrella Magnolia). The leaves are
of immense size, sometimes 20 inches in length;
flowers creamy white, 8 to 10 inches across. Tree
attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts each.

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. It is
of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree
of rapid growth. Blooms middle of April.

8 to 10 ft., heavy, well branched	EACH	10	100
specimens, 2½ to 3 inch cal.	\$3	00	
7 to 8 ft., heavy, well branched			
1¾ to 2¼ in. cal.	2	00	\$17 50
6 to 7 ft., branched, heavy, 1¼			
to 1¾ in. cal.	1	00	8 00
5 to 6 ft., well branched, 1 to			
1¼ in. cal.	75	6 00	\$50 00
4 to 5 ft., branched, ¾ to 1 in. cal.	50	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft., branched	25	2 00	15 00

Morus alba pendula

Teas' Weeping Mulberry

A beautiful and hardy weeping Mulberry. Forms a
perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, wil-
lowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable
for ornamenting lawns or parks, or for cemetery planting.

Extra heavy, 3-yr. heads, budded on	EACH	10	
5- to 7-ft. stems, 1½ to 2 in. cal.	\$2	00	\$15 00
Heavy, 2-yr. heads, budded on 5- to			
7-ft. stems, 1 to 1¼ in. cal.	1	25	10 00
Strong 2-yr. heads, budded on 5- to 7-			
ft. stems, ¾ to 1 in. cal.	75	6 00

Teas' Weeping Mulberry

Double-flowering Peach

Nyssa sylvatica. Tupelo; Sour, or Black Gum

A native tree of robust habit. Grows naturally from
Maine to Texas. Leaves dark, shining green; in autumn
assuming tones of red and scarlet, which makes it a
most desirable tree. Fruit dark blue. 3 to 4 feet, 50
cts. each, \$4 for 10.

OAK. See *Quercus*

Oxydendron arboreum. Sourwood

A small tree, with slender, spreading branches, grow-
ing naturally from Pennsylvania to Louisiana. Leaves
lanceolate; bright green. In autumn assumes dazzling
tones of scarlet. Fragrant white flowers in panicles
of spreading racemes, resembling Lily-of-the-Valley. A
most desirable tree. Blooms in early summer. Ulti-
mate height, 25 to 50 feet.

	EACH	10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$0	50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft.	35	3 00	

Persica. Double-flowering Peach

	EACH	10	100
Extra-heavy, 1-yr. trees.	\$0	50	\$4 00
Stocky one-year trees, 3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	\$17 50

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

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

Pistacia Chinensis (Chinese Pistache)

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

	EACH	
Strong, 6- to 8-ft. trees	\$1	00
Strong, 4- to 6-ft. trees	75	

Populus. The Poplar

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

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
6 to 8 ft., 3/4 in. to 1 in. cal.....	25	2 25	20 00

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

	EACH	10	100
12 to 14 ft., 1 1/2 to 2 in. cal....	\$1 00	\$8 00	
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal...	75	6 00	
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal.....	50	4 00	\$30 00
6 to 8 ft., 3/4 to 1 in. cal.....	25	2 25	20 00

Prunus. Plum

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

Prunus Mume (Japanese Double-flowering Apricot). A very early blooming variety. In March the tree is entirely covered by a mass of beautiful double pink blossoms, making a most pleasing tree for the lawn. The bark being a light shiny green gives the tree a most conspicuous appearance. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

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

Our Landscape Department is at your service when you are discussing the proper planting of your grounds. We have had long experience in this work, and believe the knowledge gained makes our advice particularly valuable to the man who is about to plant a small lot or lay out a large estate.

Salisburia adiantifolia

Pyrus spectabilis

Double-flowering Chinese Crab Apple

A small-sized tree, producing double pink flowers. Very handsome in bloom.

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

Quercus. The Oak

All of our Oaks have been transplanted several times, but nevertheless must be severely pruned.

Quercus nigra (*Quercus Aquatica*). Water Oak. This well-known variety needs no description.

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

Q. phellos (Willow Oak). A graceful variety with narrow, lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. This is a well-known native variety.

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

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

	EACH	10	100
12 to 14 ft., 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 in. cal., beautiful specimens.....	\$4 00		
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2 1/4 in. cal., very heavy.....	2 00	\$17 50	
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/2 to 2 in. cal., heavy.....	1 50	12 50	\$100 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. cal., heavy.....	1 00	9 00	85 00

Rhamnus Caroliniana

Carolina Buckthorn

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

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft.....	25	

Salisburia adiantifolia

Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree

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

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

Salix. The Willow

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

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., very heavy....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy, 3/4 to 1 in.	50	3 00	25 00
5 to 6 ft., well branched..	25	2 00	15 00

Salix annularis. A weeping Willow with peculiarly curled leaves.

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

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

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Sophora Japonica. Japanese Pagoda Tree

A medium-sized tree, with spreading branches, forming a shapely and compact head. Leaves dark glossy green; creamy white flowers borne in great profusion in midsummer. A very handsome tree. Ultimate height, 40 ft.

	EACH	10
5 to 6 ft., very heavy.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00

Sterculia platanifolia

Varnish Tree; Japan Parasol

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

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

Tilia Americana

American Linden, or Lime

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

	EACH	10
10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 2 in. cal.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.....	1 00	8 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal.....	50	4 00

TULIP TREE. See Liriodendron

Ulmus Americana

American White Elm

A native tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively planted for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

Sterculia platanifolia

Ulmus Americana, continued	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft., h'vy., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	
8 to 10 ft., well branched, 1 to 1¼ in. cal.....	75	6 00	\$50 00
6 to 8 ft., well branched, 1 in. cal.....	50	4 00	35 00

Virgilia lutea (Cladrastis). Yellow Wood

A medium-sized tree, with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches, with a symmetrical round head. Leaves bright green, turning golden early in autumn. In early spring, white flowers are produced in loose, drooping panicles. A desirable lawn tree. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

WILLOWS. See Salix

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

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

Many of our evergreens are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting. In fact, it is impossible to transplant some varieties of Broad-leaved Evergreens which have been grown in open ground, therefore, to make the transplanting of these particular varieties assured, we grow them in pots. All plants marked "O. G." are taken from open ground, but are lifted with a ball of earth about the roots, same wrapped in moss and excelsior or burlap. In transplanting Evergreens which have a ball of earth about the roots, same wrapped in burlap, it is not necessary to remove the burlap. Place plant in properly prepared hole, cut wrapping in a few places, water thoroughly and firm the earth well about the plant. But, when plants are wrapped in moss and excelsior, remove this carefully without breaking the ball of earth about the roots and transplant as above. Be sure to keep the plants mulched.

In this section of the country we are particularly favored in the great number of broad-leaved evergreen trees and shrubs. We can grow many kinds that are not hardy in the far North, and also bring to perfection a large proportion of the hardy northern evergreens.

A judicious selection of varieties, with a proper planting arrangement of evergreen trees and shrubs, greatly enhances the winter aspect of our home grounds. Certain varieties must be given the proper exposure that they may attain satisfactory development. We shall be pleased to give suggestions as to the best varieties for planting on your place.

If evergreens are kept mulched with well-rotted leaves, the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil is prevented, and the roots protected from the sudden changes of temperature in the North. It is advisable to defoliate nearly all the broad-leaved evergreens lifted from open ground. This will lessen the loss from transplanting, as many varieties die if moved with all the leaves left on; this is especially true with the magnolias, photinias, crataegus and ligustrums.

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

Abelia grandiflora

Abelia grandiflora (rupestris)

One of the most satisfactory broad-leaved dwarf shrubs. Graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark glossy leaves, in the winter assuming a metallic sheen. Produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers, about an inch long, which are borne in clusters from last of May until frost.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., strong, from 4-in. pots and open ground.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
12 to 18 in., strong, from 3-in. pots and open ground.....	25	2 50	20 00

Andromeda floribunda (*Pieris floribunda*)

Mountain Fetter Bush

A fine evergreen shrub attaining a height of 2 to 4 feet. A native of the Alleghany mountains. Leaves dark green; showy white flowers produced in panicles in early spring. A most desirable evergreen. Very scarce. Strong, 12- to 15-in. clumps, \$2 each.

Arbutus unedo

Strawberry Tree

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

	EACH	10
Extra-strong plants, from 4-in. pots, 18 to 24 in.....	\$0 75	
Strong plants from 4-in. pots, 12 to 18 in.....	50	\$4 00

Ardisia crenulata rubra

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

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

The finest lawns in the South are sowed with Berckmans' "Fruitland Mixture," which is composed only of those grasses that have shown extraordinary heat- and drought-resisting qualities. If it is used on your lawn you will have a carpet of green all the season. See page 6 for prices.

Aucuba. Gold Dust Tree

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

Prices, except where noted:	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., bushy, O. G.....	\$3 00	\$25 00	
36 to 40 in., well br. O.G.....	1 50	12 50	
24 to 30 in., well br. O.G.....	1 00	8 00	
18 to 24 in., well br. O.G.....	75	6 00	\$50 00
12 to 15 in., partly br. O.G.....	50	4 00	30 00

Aucuba Himalaica. Of medium growth, with large, dark, glossy leaves. Produces a profusion of scarlet berries, which make a fine contrast with the rich green foliage. Should be more extensively planted.

A. Japonica 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.

A. viridis. A beautiful variety of dwarf growth. Leaves narrow, dark shiny green; produce a profusion of bright red berries which remain upon the plant for a long time. Very desirable for growing in pots, as well as for open ground.

	EACH	10
Grafted plants, 24 to 30 in., very bushy.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
Grafted plants, 18 to 24 in., very bushy.....	1 00	8 00
Grafted plants, 12 to 18 in., very bushy.....	75	6 00
Grafted plants, 10 to 12 in., well branched.....	50	4 00

Azaleas

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

	EACH	10	100
15 to 18 in., very bushy.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	
12 to 15 in., very bushy.....	75	6 00	
10 to 12 in., bushy.....	50	4 00	
6 to 8 in., branched.....	25	2 00	\$17 50

Azalea Hinodegiri. A magnificent hardy Japanese variety; decided improvement 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 North.

Azalea Indica

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

AZALEA HINODEGIRI, continued

Plants imported from Japan.	EACH	10	100
2 to 2½ ft., extra fine specimens.	\$7 50		
18 to 24 in., strong, bushy plants.	3 50		
12 to 18 in., strong, bushy plants.	1 50	\$12 00	

Home-grown plants.

8 to 12 in., branched.....	50	4 00	\$30 00
6 to 8 in., branched.....	35	3 00	20 00

AZALEA INDICA. Indian Azalea

(HOME-GROWN)

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

We can supply a few very fine specimen plants at from \$3 to \$15 each.

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

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

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

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

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if 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.

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

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

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

AZALEA INDICA (Imported)

These beautiful plants are becoming more popular every year for forcing and for window, store and conservatory decoration. These plants are also adapted for open-ground planting. The Azaleas which we offer are all grafted and have bushy crowns, which are well set with flower-buds, promising a most gorgeous display of color at their blooming season. We have about twelve to fifteen distinct varieties, double and single, white, all shades of red, pink, variegated, etc.

Plants with crowns.

	EACH
Beautiful specimens, 16 to 18 in. diameter.....	\$2 00
Beautiful specimens, 12 to 14 in. diameter.....	1 00
Beautiful specimens, 10 to 12 in. diameter.....	75

Berberis Japonica

**Berberis Japonica (*Mahonia Japonica*)
Japanese Barberry**

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

	EACH	10	100
30 to 36 in., very h'vy. (O. G.).	\$1 25	\$10 00	
24 to 30 in., very h'vy (O. G.).	1 00	8 00	\$60 00
18 to 24 in., very heavy.....	75	5 00	45 00
12 to 18 in., very heavy.....	50	4 00	30 00

Buxus. Boxwood

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

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

B. Handsworthi. A stiff-leaved upright form of Boxwood, with large, dark green leaves. Very hardy and distinct. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

If you want a beautiful Lawn this winter, try our "Fruitland Mixture." We feel sure a trial will prove satisfactory. See page 6

Pyramidal Boxwood

Buxus sempervirens. Boxwood

Untrimmed Bushes

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

	EACH	10	100
2 ft. (O. G.), imported.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	
18 in. (O. G.), imported.....	1 00	8 00	
12 in. (O. G.), imported.....	60	5 00	\$40 00

(HOME-GROWN)

10 to 12 in. (O. G.), bushy.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$20 00
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Pyramidal Boxwood Trees

Trimmed

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

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

Globe-formed Boxwoods

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

	EACH
20 to 24 in., imported.....	\$5 00
18 by 18 in., imported.....	3 00
12 by 12 in., imported.....	1 50

Camellia Japonica

IMPORTED PLANTS

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

White Varieties

Double White (Alba plena, and 'Mathotiana alba');

	EACH	10
28 to 36 in., very bushy specimens....	\$6 50	
28 to 30 in., well branched.....	3 00	
20 to 24 in., well branched.....	2 00	
18 to 20 in., well branched.....	1 50	
12 to 15 in., well branched.....	1 25	\$10 00

Colored Varieties

3 to 4 ft., very heavy bushy specimens,	Each, \$8 to \$12....	EACH	10
28 to 36 in., very bushy specimen plants....	\$6 00		
28 to 30 in., well branched.....	2 50		
20 to 24 in., well branched.....	1 50	\$12 50	
18 to 20 in., well branched.....	1 25	10 00	
12 to 15 in., well branched.....	1 00	8 00	

NOTE.—We can supply a limited quantity of imported Camellias, in colored and white varieties, well set with buds. For these add 25 cts. per plant to the above prices.

HOME-GROWN PLANTS

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

	EACH	10	100
24 to 30 in., well branched....	\$1 50		
18 to 24 in., slightly branched	1 00	\$8 00	
15 to 18 in., slightly branched	75	6 00	\$50 00
12 to 15 in., slightly branched	50	4 00	35 00

CULTIVATION OF CAMELIAS

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

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

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Cerasus. Carolina Cherry

Cerasus Caroliniana (*Prunus Caroliniana*).

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

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

Chamaerops Fortunei. Chusan Fan

The hardiest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 12 or 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., extra-strong plants.....	\$1 00	
15 in., extra-strong plants.....	75	\$6 00
12 to 15 in., strong plants.....	50	4 00

Cistus algarvensis. Rock Rose

A fine compact-growing evergreen shrub. Thrives in almost any soil. During May the plant is covered with a profusion of large white flowers, with a dark purple spot on each petal. A very showy, scarce and desirable plant. 8 to 10 in., from pots, well branched, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Cleyera Japonica

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, delightfully fragrant. The flowers are followed by red berries, which are retained all winter. A most desirable evergreen.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., strong plants, from 4-in. pots.....	\$0 75	
12 to 18 in., strong plants from 4-in. pots.....	50	

Cotoneaster

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

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

C. Simonii (Nepalense). Attains a height of about 4 feet; dark green leaves; flowers white, slightly pinkish, followed by bright red fruit. One of the best.

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

Crataegus Lalandi (*Pyraeantha coccinea*)

Evergreen Thorn; Laland's Pyraeantha

A sub-variety of the evergreen variety of the Burning Bush. A desirable and beautiful shrub. In early April it produces a great profusion of white flowers, which are followed by bright orange berries, which are retained during winter. 18 to 24 in., strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

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. The variegated foliage varieties are exceedingly showy.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., well branched, grafted from pots.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
12 to 15 in., branched, grafted from pots.....	50	4 00

Elaeagnus aurea maculata (Golden-leaved Oleaster). Foliage broad, beautifully blotched and striped golden yellow. Produces, in March, fruit the size of

Elaeagnus aurea maculata, continued the Cranberry, which, combined with the beautiful foliage, makes a most unique plant.

