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SEASON OF 1894

JUN 21 1920

1894
Descriptive and Illustrated
. . . Catalogue of . . .

FRUIT TREES

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

and ROSES

Atlanta Nurseries

W. D. BEATIE, Prop.,

OFFICE:
Room 508, Equitable Building.

ATLANTA, GA.

SEASON OF 1894

Suggestions for Transplanting and Management of Trees.

THE beginning of many errors in planting fruit trees is delay in preparing the ground until the trees are received, when it must be done hurriedly and imperfectly. Have the ground well prepared by thorough and deep plowing—so deep that a hole will not have to be dug in the hard subsoil in order to plant the tree. But if the ground is not prepared when the trees arrive, they may be kept without damage by digging a trench, in well-drained ground, wide enough to receive the roots of the trees, and a few inches deeper than they grew in the nursery row; untie the bundles, and place the trees in the trench, carefully packing the soil among the roots; fill up the trench, packing the soil among the trees, raising it a little higher than the surrounding surface, to prevent water from settling around the roots.

SELECTION AND CARE OF TREES.—Experience has shown beyond question that one and two year old trees of thrifty growth are most desirable in this climate. Such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, while an older tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. For success in transplanting, get as many sound roots to a tree and as little head as possible.

One and two year old trees bear sooner after transplanting than older ones.

If the trees are received in good condition, keep them so by protecting their roots from sun and wind. If from delay or otherwise the roots are dry and the trees are shriveled, bury them entirely in the ground for eight or ten days, and they will be restored.

PLANTING.—Prune off, with a sharp knife, all broken or mutilated roots, and plant no deeper than they grew in the nursery row, the Dwarf Pear excepted, which must have the entire quince stock on which it is budded about two inches under the surface. Prune the top of the tree in proportion to the roots it has. A young tree is never killed by a preponderance of roots over top, but scores die because they have not sufficient roots to sustain the top. Cut back *one year old trees* to a naked stem two or three feet high—leave no side branches. *Two year old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or less; the lower branches being left longer than those above, cutting in shorter as you go up, and the leader being allowed to remain the longest.

TIME TO PLANT.—*The roots of trees grow all winter, except while the ground is frozen.* In this climate a tree transplanted in November or December will by the next spring have made enough new roots to hold it firmly in the ground, and to cause it to grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as soon after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Planting can be done here as late as April, but the chances of success are greater when planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

CULTIVATION.—It is as essential to cultivate a young orchard as it is an ordinary field crop, but as most persons cannot afford to cultivate an orchard without some remunerating crop, we recommend cotton, peas and potatoes, as it has been demonstrated that these do not injure an orchard. Corn or small grain, and particularly the latter, is not only injurious but ruinous to orchards. Manure well annually whatever crop is planted, and cultivate clean, at least until the orchard comes into bearing, and as long as can be done without injury to the trees.

We are satisfied that orchards would be improved by being laid down in grass after they come into bearing, provided the ground is rich enough to sustain the trees and a crop of grass. The roots would thereby be shaded during our hot summers, and the trees would retain their foliage.

THINNING FRUIT.—The practice of thinning fruit—*i. e.*, taking all over a reasonable crop from the trees that have set more than they can perfect—is what should be done in all instances. Over-fruiting injures the constitution of a tree, and is the cause of so much inferior fruit. You will obtain more cubic inches of better fruit, mostly, if one-third to one-half the number is removed shortly after it sets.

INJURIOUS INSECTS.—Insects that are injurious to fruit and fruit plants are increasing so rapidly that the horticulturist is compelled to learn something of their habits, so that he may protect his plants; otherwise, he would be completely at their mercy, and paying crops would become a thing of the past. The limits of this Catalogue allow space to speak of only a few of the most numerous and destructive species, together with the best remedies and preventives, as suggested by leading entomologists. Under the head of the fruit which they attack, the insects, diseases and remedies will be enumerated.

A Rule to Find the Number of Plants Required for an Acre.

Multiply the length by the breadth, in feet, and see how many times the number thus obtained is contained in 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre. For instance, if plants are set 2 x 3 feet, each plant will require 6 square feet; 43,560 divided by 6 gives 7,260—the number of plants required for an acre at the above distances.

INTRODUCTORY.

DURING our whole career as nurserymen we have never known a time when the outlook for fruit-growers was more bright and promising. The general depression in all lines of business does not affect the fruit-grower. Nature knows nothing of such depression, and as first-class fruit always sells readily at good prices, the secret of success is to grow nothing but first-class fruit. To do that it is necessary to have first-class plants, and these can be obtained only from a first-class nursery.

The Status of Fruit Growing.

While flour, meal, clothing, etc., have declined in value fully twenty per cent. in the past year, fruits of all kinds bring the same prices as heretofore.

With cotton at 7 cents per pound, corn at 50 cents per bushel, wheat at 60 cents per bushel, while peaches bring \$4 per bushel, berries 15 cents per quart, grapes 3 cents to 8 cents per pound, there can be no question as to which is the more valuable crop. A bale of cotton brings \$35, and is the product of three acres of average land, so that the cotton planter gets less than \$12 per acre for his land and his work, while the peach grower makes a net profit of \$200 per acre, the berry grower a net profit of about \$100 per acre, and the grape grower a net profit of about \$50 per acre. The conclusion is so plain that "he who runneth may read:" as there never has been and never will be an over supply of *first-class fruit*, therefore get first-class plants, produce first-class fruit, and get a first-class price for it.

Our Stock Up to Date.

Times certainly change, and if we would keep up with the times we must change also. This surely applies to nurserymen, and we have tried to keep along with the procession. We offer a few novelties, but none that have not been tested by us and proved to be of value in our locality. We take it that one of the duties of the nurseryman is to test all things, so as be able to inform intending purchasers what they should buy, and so prevent them from investing in plants worthless to them.

Encouragement is of great value, especially when that encouragement takes the very substantial form of increased sales. We have been encouraged, by the increased demand for our goods, to grow a larger stock than ever, and to pay particular attention to its quality. Our prices are as low as is consistent with the best quality of trees true to name, and will be given on application.

Address

Office, Room 508, Equitable Building.

W. D. BEATIE, Atlanta, Georgia.

ADVICE AND TERMS.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES are unequalled by those of any nursery in the South, as we are located near and ship from the "Gate City," which, with her twelve railroads, penetrating in all directions, gives easy access to all parts of the country. We deliver all goods to forwarders without charge, after which our control ceases, hence our responsibility also. We guarantee the payment of transportation charges to all points, thus obviating the necessity of our patrons remitting money to prepay such charges, which otherwise are payable in advance.

BY MAIL we send all Roses at the prices quoted "from pots."

TERMS.—Our terms are net cash, and orders from unknown parties must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory reference. Remittance may be made by draft on New York or Atlanta, Post-Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express, at our risk. Money enclosed in letters unregistered is at the risk of the sender. Parties who wish their goods sent C. O. D. must send one-fourth of the amount cash with the order.

TRUE TO NAME.—We warrant everything true to name, and we are careful to keep everything pure and true, but mistakes in this respect sometimes occur, and in such case, we will supply others in place or refund the money paid. Beyond this we will not be bound. Everything is carefully labeled. A sure indication of the purity of our stock is the fact that customers of former years continue to favor us with their orders.

PACKING is done with the greatest care, by men who have had years of experience; and we pack plants so that they will carry safely to all parts of the United States and foreign countries. We pack lightly as well as securely, thereby reducing transportation charges to the minimum.

CLAIMS, if any, must be made within ten days after the receipt of the goods, when they will be carefully and cheerfully examined and all made satisfactory. We send out only good stock, well packed, but so much depends upon the management after being received that we can not guarantee stock to live, or replace that which fails.

SUBSTITUTION.—Even in the largest nurseries the supply of certain varieties will be exhausted, so it is our custom, unless otherwise ordered, to substitute, when necessary, a variety of the same season and very similar to the one ordered. When it is desired that we shall not do so, it must be so stated in the order.

ORDERING.—Order early; don't wait till the ground is ready, and then order stock to be sent "at once." While we will very gladly ship promptly, still all orders must be filled in the order received, and if other orders are ahead, yours must wait its turn.

TREES AND PLANTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES OR OF SPECIAL VARIETIES.—Estimates for such will be given promptly on application. We issue no wholesale catalogue, but are prepared to furnish wholesale quantities at special low wholesale prices. If list of varieties and number wanted is furnished, we will be glad to quote prices.

AGENTS.—We use agents, both local and traveling, to push our business; and it is just as sensible and as good business policy to try to run a grocery or dry-goods business without drummers as a nursery business without agents. Drummers and agents are the life of trade. Because some agents are dishonest, do n't condemn all; we assure you that there are honest, straightforward, Christian gentlemen acting as agents, because we have some of them! All of our agents are furnished with a certificate of the fact that they are our agents; compel all who call on you in our name to exhibit their certificates.

LOCATION.—The Atlanta Nurseries are very advantageously located just south of Atlanta, and three miles from the city limits, on Jonesboro road, near Cornell Station, on Atlanta and Florida Railroad. Parties wishing to visit the Nurseries can reach them by way of Pryor street or Capitol avenue to Jonesboro road.