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

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

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

E. Simonii (Simon's Oleaster). Foliage elongated, silvery on under side; of compact growth; has edible fruit. A most desirable plant for the lawn. Strong plants, 12 to 15 in., from pots and open ground, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Escallonia montevidensis (floribunda)

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

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

Gardenia. Cape Jasmine

Prices except where noted: EACH 10 100

24 to 30 in., heavy, well branched (O. G.).....	\$1 50		
18 to 24 in., well branched (O. G.).....	75	\$6 00	
15 to 18 in., well branched (O. G.).....	50	4 00	
12 to 15 in., pot-grown.....	25	2 00	\$17 50

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

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

G. radicans. A very dwarf trailing Cape Jasmine; foliage very small; flowers white, very fragrant. Most desirable where a low effect is desired. 6- to 8-in. plants, branched, 25c. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

G. Veitchii, or **Jasminoides**. Flowers and foliage smaller than those of *G. florida*; flowers white, very fragrant; best variety for forcing. Hardy at Charleston and southward only.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., bushy.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	
12 to 18 in., well branched.....	40	3 00	\$20 00

Ilex. Holly

Ilex aquifolium (English, or European Holly). Leaves of intense deep shiny green, with undulating spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, makes this a conspicuous plant for winter effect. Strong plants, 10 to 15 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Escallonia montevidensis

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

ILEX, continued

- I. crenata** (Japanese Holly). A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.
	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., bushy (O. G.).....	\$0 75	\$6 00
12 to 18 in., bushy, (O. G.).....	50	4 00
- I. opaca** (American Holly). In transplanting the native Holly select small plants only, and remove all the leaves; otherwise it is difficult to make the plant survive.
	EACH	10
30 to 36 in., branched, transplanted...	\$1 00	\$8 00
24 to 30 in., branched, transplanted...	75	6 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	50	4 00
15 to 18 in., from pots.....	50	4 00
- I. Vomitoria** (Cassena, or Yaupon). A native shrub with spreading branches and small oval or oblong leaves. During the winter the tree is a mass of scarlet berries, which make it a most conspicuous plant. Most effective when planted in clumps.
18 to 24 in., strong plants, from EACH	10	100
pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00 \$30 00
12 to 18 in., strong plants, from		
pots.....	25	2 00 17 50

Illicium anisatum (Religiosum)

East India Anise Tree

A handsome evergreen, with broad leaves, which when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Very desirable.

	EACH	10
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
18 to 24 in., well branched.....	50	4 00
12 to 15 in., branched.....	25	2 00

Kalmia latifolia. Calico Bush

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

	EACH	10	100
Extra-strong clumps (O. G.).....	\$2 00	\$17 50	
18 to 24 in.....			
Extra-strong clumps (O. G.),			
12 to 18 in.....	1 25	10 00	
18 to 24 in., bushy (O. G.).....	1 00	8 00	
12 to 18 in., bushy (O. G.).....	50	4 00	\$30 00

Laurocerasus. English, or Cherry Laurel

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

Kalmia latifolia

English Laurel

LAUROCERASUS, continued

- Prices, except where noted
	EACH	10	100
30 to 36 in., heavy, well branched, (O. G.).....	\$1 25		
24 to 30 in., well branched (O.G.)	1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
20 to 24 in., well branched (O.G.)	75	6 00	50 00
18 to 20 in., well branched (O.G.)	50	4 00	35 00
- Laurocerasus Bertini.** Foliage very broad; dark green.
- L. Colchica.** Dark foliage, which is gray-green beneath.
- L. latifolia.** Leaves narrow, long and dark green.
- L. Lusitanica** (Portugal Laurel). A very distinct variety, with numerous glossy green leaves, of compact growth. White flowers, produced in spring. Not quite so hardy as the other varieties of this species.
	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., from pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
12 to 18 in., 4-in pots.....	50	4 00
- L. rotundifolia.** Leaves short, broad, light green.
- L. Versaillensis.** Broad foliage. Quite distinct.

Laurus. Laurel

- 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. 12 to 15 in., from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each.
- L. regalis.** A variety of Spice, or Apollo's Laurel. Leaves beautifully crimped. A distinct variety. 12 to 15 in., from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each.

Ligustrum. Privet

- Ligustrum Amurense** (Amoor River Privet). True. From Amoor River. Very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. (See under head of Hedge Plants, page 46.) Plants are also desirable for single specimens, or for wind-breaks; for latter, plant 8 to 10 feet apart. Strong, bushy plants, 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- L. excelsum superbum.** A tall-growing form of Japanese Privet. Leaves beautifully variegated: stands sun to perfection: an excellent plant. Most effective for massing.
	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., grafted, very bushy	\$1 00	\$8 00	
2 to 3 ft., grafted, bushy	75	6 00	\$50 00
18 to 24 in., grafted, well branched	50	4 00	35 00
- L. Japonicum** (Japanese Privet). A beautiful, broad-leaved variety. Foliage dark green, with panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. Can be

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

LIGUSTRUM, continued

Ligustrum Japonicum, continued
grown into a small tree and trimmed in pyramidal,
standard or other forms. EACH 10

4 to 5 ft., extra heavy (O. G.).....\$1 50 \$12 50
3 to 4 ft., heavy (O. G.).....1 00 8 00

L. Japonicum, Standards. These trees have trained
heads, similar to the Standard Bay Trees. Where a
cheap substitute for the Bay is desired for either tubs
or open ground, the above-mentioned Standard
Privet is most desirable, as the plant is perfectly
hardy in the South. These plants are from open
ground, but have been several times transplanted,
and will be lifted and shipped with a ball of earth
about the roots. EACH

Plants with 3- to 4-ft. stems, 36- to 40-in. heads
very fine.....\$5 00

Plants with 3- to 4-ft. stems, 30- to 36-in. heads. 3 00

Plants with 3- to 4-ft. stems, 24- to 30-in. heads. 2 50

Plants with 3- to 4-ft. stems, 18- to 24-in. heads. 2 00

L. lucidum. Another form of Japanese Privet. Leaves
large, thick, ovate-lanceolate, of a very dark shiny
green. Plant of rather open growth. Attains a
height of 20 feet. Quite hardy. EACH 10

3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....\$1 50

2 to 3 ft., very bushy.....1 00 \$8 00

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

L. macrophyllum. An exceedingly rare and beautiful
form of the Japanese Privet. Leaves of immense
size, and of intense, dark green color. A most distinct
and attractive variety. EACH 10

18 to 24 in., strong grafted plants,
very bushy.....\$1 00 \$8 00

15 to 18 in., strong grafted plants, bushy 75 6 00

12 to 15 in., strong grafted plants.....50 4 00

L. marginatum aureum (Golden Margined Privet).
A vigorous-growing variety, with large leaves beau-
tifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well.
A desirable variety. EACH 10 100

3 to 4 ft., grafted, very bushy

(O. G.).....\$1 00 \$8 00

2 to 3 ft., grafted heavy (O. G.).....75 6 00

18 to 24 in., grafted, bran. (O. G.).....50 4 00 \$35 00

L. Nepalense (Nepaul Privet). Resembles the Japane-
se Privet, but of smaller and compact growth,
and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety
in every respect. EACH 10 100

5 to 6 ft., very bushy.....\$2 00

4 to 5 ft., very bushy.....1 50

3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....1 25 \$10 00 \$90 00

30 to 36 in., very bushy.....1 00 8 00 70 00

24 to 30 in., bushy.....75 6 00 50 00

18 to 24 in., bushy.....50 3 50 30 00

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Growth erect;
leaves larger than *L. Amurense*, but not equal to the
latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West
in large quantities. EACH 10 100 1,000

3 to 4 ft., bushy, 3 yrs.....\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

heavy.....\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00

2 to 3 ft., 2 yrs., well

branched; for hedges. 4 00 \$30 00

Magnolia

Magnolia fuscata. A most popular and desirable
evergreen shrub. Hardy South, but for conserva-
tories in the colder sections. Yellowish white flowers
edged with maroon appear in great profusion in
early spring. The banana-like fragrance is so strong
that it is recognized at a distance of several feet from
the plant. EACH 10 100

30 to 36 in., very bushy plants,

from open ground.....\$2 00

Very bushy plants, from pots.

3 to 4 ft.....2 00

24 to 30 in.....1 50 \$12 50

18 to 24 in.....1 25 10 00

Strong plants, from pots.

18 to 24 in.....1 00 8 00

15 to 18 in.....75 6 00 \$50 00

12 to 15 in.....50 4 50 40 00

10 to 12 in.....40 3 50 30 00

8 to 10 in.....35 3 00 25 00

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). This is
the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen
trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the
Southern states, and succeeds best in a rich soil.
Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst
evergreens, when its large white flowers are fully
expanded. Their period of blooming begins the middle
of April and lasts until August. Hardy at Phila-
delphia. EACH 10 100

15 to 20 in., from pots.....\$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00

12 to 15 in., from pots.....40 3 00 25 00

5 to 6 ft., from open ground, very

heavy.....1 50 12 50 100 00

4 to 5 ft., from open ground, very

heavy.....1 00 8 00 70 00

3 to 4 ft., from open ground.... 75 6 00 50 00

2 to 3 ft., from open ground.... 50 4 00 27 50

NOTE.—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting,

leaves will be cut off from open-ground-grown plants, unless

we are instructed to the contrary. Our Magnolias have been

twice transplanted, and therefore have finely branched roots.

M. grandiflora gloriosa (Large-flowered Magnolia).

A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense

size, often 12 to 15 inches in diameter; foliage large,

bronze underneath; a magnificent tree; very scarce.

4 yrs., grafted, potgrown, 24 to 30 in., EACH 10

heavy.....\$1 50 \$12 50

3 yrs., grafted, potgrown, 18 to 24 in.,

heavy.....1 00 9 00

2 yrs., grafted, potgrown, 15 to 18 in.... 75 6 00

1 yr., grafted, potgrown, 8 to 12 in.... 50 4 00

Ligustrum Japonicum, Standard

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Magnolia grandiflora

Myrtus communis. True Myrtle

A desirable shrub with strongly scented small green leaves. Flowers pure white, very fragrant. Hardy in the South only. Strong plants, from 4-in. pots., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Mahonia aquifolia

Berberis; Holly-leaved Ashberry

A beautiful, hardy, low-growing, evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves; produces a profusion of yellow flowers in March. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or copper color.

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

Nerium. Oleander

Neriums are all hardy in this latitude. They have also been successfully grown along the coast in southern New Jersey, but should be protected during winter.

	EACH	10	100
20 to 30 in., EACH			
strong plants,			
from 4-in. pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
15 to 20 in.,			
from 4-in. pots	50	4 00	30 00
10 to 15 in.,			
from 3-in. pots	25	2 00	17 50

Mme. Peyre. Pale flesh, double corolla.

Professor Parlatorre. Pink, double corolla.

Single White. Heavy grower and almost continuous bloomer.

Splendens. Deep pink, double. Best of its color.

Olea fragrans

Tea, or Sweet Olive

A desirable flowering shrub for southern gardens. Small, white flowers produced in clusters and emit a

OLEA FRAGRANS, continued

pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory shrub for northern florists it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture and especially desirable as a window plant.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 15 in., well branched, pot-grown.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
10 to 12 in., pot-grown.....	35	3 00	25 00
8 to 10 in., pot-grown.....	25	2 50	20 00

Osmanthus aquifolium (Olea ilicifolia)

Holly-leaved Tea Olive

A most beautiful evergreen shrub, with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves, resembling the Holly. In the fall, and sometimes in the spring, it produces deliciously fragrant white flowers in great profusion. Tree attains a height of 25 to 30 feet. One of our most desirable broad-leaved evergreens. Hardy at New York.

	EACH	10	100
15 to 18 in., very bushy, pot-grown.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
12 to 15 in., pot-grown, well branched.....	50	4 00	35 00
10 to 12 in., pot-grown, branched	35	2 50	20 00

Othera Japonica

(Introduced by us from Japan)

An evergreen shrub or small tree attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. Resembles the Ilex. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long. A very desirable broad-leaved evergreen. Does best in a partially shaded situation. Perfectly hardy in Augusta.

	EACH	10	100
24 to 30 in., strong plants, pot-grown.....	\$1 00		
18 to 24 in., strong plants, pot-grown.....	75		
12 to 18 in., strong plants, pot-grown.....	50		

Photinia serrulata. Evergreen Photinia

A large evergreen shrub or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red color. Flowers white, in large corymbs. produced in early spring. Strong plants from open ground. (Plants will be defoliated before forwarding.)

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., heavy, branched.....	\$1 50		
3 to 4 ft., very heavy.....	1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
30 to 36 in., heavy.....	75	6 00	50 00
20 to 30 in., heavy.....	50	4 00	35 00

Mahonia aquifolia

Our Landscape Department offers the services of skilled engineers to those owners of estates who are desirous of having their property laid out in the most artistic and practical ways. If you will write us giving the size of the property, the location, and other necessary information, we shall be pleased to give suggestions for the planting, and the varieties of trees and shrubs most suitable for the purpose.

Rhododendron Catawbiense

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, are produced middle of April, and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or massing, and can also be trimmed in fanciful shapes. 12 to 15 in., branched, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.

P. Tobira variegata (Variegated Pittosporum). Similar to *P. Tobira*, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of more dwarf habit. 10 to 12 in., branched, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Quercus. The Oaks

Quercus acuta (Japanese Evergreen Oak). Without doubt this is the most beautiful evergreen Oak ever introduced. The tree is of medium growth, bark very smooth, leaves oblong, of a bright glossy green; growth very symmetrical and compact. A specimen of this Oak in our grounds is the admiration of all who see it. Seems to do well in almost any soil.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., heavy, well branched.	\$1 00		
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	75	\$6 00	
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	50	4 00	
2-yr. plants.....	25	2 00	\$15 00

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

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., heavy, well branched.	\$0 75	\$6 00	
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	50	4 00	
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	25	2 50	\$20 00

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

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft., heavy, well branched.	\$2 00		
6 to 8 ft., heavy, well branched.	1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
5 to 6 ft., well branched.....	1 00	8 00	70 00
4 to 5 ft., well branched.....	75	6 00	
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	50	4 00	
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....	25	2 50	

Q. Suber (Cork Oak). This is the Oak which produces the cork of commerce. Usually the first crop of cork can be taken when the tree is ten years of age. The tree thrives well here. There are a number of trees

Quercus Suber, continued

in this vicinity over fifty years of age and in very flourishing condition. The Cork Oak attains a height of about 50 feet. It is ornamental as well as useful. The trees we have are grown from the best imported Spanish seed. Difficult to transplant from open ground.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	\$0 75		
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	50	\$4 00	\$30 00

All Oaks are very difficult to transplant; hence the trees must be defoliated and severely pruned when planted. Keep the trees well mulched until thoroughly established.

Ruscus aculeatus. Butcher's Broom

A unique dwarf evergreen shrub, with acute or spiny bract-like leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Produces numerous red berries, which are retained during winter. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Rhododendrons

Rose Bay, or Mountain Laurel

Rhododendron Catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). This is our native variety from the Alleghany mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., bushy, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

R. Catawbiense, Hardy Hybrids. These magnificent plants cannot be too highly recommended for such sections where they will give good results. They are indispensable in the landscape. To secure the most pleasing effect they should be planted in large groups, as the rich and glowing colors of the flowers are most effective when viewed against a background of green formed by the glossy foliage of the plants. Then, too, when the flowers have faded the plants themselves make a shrub border that is unusually attractive. The varieties vary in color from pure white to deep purple and all shades of rose, pink and crimson. The plants should be set in a rich, shady situation, and the soil should contain well-decayed leaf-mold and well-rotted manure. Keep the plants well mulched with rotted leaves. Not being deeply rooted, they are apt to be injured by drought. There is no plant which will give more satisfaction, or more pleasing effect, than the Rhododendron.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., well-branched plants, set with buds.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
12 to 15 in., well set with buds.....	1 25	10 00

Viburnum Tinus

RHODODENDRON, continued

Rhododendron maximum (Great Laurel). Native of the Alleghany mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than *R. Catawbiense*.