Our soil is comparatively new, and there is such variety in our tract that we are enabled to grow every class of plants, under conditions favorable to most perfect development.

For the better handling of our large and increasing business, we have established an

Office in Room 508, Equitable Building,

Where we will be pleased to see our friends and patrons.

W. D. BEATIE, Atlanta, Ga.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

A bountiful supply of this valuable fruit may be had the year round by a judicious selection of varieties and a proper treatment of the trees and the fruit—the earliest kinds maturing the last of May, other sorts following in succession the entire season, and the late varieties embracing some that will keep until Apples ripen the next spring. Some varieties of Apples are exceedingly local in their habits, and while summer and early fall varieties of Northern origin will succeed at the South, we must rely upon Southern seedlings for late fall and winter sorts. Even in the state of Georgia some kinds that succeed well in the mountainous regions are worthless lower down in the state; hence, it is best to buy your trees from a Southern nurseryman, and, unless yourself well posted in varieties, leave the selection to him. Good, rich, mellow soil and clean culture are required if success in Apple culture is desired. Plenty of ashes or potash in the shape of suitable commercial fertilizers should be applied. There is very little danger of making the Apple orchard too rich. We collar-graft all our Apples on whole roots; this, with our very favorable situation, enables us to distance all competitors in the size and vigor of our trees.

Piece-root trees are a failure; don't let anyone persuade you to plant them. If you are offered trees very cheap, be sure they are on piece roots, and are worse than worthless.

Dwarf Apples are as a rule so unsatisfactory and of so little value that we do not grow them at all.

Plant 25 to 30 feet apart each way.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO APPLES.

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

Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*).—Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring.

Apple Worm (*Carbocapsa Pomonella*) or *Codlin Moth*.—Spray with London purple. For proportion, see under head of "Grapes."

Aphis, Woolly (*Aphis Lanigera*).—Wash trees with solution of whale oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

Aphis, Root (*Pemphigus Pyri*).—Scrape the earth away and wash with soapsuds or kerosene emulsion.

Canker Worm (*Anisopteryx vernata*).—Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated with tar and train oil.

NEW VARIETY.

CAPT. MOSES. Originated in Coweta Co., Ga., near Turin, where it has been known for 40 years. The original parent tree is now living and *annually* bears large crops of unusually beautifully and valuable fruit. The tree is large, of beautiful shape, the top being about 35 feet across, and the trunk about 14 inches in diameter. The young trees are of very vigorous growth, making 5, 6 and often 7 feet in the first year. The fruit is medium in size, conical; yellow overspread with red; flesh juicy, crisp, sweet, slightly vinous and exceedingly pleasant. The fruit hangs long on the tree, often till Christmas, and will keep until May or June. We have personally known and tested the Apple for three years, and consider its keeping qualities remarkable. Its very fine flavor, size, beauty and very remarkable keeping qualities make it undoubtedly the best winter Apple for market, for which purpose it is grown largely where it originated.

SUMMER APPLES.

Aromatic. Medium to large; slightly streaked with pale red; flesh tender, with highly aromatic flavor; middle to last of August; tree vigorous, and a great bearer.

Early Harvest. Above medium; pale yellow; fine quality, valuable for market and table; tree rather poor grower, but an abundant bearer; ripens in June.

Early Red Margaret (*Southern Striped June*). Medium; yellow, with dark red stripes; sub-acid, high flavor; June 10 to July 20.

Family. Medium, conical; brown and red, narrow stripes; crisp, juicy and highly flavored; middle of July to last of August; very productive and profitable.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow, beautifully dashed with light and deep red; tender, crisp and highly flavored; one of the very best; vigorous and productive; middle of August. From Germany.

Hames. Large to very large; yellow, striped with bright carmine; flesh white, acid; good for market and cooking; vigorous grower and heavy bearer; middle to last of June.

Julian. Medium, conical; yellow, striped with crimson; flesh crisp, juicy; good for table and cider; cooks well; one of the best; July.

Palmer, or Pear Apple. Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; flesh firm and juicy; very good, prolific; June.

Red June. Medium; bright red; a well known and valuable southern Apple; early, prolific; very good; bears young; profitable for market and good for table.

Red Bietigheimer. Large; yellow, mostly covered with red; good market variety; August.

Red Astrachan. Medium to large, bright crimson; very handsome; flesh tender, rich, subacid, fine flavor; very prolific; profitable for market and good for table; early in June.

Striped Sweeting. Large; yellow, beautifully splashed with red; sweet, sprightly and good; August.

CAPT. MOSES.

RAWLE'S JANNET APPLE.

Sweet Bough (*Sweet Harvest*). Medium to large; pale yellow, sprinkled with brown dots; sweet, rich, sprightly flavor; good for table; moderately productive; first of July.

Yellows May. Small, yellow; valuable for being the earliest known variety; slow grower, but very productive; and useful for its early maturity; last of May.

Yellow June. Large, golden yellow; a Southern seedling of great merit; valuable for market; vigorous grower and abundant bearer; a fine Apple, ripening last of June.

Yellow Horse. Large, yellow; a true Southern variety; superior for cooking and drying; very prolific; lasts two months, July and August.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; white, changing to lemon yellow; smooth, waxy surface; of good quality, with crisp flesh; very early, and for an early Apple an unusually good keeper, and very valuable for market; June.

AUTUMN APPLES.

American Golden Russet. Below medium; yellow, sprinkled with a thin russet; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, with a mild, rich, spicy flavor; September.

Ben Davis (*New York Pippin*). Large, nearly all red; tender, juicy, with subacid flavor; vigorous; an early and abundant bearer; good market sort; October.

Buncombe (*Meigs' Red Winter Pearmain, Red Fall Pippin*). Large; dark red; tender, juicy and well flavored; a very beautiful and valuable North Carolina Apple; ripens early in October, and will keep till January; tree remarkably vigorous, and a regular, prolific bearer.

Bradford's Best (*Kentucky Red Streak*). Medium to large; green, striped with dull red; an early and abundant bearer; October.

Carter's Blue (*Lady Fitzpatrick*). Large; greenish, washed and striped with dull red and covered with a blue bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, aromatic; very good; September.

Equinetelee (*Bachelor, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen, Ne Plus Ultra*). Very large, oblate; yellow, with red cheek and stripes of darker red; flesh rich, subacid and juicy; September.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium; yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich subacid; very good. October, and will keep to January.

Hamilton. Rather large, oblong; deep crimson, with white spots; smooth; beautiful; flavor rich subacid; September.

Horn. Medium, roundish; deep crimson; flesh juicy, aromatic, good; tree open grower and productive; October.

Kittageskee. Medium; yellow, with small black specks; flesh firm, yellow, spicy and juicy; tree vigorous grower, very prolific; good keeper; October.

Mangum (*Carter*). Medium; yellow, overspread with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy and delicious; tree fine grower and yearly bearer; one of the best; October.

Pryor's Red. Large; red, russet; flesh tender, juicy, rich, subacid; tree thrifty and fruit good; October.

Shannon Pippin. Large; greenish yellow with red cheek; flesh yellowish white, juicy, subacid, pleasant; September.

Southern Golden Pippin. Very large; golden yellow; flavor first rate; tree good grower; first of September to middle of October.

Taunton. Very large; yellow, striped with red; good quality, showy; should be largely grown for market; tree luxuriant grower, and very prolific; first of September, for six weeks or more.

Winesap. Medium to large; skin smooth, dark red with a little yellow on shady side; flesh crisp and juicy; very good; tree an irregular grower, but heavy and early bearer; good for cider; September. The merits of this Apple for the South have been overlooked.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Chattahoochee. A Southern seedling; medium to large; yellow, with red cheek; tree vigorous, upright, productive; November to April. A valuable Apple.

Green Crank (*Carolina Greening, Southern Greening, Green Cheese*). Medium to large, greenish yellow; flesh crisp, juicy, vinous; October to February. A good early winter Apple.

Hewes' Virginia Crab. Small; dark red; a regular and heavy bearer; a superior cider Apple; October and November.

Limburtwig. Medium; greenish yellow, striped with dull crimson; juicy, with brisk, subacid flavor; a fine keeper; tree fair grower and profuse bearer; November to April.

Nickajack. Very large; yellow, splashed and striped crimson; very showy; flesh firm, subacid, good flavor; tree vigorous, regular bearer; a good market variety; best for mountain region; November to March.

Oconee Greening. Medium to large, green; flesh crisp, rich and aromatic flavor; tree vigorous and profuse bearer; valuable both for market and family use; October to February. The best greening in cultivation.

Rawle's Jannet. Medium; striped with dull red; good keeper; tree vigorous, productive; blooms very late, and so escapes injury by late frosts, and is, therefore, very valuable for the South and Southwest, where it is much grown; November.

Stevenson's Winter. Medium to large; greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy and spicy; tree good grower and moderate bearer; November to March.

- Shockley.** Medium, conical; yellow, overspread with bright red; flesh juicy, crisp, saccharine, slightly vinous and very pleasant; will rank as the best Southern winter Apple; tree vigorous, bearing heavy yearly crops; best in sandy loam; November to June.
- Terry's Winter.** Small to medium; bright red, with many light and brown dots; quality best; keeps until spring; November. It has grown in this vicinity over 30 years, and so is thoroughly reliable.
- Yellow English.** Medium; yellow, covered with pale red; a most excellent winter Apple; tree vigorous and a yearly bearer; November to March.
- Yates (Red Warrior).** Small; dark red, with many gray spots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic; tree a slow grower and a profuse yearly bearer; November to March.

CRAB APPLES.

- These produce large crops of small fruit, very desirable for preserving, cooking and for cider. Trees are also very ornamental.
- Red Siberian.** Small; yellow, with scarlet cheek; beautiful; bears young.
- Hyslop.** Large; dark red, with blue bloom; flesh yellowish; excellent for cider; fruit produced in clusters.
- Golden Beauty.** Medium; fine golden yellow; very ornamental.
- Transcendent.** Medium; yellow, striped and splashed with red; very beautiful.
- Yellow Siberian.** Small; beautiful yellow; early bearer and very ornamental.
- Whitney's Seedling.** Large; skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, flavor pleasant; should be in every collection.

PEARS.

This most delicious fruit can be had in great abundance with proper care. The tree is perfectly hardy, and is subject to but one disease—blight—the cause of which horticulturists are not agreed upon; and until it is well understood only partial remedies can be suggested. When a tree is attacked with blight the foliage turns black and the bark shrivels, and if not soon checked the entire tree will be destroyed. The remedy is to cut all the diseased parts off well down into the sound wood, so as not to leave any of the blighted wood on the tree. Do this as soon as the disease appears, or at whatever stage it is discovered, and wash the trees with linseed oil about the time they put on their foliage in the spring.

While the Pear tree is hardy, and bears great extremes of heat and cold, it appears peculiarly adapted to this climate, maturing its fruit in greatest perfection, and most varieties that succeed here grow 25 to 50 per cent. larger than they do in the Northern states.

The ground Pears are to be planted on must be thoroughly drained, and, if not rich, should be well supplied with wood ashes and ground bone or superphosphate of lime. An application of these annually, well forked in at the extremities of the roots, will be found beneficial. When the fruit has matured, lift it from the tree with the hand, taking care that it be not bruised; lay it upon shelves in a cool, dry room, where it will ripen to great perfection.

Our descriptive list embraces a complete succession of the best varieties that succeed here, from the earliest to the latest, with the merit of but few kinds at the same season, and those of the best in cultivation.

Standards are grown on Pear seedlings, while Dwarfs are worked on Angers quince. We import from France our pear and quince stocks, as they have proved to do much better than American-grown stocks. Varieties marked S are only grown as Standards, those marked D only as dwarfs, and those marked S and D both as Standards and Dwarfs.

EARLY VARIETIES.

- Beurre Giffard.** (S. and D.) Size above medium; flesh white, melting, juicy, with a delightful perfume; a valuable Pear; ripe last of June.
- Bloodgood.** (S. and D.) Size medium; skin yellow, sprinkled with russet dots; flesh yellowish white, buttery and melting, aromatic, good; ripe last of June.
- Doyenne d'Ete.** (S. and D.) Small to medium; melting, sweet, perfumed; a Pear of great value; ripe early June. Best as standards.

- Lawson (Comet).** Crimson on a bright yellow ground; crisp, juicy, pleasant; a good keeper and shipper. The largest early Pear; profitable and reliable. Early.
- Petite Marguerite.** (S. and D.) Small; ripe before or with Doyenne d'Ete, and of better quality.
- Sterling.** (S. and D.) Medium or above; skin yellow, with patches of russet and crimson cheek; juicy, melting, good; ripe in July.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

- Bartlett.** (S. and D.) Large; one of the best Pears in cultivation; buttery, melting, rich flavor; a regular and profuse bearer; ripens last of July.
- Belle Lucrative.** (S. and D.) Medium to large; when well grown and fully ripened it has few equals; exceedingly rich, perfumed flavor; ripens first to middle of August.
- Buffum.** (S. and D.) Medium, sweet; very good; tree a compact grower and very productive; ripens in August.
- Brandywine.** (S. and D.) Above medium; greenish and russet; flesh white, juicy and melting; a good late summer Pear.
- Clapp's Favorite.** (S. and D.) Large; buttery, juicy, sweet, vinous flavor; tree a vigorous grower; an excellent variety; ripens in July.
- Flemish Beauty.** (S. and D.) Large; pale yellow, russet, bright cheek; melting, sugary, delicious; requires to be picked early; tree vigorous and bears young; ripens in August.
- Howell.** (S. and D.) Rather large; oval or obtuse pyriform; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet; flesh white, somewhat coarse, but with an exceedingly pleasant, rich, aromatic flavor; August.
- Louise Bonne de Jersey.** (D.) Large; flesh yellowish white, very juicy, melting; sometimes a little gritty; tree good grower and heavy bearer; does best on quince; ripens in August.
- St. Michael Archangel.** (S. and D.) Rather large; flesh a little coarse, but rich, aromatic; ripens in August.
- Tyson.** (S. and D.) Medium; melting, sweet, fine flavor; tree vigorous and rapid grower; ripens in July and August.

(See description, page 6.)

LINCOLN CORELESS PEAR.

IDAHO.

Urbaniste. (D.) Large; pale yellow, handsome; melting, rich and juicy; a fine, desirable Pear; tree a compact and good grower; ripens in August.

White Doyenne. (D.) Large; skin pale yellowish green; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, melting, buttery, sweet; very good; ripens in August.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS.

Beurre Bosc. (S.) Large; flesh juicy, buttery, rich, perceptibly perfumed, sweet, excellent; ripens in early autumn.

Beurre Clairgeau. (S. and D.) Large; melting, sweet; reliable and regular bearer; tree slow grower, and sheds its foliage; ripens in September.

Beurre Diel. (S. and D.) Very large; flesh rather coarse, rich, sugary, buttery, juicy; ripens in September; good keeper.

Beurre d'Anjou. (S. and D.) Large; juicy, melting, sometimes a little astringent; fine tree and a regular bearer; September.

Beurre Superfin. (S.) Large; melting, subacid; fine tree and regular bearer; September.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. (D.) Very large; flesh yellowish white, melting, buttery, juicy; good when well grown; ripens in September.

Easter Beurre. (D.) Large, roundish oval; yellow, with a red cheek; melting and rich; a good grower and an abundant bearer; one of the best winter Pears.

Glout Morceau. (S. and D.) Large; flesh white, fine grained, buttery, rich, sweet; ripens in October.

Lawrence. (S.) Medium to large; flesh whitish, buttery, with rich aromatic flavor; good bearer; fall.

Mt. Vernon. (S. and D.) Medium size; light russet, reddish in the sun; flesh yellowish, juicy and aromatic; tree a good grower and an early bearer; an excellent late Pear.

Seckel. (S. and D.) Small, but of the highest flavor; a standard of excellence; a slow grower, but bears early; ripens last of August.

Winter Nelis. (S.) Medium; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, buttery, rich, excellent; ripens in October.

HYBRID PEARS.

These are conspicuous for their remarkable vigor of growth and perfect adaptability to the Southern states. They are much less liable to attack of blight than the older varieties of the European type, but are not perfectly blight-proof, as claimed by some; however, by their vigor of growth they are enabled to more successfully resist the encroachments of the dread disease, and, taken all in all, are very desirable in the South.

Kieffer. Originated near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now 20 years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for 13 years past. It is said to be a hybrid between the Bartlett and the China Sand pear. Fruit large to very large; yellow, with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, brittle, very juicy, with rich, musky aroma; quality good; strong grower, early bearer and immensely productive. Ripens September to October. The fruit should be gathered during September and kept in a cool, dark room until mellow, when its quality as a table Pear is greatly improved.

Le Conte. Large, oblong-pyriform; basin deep and irregular; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality variable, but if picked as soon as mature and allowed to ripen in a cool, dark room, the quality is improved wonderfully. The tree is of remarkable vigor; foliage dense and luxuriant; hardy everywhere, but of greatest value in the South. My Le Conte are grown from cuttings, and Kieffer are grafted on Le Conte, thus preserving to the fullest extent the vigor and blight-resisting qualities which have marked these hybrids.

Smith's. Almost identical with Le Conte in size, shape and color; but perhaps a little earlier.

Garber. A seedling of China Sand; resembles Kieffer in size, shape and quality; ripens September, between Le Conte and Kieffer; a very thrifty grower and valuable variety.

NEW VARIETIES.

Idaho. A chance seedling originated near Lewiston, Idaho. It is of the largest size, specimens weighing 23 ounces; color greenish yellow, with russet spots; form roundish, obovate; flesh melting, juicy; flavor good, rich, sprightly vinous; core exceedingly small and without seeds. August and September.

Lincoln Coreless. This fruit has neither seed nor core, being all solid, rich meat; it is from Tennessee, where the original tree is still standing, over 60 years old, and

KIEFFER.

has seldom failed to bear. Fruit very large; sometimes weighing from 1 to 1½ pounds, high colored and handsome, flesh of a rich yellow tint, mellow and aromatic. Season late, and the Pears are picked when hard, and laid away to ripen. Has kept until March; longer than any other Pear has been known to keep. Good shipper; good for market.

CHERRIES.

We work our Cherries on Mahaleb stocks, thereby giving them a dwarf character; then, trained with short bodies, as directed in "Remarks on Planting and Management of Trees," any one can have an abundance of this early and delightful fruit.