	EACH	10
1½ to 2 ft., bushy.....	\$1 50	
1 to 1½ ft., bushy.....	1 00	\$8 00

R. ponticum (Asiatic species). These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy, but require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf-mold. Blooms last of April. Never plant where exposed all day to direct sunshine.

	EACH	10
Very bushy, well set with buds, 18 to 24 in.....	\$1 00	\$7 50
Branched, well set with buds, 15 to 18 in.	75	6 00

Thea Bohea. Chinese Tea Plant

The true Assam Tea Plant, the leaves of which are used for making the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during the winter large white flowers with woolly anthers, which have a resemblance to single camellias. A very desirable, low-growing, broad-leaved evergreen.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., strong plants from pots..	\$0 75	\$6 00
15 to 18 in., strong plants, from pots..	50	4 00
12 to 15 in., strong plants, from pots..	25	2 00

Viburnum

Viburnum odoratissimum. A variety with broad, glossy green leaves; of compact growth, with pure white, fragrant flowers. Makes a beautiful plant.

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft., very bushy.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
24 to 30 in., well branched....	75	6 00	
18 to 24 in., pot-grown.....	50	4 00	\$30 00
12 to 15 in., pot-grown	25	2 25	

V. suspensum. Of very compact and rapid growth. Flowers creamy white, resembling the Trailing Ar-

Viburnum suspensum, continued

butus; blooms in February and March. A most excellent plant.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., heavy, well branched.....	\$1 50	
18 to 24 in., heavy, well branched....	1 00	\$8 00
15 to 18 in., heavy, well branched....	75	6 00
12 to 15 in., from pots.....	50	4 00
8 to 12 in., from pots.....	25	2 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 color. They begin to show in November, and gradually grow until February, making the plant most conspicuous. Makes a most unique hedge.

	EACH	10	100
15 to 20 in., pot-grown.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
12 to 15 in., pot-grown.....	25	2 50	\$20 00

Yucca

Yucca aloifolia (Spanish Bayonet, or Dagger). The well-known native variety. Leaves very stiff, dagger-shaped; flowers creamy white.

	EACH	10	100
Strong 5-yr. transpl. plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
Strong 4-yr. transpl. plants.....	40	3 00	20 00
Strong 3-yr. transpl. plants.....	25	2 00	15 00

Y. filamentosa (Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass). A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers produced in summer make a fine effect. Excellent for massing in front of shrubbery, or for park and cemetery planting.

	EACH	10	100
Strong 5-yr. transplanted plants.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
Strong 4-yr. plants.....	40	3 00	20 00
Strong 3-yr. plants.....	25	2 00	15 00

Y. Treculeana. This is a very rare and beautiful species from northern Mexico and southwest Texas. This variety is extremely difficult to obtain, but we have succeeded in raising a fine stock of vigorous plants. In early April flowers of ivory-whiteness are produced in great profusion upon a compact stock. The flower-heads are sometimes 3 feet in length. The leaves are dark green, thick, very rigid and of unusual length. A single plant or a mass of these beautiful Yuccas is a most conspicuous object.

	EACH	10	100
Extra-strong, 6-yr. specimens..	\$2 00		
Extra-strong, 5-yr. plants.....	1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
Strong, 4-yr. plants.....	50	4 00	30 00
Strong, 3-yr. plants.....	35	3 00	25 00

Yucca Treculeana

CLIMBERS AND TRAILERS

Climbing vines have well been called "Nature's Draperies," and are simply indispensable for many ornamental uses. A few plants set by the veranda, along a fence or wall, or about an old tree, soon convert these into bowers of beauty. Possibly no climber offers greater possibilities as a veranda ornament than *Clematis paniculata*, and *Rhynchospermum Jasminoides*, while the Bignonias, or the Climbing Roses make admirable trellised hedges.

The location of Fruitland Nurseries seems to give unusual vigor to all our climbing vines, infusing a strength and vitality that makes their growth outstrip those propagated in many other sections. Nearly all in the list are hardy in the North.

Our special collection, 10 strong plants, in 10 varieties, our selection, for \$2; \$15 per 100

Akebia quinata. Five-leaved Akebia

An ornamental Japanese climber, with beautiful foliage. Peculiarly shaped purple flowers, produced in March. Very desirable. Strong plants, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Ampelopsis. Ivy

	EACH	10	100
Strong, field-grown plants.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots.....	15	1 25	10 00

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A vigorous native climbing variety; leaves divided into five bright green toothed leaflets, in autumn changing to gorgeous shades of red and scarlet. (Field-grown only.)

A. Veitchii (*A. Japonica*, or *tricuspidata*); (Japan, or Boston Ivy.) A beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. One of the most beautiful and popular hardy climbers.

Antigonon leptopus. Mexican Rose

A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer during late summer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. Tops die down in winter. Very strong 2-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Bignonia. Trumpet Vine

Bignonia capreolata (*Bignonia crucigera*); (Cross Vine). A very handsome, vigorous-growing native climber. In early April produces in great profusion trumpet-shaped flowers about 2 inches long, reddish purple on the outside with yellow throats. Fine for covering walls, arbors, or trunks of trees. Evergreen.

	EACH	10	100
Strong clumps from open ground	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
Strong plants from 3-in. pots..	25	2 00	15 00

B. hybrida. Dark blood-red flowers, fine bloomer; flowers not so large as grandiflora. Hardy at Boston, Mass.

	EACH	10
4-yr., extra-heavy, grafted plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2-yr., heavy, grafted plants.....	25	2 00

B. speciosa. Flowers pink, striped purple; blooms profusely in spring. Not hardy north of Savannah.

	EACH	10
From 4-in. pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
From 3-in. pots.....	25	

B. venusta. Flowers rich orange, produced in great abundance during winter. A conservatory plant for this section, but desirable for Florida and southward. Plants from 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

Clematis

SMALL-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

Clematis paniculata. Flowers white, star-shaped; produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant, and the foliage is hand-

Euonymus radicans (see page 44)

Clematis paniculata, continued

some. A most desirable climber of shrubby habit. Perfectly hardy.

	EACH	10	100
Extra-strong field-grown plants.	\$0 50	\$4 00	
Strong plants.....	25	2 00	\$15 00

LARGE-FLOWERING HYBRID CLEMATIS

	EACH	10
Extra-strong, field-grown plants.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
Strong plants.....	50	4 00

Clematis Henryi. Large creamy white; free grower and bloomer. The finest white Clematis, and should find a place in every garden.

C. Jackmani. Large and intense violet-purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the best and most popular of the large-flowering Clematis.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Large violet-red. Strong grower and free bloomer.

NOTE.—Clematis do best in deep, rich soil. As soon as the plants are set out, supports on which to climb should be provided.

Elaeagnus reflexa. Climbing Elaeagnus

A most vigorous Japanese evergreen climber. A well-established plant will frequently make a growth of 15 to 20 feet in a single season. Leaves glabrous above and whitish beneath, densely overspread with yellowish and light brown scales, giving the entire surface a bronzy hue. The bark on the young growth is brown. A unique and excellent climber.

18 to 24 in., from 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.

An effective planting of *Ficus repens*

Euonymus radicans. Climbing Euonymus

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

	EACH	10	100
12 to 15 in., field-grown clumps.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
10 to 12 in., field-grown, or nice 6- to 8-in. plants from 3-in. pots.	20	1 50	10 00

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

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., extra-strong field-grown clumps.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
15 to 18 in., strong field-grown clumps.	35	3 00	25 00
12 to 15 in., strong field-grown clumps.	25	2 00	15 00
10 to 12 in., field-grown, or 6- to 8-in., plants from 3-in. pots.	20	1 50	10 00

Ficus repens. Climbing Fig

An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work in greenhouses. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta.

	EACH	10	100
Extra-strong plants from 3-in. pots.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Strong plants from 2½-in. pots.	1 1	25	10 00

Gelsemium sempervirens

Carolina Yellow Jasmine

Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring. Strong clumps, nursery-grown, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Hedera. Ivy

Hedera Algeriensis (Algerian Ivy). A very fine variety, with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower. A most conspicuous plant; not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., extra-strong plants	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
from 4-in. pots and open ground.	25	2 00	15 00

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

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very heavy, from 3-in. pots.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
Strong plants, from 2½- and 3-in. pots.	15	1 50	10 00

Jasminum primulinum

New Chinese Jasminum

This is a new variety, recently introduced from China. The light yellow flowers are produced in early spring, its blooming period lasting for two months or more. The flowers are similar to *Nudiflorum* but twice as large. In this locality the vine is an evergreen; it is not hardy north of Washington. A most valuable acquisition.

	EACH	10	100
Strong plants, from 4-in. pots.	\$0 50	\$4 00	
Strong plants from 3-in. pots.	25	2 00	\$17 50

Kadsura Japonica

A very desirable Japanese climbing evergreen. Leaves are dark, shining green; flowers not showy, but in autumn the clusters of scarlet fruit, when ripe, give the plant a brilliant appearance. Strong plants from pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

	EACH	10	100
Strong 2-yr. plants.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Lonicera aurea reticulata. (Golden-netted Honeysuckle). A remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins; leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn. A beautiful plant.

L. Chinensis (Chinese Honeysuckle). A showy variety, with purplish evergreen foliage, changing to greener shade at maturity. Flowers white, tinged with purple on outside.

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

L. Japonica (*L. Halleana*; Japanese Honeysuckle). A very vigorous evergreen climber; flowers white, changing to yellow, are borne in great profusion in summer, and sparingly in the autumn. Naturalized in many sections of the country. Good for trellises and ground covers.

Periploca. Grecian Silk Vine

A rapid-growing deciduous climber, with glossy green, lanceolate leaves; flowers brownish purple inside and green at the margin; blooms in August.

	EACH	10
Extra-strong, 5-yr. plants.	\$0 50	
Strong, 2-yr. plants.	25	\$2 00

"Fruitland Mixture" Lawn Grass is the ONE lawn grass that will remain green and fresh under the hot southern suns. It is a mixture made for the South. See page 6.

Rhynchospermum (see page 45)

Rhynchospermum Jasminoides

Malayan Jasmine

A very beautiful, hardy, and rapid-growing evergreen climber, producing from April until July fragrant white flowers. When in full bloom, this plant is most conspicuous.

	EACH	10	100
Extra-strong plants from 4-in. pots....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
Strong plants from 4-in. pots.....	35	3 00	
Strong plants from 2½- and 3-in. pots..	25	2 00	

Roses, Climbing

	EACH	10	100
Prices, our own selection of varieties:			
1-yr. plants on own roots, strong, field-grown	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
1-yr. plants, budded on Manetti, strong, field-grown.....	35	3 00	25 00
2-yr. plants, budded on Manetti, extra-strong, field-grown.....	50	4 00	35 00

Solanum Jasminoides grandiflora

Potato Vine

A very rapid-growing climber with dark green leaves; white, star-shaped flowers with yellow centers, produced in large clusters. Very desirable. Not hardy north of Augusta. This is an improvement upon the old variety. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Vinca. Periwinkle

Vinca major (Larger Periwinkle). An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers, produced in early spring; leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than *V. Minor*; excellent for vases, rockwork and bordering slopes. Strong clumps, from open ground, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

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

	EACH	10	100
Strong clumps, from open ground	\$0 35	\$3 00	
Strong clumps, from pots and open ground	25	2 00	\$17 50

V. Minor (Common Periwinkle; Running or Trailing Myrtle). A well-known old-time evergreen trailing plant. Flowers blue; leaves dark green, but smaller than *V. Major*. Strong clumps from open ground. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

Wistaria

	EACH	10	100
4 yrs., extra heavy, grafted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	
3 yrs., heavy, grafted.....	50	4 00	\$35 00
2 yrs., grafted.....	25	2 50	20 00

Wistaria

Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Purple Wistaria). The well-known purple-flowering variety.

W. Chinensis alba (Chinese White Wistaria). A white-flowering variety; a beautiful, graceful climber.

W. Chinensis flore pleno (Double Purple Wistaria). A variety with very double purple flowers. Until the vine is three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterward it becomes floriferous.

W. frutescens magnifica. Own roots. Flowers in large tassels, pale blue, with a yellow center; blooms about a month later than the Chinese varieties; also produces flowers during the summer. Extremely vigorous.

W. multijuga (Japanese Wistaria). A remarkably distinct and showy variety. Flowers light purple, in loose, drooping racemes, 1 to 3 feet long. Widely cultivated in Japan.

Wistaria, Standard or Tree Form. These are specimens which have been trained to standard or tree shape. They have stems from 3½ to 5 feet, and well-formed heads. These are usually imported from Europe and Japan, but we offer a beautiful lot of our own propagation of white, purple, double purple and Multijuga, at from \$1.50 to \$3 each.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

The most artistic fence ever built pales into insignificance when compared with a well-grown and carefully trimmed hedge. Nothing can be more desirable for street protection or better for property division than a hedge. It may be a little more expensive than a fence in the beginning, but it requires no repair and grows in beauty every year.

For division lines *Berberis Thunbergii* is particularly desirable; the plant is graceful, the foliage rich green in summer, turning to crimson after the first frosts. For formal plantings the Amoor and California Privets are unexcelled; they are easily cared for, and make a dense growth.

Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the prices quoted for 100, or 400 at 1,000 rates

Berberis Thunbergii. Thunberg's Barberry

A most beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. The bright green foliage changes to tones of red in autumn. The bright red berries in spring make a beautiful contrast with the green foliage. Leaves retained for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low-growing hedge. Strong, well-branched plants, 12 to 15 in., \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

A handsome and effective Hedge of *Citrus trifoliata*

Buxus suffruticosa. Dwarf Box

This old favorite is in great demand for edging. We offer a superb lot of plants.

8 to 10 in., very bushy, 4 to 5 in. in diam.....	100	1,000
6 to 8 in., very bushy, 3 to 4 in. in diam.....	\$20 00	
4 to 6 in., bushy.....	10 00	\$80 00
	8 00	60 00

Cerasus Caroliniana (*Prunus Caroliniana*)

The Mock Orange of the South

This well-known hardy evergreen makes a beautiful hedge. We offer a fine stock of young plants. Large plants are difficult to transplant, unless defoliated, and it is desirable to cut back severely the young plants when transplanting. The plants should be set one foot apart, but if used for a screen they could be set 18 inches apart. 1-yr. seedlings, 6 to 12 in., \$3 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

Cydonia Japonica (*Pyrus Japonica*)

Japan Quince, or Fire Bush

This is a very desirable hedge plant where a blooming hedge is desired.

Strong plants, 3½ to 4 ft., well bran.....	100	1,000
Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., well bran....	\$20 00	\$125 00
	12 00	

Citrus trifoliata

Japan Hardy Orange; Trifoliate Orange

This popular plant was first disseminated by us, and is the coming hedge plant for defensive, as well as ornamental purposes. Far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. It is, so far, entirely free from insect depredations and fungous diseases. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive; and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter.

Plants may be set one foot apart. Our hedges of this plant were the first planted in the United States, and make an impenetrable barrier for anything from a rabbit to an elephant. Hedges of this plant require

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA, continued

two or three annual shearings, the first about the middle of May and the others while the young growth is tender. If delayed until the wood is hardened, it will require more time and increased labor. An excellent hedge-knife can be made by taking a 28-inch scythe blade, straightening the shank, and riveting it to a 14- or 18-inch, straight wooden handle.

Extra-strong, well branched plants, 100	1,000
3 to 4 ft., 3-yr.....	\$15 00 \$100 00
18 to 24 in., heavy branched, 2-yr....	4 00 30 00
12 to 18 in., 1-yr.....	3 00 15 00

Ligustrum. Privet

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor River Privet). The true variety. This far surpasses any other evergreen privet. It does well in many sections of the North and East. For the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its bright-colored foliage throughout the entire year. Since 1866, we have cultivated and disseminated millions of the Amoor River Privet, and it is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated, a hedge may be secured in two years after planting. Well-branched, transplanted plants, 24 to 30 in., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Note.—To save freight, we always cut back Amoor River Privet before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids any possibility of the plants' heating, should there be any delay in transit.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). This is a very popular variety for hedges North and West. Leaves larger and growth more erect than *L. Amurense*.