Plant enough trees to divide fruit with the birds, as they will pay you good interest in the destruction of insects injurious to vegetation.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Belle d'Orleans. Rather large; roundish, heart-shaped; light yellow, half covered with pale red; flesh tender, with a sweet, excellent flavor; ripens middle of May.

Black Tartarian. Fruit of the largest size, heart-shaped, irregular and uneven on the surface. Skin glossy, bright, purplish black. Flesh very rich and delicate. Stone quite small. This superb fruit has become a general favorite; and in size, flavor and productiveness it has no superior among black Cherries. Ripens middle of June, a few days after May Duke.

Bigarreau, or Yellow Spanish. Very large; obtuse, heart-shaped; pale yellow, with a handsome red cheek to the sun; ripens first of June.

Coe's Transparent. Size medium; nearly globular, very regular; skin thin, pale amber, reddened in the sun; very tender, melting, sweet, excellent; ripens middle to last of May.

Downer's Late. Size medium; round, heart-shaped; red, light amber in the shade; fruit in clusters; flesh tender, melting, rich, very highly flavored; rather late.

Early Purple Guigne. Size medium; round, heart-shaped; dark red, becoming nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet; May.

Elton. Large; pointed, heart-shaped, somewhat oblong; pale yellow, blotched and shaded with red; rich, highly flavored; ripens last of May.

BLACK TARTARIAN.

Governor Wood. Large; roundish, heart-shaped; light yellow, shaded and marbled with light red; nearly sweet, rich, excellent; ripens middle of May.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large; white, with red cheek; firm, juicy, sweet and excellent; tree vigorous and productive.

Luelling. A native of Oregon; fruit very large; shining black; flesh very solid and firm; fine; a good keeper, and will bear transportation well; tree a vigorous grower, an early and profuse bearer.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

Belle Magnifique. Quite large; roundish, inclined to heart-shaped; color a fine red, beautiful; subacid, tender, rich and juicy; excellent for cooking.

Belle de Choisy. Medium; skin amber, beautifully mottled with red; the most delicious variety known, but a shy bearer.

DeKalb. Size medium; pale red; sprightly, acid; fine for cooking; remarkable for being a very late bloomer, and consequently a sure bearer.

Early Richmond. Medium; red, juicy and rich acid; one of the most valuable Cherries for this climate.

English Morello. Large; dark purplish red; very juicy, rich and acid; ripening very late.

Late Duke. Large; bright red; a fine late variety.

May Duke. Large, roundish, obtuse, heart-shaped; color red at first, when mature nearly black; very juicy and melting, rich and excellent; ripens middle to last of May.

Native Morello. This is too well known to describe. It is a certain bearer, and when well ripened is a good cooking cherry. A slow grower on its own roots, but worked on Mahaleb stock it is improved.

Olivet. A Duke variety of French origin. Unlike most others of this class, it is very early, and ripens over a long period. Fruit very large, globular and of a deep shining red; tender, rich and vinous.

EARLY RICHMOND.

PLUMS.

The only insect enemy to the Plum in this climate is the curculio, and a little patience and perseverance will conquer him. Spray the trees when blossoms fall with solutions of London purple or Paris green; repeat in two weeks, if necessary.

✓ **Black Knot in Plums.** Cut off all affected branches below affected parts, and burn, to prevent its spreading.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

✓ **Bradshaw.** Large, obovate; dark purple, with light blue bloom; flesh a little coarse, juicy, slightly acid, good; ripens in July.

✓ **Coe's Golden Drop.** Very large and handsome; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet, highly flavored, excellent; ripens middle of August.

✓ **Green Gage.** Small, round; yellowish green; very rich and sweet, fine flavor; ripens middle of July.

✓ **Imperial Gage.** Large, greenish yellow; rich, juicy, delicious, remarkably fine; ripens middle of July.

✓ **Jefferson.** Large; golden yellow, with a red cheek; juicy, rich, luscious, excellent; ripens first of August.

✓ **Lombard.** Medium; violet red; rich, juicy and pleasant; ripens first of July.

✓ **Shropshire Damson.** An English variety of great merit for preserving; tree a vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

✓ **Blue Plum.** A native; fine for preserving.

✓ **Washington.** Very large; yellowish green; juicy, sweet, excellent; ripens last of July.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

These are valuable by reason of their hardness—enduring extremes of cold and heat—their immense productiveness, and their ability to resist the attacks of curculio. They are very valuable for the South. All these Plums should be picked when they commence coloring, and ripened in the house. In three days' time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long, the fruit drops and the quality is not so good as if ripened in the house. This gradual ripening makes these varieties valuable for market, as they will carry perfectly and ripen enroute.

✓ **De Caradenc.** Medium; yellow, with dull red cheek; juicy, sweet and very good; June. Originated in South Carolina.

✓ **Marianna.** Native of Texas; seedling of Wild Goose; round, as large as its parent and somewhat earlier; deep red when fully ripe; of fine quality.

✓ **Newman.** Medium; bright red; very prolific and of fair quality; first of July.

✓ **Wild Goose.** Very large; deep red when fully ripe; beautiful; one of the best of native Plums; delicious in flavor; should be in every orchard. A great many spurious kinds are being sold for Wild Goose, but the genuine is very large and deep red in color, and ripens early in July.

ORIENTAL PLUMS.

A distinct race of Plums of great beauty and productiveness. The trees resemble our most vigorous American varieties, but the foliage is larger, and rich light green, with smooth branches, which makes them quite distinct and very ornamental. They are early and very prolific bearers, and the flesh is so firm and meaty that they can safely be shipped long distances and kept for a long time in excellent condition.

✓ **Abundance, or Botan.** This is a remarkable fruit indeed. It is unlike any other Plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree—equaling in thrift and beauty Kieffer pear, which it even excels in early and profuse bearing. It is exceedingly hardy. Its propensity for early bearing is such that it loads in the nursery row, bending the limbs with the weight of fruit until they sometimes break, and this is the case every year—the curculio having no effect upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub the same as with the

Spaulding. We have seen even little one year old saplings but two feet high white with bloom and set heavily with large, fine Plums. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, exceeding juicy and tender, and of a delicious sweetness impossible to describe; stone small, and parts readily from the flesh. For canning it is also of the greatest excellence. Its season is very early, ripening in advance of other Plums, adding to its special value. All who plant trees of Abundance will have an abundance of Plums.

✓ **Burbank.** A valuable Plum, in general character very like Abundance, but of deeper color and later season. Large, nearly globular; clear cherry-red, with a lilac bloom. Flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Tree vigorous, and begins to bear usually at two years old.

✓ **Chabot.** Two and one-half inches long by two inches broad. Yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone; last of July. Valuable for table, market and drying.

✓ **Kelsey's Japan.** Large to very large, heart-shaped; sweet, juicy, firm, with remarkably small pit; rich yellow, heavily shaded with carmine, with beautiful bloom; valuable for domestic use and market; wherever tried in the South it has given great satisfaction, and is highly recommended. August.

✓ **Ogon.** Large, round, with deep suture; golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet and good; tree vigorous and entirely hardy; last of June.

✓ **Prunus Pissardi (Purple-Leaved Plum).** Foliage, fruits and shoots are of bright, purplish red, retaining their color better than any other purple-leaved tree or shrub during the heat of summer. Fruit second quality for dessert, desirable for cooking. Ripens middle of June. This is undoubtedly the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees, as it retains its color unchanged throughout our hottest summers.

✓ **Simon's (Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum).** From northern China. Large, tomato-shaped; cinnamon-red color; flesh firm, rich, sweet, aromatic and delicious, with strong pineapple flavor; very small stone; tree medium height, upright in habit; leaves long, dark green; prolific; highly recommended; hardy. July.

✓ **Satsuma or Blood Plum.** A very large Plum, more globular in shape, and from five to six weeks earlier than Kelsey; color dark red—almost solid color, except a slightly lighter shade in the suture; flesh solid, and of a dark red color from pit to skin; vigorous grower, with dark red bark and large, green leaves; pit exceedingly small. Highly spoken of by H. E. VanDeman, U. S. Pomologist, and Luther Burbank, of California, who first fruited it in this country.

JOSEPHINE. (See page 11.)

PEACHES.

Georgia Peaches are famed the world over for their size, beauty and exquisite juiciness and flavor. In order to produce such fruit, the soil and climate of Georgia must be very favorable to the growth and vigor of the tree. *In growing the Peach, we use stones of natural fruit only, and this, with our very favorable soil and climate, enables us to produce trees which for health and vigor are absolutely unrivalled. Seedlings from budded fruit are by no means so vigorous as those from natural fruit, and are apt to be tainted with the "yellows."*

The Peach will grow in almost any soil, provided it is well drained, but a sandy loam is most suitable. Early winter (November and December) is the best time to transplant, although it may be done with increased risk in the spring. Plant the same depth as the trees stood in

the nursery, and firm the soil well around the roots. It is very important that the young tree should be properly pruned at the time of planting. All side branches should be cut back to within a few inches of the main stem, and that cut at about two-thirds the height. Small trees should have the main stem cut back very nearly one-half the way from the ground. The after-culture is very simple, being merely to keep the surface always mellow and free from weeds. For the first two years after planting, hoed crops may be planted between the trees with advantage, after which time they require the entire strength of the soil. Grain crops of all kinds are very injurious, and Peaches seldom succeed in sod or grass. Unleached wood ashes and pure ground bone are the proper fertilizers for the Peach, and are best applied broadcast in the spring, and harrowed in. If wood ashes cannot be obtained, muriate of potash may be used in its place with excellent

ELBERTA.

results. The only insect enemy of the Peach tree at the south is the Peach tree borer (*Ageria exitiosa*), and this insect, so destructive to Peach orchards, can readily be exterminated in two or three seasons by banking the earth around each tree during the month of April to the depth of 10 or 12 inches, and allowing it to remain until November, when it should be scraped from the tree, exposing the collar and main roots to the frosts of winter. The borer, in its moth or egg-laying state, is by the above process forced to deposit its eggs on the dry bark of the tree, where the few worms that hatch and escape the cold of winter can be easily found and cut out with a sharp knife.

ROSETTE.—This dreadful enemy to Peach and Plum trees has of late years appeared throughout many sections of the South, and unless the utmost vigilance is practiced, disastrous results to the Peach-growing industry will result. The disease appears in spring, and in affected trees the leaves assume a yellow and sickly appearance, are small and crowded in a bunch. The tree seldom survives the first summer, and to prevent the rapid contamination of other trees, immediate uprooting and burning must be resorted to. The disease is violently contagious, and no preventive has been so far discovered. All *wild Plums* should be destroyed, as the disease often first appears among these, and is thus rapidly carried to cultivated trees.

FREESTONE PEACHES.

✓ **Amelia.** Large; beautiful; skin white, mostly covered with bright red; juicy, high flavored, excellent; first of July. Too tender for shipping, but for home consumption is truly magnificent.

✓ **Alexander and Amsden.** Absolutely identical in every respect. Above medium; red, on yellow ground; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, good quality; adheres to the stone somewhat. Matures with the earliest varieties; in this locality about June 1. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young. A most valuable market variety, and earliest to ripen.

✓ **Albert Sydney** (*China strain*). Medium, oblong; yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh melting and of highest flavor; last of July.

✓ **Briggs' Red May.** Above medium; highly colored; flesh greenish white, vinous, good; adheres to the stone; ripe early in June.

✓ **Beatrice.** Medium; mottled red cheek; flesh juicy, vinous; good quality; matures just after Alexander; very prolific; June 1 to 15.

✓ **Baldwin's Late.** Medium; white, with red cheek; flesh white; variable in size and quality, but often handsome and of fine flavor; ripens October 25 to November 10.

✓ **Berenice.** (*China strain*). Large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy, excellent; July 20 to August 10.

✓ **Crawford's Early.** Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sprightly; very productive; a standard market sort. July 1 to 10.

✓ **Crawford's Late.** Larger than Crawford's Early, which it resembles much in shape, color and quality; July 15 to 31. One of the leading market varieties, and unexcelled for table use.

✓ **Early York.** Large; skin whitish, with marbling of red, clear, rich red cheek in the sun; flesh almost white, juicy, rich, excellent; ripens middle of July.

✓ **Early Rivers.** Large; pale straw color, with pink cheek; good flavor; ripe June 25.

✓ **Elberta.** Very large; golden yellow, slightly streaked with red; flesh yellow, juicy,

sweet, high flavor; tree very prolific, and presents a handsome appearance. It is a perfect freestone, and one of the most successful market varieties, selling uniformly at higher prices than any other Peach. My trees are grown from buds of fruiting trees, and are guaranteed true. Many inferior kinds are now being sold for Elberta. Be sure to get the genuine.

✓ **Foster.** Very much like Crawford's Early, but a week or ten days earlier.

✓ **Globe.** Very large, globular; of a rich golden yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; follows Elberta. Valuable shipping Peach.

✓ **George the Fourth.** Large; white, with deep red cheek; juicy, delicious; one of the best; ripens middle of July.

✓ **Great Eastern.** Very large; greenish white, with a slight wash of red; flesh juicy and sweet, sometimes a little coarse; a showy fruit; ripens July 25.

✓ **Honey.** Medium; oblong, with a sharp recurved point; creamy white, washed and mottled with carmine; flesh of a peculiarly fine texture and a honey sweetness; tree thrifty and prolific. It is very successful in Florida, and pays handsomely as a market fruit. June 25.

✓ **Lady Ingold.** Originated on the farm of Alfred Ingold, near Greensboro, N. C., from seed planted by him. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, of high flavor; freestone. Very fine for market, drying, canning and general use. One of the very earliest yellow Peaches. June 20 to 30.

✓ **Lord Palmerston.** Very large; creamy white, blush cheek; flesh juicy, rich, very good; September.

✓ **Mountain Rose.** A large sized and good Peach; white, washed with red; flesh tinged with pink, juicy, subacid, very good; ripens last of June.

✓ **Oldmixon Free.** Large; greenish white, red cheek; juicy, with sprightly flavor; very good; ripens last July.

✓ **Pace** (*Columbia*). Large; skin dingy yellow, downy, marbled with red; juicy, melting, rich; ripe early in August.

✓ **Pallas.** (*Seedling from Honey*). Medium, creamy white; flesh white, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma. Two weeks later than Honey in both bloom and maturity. Valuable for Florida and the Gulf coast.

- Reeves' Favorite.** Fruit large, roundish; yellow, with orange cheek; juicy, sweet, good; ripens July 20.
- Robert.** Large; creamy white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best; middle of August.
- Salway.** Medium; creamy yellow, with a rich crimson yellow next the sun; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next the seed.
- Susquehanna.** Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow. A very attractive Peach, of good quality; ripens last of July.
- Stump the World.** Very large; white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, of good flavor; stands carriage, and a fine market variety. July 20, and lasts three weeks.
- Thurber.** A seedling of Chinese Cling, but free; of good quality, and very large; ripens last of July.
- Yellow St. John.** Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, very good; ripens last of June.
- Wonderful.** (N. J.) Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good; end of August. The fruit is uniformly large, and possesses remarkable keeping qualities, making it one of the best shipping sorts for late marketing of the "Smock" strain, of which it may be said to be a large sub-variety.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES.

- Bastian's October.** Large, white; small stone; high flavor, sweet and delicious; ripe in October.
- Chinese Cling.** Very large; skin clear and straw color, almost transparent, with a delicately mottled, light red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet, and when fully ripe most delicious. Remarkable for its size, beauty and productiveness. Ripens middle of July. Inclined to rot.
- General Lee.** (*China strain.*) Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, of high flavor; ripens July 5 to 15.
- Heath Cling.** Large, oblong, narrowing to both ends; skin downy, cream-colored white, with a faint blush of red in the sun; flesh tender, melting, juicy, excellent; ripens early in September.
- Indian Blood.** Large; dark scarlet, with deep red veins; flesh very juicy, vinous and refreshing. August 1 to 15.
- Large White Cling.** Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, tender, melting, sweet and luscious; ripens last of July.
- Lemon Cling** (*Pincapple*). Large, having a large, projecting swollen point, like a lemon; skin yellow, with a dark brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid flavor; ripens last of July.
- October Beauty.** Large; white striped with red; flesh white, juicy, fine flavor; one of the best very late Peaches; first of October.
- Oldmixon Clingstone.** Large; skin yellowish white, with a red cheek; flesh white, melting and juicy; truly delicious; ripens last of July.
- Orange Cling.** Very large, round; deep orange, with dark red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich vinous flavor; ripens last of July.
- Old Newington.** Fruit large; skin pale yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich; ripens middle of August.
- Peen-to, or Flat Peach of China.** A truly remarkable Peach; fruit 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, very flat; skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; peels readily at maturity; flesh very finely grained, juicy, with a delicate almond aroma; quality good; clingstone; matures in Florida April 1 to May 10.
- Stonewall Jackson.** (*China Strain.*) Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with crimson shading; flesh very finely grained, melting, juicy and of high flavor; tree compact and very productive; July 20 to 30.
- Sylphide.** (*China strain.*) Very large; straw color, with light red cheek; flesh white, juicy, sweet, of high flavor; August 10 to 20.
- Tuskena.** Above medium, oblong, skin yellow and deep orange red; flesh subacid, vinous, good; ripens last of June; origin Mississippi.
- Wallace.** Extra large, specimens measure 10½ inches in circumference; white, with slightly mottled cheek to sun; flesh white, stone small, suture distinct on one side, swollen point at apex; juicy, sweet; a fine Peach; ripe August 15 and 20.

White English. Large; white, flesh white, sweet; fine for preserving; ripe August 18.

Florence. Our No. 1 Seedling. Very large; round, white, with slightly blush cheek; flesh white to the stone, which is small; juicy, sweet, tender; ripe middle of September.

DWARF AND ORNAMENTAL PEACHES.

Italian Dwarf. Grows four or five feet high; fruit large, green; flesh juicy, almond flavor; leaves large and drooping; quite ornamental.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Grows larger than the above, and fruit of better quality; both desirable as ornamentals.

Ornamental Peaches. See Ornamental Trees.

NEW PEACH, "JOSEPHINE."