100	1,000
3 to 4 ft., very bushy, 3-yr.....	\$15 00 \$100 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched, 2-yr.....	4 00 30 00
18 to 24 in., branched.....	3 00 25 00

How to Make a Privet Hedge

Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 inches deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

PRIVET, continued

bone meal or some high-grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with the soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart. Set the plants about 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 4 inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of 6 or 8 inches, cut off one-half of this growth, both side and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached the desired height and width.

PRIVET, continued

At all times keep the plants well cultivated and free from grass and weeds.

Spiraea Thunbergii. Thunberg's Spiraea

Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow, light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall; flowers small, white, which appear very early in March and last three weeks. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge. 2-yrs., 12 to 15 in., bushy, \$15 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE

These are very effective for bedding purposes. All are exceedingly graceful, and have large, plummy heads. When planted in masses or groups, their great value is brought out.

Arundo donax variegata

Variegated Giant Reed

A hardy, vigorous perennial. Leaves very long, longitudinally striped with green and creamy white. A very striking plant. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Eulalia

Extra-large clumps from open EACH 10 100
ground, 18 in. in diameter.....\$2 00
Large clumps from open ground,
12 in. in diam..... 1 00 \$8 00
Strong plants, from 3- and 4-in. pots 25 2 00 \$15 00
Eulalia Japonica univittata. With narrow foliage,
and a narrow stripe running through the entire leaf.
E. Japonica variegata (Striped Eulalia). A variegated
hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat
resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state.
It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its

Eulalia Japonica variegata, continued

flower-stalks are very graceful and numerous, and we highly recommend it as a very ornamental grass.

E. Japonica zebrina (Zebra-striped Eulalia). Similar in habit to the above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally like the former, runs across the leaf.

Gynierium. Pampas Grass

Extra-heavy clumps from open EACH 10 100
ground, 12 to 18 in. diam.....\$2 00
Strong plants, from 3- and 4-in. pots 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
Gynierium argenteum (White Pampas Grass). With
silvery plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite
for grouping on the lawn.
G., Roi des Roses (Pink Pampas Grass). Plumes very
compact, of a delicate rose color; very free-blooming
and compact-growing. New variety. A very beautiful
and valuable addition to the Ornamental Grasses.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their deep green foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer. But it is in winter, when the northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to increase their intensity and bringing out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

It is an indisputed fact that at Fruitland Nurseries we grow the largest and most varied stock of coniferous evergreens in the Southern States, and especially do we give attention to such varieties as are best adapted to this warmer climate. In our collection of Biotas, Cupressinae, Retinosporas, Juniperus, etc., may be found many rare and valuable specimens. We also grow large quantities of the hardier varieties, adapted to the northern part of the country.

Our conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots, and then set in the open ground, and are afterwards several times transplanted. Therefore, we can offer to our patrons plants with excellent root systems. Many varieties of conifers are grown in the open ground during the summer, lifted in the early fall and potted, and, before being shipped, plants have already started new roots. All plants, both from open ground and pots, are shipped with a ball of earth around the roots, same being wrapped in burlaps or moss.

In transplanting these Evergreens, it is not necessary to remove this wrapping of burlap. Place the plant in the properly prepared hole, and merely cut the burlap in several places with a knife. Water it and firm the earth well about the roots and keep the plants mulched with leaves or straw. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March, but in the lower sections, where the ground does not remain frozen during the winter, planting can be successfully done any time when the ground is in proper condition.

Cephalotaxus Fortunei (see page 49)

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

We have a superb lot of shapely specimen plants of many varieties of conifers. These are from ten to twenty years of age, and have been several times sheared and transplanted, and those desiring immediate effect will secure it by using the above-mentioned specimens. The prices vary from \$5 to \$100 each, according to size.

Special Collection of Conifers.

We will supply 10 fine plants, distinct varieties, our selection, 12 to 24 in., for \$4; or 100 fine plants in 25 or 30 varieties, our selection, for \$25.

Biota Japonica filiformis (see page 49)

Abies. Fir

Abies pectinata (European Silver Fir). A tall-growing tree, and one of the oldest in cultivation. Leaves dark green above and silvery beneath. A most valuable and handsome variety. 12 to 15 in., strong, pot-grown, 50 cts.

Arborvitae. Biota and Thuja

ASIATIC SECTION

Biota aurea conspicua. A variety originated by us. Of compact, erect, and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metal tint, others suffused with green. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 22 feet high, with a diameter of 4 feet. Perfectly hardy at New York.

5 to 6 ft., beautiful, compact	EACH	10	100
specimens.....	\$5 00	\$45 00	
30 to 36 in., compact specimens	1 25	10 00	\$80 00
24 to 30 in., compact specimens	75	6 00	50 00
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00	35 00

B. aurea nana (Berckmans' Golden Arborvitae). The ever-increasing demand for this, the most popular of all Biotas, shows the great popularity of this plant. Originated by us. As photograph shows, it is of very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses, in every way, its parent, the old *Biota aurea*. For window-boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is certainly desirable where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants. For

Biota aurea nana, continued

formal gardens it is a great favorite. In many sections it has stood a temperature of 10 degrees below zero without injury.

	EACH	10	100
40 to 44 in. by 20 to 24 in. diam. at base, beautiful specimens.....	\$5 00	\$45 00	
36 to 40 in. by 20 to 24 in. diam. at base, beautiful compact specimens.....	4 00	35 00	\$300 00
30 to 36 in. by 18 to 20 in. diam. at base, beautiful compact specimens.....	3 00	25 00	225 00
30 in., beautiful compact specimens.....	2 00	17 50	150 00
24 to 30 in., beautiful compact specimens.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
20 to 24 in., compact specimens	1 00	8 00	70 00
15 to 20 in., compact specimens	75	6 00	50 00
12 to 15 in., compact specimens	50	4 00	35 00

B. aurea pyramidalis. Originated by us. Of erect symmetrical and compact growth. Of beautiful, golden tint. Its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups.

	EACH	10
5 to 6 ft., beautiful compact specimens.....	\$4 00	
4 ft., very compact.....	1 50	
3 ft., compact.....	1 00	
30 to 36 in.....	75	\$6 00
24 to 30 in.....	50	4 00

Again we call your attention to "Fruitland Mixture" Lawn Grass. See page 6.

Biota aurea nana

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

ARBORVITAE, continued

Biota Japonica filiformis. A Japanese variety with threadlike foliage; compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries; also desirable for tubs. Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 ft.

	EACH	10	
36 to 40 in., beautiful specimens.....	\$3	00	
30 to 36 in., beautiful specimens.....	2	00	
24 to 30 in., very compact.....	1	50	\$12 50
20 to 24 in., heavy.....	1	00	8 00
18 to 20 in.....	50	4	00

B. Rosedale. Originated in Texas. Foliage very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter.

	EACH	10	100
36 to 40 in., beautiful specimens.....	\$1	50	
30 to 36 in., very compact....	1	25	\$10 00 \$80 00
24 to 30 in., compact.....	1	00	7 50 60 00
20 to 24 in., compact.....	75	6	00 40 00
15 to 20 in., compact.....	50	4	00 30 00

Cedrus. Cedar

Cedrus Atlantica (Mount Atlas Cedar). A large and stately tree and very hardy, similar to *Cedrus Deodara* but foliage more compact and of a darker green.

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

C. Deodara (Himalayan, or Deodar Cedar). (The Great Cedar of the Himalayan mountains.) A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow this very largely.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 7 ft., beautiful specimens..	\$5	00	
5 to 6 ft., beautiful specimens..	3	00	
4 to 5 ft., beautiful specimens..	2	00	
30 to 36 in.....	1	50	
24 to 30 in.....	1	00	\$8 00
20 to 24 in.....	75	6	00 \$50 00
15 to 20 in.....	50	4	00 35 00

Cephalotaxus. False Yew.

Cephalotaxus Drupacea. This is a beautiful dwarf-growing variety, forming a low bush with spreading branches; very scarce and valuable.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in. plants, from 4-in. pots	\$0	75	\$6 00 \$50 00
15 to 18 in. plants, from 3-in. pots		50	4 00 35 00

C. Fortunei (Fortune's Yew). This is a most graceful species, of spreading growth; leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. Attains a height of about 12 to 15 feet.

	EACH	10	100
5 to 6 ft., extra heavy.....	\$3	00	
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy.....	2	00	\$17 50
3 to 4 ft., extra heavy.....	1	50	12 50
30 to 36 in., very heavy.....	1	00	8 00 \$60 00
24 to 30 in., heavy.....	75	6	00 40 00
18 to 24 in.....	50	4	00 30 00

Cephalotaxus pedunculata fastigiata

Cephalotaxus pedunculata (*Podocarpus Japonica*; Stem-fruited Yew). A medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit; leaves from 1 to 2 inches long, dark glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 ft.

	EACH	
20 to 24 in., branched, pot-grown.....	\$1	00
15 to 18 in., branched, pot-grown.....		75

C. pedunculata fastigiata (*Podocarpus Koraiana*; Korean Yew). An upright-growing variety of bushy habit, with narrow dark green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height 6 to 8 ft.

	EACH	10	
36 to 40 in., very compact.....	\$2	00	
30 to 36 in., well branched.....	1	00	\$7 50
24 to 30 in., well branched.....	75	6	00
18 to 24 in., well branched.....	50	4	00

Cunninghamia Sinensis. Chinese Pine

A beautiful tree, resembling somewhat the *Araucaria*. Leaves lance-like on horizontal branches; rapid and symmetrical grower; very scarce. We offer a limited stock of home-grown, thrifty plants.

	EACH	
10 to 12 in., from pots.....	\$1	00
6 to 8 in., from pots.....		50

Cupressus. Cypress

Of this species we grow several varieties, which are well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. They are graceful, rapid-growing trees, varying in habit and growth, from feathery, drooping branches to others of more erect and formal shape.

We offer the following varieties: **Gracilis, Elegans, Funebris, Glauca, Majestica.**

Prices except where noted:	EACH	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1	00
18 to 24 in.....	50	\$4 00

Cedrus Deodara

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

CUPRESSUS, continued

Cupressus Lawsoniana. These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. Maximum height, 10 to 30 feet.

	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft., compact specimens.....	\$2 00	
3 to 4 ft., compact specimens.....	1 50	\$12 50
30 to 36 in., compact specimens.....	1 00	8 00
24 to 30 in., compact.....	75	6 00

C. sempervirens pyramidalis (Oriental, or Italian Cypress). This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shaft-like habit; ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

	EACH	10
Strong plants, 7 to 8 ft., from tubs....	\$4 00	
Strong plants, 6 to 7 ft., from pots....	3 00	
Strong plants, 5 to 6 ft., from pots....	1 50	
Strong plants, 4 ft., from pots.....	75	\$6 00
Strong plants, 30 to 36 in., from pots..	50	4 00

C. sempervirens Royalii (*C. Whitleyana*). The most compact and shaft-like of the Cupressus. Forms a main stem from which very small branches radiate. A very distinct and desirable species; grows to a height of 50 to 60 feet.

	EACH	10
6 to 7 ft., strong plants.....	\$3 00	
5 to 6 ft., strong plants.....	1 50	
4 to 5 ft., strong plants.....	1 00	
3 to 4 ft., strong plants.....	75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft., strong plants.....	50	4 00

C. variegata (*Chamaecyparis*; Variegated Cypress). A beautiful variety, with foliage with golden variegations. A very distinct and conspicuous tree. Growth somewhat open.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 75	
15 to 18 in.....	50	

Juniperus. Juniper Tree

This splendid group of conifers is becoming very popular. Trees are of easy growth, hardy and long lived. They are most effective for landscape planting. The different tones of green are very pleasing when planted in groups, using the taller varieties for the background, and graduating the plants until the creeping forms are in front, producing an exquisite effect.

Pinus excelsa (see page 51)

Juniperus communis (English, or Common Juniper).

A most desirable variety, with spreading or erect branches, frequently forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high. A beautiful Juniper and one of the best grown.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 7 ft., very heavy, compact specimens.....	\$3 00	\$25 00	

	EACH	10	100
5 to 6 ft., very heavy, compact specimens.....	2 00	17 50	\$150 00

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., heavy, compact specimens.....	1 50	12 50	

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., heavy, compact specimens.....	1 00	8 00	70 00

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft., compact.....	75	6 00	50 00

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., compact.....	50	4 00	

J. communis aurea (Golden Juniper). A beautiful form of almost trailing habit. Foliage of bright golden hue. Very hardy. A most desirable and effective Juniper.

	EACH	10	100
Extra-strong bushy plants, 3 to 3½ ft. spread.....	\$3 50		

	EACH	10	100
Extra-strong, bushy plants, 30 to 36 in. spread.....	2 50		

	EACH	10	100
Extra-strong, bushy plants, 24 to 30 in. spread.....	2 00	\$17 50	

	EACH	10	100
Strong, bushy plants, 18 to 24 in. spread.....	1 00	8 00	

	EACH	10	100
Strong plants, 12 to 18 in. spread.....	50	4 00	

J. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling a pillar of green. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

	EACH	10	100
5 to 6 ft., very heavy.....	\$2 00	\$15 00	

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., very heavy.....	1 50	12 50	\$100 00

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., heavy.....	75	6 00	50 00

	EACH	10	100
2 to 3 ft., heavy.....	50	4 00	30 00

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in.....	35	3 00	25 00

J. Japonica (Japan Juniper). A beautiful variety, with bright green foliage, which does not change during winter; of compact growth. A most desirable sort.

	EACH	10	100
36 to 40 in., heavy.....	\$3 00		

	EACH	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	50		

J. Japonica aurea variegata. A beautiful variety of dwarf habit, foliage dark green spotted gold. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

J. oblonga (Nepaul Juniper). Upright habit; with slender, diverging and recurring branches. Can be sheared in different shapes. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	EACH	10	100
Extra-heavy specimens, 3½ to 4 ft. by 3 to 3½ ft. spread.....	\$5 00		

	EACH	10	100
Extra-heavy specimens, 30 to 36 in. high by 30 to 36 in. spread.....	2 50	\$17 50	

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in. high by 24 to 30 in. spread.....	1 25	10 00	

	EACH	10	100
12 to 18 in. high by 18 to 24 in. spread.....	75	6 00	

J. Sabina cupressifolia. A procumbent variety of much beauty. Foliage bluish green; almost creeping in habit.

	EACH	10	100
15 to 18 in. high by 15 to 18 in. spread.....	\$0 75		

	EACH	10	100
12 to 15 in. high by 12 to 15 in. spread.....	50	\$4 00	

J. Sinensis argentea variegata (Variegated Chinese Juniper). Foliage somewhat similar to *J. Japonica*, but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches beautifully variegated golden yellow. Does not bud out in summer. This is a fine variety.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft., heavy, compact specimens.....	\$5 00		

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft., heavy, compact specimens.....	3 00		

	EACH	10	100
24 to 30 in., compact specimens.....	1 50		

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., compact specimens.....	1 00	\$8 00	

	EACH	10	100
15 to 18 in., compact specimens.....	75	6 00	

	EACH	10	100
12 to 15 in., compact.....	50	4 00	

J. Squamata (Scaly-leaved Juniper). A trailing variety of great merit; foliage dark green. A most valuable plant for rockeries or where a trailing effect is desired.

	EACH	10	100
Well-branched plants, 18 to 24 in. spread.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	

	EACH	10	100
Well-branched plants, 15 to 18 in. spread.....	75	6 00	

	EACH	10	100
Well-branched plants, 12 to 15 in. spread.....	50	4 00	

The Story of the Soil By Cyril G. Hopkins. Deals with life on southern farms, science of soil fertility, and permanent agriculture. A book of interesting reading, carrying a mine of information. 350 pages, splendidly illustrated \$1.62, postpaid. Send your order to P. J. Berckmans Co., Inc., Augusta, Ga.