JOSEPHINE. A new variety. (See cut, page 9.) Originated from seed planted by J. J. Toon, Atlanta, Ga. Fruit is very large, handsome; skin yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, very good flavor and unusually juicy for a freestone; ripens August 5 to 25; is a perfect freestone. Tree very hardy, vigorous, rapid grower; foliage rich, dark green, very prolific. This Peach is very valuable by reason of its size, color, and especially its season; there is no yellow freestone ripening with us in August, therefore this Peach comes in at a season when we have nothing like it. As a market Peach it has no rival; it follows Globe, and gets into the market when they are short of Peaches, and its high color, good flavor and excellent shipping qualities cause it to bring fancy prices.

Leading market varieties: Alexander, Lady Ingold, Elberta, Globe, Josephine.

NECTARINES.

The same cultivation and management is required for the Nectarine as for the peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin, and is more liable to the attacks of the curculio. Where it can be grown successfully, it is a most beautiful and delicious fruit, combining, as it does, the characteristics of both peach and plum.

Boston. Large; bright yellow, with a deep red cheek; sweet, pleasant flavor; freestone; ripens last of July.

Early Violet. Medium; dark purple, with red cheek; melting, rich, and highly flavored; ripens in July.

Elruge. Medium; pale green, with deep red cheek; juicy and high flavored; freestone; ripens last of July.

New White. Medium; skin and flesh white, rich, vinous; freestone; ripens early in August.

Orange. Medium; bright golden yellow with a scarlet cheek; clingstone; ripens in August.

Red Roman. Medium to large; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; high vinous flavor; clingstone; ripens middle of July.

PEEN-TO.

MOORPARK APRICOT.

APRICOTS.

The season at which the Apricot ripens, between the cherry and the peach, greatly enhances its value. Besides being a beautiful and delicious fruit, it is admirably adapted to our climate, and can be protected from the curculio in the same way as the plum. In consequence of its early blooming, the fruit is liable to be killed by the frost, yet it is worthy of a place in every collection of fruit.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

- ✓ **Black, or Purple.** Small to medium; round, deep purple, nearly black in the sun; sweet, somewhat fibrous, with a pleasant, good flavor; ripens early in June.
- ✓ **Moorpark.** Large; orange, with deep orange red cheek; flesh free from stone; firm, juicy, rich, high flavor; ripens in June.
- ✓ **Breda.** Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy; July.

IMPROVED RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

These have not as yet been thoroughly tested in the South, but on account of their hardiness, freedom from disease and insect enemies, and their late blooming qualities, they promise to become one of our most valuable fruits.

- ✓ **Alexander.** An immense bearer. Fruit of large size, oblong, yellow flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicious; tree hardy; one of the best. Early in June.
- ✓ **J. L. Budd.** Large; white with red cheek; flavor sweet, juicy, extra fine; tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. The best late variety. July 10 to 20.
- ✓ **Catherine.** Medium; yellow, subacid, good. Vigorous and productive. Last of June.

QUINCES.

The Quince thrives best in a deep, strong, moist soil, and requires thorough culture and a free use of fertilizers. Potash and salt are recommended as a dressing for this fruit. It requires very little pruning, an occasional thinning

out of crowding or decayed branches being quite sufficient. This fruit is very profitable when grown for market.

✓ **Angers.** A strong, rapid growing variety; has fine, large fruit, and is a good keeper.

✓ **Apple, or Orange.** Large; a fine golden yellow; an abundant bearer, and fine for preserving. Is always in demand, and brings good prices in the market.

✓ **Chinese.** A very large, highly perfumed variety, often weighing more than a pound. Only good for preserving.

✓ **Champion.** Tree of stout, rugged, upright growth. A profuse and regular bearer, and its early bearing is remarkable; it commences to produce fruit at three and four years old. Fruit large, oblate pyriform in shape, and of a lively yellow color, rendering it very showy and handsome. Flesh tender and free from the hard lumps so common in other quinces. Ripens about two weeks later than the Orange, and will keep until Christmas.

MULBERRIES.

The value of Mulberries as a food for hogs and poultry is beginning to be appreciated, and many farmers have planted large orchards of the Hicks for that purpose.

✓ **Downing's Everbearing.** From an inch and a quarter long to an inch in diameter; color dark maroon, juicy, sugary, rich, sprightly, vinous flavor; highly esteemed.

✓ **Hicks' Everbearing.** A medium sized Mulberry, remarkable for its everbearing quality, and the great quantity of fruit it bears in one season.

✓ **Russian Cut-leaved.** A fruiting and ornamental variety brought from Russia by the Mennonites; fruit said to be valuable; the tree is very ornamental and a very rapid grower.

FIGS.

✓ **Brunswick.** Large, violet; sweet.

✓ **Brown Turkey.** Large, brown, sweet and prolific.

The most reliable and hardy variety for open air culture.

✓ **Celestial.** Small, violet, with bloom; very sweet; hardy.

✓ **Large Blue.** Large, blue; very good.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

(*Diospyrus Kaki*.)

This fruit has now been thoroughly tested, and has been proved to be of great value for the Southern states, where the tree is perfectly hardy. It bears at a very early age, and is wonderfully productive. It is not an uncommon thing to see one year old trees planted in the spring bear 30 to 40 good-sized persimmons the following year. The most of the fruit set by the young tree should be removed in April or May, only leaving as many as the tree can well mature, thus checking the tendency to over-bearing.

The fruit of most varieties yet introduced is of a bright orange red or light vermilion color; in shape and general appearance resembles a large smooth tomato, and begins to color when half-grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties, until fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this is lost if the fruit is kept in the house a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. It is, therefore, desirable to gather the fruit before frost, if intended for keeping, and then some varieties will remain sound until January and February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, with a slight apricot flavor.

The best soil for the Persimmon is a clayey loam. The trees require manuring once in the middle of winter; the manure is best applied in a circular furrow dug in the ground around the trunk of each tree; they should be pruned each alternate year in early spring or in the autumn harvest season.

Among, or Yeamon. Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange red; 3 inches by 2½; average weight, 7 ounces, although specimens weighing 16 ounces have been produced; very sweet, and is edible while still solid; maturity from end of September to November; nearly always seedless.

Hacheya (*Yomato Imperial*). Usually oblong and acute apex; 2½ by 3 inches long; perfectly globular specimens are, however, quite as numerous as the former; keeps very late.

Hyakume (*Pound, Dai-Dai-Naru, Tane-nashi, Seedless*). Large, globular, deep orange red; average 3 inches in diameter; weight 8 to 16 ounces; keeps late; nearly always seedless.

Kurokume. Very large, round, somewhat flattened. 3½ by 3 inches; average weight 10 ounces; keeps late; nearly always seedless.

Yedo-Ichi. Fruit large, roundish, oblate; skin vermilion; one of the best.

Mikado (*O'Kame, Oblong Hyakume*). Large, 2½ by 3½ inches, oblong; deep red; nearly always seedless; keeps late; good grower.

NEW RASPBERRY, ALL SUMMER.

RASPBERRIES.

CULTURE.—Any land that will produce good crops of corn will also grow good Raspberries. Prepare the ground thoroughly and manure liberally; ground bone is a good fertilizer. Keep the soil loose and free from weeds throughout the season, cutting down the suckers with the hoe or cultivator, and leaving only three or four canes to the hill or single row for fruit. Plant an assortment, to lengthen the season.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.—Plant the red varieties three feet apart and the caps six feet, and train to stakes. The summer pruning of the red varieties may be done if stakes are not used; the caps should not be pruned until winter, and then cut at the bend in the cane; the old canes of both varieties must be entirely removed. Large yields of fruit can be expected only if plants are well manured and thoroughly cultivated.

FOR FIELD CULTURE.—Plant in rows six feet apart and three feet apart in the row, or four feet apart each way. In winter remove the canes which have produced fruit the previous season, and in July and August, after the crop is harvested, cut back the canes to two feet; this will cause them to branch and become self-supporting. Plenty of manure and thorough culture are necessary to attain the best results.

NEW VARIETY—ALL SUMMER.

This much praised red Raspberry originally came from Mexico, was fruited successively in California and Idaho, and has but recently been introduced at the East. The claims made for it are many and startling, and can, perhaps, best be told in the introducer's own words: "It is an everbearer, commencing to ripen its large berries in July, and continues until killed by autumn frosts. The plants are strong and vigorous, growing three to five feet in height, standing erect without stakes or other support. Foliage very large and rank, dark green above and silvery white underneath. In hardiness nothing can surpass it, as it has never been injured in the severest climate. It also endures the heat of tropical summers, and fruits well where all other Raspberries fail. It is immensely prolific, the berries being of great size and dark red in color; quality extra fine. Mrs. Stowe, of Idaho, says: 'It has fruited for five years, and borne a

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

full crop each year, no matter how hot the weather. 100° to 105° in the shade is not uncommon here. It gives a full crop where other varieties do not stand the excessive heat, and I think you will find it particularly valuable for your Southern trade, where other sorts do not stand. Our plot is 45 feet in length by 15 feet in width, besides a single row 115 feet long. From this plot and the row we picked last year fully 11 bushels of berries. Is not that a good yield? For five years the yield has been very uniform. In 1889 the yield during July was 244 boxes; August, 175 boxes; September, 27 boxes, an abundance of green fruit being killed by frost September 25th. In many sections where the season is long enough, its October crop is the largest."

STANDARD RASPBERRIES.

Brandywine. This once popular berry is now superseded by Cuthbert and others. Its bright crimson color, good size and firmness render it valuable for market, but it lacks vigor of cane, and is only productive on good soil. It is very attractive, selling readily, and is yet grown to some extent for market.

Mammoth Cluster. (*Cap.*) Largest of all blackcaps, and the latest; fruit grows on the ends of the canes in large clusters; fruit large, rich and juicy, with considerable bloom; canes of strong growth, and prolific.

Cuthbert (*Queen of the Market*). The leading late market variety, and the best red Raspberry in general cultivation. No other of its class has proved of such general adaptability, and it is grown successfully in nearly all parts of the United States and Canada. The canes are hardy and of strong, rampant growth, with large, healthy foliage; an exceedingly productive variety. Berries large, dark crimson, quite firm and of good flavor. This variety is more largely grown than all the other red Raspberries combined. Season late.

Golden Queen. The most popular and best yellow Raspberry yet introduced. Of large size, great beauty, high quality, hardness and productiveness. In size it exceeds even the Cuthbert, and is the highest in quality of all Raspberries except the old delicate Brinckle's Orange; beautiful, translucent amber color and exceptionally firm. The canes are of the strongest growth, exceeding in vigor the Cuthbert; hardier, and, owing to its greater vigor, succeeding better at the South and in California, where the Cuthbert was heretofore the only really good, reliable Raspberry that could be grown, except blackcaps. Its productiveness is simply marvelous; ripens in mid-season.

Gregg. (*Cap.*) The leading late blackcap and a popular market sort. Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and, under good culture, very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It requires good, strong soil to produce best results, and responds liberally to generous treatment. It is by far the best late blackcap we have.

Hansell. The earliest red Raspberry. Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright, attractive color and firmness. Canes rather small, but exceedingly hardy and productive, with tough, healthy foliage, enduring the hottest suns with impunity. Berries of large size, bright crimson, good quality and firm. Upon strong soil the yield is very large, and in some locations it is regarded as the best of all.

Shaffer's Colossal. (*Cap.*) An immense Raspberry, both in cane and fruit, and especially adapted to the South. Canes are of wondrous vigor and size, hardy and enormously productive. Berries are large, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, rather soft, but luscious and of a rich, sprightly flavor. While its color and lack of firmness render it unfit for market purposes, it is unrivaled for family use, as well as for canning.

Souhegan, or Tyler. (*Cap.*) The earliest black Raspberry, and the leading early market sort. It ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black, with but little bloom; firm and sweet.

Turner (*Southern Thornless*). Extremely hardy, and desirable as an early sort for home garden, but too soft for market purposes. The canes make a strong, healthy growth and are very productive. Berries of good size, bright crimson color, soft and of honeyed sweetness. The plant suckers immoderately, and the suckers should be treated as weeds, for best results. Season early.

BLACKBERRIES.

CULTURE.—Blackberries will succeed on almost any good fruit land, but to have the best results they should be grown on "second bottoms." They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows five to seven feet apart, and three feet in the rows; in garden culture, plant rows five feet apart and three feet in the row. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane, and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

We have been accustomed in the South to depend on our wild Blackberries for fruit, and so have neglected the improved kinds. It is just as reasonable and sensible to refuse to plant all apples or strawberries or peaches, and depend on wild crabs, wild strawberries and peaches, for fruit. There is just as much difference in size and quality between the cultivated and wild Blackberry as there is between a large, luscious Greening apple and the common wild crab.

Blackberries are as profitable as a market crop as strawberries, for they require much less work and attention, and will bring as good prices. I easily sell my Blackberries at 8½ cts. per quart when the wild berries can not be sold at any price; of course they are carefully handled and nicely packed. Every person should buy at least a few plants, and test for themselves the truth of the above statement.

GENERAL LIST.

Dorchester. Large, sweet, juicy, good. Very prolific.

Early Harvest. The earliest of all the varieties we have tested, and consequently one of the most valuable. Its very attractive appearance, firmness and exceeding productiveness render it eminently profitable for market, while its earliness and good quality make it an especial favorite for home use. The berries are not of the largest size, but very uniform, and of a bright glossy blackness that renders them extremely enticing. For the South its value can hardly be overestimated, and its early ripening brings it into market at a time when it has no competitors.

Georgia Mammoth. Originated in Georgia, and so very valuable for the South. Fruit large; have grown specimens as large as a man's thumb; sweet, juicy, rich, very fine flavor; early; very productive. The best for home use or market.

Lawton (*New Rochelle*). An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size. Delicious when fully ripe, but turns black in advance of ripening. Season medium to late.

Crystal White. A white Blackberry. The berries are of a fine, translucent white; of good size, very sweet and pleasant. Canes exceedingly prolific.

Kittatinny. One of the most popular of all Blackberries for general planting, and still unexcelled for main crop, in the home garden, or for market in some locations. Berries large, handsome, and of delicious flavor; canes of strong, erect growth and productive. It is not safe from winter killing north of the latitude of New York city, and is badly affected with "rust" or Blackberry fungus in many sections. Medium to late.

Taylor's Prolific. Berries very large and of fine flavor; very hardy and productive; strong growth. It is of especial value for planting at the North, and is desirable on account of its fine flavor.

Wilson's Early. Once the leading early market berry, and still a very desirable sort, although earlier kinds have been introduced. Very large, sweet, good; very prolific. Early.

Wilson Junior. Combines many good qualities; size, earliness and productiveness. Canes are hardier than the old Wilson, and its capacity for yielding is extraordinary. It is also without double or rose blossoms. The fruit in all respects, both as regards appearance and market properties, fully equals its parent.

EARLY HARVEST.

STRAW- BERRIES.

CULTURE.—On arrival of plants, unpack them at once, loosen the bunches, "heel" them in the ground as described at front of catalogue, or dip their roots in a "puddle," made by mixing earth in water until of the consistency of cream, and lay away in a cool, damp cellar, where they can neither dry nor freeze, until they can be planted in suitable weather. Do not leave in package and pour water over them, as this will surely cause the plants to heat and spoil. If by chance the stock should arrive in a frozen state, bury the package, or place it in a cool place until the frost has become entirely abstracted by slow degrees. These remarks apply also to other plants and trees, as well as Strawberries.

The Strawberry likes a moist soil, but will succeed almost anywhere, if well manured and mulched. Avoid planting it near trees, as it resents shade. To grow large berries and plenty of them, fertilizers must be used freely. Un-leached wood ashes is a specific fertilizer for the Strawberry; ground bone is also excellent. In planting, take but few plants from the trench or package at a time, and expose as little as possible to wind or sun. Never plant on a windy day, and never plant in freezing weather. Do not plant deep, but press the earth very firmly about the roots. Should the weather be warm, shade valuable plants for a few days with a handful of coarse litter over each plant, or with berry baskets or boxes (old rejected ones are as good as any).

For hill culture, plant in beds four feet wide, with alleys two feet between them. Plant in each bed three rows of plants 15 inches apart, and the plants the same distance apart in the rows. For the matted-row system, plant in rows three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart in the rows; requiring 14,520 plants per acre. Mulching is only necessary in the South to keep the berries up off the ground and keep them as clean as possible. With early berries the mulch should be applied after they begin to grow in the spring; when applied in winter the mulch keeps the ground cold and so retards growth in the spring. It is well for all to plant at least three varieties—early, medium and late—to extend the season to its full limits.

The blossoms of all varieties are bi-sexual or perfect, except those marked with the letter P, which are destitute of stamens, and are termed pistillate or imperfect. Pistillate varieties must have a row of a perfect-flowered sort, planted every nine or 12 feet apart among them, or, better yet, every third or fourth plant in the row, to pollinate their blossoms. When properly fertilized the pistillate varieties are the most prolific; and there is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure on getting fine, healthy plants, *strictly pure and true to name*. This we know our plants to be.

In shipping plants, we send out none but young plants, grown under the so-called "pedigree system." We never send out old plants. When grown on deep, black soil the roots of young plants are of a dark color, but soft, succulent and nearly uniform in size and appearance. With old plants, the lower roots are black, dead and wiry, with generally a few young roots just below where the leaves are joined to the crown. We clean all plants of dead leaves and tie in bunches before packing.

MAY KING.

GENERAL LIST OF STRAW- BERRIES.

✓ **Charles Downing.** Large; deep scarlet; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, rich; prolific bearer.

✓ **Bubach.** (P). Very strong, healthy, vigorous plant that appears to thrive well on almost every variety of soil. Plant in a general way somewhat resembles the Sharpless, except that the foliage is a little darker in color. Very productive of large berries, that ripen early and always sell for high prices. Although of rather dull red color and of only medium quality, it is without doubt the most popular general purpose berry in the country at this time. This variety should be in every collection, sure.

✓ **Crescent Seedling.** A valuable variety for near market or home use; productive, of fair size, handsome appearance and medium quality; continues long in fruit, valuable. Pistillate; plant other varieties with it.

✓ **Cumberland Triumph.** Very large; light colored berry, excellent quality, productive, regular shape. For family use or near market it is a great acquisition.