JUNIPERUS, continued

Juniperus Suecica (Swedish Juniper). Foliage light green; very compact. Ultimate height, 10 ft.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., compact.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
15 to 18 in., compact.....	50	4 00

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). Our native Cedar. Can supply a fine lot of nursery-grown, transplanted plants.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft., compact.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft., compact.....	50	4 00

J. Virginiana glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar). Similar in growth to the common Cedar. Foliage a rich silvery blue, retaining its color well through the entire year. A magnificent variety.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., compact.....	\$1 00	
18 to 24 in.....	75	
12 to 18 in.....	50	

NEW JUNIPERS

The two following Junipers are seedlings of the common English Juniper, of our own growing, and, after several years trial, we unhesitatingly place them upon the market as great acquisitions to the list of Junipers.

	EACH	10
7 to 8 ft., beautiful specimens.....	\$5 00	
6 to 7 ft., beautiful specimens.....	3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft., beautiful specimens.....	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft., very compact.....	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft., very compact.....	1 25	10 00
18 to 24 in.....	75	6 00

Juniperus communis compacta. Of erect and very compact growth; foliage light glaucous green.

J. communis glauca. A beautiful form of Common English Juniper, of erect and compact habit. In winter assumes the blue color of a Koster Spruce. A most desirable and attractive variety.

Libocedrus decurrens. California Arborvitae

A magnificent, rapid-growing conifer, with erect, short branches; bright, green feathery foliage, in form of fans. 75 to 100 feet.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., heavy.....	\$1 00	
18 to 24 in.....	50	

Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce

A popular species, extensively cultivated in the northern sections, but succeeding only to a moderate extent in the South. Well adapted to the mountain districts.

	EACH	10
3 to 3½ ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
18 to 24 in.....	50	4 00

Pinus excelsa. Bhotan Pine

Resembles the White Pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir."

	EACH	10
20 to 24 in., well branched.....	\$1 00	
15 to 20 in., well branched.....	75	\$6 00
12 to 15 in., well branched.....	50	

Retinospora (Chamaecyparis)

Japan Cypress

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

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

R. filifera aurea (Golden Thread-branched Cypress). Similar to *R. filifera*, but has bright golden foliage.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., strong, bushy plants....	\$2 00	
12 to 15 in., bushy.....	50	\$4 00

RETINOSPORA, continued

R. Fullerii. A form of *R. pisifera aurea*, but of a more intense golden hue. A very beautiful and rare form.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
15 to 18 in.....	75	6 00
12 to 15 in.....	50	4 00

R. obtusa nana (Dwarf Japan Cypress). Very compact; foliage rich dark green. Very valuable. This is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes. Seldom attains a height over 5 ft.

	EACH	10	100
15 to 18 in., very bushy.....	\$1 50	12 50	
12 to 15 in., very bushy.....	1 00	8 00	
10 to 12 in., very bushy.....	75	6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 in., bushy.....	50	4 00	35 00

R. pisifera (Pea-fruited Cypress). Foliage bright green, somewhat pendulous. There are many forms of this variety.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in.....	\$1 50	
18 to 24 in.....	1 00	\$8 00
15 to 18 in.....	75	6 00
12 to 15 in.....	50	4 00

R. pisifera aurea (Golden Pea-fruited Cypress). Foliage similar to *R. pisifera*, except that the new growth is of a rich golden yellow; very distinct and showy. 12 to 15 in., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

R. plumosa (Plume-like Cypress). A rapid-growing variety with exquisite, dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	EACH	10
30 to 36 in., beautiful, compact plants.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
24 to 30 in., beautiful, compact plants.....	1 25	10 00
18 to 24 in., beautiful, compact plants.....	1 00	8 00
15 to 18 in., compact plants.....	75	6 00
12 to 15 in., compact plants.....	50	4 00

R. plumosa aurea (Golden Cypress). This is one of the best, hardest and most desirable Retinosporas. It is a vigorous grower. Will retain its color constantly, and when in growth is especially attractive. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

Prices of Retinospora plumosa aurea

	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	\$5 00	
3 to 4 ft., beautiful, compact specimens.....	3 00	
30 to 36 in., compact specimens.....	2 00	\$15 00
24 to 30 in., compact specimens.....	1 50	12 50
18 to 24 in., compact specimens.....	1 00	8 00
15 to 18 in., compact.....	75	6 00
12 to 15 in., compact.....	50	4 00

R. squarrosa Sieboldii. Very dwarf and compact. Foliage bluish green, changing to purplish green in winter. A very fine and conspicuous variety.

	EACH	10
30 to 36 in., very compact.....	\$1 50	
24 to 30 in., very compact.....	1 00	
18 to 24 in., compact.....	75	\$6 00
15 to 18 in., compact.....	50	4 00

R. squarrosa Veitchii (Veitch's Silver Cypress). Rapid grower; foliage bluish green. Very handsome. Distinct from all other sorts. Heath-like foliage. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft., compact.....	\$2 00	
24 to 30 in., compact.....	1 50	\$12 50
18 to 24 in.....	75	

Taxodium distichum. Bald Cypress

This is the native Cypress of the South. Foliage is of soft green, light and feathery, and in autumn assumes tones of yellow and orange. A deciduous tree and will adapt itself to almost any situation.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft.....	35	

Taxus baccata. English Yew

Of spreading habit; densely branched; foliage dark green. Attains an ultimate height of 30 to 40 feet.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., bushy plants.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
15 to 18 in., bushy plants.....	50	4 00

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Retinospora filifera

Tsuga Caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock

A fine, graceful, tall-growing tree of compact habit. Foliage dark green; very hardy and one of our most desirable conifers. Far superior to the Common Hemlock.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
12 to 18 in.....	50	4 00

Thuya. Arborvitae

AMERICAN SECTION

Thuya gigantea (Lobbii). A tall-growing variety from California. Short, horizontal branches; foliage bright green. 18 to 24 in., compact, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

T. globosa. A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet.

	EACH	10
36 to 40 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	\$3 00	
30 to 36 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	2 00	
24 to 30 in., very compact specimens.....	1 50	
18 to 24 in., very compact specimens.....	1 00	\$8 00
15 to 18 in., very compact.....	75	6 00
12 to 15 in., very compact.....	50	4 00

T. Peabody. Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage of bright golden color, which is intensified during winter.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., compact.....	\$1 50	
18 to 24 in., compact.....	1 00	
15 to 18 in., compact.....	75	
12 to 15 in.....	50	\$4 00

T. pumila. A very dwarf, compact form, with bright green foliage; globe-like form.

	EACH	10
20 to 24 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	\$1 50	
15 to 20 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	1 00	\$8 00
12 to 15 in., beautiful, compact specimens.....	75	6 00

Thuya Reidii. A dwarf variety of rather slow growth; compact, pyramidal habit. A very rare and desirable variety.

	EACH	10
4 to 5 ft., very compact specimens....	\$5 00	
3 to 4 ft., very compact specimens....	3 00	
18 to 24 in., very compact.....	1 00	
15 to 18 in., compact.....	75	\$6 00
12 to 15 in., compact.....	50	4 00

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

SPECIMEN CONIFERS

Below we give a list of some very fine specimen conifers which have been several times sheared and transplanted. In transplanting, all of these specimens are lifted with a large ball of earth about the roots. This ball of earth is carefully wrapped with moss and burlap, thus ensuring success in transplanting.

The increasing demand for these large conifers speaks for the popularity with which they have been received. Many of the plants which we offer are twenty years of age. The accompanying photograph will give some idea of the symmetry and size of plants we offer.

Biota aurea conspicua EACH

Beautiful, compact specimens, 8 to 10 ft x 3 to 3½ ft.....	\$10 00
Beautiful compact specimens, 6 to 8 ft. x 3 ft....	7 50

Biota aurea pyramidalis

Perfect compact specimens, 8 to 10 ft. x 2½ ft..	10 00
Perfect compact specimens, 7 to 8 ft. x 2½ ft..	5 00
Perfect compact specimens, 6 to 7 ft. x 2 ft....	4 00

Biota Japonica filiformis

Perfect compact specimens, 6 to 8 ft. x 5 to 6 ft..	25 00
Compact specimens, 6 ft. x 5 ft.....	20 00
Compact specimens, 5 ft. x 4½ ft.....	15 00
Compact specimens, 4 to 5 ft. x 3 ft.....	5 00

Cedrus Deodara

Beautiful, symmetrical specimens, 7 to 8 ft....	10 00
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Cupressus Royalii

Beautiful specimens, 10 to 12 ft. high.....	10 00
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Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis

Beautiful specimens, 10 to 12 feet high.....	10 00
Beautiful specimens, 8 to 10 ft. high.....	7 50

Juniperus communis

Beautiful specimens, 10 to 12 ft. high.....	10 00
Beautiful specimens, 8 to 10 ft. high.....	7 50
Beautiful specimens, 7 to 8 ft. high.....	5 00

Juniperus oblonga (Square Pillars).

Perfect sheared specimens, 6½ ft. x 3½ ft....	20 00
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Juniperus Japonica

Perfect specimens, 8 ft. x 5½ ft.....	20 00
Perfect specimens, 6 ft. x 4 ft.....	7 50
Fine specimens, 5½ ft. x 3½ ft.....	5 00

Juniperus Sabina cupressifolia

Fine specimens, 3 to 4 ft. high x 3 to 4 ft. spread.....	4 00
Fine specimens, 30 in. high x 30 in. spread...	2 50

Juniperus Sinensis argentea variegata

Fine specimens, 5 to 6 ft. high.....	7 50
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Juniperus Sinensis aurea

Fine specimens, 4 to 5 ft. high.....	5 00
Fine specimens, 3 to 4 ft. high.....	3 00

Juniperus Virginiana glauca

Beautiful specimens, 6 to 7 ft. high.....	6 00
Beautiful specimens, 5 to 6 ft. high.....	5 00
Fine specimens, 4 to 5 ft. high.....	2 50

Libocedrus decurrens

Beautiful compact specimens, 8 to 9 ft. x 5½ ft. 25	00
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Retinospora filifera

Gorgeous specimens, 13 ft. x 10 ft.....	100 00
Perfect, compact specimens, 8 ft. x 6 ft.....	20 00
Compact specimens, 6 to 7 ft. x 5 ft.....	10 00
Compact specimens, 3 to 4 ft. x 30 to 36 in...	4 00

SPECIMEN CONIFERS, continued

Retinospora filifera aurea		EACH
Compact specimens, 3 to 4 ft. x 30 to 36 in..	\$5 00	
Compact specimens, 24 to 30 in. x 24 to 30 in.	3 00	
Retinospora pisifera		
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 11 ft. x 5½ ft.	35 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 9 ft. x 5½ ft.	35 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 7½ ft. x 6 ft.	25 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 8 ft. x 5 ft.	20 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 7½ ft. x 6 ft.	20 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 7 ft. x 5 ft.	20 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 8 ft. x 4 ft.	18 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 7½ ft. x 4½ ft.	18 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 6 ft. x 5 ft.	18 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 6 ft. x 4 ft.	15 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 5 ft. x 5 ft.	15 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 6 ft. x 3½ ft.	10 00	
Compact, sheared specimens, 4 ft. x 3½ ft.	7 50	
Retinospora pisifera argentea		
Magnificent, sheared specimens, 5 ft. x 5 ft.	20 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 2½ x 2½ ft.	5 00	
Retinospora pisifera aurea.		
Beautiful, compact, sheared speci., 5 ft. x 4½ ft.	15 00	
Beautiful, compact, sheared speci., 3½ ft. x 3½ ft.	7 50	
Retinospora plumosa		
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 10 ft. x 6 ft.	30 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 8 ft. x 7 ft.	30 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 10 ft. x 6 ft.	25 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 9 ft. x 6 ft.	25 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 8 ft. x 6½ ft.	25 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 8 to 8½ ft. x 5 to 5½ ft.	20 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 7 ft. x 5½ ft.	20 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 8 ft. x 6½ ft.	20 00	
Compact, sheared specimens, 8 ft. x 5 ft.	15 00	
Compact, sheared specimens, 8½ ft. x 4 ft.	12 50	
Compact, sheared specimens, 6 ft. x 3½ ft.	7 50	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 4 ft. x 4 ft.	7 50	

Those desiring immediate landscape effect will make no mistake in securing these conifers. We guarantee that a personal inspection will be satisfactory to all visitors. In carload lots we can secure a very low rate of freight.

Retinospora plumosa aurea		EACH
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 8 ft. x 6½ ft.	\$25 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 7 ft. x 6 ft.	25 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 6½ ft. x 6 ft.	25 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared specimens, 6½ to 7 ft. x 5½ ft.	18 00	
Beautiful, compact, sheared specimens, 6 to 7 ft. x 4½ to 5½ ft.	15 00	
Beautiful, compact, sheared speci., 5 ft. x 4 ft.	7 50	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 6 ft. x 6 ft.	20 00	
Retinospora squarrosa Veitchii		
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 11 to 13 ft. x 7 ft.	40 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 11 ft. x 5 ft.	30 00	
Perfect, compact, sheared speci., 10 ft. x 5 ft.	25 00	
Thuja globosa		
Beautiful, compact specimens, 3½ ft. x 2½ ft.	5 00	
Beautiful, compact specimens, 2½ ft. x 2 ft.	4 00	
Thuja Lobbii		
Beautiful, compact specimens, 4½ ft. x 3½ ft.	5 00	
Thuja Peabody aurea		
Magnificent, compact, specimens, 8 ft. x 3 ft.	25 00	
Beautiful, compact specimens, 4 to 5 ft. x 2 to 2½ ft.	5 00	
Compact specimens, 3 to 4 ft. x 20 to 24 in.	3 00	
Thuja Reidii		
Magnificent, compact specimens, 8½ ft. x 5½ ft.	25 00	
Beautiful, compact specimens, 10½ ft. x 5½ ft.	25 00	
Beautiful, compact specimens, 7 to 9 ft. x 5 ft.	18 00	
Beautiful, compact speci., 6½ to 7 ft. x 4½ ft.	15 00	
Beautiful, compact specimens, 6 to 7 ft. x 3 to 4 ft.	12 50	
Beautiful, compact specimens, 6 ft. x 3 ft.	10 00	
Beautiful, compact specimens, 5 to 6 ft. x 3½ ft.	8 00	
Thujopsis borealis		
Beautiful, compact specimens, 3½ x 3½ ft.	7 50	

Sub-Tropical Department

FRUIT-BEARING AND ECONOMIC SUB-TROPICAL TREES AND PLANTS

Northern nurserymen are not, as a rule, conversant with conditions in the sub-tropical and tropical countries, therefore many of the varieties they catalogue are not suitable for the extreme South, and planters are often disappointed with the results from northern-grown nursery stock.

In this section of our Catalogue we include the fruit and ornamental trees that are grown at Fruitland Nurseries especially for the countries included in such division of territory. The annual increase in the amount of our exportations to Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, South America, and also to European countries, warrants us in saying that the Fruitland Nursery products here listed are adapted to planting in localities where northern-grown stocks would not be profitable nor satisfactory.

The time of maturity noted in the descriptions of varieties will vary more or less according to locality. We make our estimates from the latitude of Augusta.

Acacia Farnesiana (Popinac)

A well-known and popular plant. Branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round yellow balls; very fragrant. A profuse bloomer. EACH 10
24 to 30 in., heavy, from 4-in. pots. \$0 50 \$4 00
18 to 24 in., from 3- and 4-in. pots. 25 2 00

Apples

Descriptions and prices on pages 7 and 8.
Early ripening varieties are recommended for extreme southern sections.

SELECT LIST

Early Harvest	Kansas	Red Astrachan
Early Red	Margaret	Red June
Hominy	May Pippin	Yellow Transparent
Horse	Queen

Camphor Tree (see page 54)

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Apricots

Descriptions and prices on page 8

Camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*) The Camphor Tree

We have a large stock of pot-grown plants, which can be shipped and transplanted at any time. Plants grown in open ground do not transplant readily. This tree is perfectly hardy at Augusta, and does well along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well on poor soil, but will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum camphor of commerce.

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

Elaeagnus edulis

Description and prices on page 18

Eriobotrya

Descriptions and prices on page 18

Figs

Descriptions and prices on page 9

Grapes

Descriptions and prices on page 17

The following Grapes are recommended for Florida and sub-tropical sections:

Amber	Elvira	Moore's Early
Berckmans	Flowers	Niagara
Brighton	Ives	Scuppernong
Concord	James	Thomas
Delaware	Moore's Diam.	Worden's

Mulberries

Descriptions and prices on page 18

Hicks'	Downing
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Olives

Description and prices on page 18

Peaches

Descriptions and prices on pages 9 to 11

SELECT LIST

Alexander	Florida Gem	Oriole
Angel	Fords	Pallas
Belle	General Lee	Peen-to (Free)
Bernice	Governor Hogg	Sneed
Bidwell's Early	Greensboro	Stonewall Jack.
Carman	Hiley	Thurber
Climax	Honey	Victor
Dr. Berckmans	Imperial	Waddell
Elberta	Mayflower	Waldo

Pears

Descriptions and prices on page 12

ORIENTAL VARIETIES

Garbers'	Kieffer	Mikado
Hawaii	Le Conte	Smith's
Japan	Golden Russet	

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Alamo	Beurre Giffard	Duchesse d'An-
Bartlett	Beurre Superfin	gouleme
Belle Lucrative	Doyenne d'Ete	Wilder

Persimmons, Japanese

Descriptions and prices on pages 12 and 13

Plums, Japanese

Descriptions and prices on pages 13 and 14

Pomegranates

Descriptions and prices on page 18

Psidium. Guava

24 to 30 in., from 4-in. pots, well branched.

EACH	10
\$o 40	\$3 00

Psidium Cattleyanum (Red Cattley Guava). A small tree or tall bush, producing the well-known Cattley Guava.

P. lucidum (Yellow Cattley Guava). Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattley, sweeter and of much better quality. Very refreshing when eaten raw. Wonderfully prolific. The best of all for jellies.

CITRUS FRUITS

Oranges, Kinkans, Lemons, Etc.

After many years' test we can unhesitatingly recommend Citrus Fruits budded upon *Citrus trifoliata* (Hardy Orange), this stock being particularly desirable for the colder sections of the Orange Belt, and all varieties of Citrus budded upon it will stand more frost than when budded upon any other stock. Varieties budded on it bear at an early age, and trees grow off as rapidly as those budded upon sour orange or rough lemon stocks, when planted in open ground. The fruit also ripens earlier than the same variety grown on other stocks. These plants are most desirable for growing in tubs in greenhouses and conservatories. The increasing demand for our plants speaks for itself. All plants are shipped with a ball of earth about the roots. For distant shipments the plants should be defoliated. In this manner the growth is not checked.

Citrange

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

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

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

Kinkan, or Kumquat

This plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum; rind sweet; juice acid. It can be eaten whole and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive and an excellent plant for growing in pots. Will stand winter in open ground in Savannah if protected.

Marumi—Round **Nagami**—Oblong.

	EACH	10
2 yrs., grafted plants, 12 to 15 in., well branched.....	\$o 75	\$5 00
2 yrs., grafted plants, 10 to 12 in., well branched.....	50	3 50

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Lemons

Lemon, American Wonder, or Ponderosa. On own roots. We have a fine stock of well-branched specimen plants, bearing size.

	EACH
18 to 24 in., bushy, from pots.....	\$0 75
15 to 18 in., bushy, from pots.....	50

NOTE.—This is a remarkable variety; exceedingly prolific; produces fruit often weighing 2½ to 3 pounds. Fruit is of excellent quality. No better plant for house culture.

Lemons, Belair, Lambs and other best sorts, grafted on *Citrus trifoliata*, 12 to 15 in., well-branched plants, 50 cts. each.

Oranges

Maltese Blood, Washington Navel, and others.

	EACH
24 to 30 in., very bushy.....	\$1 50

Prices on Oranges, continued

	EACH	10	100
20 to 24 in., very bushy.....	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
15 to 18 in., very bushy.....	75	6 00	
12 to 15 in., bushy.....	50	4 50	40 00

Satsuma (Oonshiu). A variety of the Mandarin Orange. It is the hardest of the Orange family, and when thoroughly dormant has stood at Augusta a temperature of 12 degrees above zero. We, however, advise protection during winter in this locality, mulching with litter or strawy manure.

12 to 15 in., well branched, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per 10.

Otaheite (Chinese Dwarf Orange). Suitable for pot culture; plants of bushy habit, beginning to bloom when less than one foot in height. Fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion. A very desirable variety for pots.

	EACH
15 to 18 in., well-branched plants.....	\$0 75
12 to 15 in., well-branched plants.....	50

Greenhouse Department

A large part of the spacious greenhouses at Fruitland Nurseries is devoted to growing azaleas, camellias, palms, citrus fruits, etc. The increasing demand for these varieties, as well as for shrubs and perennials, has forced us to discontinue the growing of a general line of greenhouse and bedding plants—geraniums, heliotropes, coleus, and others—and turn our attention to propagating only such varieties as will best please our customers.

We believe it is better to specialize on a few sorts, producing only superior grade stock, rather than to grow a general line. While our collection may not be as extensive as that offered by some, we are confident that better quality cannot be obtained. The fact that we grow such large quantities of these varieties enables us to offer this superior stock at prices no higher than usually asked for ordinary grades.

Allamanda Hendersonii

	EACH	10
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots.....	\$0 25	\$2 00

A beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer; can be grown in pots and trained to a stake. Yellow flowers of enormous size.

Araucaria excelsa. Norfolk Island Pine

This noble conifer has succeeded in south Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size.

	EACH
3 to 3½ ft., from 7-in. pots.....	\$3 00
18 to 24 in., from 6-in. pots.....	2 00
16 to 18 in., from 5-in. pots.....	1 50
12 to 14 in., from 4-in. pots.....	1 00
10 to 12 in.....	75
6 to 8 in.....	50

Asparagus

	EACH	10
Extra-strong plants, from 5-in. pots.....	\$0 75	\$5 00
Extra-strong plants, from 4-in. pots.....	50	3 00
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots.....	25	2 00

Asparagus plumosus nanus. A most graceful plant. The branches are slender and arching. Foliage is finer than the most delicate fern, and of a bright and very pleasing green.

A. Sprengeri. A new species, useful to grow in suspended pot or basket. Fronds attain 3 to 4 feet in length.

Ferns

All our plants are vigorous and in fine condition.

Nephrolepis Barrowsii (Improved Ostrich Plume Fern). Of the Boston Fern character, but with the leaflets subdivided so as to form a perfect frond. These grow broad and heavy and are exceedingly handsome. They frequently measure 6 inches across. This variety, being a sport, is apt to revert to the original type, either as a whole or part of the plant.

	EACH
Fine plants, from 8-in. pots.....	\$3 00
Fine plants from 6-in. pots.....	1 00
Fine plants from 5-in. pots.....	75

FERNS, continued

Nephrolepis Davaloides furcans (Curled Sword Fern). A very distinct and beautiful variety; the fronds are long and broad, beautifully crested at the tops; feathery foliage.

	EACH
Fine specimens, from 8-in. pots.....	\$3 00
Fine specimens, from 6-in. pots.....	1 50
Fine specimens, from 5-in. pots.....	1 00
Fine plants, from 4-in. pots.....	50

The Principles of Fruit Growing. By L. H. Bailey. A complete treatise on fruit growing, tillage and planting, fertilizing lands, protecting trees from disease, frost and insects. 516 pages. \$1.63, postpaid. Send your order to P. J. Berckmans Co., Inc., Augusta, Ga.

Araucaria excelsa

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

FERNS, continued

Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis (Boston Sword Fern). Fronds are erect and graceful; one of the best and most ornamental Ferns ever introduced. Of easy culture.

	EACH
Beautiful specimens, from 8-in. pots.....	\$3 00
Beautiful specimens, from 7-in. pots.....	2 00
Beautiful specimens, from 6-in. pots.....	1 00
Beautiful specimens, from 5-in. pots.....	75
Fine plants, from 4-in. pots.....	50
Fine plants, from 3-in. pots.....	25

N. Piersonii elegantissima. A sport from the Boston Fern. The side pinnae being again sub-divided and standing at right angles to the midrib makes very beautiful fronds. Apt to revert to the original type.

	EACH
Fine plants, from 6-in. pots.....	\$1 00
Fine plants, from 4-in. pots.....	50

N. Scottii (Dwarf Boston Fern). This is similar to the Boston Fern in general characteristics, but is of dwarf growth and more compact. A very beautiful Fern.

	EACH
Fine specimens, from 8-in. pots.....	\$3 00
Fine specimens, from 7-in. pots.....	2 00
Fine specimens, from 6-in. pots.....	1 25
Fine specimens, from 5-in. pots.....	1 00
Fine specimens, from 4-in. pots.....	75
Stocky plants, from 4-in. pots.....	50

Ficus elastica. India Rubber Tree

This is the well-known and popular Rubber Plant. Unsurpassed for table and parlor decoration. All our plants are grown from top-cuttings and can be supplied by the thousand.

	EACH	10	100
18 to 24 in., branched, from 5-in. pots.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	
15 to 18 in., branched, from 5-in. pots.....	75	6 00	
24 to 30 in., stocky, from 5-in. pots.....	1 00	7 50	
18 to 24 in., from 4-in. pots.....	75	6 00	
15 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots.....	50	4 00	\$30 00

Palms

During winter, our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat houses, where they have free circulation of air and a clean and healthy growth, becoming thoroughly hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand distant carriage without injury, and will not suffer from the sudden change when removed from a high greenhouse temperature to that of a sitting-room.

All our Palms, being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot to top of plant, in its natural position.

We would state that, as all varieties do not grow alike, we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth, others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as Phoenix, Seaforthia and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest prices refer to two-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

Cultural Directions. Use a compost of equal parts of leaf-mold, rich garden soil and well-decayed cow-dung, and some bone meal. Give drainage and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil only moist during winter and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February and smaller ones twice during summer. Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy and suitable for open ground in middle Florida; others are for the conservatory and tropical countries.

Areca

Areca lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems. One plant in a pot.			
	EACH	10	
30 to 36 in., from 6-in. pots.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	
24 to 30 in., from 6-in. pots.....	1 00	9 00	
20 to 24 in., from 5-in. pots.....	75	7 00	
12 to 15 in., from 3-in. pots.....	25	2 00	
Made up and well branched plants.			
36 to 40 in., from 8-in. pots.....	3 00		
30 to 36 in., from 6-in. pots.....	2 50	20 00	
24 to 30 in., very bushy, from 6-in. pots. 2 00		15 00	
12 to 15 in., from 3-in. pots.....	50	4 00	

Franciscea eximia

A very beautiful shrubby plant, the flowers of which upon opening are of pale blue, ultimately turning white; very fragrant and profuse bloomer. EACH 10
Strong plants, from 4-in. pots.....\$0 50 \$4 00
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots.....25 2 00

Hibiscus rosa sinensis

A magnificent plant for bedding or pot culture. Perfectly hardy in south Florida. In this section they should be bedded in open ground in April and potted off in October. The flowers are produced continuously during the entire summer. EACH 10 100

Very strong plants, from 3½ and 4-in. pots.....\$0 50 \$4 00 \$30 00
Stocky plants, from 3-in. pots....25 2 00 15 00

Hibiscus Decorus. Single rose.

H., Double Salmon.

H., Miniata. Vivid red; double. Very beautiful.

H., Peachblow. This is a fine, new variety. Color a most beautiful shade of clear pink; double.

H., Sub-Violaceous. Crimson-violet; double.

H., Versicolor. Crimson, mottled with white; single.

Jasminum. Jasmine

Heavy, well-branched plants, from 4-in. EACH 10
pots.....\$0 35 \$3 00
Strong, well-branched plants, from 3-in. pots.....25 2 00

Jasminum Grand Duke. Double white; extremely fragrant.

J., Maid of Orleans. Semi-double; white; fragrant.

Meyenia erecta

Very strong plants, from 4-in. pots.....\$0 50 \$4 00
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots.....25 2 00

Meyenia erecta alba. A large shrub. Flowers large white, with yellow throat. Almost a perpetual bloomer. In middle Florida this plant is perfectly hardy and attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. A most beautiful plant.

M. erecta cœrulea. Of same habit as *M. erecta alba*; flowers of intense violet, rich orange throat.

Chamaerops

***Chamaerops Canariensis.** Quite dwarf in habit; leaves bright green. A desirable variety. EACH 10
18 to 24 in., from 5-in. pots.....\$0 75 \$6 00
15 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots.....50 4 00

***C. Fortunei, or excelsa** (Chusan Fan Palmetto). The hardiest of all exotic Palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Does best in a rich and partially shaded situation. EACH 10

18 to 24 in., strong plants.....	\$1 00
15 in., extra-strong plants.....	75
12 to 15 in., strong plants.....	50

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

***Cycas revoluta. Sago Palm**

A valuable decorative plant, both for garden and house. We have a beautiful stock of this old favorite. Hardy at Charleston.

Stems 4 in. in diam., 8 to 10 perfect leaves.....	EACH	
Stems 3½ to 4 in. in diam., 5 to 6 perfect leaves.....		\$2 50
		1 00

Kentia

Kentia Belmoreana (Howea, or Curled-leaf Palm). A most graceful variety, with beautiful, drooping foliage. Decidedly the most popular Palm grown.

28 to 30 in., 6 to 7 leaves, from 6-in. pots.....	EACH	\$3 00
24 in., from 6-in. pots.....		2 00

K. Forsteriana (Thatch-leaf Palm). The most robust of the genus; leaves broader than those of *K. Belmoreana*. Stems often of a reddish cast.

34 to 36 in., 6 leaves, from 6-in. pots.....	EACH	\$3 00
28 to 30 in., 6 leaves, from 6-in. pots.....		2 00
15 to 18 in., 5 to 6 leaves, from 4-in. pots.....		1 00

***Latania Borbonica. Chinese Fan Palm**

The most popular of all fan-leaved Palms. Very desirable for all decorative purposes.

	EACH	10	100
20 to 24 in., 5 to 6 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	
18 to 20 in., 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots.....	75	6 00	\$50 00
15 to 18 in., 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots.....	50	4 00	30 00
12 to 15 in., 2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots.....	35	3 00	25 00

Pandanus. Screw Pine

Among the foliage plants for home decoration and especially for use for fern-pans and table ornaments, none are more desirable than *Pandanus*. They are easily managed and thrive best in a soil composed partly of good loam and old cow manure. Water freely during summer, but keep plants moderately moist only during winter, as too much water at that season, and when

Kentia

Latania Borbonica

PANDANUS, continued

plants are dormant, will cause them to decay. They should be kept under high temperature during winter.

Pandanus utilis. With spiny, recurved green leaves, which assume a screw-like character. This is the most valuable for general purposes, either for vases or specimen plants.

24 to 30 in., very stocky, from 7- and 8-in. pots.....	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., very stocky, 7-in. pots....		\$2 00
		1 50 \$10 00

Phoenix. The Date Palm

These make handsome plants for decorative purposes, being the stateliest of all the Palms, of robust and rapid growth. An exceedingly distinct and popular genus.

***Phoenix Canariensis.** One of the hardiest of the Date Palms. Foliage narrow and graceful, very desirable for outdoor decoration. Hardy at Charleston; grows to a large size.

15 to 18 in., a few leaves showing character, from 4-in. pots.....	EACH	10
		\$0 35 \$3 00

P. reclinata. A valuable variety of robust and compact growth. Of great decorative merit. Glossy, dark green foliage. The most valuable of all the Phoenix.

	EACH	10
30 to 36 in., several characterized leaves from 6-in. pots.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
24 to 30 in., several characterized leaves, from 6-in. pots.....	1 00	8 00
20 to 24 in., several characterized leaves, from 5-in. pots.....	75	6 00
15 to 18 in., 3 to 4 characterized leaves, from 4-in. pots.....	50	4 00

P. rupicola. This is the most graceful of all the Phoenix. It has the wide-spreading, arching, pinnate leaves, broadly lance-shaped in outline, with long, narrow pinnae. Dwarf habit.

	EACH	10
24 to 30 in., from 6-in. pots.....	\$1 50	
18 to 24 in., from 5-in. pots.....	1 00	\$8 00
15 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots.....	75	6 00
12 to 15 in., from 4-in. pots.....	50	4 00

***Washingtonia filifera. Weeping Palm**

Leaves fan-shaped, with numerous divisions and whitish filaments. Exceptionally handsome.

	EACH	10
18 to 24 in., from 4-in. pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
15 to 18 in., from 3½-in. pots.....	25	2 00

OUR POPULAR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF PALMS

These special collections are of good value and have never yet failed to please the purchaser. We will supply the following collections of Palms, selection to be left to us:

10 plants in 5 varieties, 2 years old, 12 to 18 inches high.....	\$3 00
10 plants in 5 varieties, 3 years old, 18 to 24 inches high.....	6 00
10 plants in 5 varieties, 4 to 5 years old, 24 to 30 inches high.....	8 00

Those unfamiliar with Palms will do well to allow us to select for them, as our experience enables us to send out plants which will be most hardy and effective, and show the greatest distinction in any location.

A well-grown specimen of Tea Rose

ROSES

"Where is the Rose garden?" is one of the questions most frequently asked by visitors at Fruitland Nurseries. One expects to see Roses throughout the South—Roses covering the little cabins, clambering up the verandas of the "big house," covering trellises with a wealth of bloom and fragrance, or running riot along the fences. Here at the Nurseries you find Rose plants in process of making, if this term may be used. In one section you find the little cuttings in beds of sand, just putting out the rootlets that are later to furnish sustenance to a sturdy bush bearing many blooms. This process gives Roses on their own roots.

In an adjacent block the visitor finds the varieties that have been budded on Manetti stocks. It is almost impossible to root some varieties from cuttings, and unless these were propagated by the budding process their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Budded Roses, too, are better adapted to a warm climate, as their roots penetrate the soil to a greater depth than do those propagated from cuttings, and therefore make stronger plants.

Then one comes to the trial-grounds, where all the varieties we catalogue can be found in bloom, as well as many that are on probation—for we must be shown that they are worthy before we offer them to our customers. We test all of the new sorts, and if after two years' trial they do not measure up to our standard they are discarded—therefore those that we do offer are worthy of a place in any garden.

The soil at Fruitland Nurseries is especially adapted to the best development of the Rose, and our one-year field-grown plants equal the two-year plants of northern and western growers.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING ROSES

Almost any good garden soil is suitable, but it must be well broken up and put in good condition before planting. It should also be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure, bone meal, or a high-grade commercial fertilizer. Be sure that the fertilizer is well incorporated with the soil. The ground must be kept free from weeds and grass and thoroughly cultivated in the summer. A mulching in the fall with stable manure or hardwood leaves is beneficial. During the growing season a small amount of bone meal or good fertilizer, applied at intervals of a month or six weeks, will be found beneficial to the plants.

When Planting, cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches, and cut these back to 3 to 6 inches, according to the vigor of the plants. Unless Roses are cut back severely when planted, there is danger of loss, and, furthermore, these cut-back plants will produce finer flowers. The holes in which the plants are to be set should be of ample size. You cannot expect good results from Roses improperly planted.

Pruning. After the first killing frost, or when the Roses are thoroughly matured, two-thirds of the past year's growth should be cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety, the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood, and when pruning cut off close to the main stems or limbs, and do not leave ragged or jagged stems, as these will decay and injure the plant. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem. Of course, all weak and spindling growth should be removed.

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

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

ROSES, continued

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

Insects.—For aphids, thrips and other insects infesting Roses, spray plants with a solution of Sulpho-Tobacco Soap, or a two per cent solution of lime-sulphur.

For Rose-Slugs, spray with hellebore or insect powder.

For Rose-leaf Hopper, spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

Mildew.—This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water and dust them with soot, or spray with Bordeaux mixture, 3—9—50.

Black Spot.—This is a fungous disease. All diseased leaves should be removed from the plant and those on the ground raked up and burned. Spray the plants with same strength of Bordeaux as recommended for mildew.

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

Etoile de Lyon

NEW AND SCARCE ROSES

We offer the following new Roses on own roots. Strong, 1-year, field-grown plants at 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Andre Gamon. (H. T.) A vigorous grower, of erect, branching habit. Buds long, finely shaped; flowers are large, full and globular; color deep rose and carmine, with a deeper carmine on edge. Very free bloomer. Fine variety.

Blumenschmidt. (H. T.) Pure citron-yellow, outer petals edged tender rose. A sport from Francisca Kruger, which it resembles in form.

Col. R. S. Williamson. (T.) Satin-white with deep blush center; blooms very large, full, of perfect form, with high, pointed center. A fine Rose.

Countess of Gosford. Salmon, shaded pink and rose; base of petals saffron-yellow. A beautiful Irish Rose.

Eugene Furst (see page 60)

Cynthia Forde. (H. T.) Deep shining rose-pink; flowers very large, perfectly formed and full. Free bloomer.

Dean Hole. (H. T.) Deep salmon-pink, with buds of great length. A vigorous and free-blooming variety.

F. R. Patzer. (H. T.) Beautiful, very free-flowering Rose. Robust and erect growth. Profuse bloomer. The color is creamy buff, back of petals warm pink; as the flowers open it changes to light pink. Very fragrant.

Freiherr Von Marschall. A double form of Papa Gontier. Flowers large and full; color dark carmine-red; bud long. A very free and vigorous grower.

Hector Mackenzie. (H. T.) Deep pink, changing to silvery crimson; flowers large and full, of perfect globular form. Very fragrant, free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Mrs. David Jardine. (H. T.) Beautiful shade of bright silvery pink; outer petals shaded salmon-pink. Large bloom; perfect form and very fragrant.

Mrs. G. W. Kershaw. (H. T.) Buds long and pointed, of the most brilliant and intense pink. A very free bloomer.

Mrs. Theo. Roosevelt. (H. T.) Creamy white, with rose center; bud long and pointed; flowers very large, full and of fine form. A vigorous grower. Remarkably free bloomer.

Wm. Shean. Strong grower, throwing up long, stiff canes, crowned with large, pointed flowers of a Killarney-pink. Fine form, free and perpetual bloomer. A grand Rose.

Wm. R. Smith. (H. T.) A seedling of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and Maman Cochet. Very vigorous; color creamy white, with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer.

The Nursery Book

A complete guide to the multiplication of plants. By L. H. Bailey. A standard reference work. Thoroughly revised and greatly extended. 365 pages. \$1.66 postpaid. Send your order to P. J. Berckmans Co., Inc., Augusta, Ga.

NEW CLIMBING ROSES

Blue Rose, or Veilchenblau. This is the widely-advertised Blue Rose, which is a seedling of Crimson Rambler; semi-double; clusters of medium size, blooms open reddish lilac; then changes to amethyst and steel-blue.

Climbing Mme. Caroline Testout. (H. T.) A magnificent free-blooming Hybrid Tea of the very loveliest shade of pink; flowers large and full.

Flower of Fairfield. The Everblooming Crimson Rambler. This is a sport from the well-known Crimson Rambler; has the same climbing habit, hardiness, immense trusses of blooms, similar in color, but more brilliant, and flowers last for a longer period. It starts blooming in early spring and continues flowering until late in the season.

Pink Cherokee. This is a pink form of the well-known Cherokee Rose. Flowers single, of large size; most beautiful shade of pink. Blooms for about two months. Vigorous grower; foliage ever-green and of bright glossy green. A grand acquisition to our list of Roses.

ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

PRICES OF PLANTS	EACH	10	100
Purchaser's selection, strong, 1-year field-grown plants	\$3 25	\$2 50	\$20 00
Our selection, in 25 or 50 varieties, strong, 1-year field-grown plants.		2 00	15 00
Can supply a limited number of strong 2-year field-grown Roses of nearly all of the varieties listed below....	50	4 00	

Bourbon, China, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Noisette, Hybrid Tea, Polyantha, Rugosa and Tea Roses

Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Lavavasseur). (P.) This Rose is of dwarf habit, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost; semi-double, dark crimson flowers, produced in clusters. A fine Rose for massing or bedding.

Baby Rambler

Ulrich Brunner (see page 62)

Bridesmaid. (T.) The most popular Pink Tea Rose grown. A beautiful shade of bright pink. An improved Catherine Mermet, of which it is a sport.

Catherine Zeimet. (P.) Double White Baby Rambler. This is a pure double white form of Baby Rambler, which grows to a height of about 20 inches; of very compact growth. Perpetual bloomer.

Clio. Flesh, shaded in center with rosy pink. Large and of fine form.

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

Etoile de France. (T.) A very vigorous grower. Flowers very large, full, cupped; dark velvety crimson, center vivid cerise. A fine new variety.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.

Eugene Furst. (H. P.) Strong, vigorous grower, with thick, healthy foliage; flowers beautiful velvety crimson, shading to maroon. Highly scented.

Fisher Holmes (H. P.) An improved Gen. Jacqueminot. Large, full, brilliant crimson-scarlet.

Gen. Jacqueminot. (H. P.) Brilliant crimson; fragrant. A favorite old variety.

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

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

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

Killarney. (H. T.) A new Irish Rose, of a brilliant silvery pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower. Although quite new, it has taken a high place amongst our popular sorts.

La France. (H. T.) Silvery peach. One of the most popular Roses grown.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

ROSES, continued

Maman Cochet. (T.) Deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery rose. Very double, extra-strong grower; fine bloomer. The finest Rose by far that has been introduced for a long time. We can confidently recommend it.

Margaret Dickson. (H. P.) A fine Rose. Vigorous grower; flowers large, white, flesh tint near center.

Marie Baumann. (H. P.) Bright crimson; very large. Fine form.

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

Marie Van Houtte. (T.) Pale yellow, edged rose. Very fine.

Marshall P. Wilder. (H. P.) Extra large, full flowers, dark, deep red; free bloomer; very handsome.

Frau Karl Druschki (see page 63)

Mme. Caroline Testout. A magnificent Hybrid Tea, of the very loveliest shade of pink.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. (T.) A fine bedding Rose, color coppery yellow, shaded with peach; large, full.

Mme. Jules Grolez. (H. T.) Satiny rose color; flowers large and very double; free bloomer.

Madame Margottin. (T.) This large and perfectly double Rose is considered a great favorite. The color of the flowers, which are very fragrant, is dark citron-yellow, with apricot shadings and red center; a strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Mme. Plantier. (H. N.) Bears thousands of pure white, medium-sized flowers. Profuse bloomer in early spring only. Desirable for massing and as hardy as an oak.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) The flowers are immense, probably the largest and finest Rose; bright shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely scented; blooms the first season and all summer; no collection is complete without this magnificent variety.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (see page 60)

Phyllis. (P.) A charming, very dwarf Rose, growing to a height of about 2 feet. Very bushy; blooms from early spring until frost. This Rose produces long, feathery panicles of very small, bright crimson-pink flowers, shading to white in center. A most effective Rose for bedding and massing. Strong field-grown plants, \$15 per 100.

Prince Camille de Rohan. (H. P.) Deep, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black; at a short distance the flowers appear really black. One of the handsomest Roses, which is worthy of a place in every garden.

Killarney (see page 60)

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Rose Garden in the Sunny South

ROSES, continued

- Rugosa alba.** (R.) A white form of the well-known Rugosa Rose; flowers large, single white, which are followed by handsome glossy red berries.
- Rugosa rubra.** (R.). Same as *Rugosa alba* except that flowers are single crimson.
- Ulrich Brunner.** (H. P.) Cherry-red; very large, fine form; extra good.
- Vicomtesse de Wautier.** (T.) Bright rose, tinted darker, dark rose center; free bloomer.
- White Maman Cochet.** (T.) Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. A superb Rose.
- Yellow Cochet.** (T.) A form of Maman Cochet, with light yellow flowers. An extra-fine sort.

La France (See page 60)

Climbing Roses

- Cherokee.** The well-known single, white, spring-blooming variety of the South. Foliage bright glossy green.
- Clothilde Soupert, Climbing.** (P.) This variety originated in our nurseries. We have cultivated it for ten years and can recommend it with utmost confidence. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well-known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after the first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of Climbing Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites.
- Crimson Rambler.** A vigorous-growing climbing Rose, producing a profusion of small crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom, during April and May.
- Dorothy Perkins.** This is said to be a hybrid of Wichuraiana and Madame Gabriel Luizet. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. Borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a beautiful shell-pink color. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable new climbing Rose. Most effective for planting on terraces and slopes. Strong, field-grown plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
- Evergreen, or Double Cherokee.** This is a double form of the popular Cherokee Rose. The flowers are 2½ to 3 in. in diameter, very double, similar to the White Banksia. The plant being evergreen makes it a desirable climber. Blooms in late spring.
- Macartney** (*Rosa bracteata*). Flowers large, single, white, produced from June until fall. Handsome almost evergreen climbing sort. Frequently used for hedges.
- Philadelphia** (Rambler). This variety is a cross between Crimson Rambler and the hybrid perpetual Victor Hugo. Its color is deeper and brighter crimson, flowers larger and growth more erect than Crimson Rambler.
- Trier.** Semi-double, creamy white flowers; produced freely and continuously in large clusters. Far superior to White Rambler.
- Wichuraiana** (The Memorial Rose). Almost evergreen; flowers small, single, white; of trailing habit. Beautiful for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. On account of its hardiness and glossy foliage it is used extensively in the North for cemetery planting. The plant is a strong grower.

ROSES BUDDED UPON MANETTI STOCK

1-year plants, budded low, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; when selection is left to us, \$12.50 for 50, \$25 per 100. We can supply strong, extra-heavy, 2-year plants, of most of the following varieties, at 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

It is almost impossible to propagate some varieties of Roses upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth and the plants are thus enabled to withstand extreme heat and droughts, and still produce flowers.

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

The budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. If this is neglected, the stock will out-grow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

American Beauty

Bourbon, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses

Alfred Colomb. (H. P.) Bright, red; large; globular. Very fragrant.

American Beauty. (H. P.) Deep rose; large, cupped; fragrant; dwarf grower.

Angelique Veyset. (H. T.) (Striped La France.) Similar to La France, but with flowers striped pink and white.

Anna de Diesbach. (H. P.) Clear, bright carmine-pink, very large, full and finely shaped; fragrant and a free bloomer.

Baroness Rothschild. (H. P.) Light pink, cupped form; remarkably symmetrical. A most distinct and beautiful Rose. Hardy and late bloomer, but without fragrance.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Blush, rosy center; large and full; very free bloomer.

Devoniensis. (T.) White, flesh center; an excellent and favorite old Rose.

Dr. Sewell. (H. P.) Bright crimson, tinged with purple, large, full.

Etoile de France. (T.) A very vigorous grower. Flowers very large; full, cupped; dark velvety crimson, center vivid cerise. A fine variety of recent introduction.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Rich golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.

Eugene Furst. (H. P.) Strong, vigorous grower, with thick, healthy foliage. Flowers beautiful velvety crimson, shading to maroon. Highly scented.

Fisher Holmes. (H. P.) A very beautiful and valuable Rose; deep crimson, resembling General Jacqueminot, but a more constant bloomer. Form full and perfect, very sweet.

Frau Karl Druschki. (H. P.) Flowers very large, snow-white, strong grower and free bloomer. A new German Rose that has made quite a sensation, and has also been called the White American Beauty. A magnificent Rose.

Glory of Brussels (Gloire de l'Exposition de Bruxelles). (H. P.) Very large, fine form; deep amaranth-purple; free bloomer and vigorous; one of the best new dark Roses, and one that should be in every garden.

Grand Mogul. (H. P.) Purplish crimson; large and well-formed. A magnificent variety.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Decidedly the best white Tea grown.

Killarney. (H. T.) A new Irish Rose, of a brilliant silvery pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower. Although quite new, it has taken a prominent place amongst our popular sorts.

Budded Rose. Side shoots are suckers from Manetti stock

The Horticulturists' Rule Book. By L. H. Bailey. Useful information for fruit-growers, truckers, florists and others. A standard reference work. 84 cents, postpaid. Send your order to us.

ROSES, continued

- La France.** (H. T.) One of the best-known Roses. Silvery peach; excellent; weak grower.
- Le Detroit.** (H. T.) Flowers of large size and form; beautiful rose-color beautifully shaded pink. A free bloomer.
- Louis Van Houtte.** (H. P.) Vivid, velvety crimson; large, full and of fine form. A very fine variety.
- Magna Charta.** (H. P.) Bright pink, suffused with crimson; vigorous grower. A fine Rose.
- Meteor.** (T.) Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.
- Mlle. Helene Gambier.** (H. T.) Rosy salmon, shading deeper; very double and full. Fine variety.
- Mme. Caroline Testout.** (H. T.) One of the best of the newer Roses. Of La France type, but clear pink; large; free bloomer. A great favorite where known.
- Marshall P. Wilder.** (H. P.) Cherry-carmine; free bloomer. Fine.
- Papa Gontier.** (T.) Brilliant carmine, tinted rose; finely formed buds.
- Perle des Jardins.** (T.) Bright yellow; very full and double. Best of its color.
- Pride of Reigate.** (H. P.) Crimson, handsomely striped white and sometimes half crimson and half white.
- Ulrich Brunner.** (H. P.) Cherry-red; very large; fine form; extra good.

Climbing Roses Budded on Manetti

1-year-old plants, budded low, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; when selection is left to us, \$12.50 for 50, \$25 per 100. 2-year-old plants, strong, extra-heavy, of most of the following varieties, at 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Blush, rosy center, large and full; very free bloomer.

Chromatella. (N.) Deep yellow. An old and favorite variety.

Devoniensis, Climbing. (T.) White, flesh center. Excellent.

Marechal Niel Rose

Tree Rose

Elie de Beauvilain. (T.) Soft rose, salmon center; vigorous grower; very good.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Climbing. (T.) (Mrs. Robert Peary.) Similar to the bush form. Vigorous.

Marechal Niel. (T.) Deep chrome-yellow. Always deeper in color and a better grower when budded. This is the most desirable of all the yellow Roses.

Meteor, Climbing. (H. T.) Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Perle des Jardins. (T.) Bright yellow, very full and double. Best of its color.

Pillar of Gold. (T.) Rosy pink, base of petals yellow. Variable in color. Sometimes almost solid pink. Free bloomer, rapid grower.

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. An extra-fine climbing Rose.

Solfaterre. (N.) Light yellow; free bloomer.

Souv. de la Malmaison. (B. C.) A beautiful climbing form of this well-known Rose. Large and very full.

Striped Reine Marie Henriette. (T.) A sport of Reine Marie Henriette. Flowers bright cherry-red, striped white. A vigorous grower.

Waltham No. 3. (H. P.) Very fine spring- and autumn-blooming climber; dark crimson.

Wm. Allen Richardson. (T.) Orange-yellow, center coppery yellow.

Wootton. (H. P.) Bright magenta-red, richly shaded crimson, very double and fine climber.

Tree Roses

Tree Roses are grafted on stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high, and are becoming very popular. They are very effective when planted in the proper position. Tree Roses have given good results with us when planted in rich soil, and given the proper care and attention.

We offer a fine lot of strong, imported Tree Roses in ten or twelve of the best varieties of Teas, Hybrid Teas, and Hybrid Perpetuals. Trees grafted on stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. high, \$1 each.

To P. J. Berckmans Company, Inc.

AUGUSTA, GA.

(Write here whether by Express or Freight)

(Write here name of party to whom we shall ship)

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No Orders Filled for less than ONE DOLLAR.

Postage Stamps . . . \$

sent by mail. No Trees or Plants sent C. O. D., unless one-half of amount is remitted before shipment. We never substitute unless authorized State if Substitution is Allowed should varieties first ordered be exhausted (Yes No)

State if Substitution is Allowed should variaties first ordered be exhausted (Yes No) _____

In giving this order, it is understood that same is subject to

their control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

Should any of the items ordered be exhausted, and to avoid the expense of freight or express charges on would wish us to substitute for the items we cannot furnish; otherwise we will return balance of your remittance.

Amount carried over . . . \$

(Write State here)

(Sign here name of party giving order)

Order No.

INDEX

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
Abelia.....	34	Crab Apples.....	8	Lemons.....	55	Raspberries.....	16
Abies.....	38	Crab Apple, Flowering.....	32	Liatris.....	27	Red Bud.....	29
Acacia.....	24, 28, 53	Cranberry, High-bush.....	26	Libocedrus.....	51	Red-hot Poker.....	27
Acer.....	28, 29	Crape Myrtle.....	23	Ligustrum.....	38, 39, 40	Reed, Giant.....	47
Adam's Needle.....	42	Crataegus.....	37	Lilac.....	25	Religiosum.....	38
Æsculus.....	29	Cunninghamia.....	49	Lily, Day.....	27	Retinospora.....	51
Akebia.....	43	Cupressus.....	49, 50	Lily, Plantain.....	27	Rhamnus.....	32
Albizia.....	28	Currants.....	16	Lily, Yellow Day.....	27	Rhododendrons.....	41, 42
Alder, White.....	21	Cydonia.....	21, 40	Lime.....	33	Rhodotypos.....	24
Allamanda.....	55	Cypress.....	49, 50, 51, 52	Linden.....	33	Rhus.....	24
Allspice, Carolina.....	20	Delphinium.....	27	Liquidambar.....	30	Rhynchospermum.....	45
Almonds.....	14	Deutzia.....	21	Liriodendron.....	30	Rubia.....	24
Almond, Flowering.....	24	Dewberries.....	16	Locust.....	24	Rose Bay.....	41, 42
Althaea.....	19, 20	Dianthus.....	27	Loniceria.....	23, 44	Rose, Japanese.....	21
Ampelops.....	20	Diervilla.....	26	Loquat.....	18	Rose, Mexican.....	43
Ampelopsis.....	43	Digitalis.....	27	Madeira Nuts.....	15	Rose of Sharon.....	19, 20
Andromeda.....	34	Dogwood.....	21, 29	Magnolias.....	30, 31, 39	Rose, Rock.....	37
Anise Tree.....	38	Elaeagnus.....	18, 21, 37, 43	Mahonia.....	35, 40	Roses.....	58-64
Antigonon.....	43	Elm.....	33	Maidenhair Tree.....	32	Roses, Climbing.....	45
Apples.....	7, 8, 54	Eriobotrya.....	18	Mallow.....	27	Rubber Tree, India.....	56
Apricots.....	8	Escallonia.....	37	Maple.....	28, 29	Rudbeckia.....	27
Aquilegia.....	27	Eulalia.....	47	Medlar, Japan.....	18	Ruscus.....	41
Araucaria.....	55	Euonymus.....	21, 44	Melia.....	31	Salisburya.....	32
Arbutus.....	48, 49, 51, 52	Evergreens and Shrubs.....	21, 44	Meyenia.....	56	Salix.....	32
Arbutus.....	34	Broad leaved.....	33-42	Mimosa Tree.....	28	Sedum.....	27
Ardisia.....	34	Evergreens, Coniferous.....	47-53	Miscellaneous Fruits.....	18	Senna, American.....	27
Arrow-wood.....	26	Eucalyptus.....	22	Mock Orange.....	24, 46	Senna, Bladder.....	21
Arundo.....	47	Ferns.....	55, 56	Morus.....	31	Shrubs, Deciduous.....	19-26
Ash, American White.....	30	Ficus.....	44, 50	Mountain Fetter Bush.....	34	Silk Vine, Grecian.....	44
Ashberry, Holly-leaved.....	40	Figs.....	9, 44	Mulberries.....	34	Small Fruits.....	16, 17
Asparagus.....	55	Filberts.....	15	Mulberry, French.....	20	Smoke Tree.....	24
Aster, Stokes.....	27	Fir.....	48	Mulberry, Weeping.....	31	Snowball.....	26
Aucuba.....	34	Fire Bush.....	21, 40	Myrtle.....	24, 40, 45	Snowberry.....	25
Azalea.....	20, 34, 35	Flag.....	27	Myrica.....	24	Snow Wreath.....	24
Balloon Flower.....	27	Flame Flower.....	27	Myrtus.....	40	Solanum.....	45
Barberry.....	20, 35, 45	Forsythia.....	22	Nectarines.....	9	Sophora.....	33
Beard Tongue.....	27	Foxglove.....	27	Nerium.....	40	Sour Gum.....	31
Bear Grass.....	42	Fraxinea.....	56	Nettle Tree.....	29	Sourwood.....	31
Bellflower.....	27	Fraxinus.....	30	Neviusia.....	24	Spanish Bayonet.....	42
Berberis.....	20, 35, 40, 45	Fringe.....	21, 24	Nut Trees.....	14-16	Spartium.....	22
Bignonia.....	43	Fruit Department.....	7-18	Nyssa.....	31	Speedwell.....	27
Bilsted.....	30	Funkia.....	27	Oak.....	32, 41	Spindle Tree.....	21
Biota.....	48, 49	Gaillardia.....	27	Oenothera.....	27	Spiraea.....	22, 24, 25, 47
Biwa.....	18	Gardenia.....	37	Oleaster, Japan.....	18, 21, 37	Spiraea, Blue.....	27
Blackberries.....	16	Gay Feather.....	27	Olea.....	40	Spruce, Norway.....	51
Black Gum.....	31	Gelsemium.....	44	Oleander.....	40	St. John's Wort.....	23
Blanket Flower.....	27	Genista.....	22	Olive.....	18, 40	Strawberry Shrub.....	20
Blazing Star.....	27	Ginkgo.....	32	Orange.....	21, 40, 55	Strawberry Tree.....	34
Box, Dwarf.....	46	Globe Flower.....	21	Ornamental Department.....	19-64	Stephanandra.....	25
Boxwood.....	35, 36	Gold Dust Tree.....	34	Osier.....	21	Sterculia.....	33
Broom.....	22, 41	Golden Bell.....	22	Osmanthus.....	21	Stokesia.....	27
Buckthorn.....	32	Golden Rain Tree.....	30	Othelia.....	40	Stoncrop.....	27
Buddleia.....	20	Grapes.....	10, 54	Oxydendrum.....	31	Storax, Japanese.....	25
Buxus.....	35, 39, 40	Grasses, Ornamental.....	47	Pagoda Tree, Japanese.....	33	Styrax.....	25
Calico Bush.....	38	Greenhouse Dept.....	55, 56	Palms.....	50, 57	Sub-tropical Department.....	53-55
Callicarpa.....	20	Guava.....	54	Pampas Grass.....	47	Sugarberry.....	29
Calycanthus.....	20	Gynarium.....	47	Peaches.....	9-11, 54	Sumac.....	24
Camellia.....	36	Hackberry.....	29	Peach, Flowering.....	31	Sunflower.....	27
Campanula.....	27	Hedera.....	44	Pearl Bush.....	22	Sweet Gum.....	30
Camphor.....	54	Hedge Plants.....	45-47	Pears.....	12, 54	Sweet Pepper Bush.....	21
Candytuft.....	37	Helianthus.....	27	Pecans.....	15, 16	Sweet Shrub.....	20
Cape Jasmine.....	37	Hemerocallis.....	27	Pentstemon.....	27	Sweet William.....	27
Caryopteris.....	27	Hemlock, Carolina.....	52	Peonies.....	27	Symphoricarpos.....	25
Cassia.....	27	Hemp Tree.....	26	Perennial Plants.....	20-27	Syringa.....	25
Catalpa.....	29	Hibiscus.....	19, 20, 27, 50	Periploca.....	44	Tamarisk.....	26
Cedar.....	49	Holly.....	37, 38	Periwinkle.....	45	Tamarix.....	26
Cedrela.....	29	Honeysuckle.....	23, 44	Persica.....	31	Taxodium.....	52
Cedrus.....	49	Honey Tree.....	30	Persimmons, Japan.....	12, 13	Taxus.....	52
Celtis.....	29	Horse-Chestnut.....	29	Philadelphus.....	24	Tea Olive.....	40
Cephalotaxus.....	49	Hovenia.....	30	Phlox.....	27	Tea Plant, Chinese.....	42
Cerasus.....	29, 37, 46	Hydrangeas.....	22, 23	Photinia.....	40	Thea.....	42
Cercis.....	20, 29	Hypericum.....	23	Picea.....	51	Thorn, Evergreen.....	37
Chamaecyparis.....	51, 52	Iberis.....	27	Picholine.....	18	Thuya.....	48, 49, 52
Chamaerops.....	37	Idesia.....	30	Pieris.....	34	Tickseed, Lance-leaved.....	27
Chaste Tree.....	26	Ilex.....	37, 38	Pine, Bhotan.....	51	Tilia.....	33
Cherry, Carolina.....	37	Illicium.....	38	Pine, Chinese.....	49	Trees, Deciduous.....	28-33
Cherry, Flowering.....	29	Indian Bean.....	29	Pine, Norfolk Island.....	55	Tritoma.....	27
Chestnuts.....	14	Indigo, False.....	20	Pinus.....	51	Trumpet Vine.....	43
Chimonanthus.....	20	Insecticides and Fungicides.....	5	Pistache.....	31	Tsuga.....	52
Chilopsis.....	20	Iris.....	43, 44	Pistacia.....	31	Tulip Tree.....	30
Chionanthus.....	21	Jasmine.....	23, 44, 45, 56	Pittosporum.....	41	Tupelo.....	31
Cistus.....	37	Jasminum.....	23, 44, 56	Platycodon.....	27	Ulmus.....	33
Citrange.....	54	Judas Tree.....	20, 29	Plums.....	13, 14, 32	Umbrella Tree, Texas.....	31
Citrus Fruits.....	54, 55	Juniper.....	50, 51	Plum, Flowering.....	24	Varnish Tree.....	33
Cinnamomum.....	54	Juniperus.....	50, 51	Pomegranates.....	18, 24	Veronica.....	27
Cladrastis.....	33	Kadsura.....	44	Popinac.....	53	Viburnum.....	26, 42
Clematis.....	43	Kalmia.....	38	Poplar.....	32	Vinca.....	45
Clethra.....	21	Kerria.....	21, 24	Populus.....	32	Virginia Creeper.....	33
Cleyera.....	37	Kirkian.....	54	Potato Vine.....	45	Vitex.....	26
Climbers and Trailers.....	43-45	Koeleruteria.....	30	Primrose, Evening.....	27	Walnuts.....	15
Columbine.....	27	Kumquat.....	54	Privet.....	38, 39, 46	Wayfaring Tree.....	26
Colutea.....	21	Lagerstroemia.....	23	Prunus.....	24, 32, 37, 40	Weigela.....	26
Cone-flower.....	27	Larkspur.....	27	Psidium.....	54	Willow.....	32
Coral Berry.....	25	Laurel.....	38	Punica.....	24	Willow, Flowering.....	20
Corchorus.....	21	Laurel, Cherry.....	38	Pyracantha.....	37	Wistaria.....	45
Coreopsis.....	27	Laurel, Mountain.....	41, 42	Pyrus.....	21, 32, 46	Yellow-wood.....	33
Cornus.....	21, 29	Laurocerasus.....	38	Quince, Japan.....	21	Yew.....	49, 52
Conifers, Specimen.....	52, 53	Laurus.....	38	Quinces.....	14, 46	Yucca.....	42
Cotoneaster.....	37	Lawn Grass Seed.....	6

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