✓ **Gandy.** The best late Strawberry yet introduced, and the leading late variety with fruit growers all over the country. The berries are large, very uniform in size and shape, of bright crimson color, handsome and showy, very firm and of good quality. Late to very late.

✓ **Hoffman's Seedling.** This has taken the place of the old Neuman's Prolific at the South for shipment to Northern markets, and is regarded by many as the most profitable berry for Southern growers. The fruit is of good size and exceedingly firm. Plant a strong grower and immensely productive. Early.

✓ **May King.** A seedling of the Crescent, with a perfect blossom. Plant vigorous and healthy, with clean foliage and very productive; fruit globular, medium to small, bright scarlet; firm and excellent quality. Early.

Monarch of the West. Large; very well adapted for home use; too soft for shipping to distant market. Plant in moist situation. The only berry which succeeds on heavy, wet clay soil; valuable for such situations.

Oregon Everbearing. This is undoubtedly the most remarkable Strawberry ever introduced. E. W. Allen, Secretary of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, says: "It bears almost continually from May to December." The berries on what few plants we had last spring were very fine, and at this writing, August 15, we find ripe berries on almost every plant. It makes but few runners, consequently the plants will be high.

Sharpless. Very large; rich crimson; fine flavor; productive; plant vigorous. We regard it the very best.

Wilson's Albany. Large; bright red; flesh firm, with a brisk, acid flavor; very productive, and ships very well; an old standby.

GRAPES.

CULTURE.—We can give only very general directions in the short space allowed here, and for full details we refer the reader to the excellent works of Fuller and Hussman. Plant in rows eight to 10 feet apart and six to eight feet in the row. Dig holes amply large to give plenty of room to spread out the roots of the plants, after trimming them, and fill in after planting with fine surface soil mixed with a little ground bone; or, better still, put some broken bones in the bottom of the hole; press the earth firmly around the plants. Keep old wood trimmed off, growing fruit on new canes only. Any pruning that will admit sun and air to the fruit will insure a crop.

INSECT ENEMIES AND FUNGUS DISEASES.

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

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

Leaf Folder (*Desmia maculatis*).—Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

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

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

Grape Curculio (*Ceallodes inaequalis*).—London purple solution as a spray as soon as the fruit is set.

Mildew.—Dust with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set; repeat every two weeks.

Black Rot.—Use Bordeaux mixture. (See below.)

Spraying.—We earnestly urge the careful spraying of all Grape vines if sound fruit is expected. Unless great attention is given to this, disastrous results must follow from insect depredations and fungous diseases. Many excellent apparatus are now manufactured, and every fruit grower should own one of a size commensurate with the area of his orchard. In the use of the various solutions, much care should be given to their proper strength, and especially that while being used they be kept continually stirred, in order to keep them uniform in their effects, and nearly all should be used during cloudy weather or late in the afternoon.

London Purple, Paris Green, actively poisonous.—Use 1 pound of the poison to 200 gallons of water or other solutions. Dissolve a little flour paste in the water to make it sticky. Stir frequently. Applied to trees, it is a sure cure for all insect plague.

Bordeaux Mixture.—1 pound sulphate of copper; dissolve in 1 gallon of hot water in one vessel. In another slake 1 pound of rock lime in 1½ gallons of cold water. When cool, pour in the copper solution and strain. Add 2 gallons of water before using.

Kerosene Emulsion.—4 pounds of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of boiling water; add to this while hot 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Add 30 gallons of water before using as a spray. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

NEW VARIETIES.

Moyer. This new Grape originated in Canada, and seems to be a cross between Delaware and some purely native variety. In habit of growth, hardness, quality and size of cluster, it resembles the Delaware very much, but it ripens with the very earliest, has larger berries, and so far has been free from rot and mildew even in places and seasons where everything around it mildewed. Very sweet as soon as colored; skin tough, but thin; pulp tender, juicy, of delicious flavor, and entirely free from foxiness. Imagine a Delaware free from rot and mildew and early as Champion, and you will have a fair idea of this most valuable new variety. It never drops off its stem, and when overripe gradually shrivels and dries up into raisins.

Green Mountain. A very desirable white Grape, ripening about with Moore's Early, and especially valuable for its fine quality. It is as strong a grower as Concord, and exceedingly hardy. Clusters of a medium size, and often shouldered; berries medium, greenish white when fully ripe; skin thin, and quality fine, pulp being tender and sweet; free from foxiness, and delicious.

Progress. This new and beautiful Grape was originated by N. B. White, Norwood, Norfolk county, Mass., and is a hybrid of Black Hamburg and Marion. The vine is very vigorous, hardy and productive; leaves large, thick and very healthy; no mildew; wood short jointed and stocky; roots clean and healthy—no phylloxera; bunch large; berry large, round, color bright, glossy, dark red; hangs firmly on the stem; fine quality, being juicy, sprightly, rich and vinous. Ripens two weeks earlier than Concord. Of two six-year-old vines, one bore 15 pounds of fruit on 30 inches of bearing wood; the other bore 12 pounds on 24 inches. This fruit sold for 20 cents per pound. One of these vines the same season made about 100 feet and the other about 80 feet of well-ripened wood, while three older Concords bore only 10 pounds per vine, which sold for 10 cents per pound.

GENERAL LIST.

Agawam. Bunch large; berry large, maroon; flesh almost tender, juicy, vinous; ripens with or soon after Concord.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.

Black Eagle. Bunch large, moderately compact; berries large, oval, black, with blue bloom; flesh rich and melting, with little pulp; ripens about with Concord, but superior in quality.

Brighton. A new variety from western New York, said to be a cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg, with the flavor of the foreign variety and the hardness of the native; resembles the Catawba in bunch and berry, and ripens same time as Hartford Prolific.

Champion (Tatman). This variety has been known a number of years, but has lately been again introduced to the public. It is valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than Hartford, and nearly or quite equal to the latter in flavor; black.

Catawba. Bunches above medium, moderately compact, shouldered; berries large, round, deep red, with lilac bloom; skin thick; flesh juicy, with some pulp, rich, spirited, vinous; ripens last of August. One of the best in quality, but liable to rot.

Clinton. Bunches small; berries medium, round, black, juicy, spicy, vinous flavor; excellent for wine; ripens last of July.

Concord. Bunches large, long, heavy, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, black, with a beautiful blue bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet, with a pulp; ripens last of July.

Delaware. Bunches small, long, lightly shouldered, very compact; berries small, round, beautiful rose color, and skin thin; flesh juicy, with some pulp, sweet; the standard of excellence; ripens first of August.

Diana. Bunches medium, very compact; berries above medium; round; pale red, skin remarkably thick; very sweet, juicy, with a rich musk flavor; ripens first of August.

Duchess. A new white Grape of excellent quality; vine a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and very productive; bunch medium to large, greenish white; skin thin, flesh tender, without pulp, rich, refined and delicious; ripens with Concord. It has succeeded well here, and given great satisfaction thus far.

Eaton. A seedling of Concord, but claimed as of more vigorous growth; quite as productive, with larger and better fruit. "Bunch very large, compact. Berries very large, round, black, covered with a thick blue bloom. The stem pulls out white, like the Concord. The general appearance of the bunch and berry strongly resembles that of Moore's Early. The skin is quite as thick as that of the Concord. Very juicy, with some, though tender, pulp. Not as sweet as the Concord, but has less of the native odor." Season early.

Elvira. A valuable wine Grape; good grower, healthy, hardy, productive; bunch and berry medium; pale green, with white bloom; skin thin; sweet, tender, juicy.

Empire State. Bunch large, berry medium, white, tinged yellow; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet, good quality. Moderate grower; very early; showy, productive.

Goethe (Rogers' No. 1). Bunches medium to large; berries large, oblong, yellowish green; very fine; late.

Hartford Prolific. Bunches large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, black; skin firm, moderately thick; flesh sweet, juicy, with considerable foxiness and pulp; ripens in July; fruit drops.

Herbert (Rogers' No. 44). Bunch large, long, loose; berry large, round, sometimes a little flattened, black; flesh sweet, tender; early and productive.

Hermann. A wine Grape, seedling of Norton's Virginia; bunch long and narrow, compact, seldom shouldered, if any, having the appearance of a separate bunch; berry small, round, black, with blue bloom; ripens late, after Norton's.

Iona. Bunches large, shouldered and rather loose; berries large, round, light red, with dark red veins; skin thin, flesh melting, full of juice, vinous and excellent; ripens in August.

Ives. Bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berries medium, black, roundish oval; flesh with some pulp, juicy, sweet; a good wine Grape; ripens in August.

Lady. A seedling of the Concord, sent out by G. W. Campbell, of Ohio. Bunch and berry large; white; flavor more delicate than Concord; very prolific and hardy.

Lady Washington. Rickett's magnificent Concord seedling crossed with Allen's Hybrid; bunch very large, shouldered berry full medium, white, quality excellent; ripens early.

Moore's Diamond. Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp, and of very good quality. Has succeeded

MOORE'S EARLY.

well wherever grown; yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July, and so far is the best early market variety; very prolific.

Moore's Early. Raised by J. B. Moore, Concord, Mass. Bunch and berry large—as large as Wilder—black, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; ripens before Hartford.

Maxatawny. Bunches medium, compact, without shoulder; berries medium, oval, greenish white; flesh tender, sweet and delicious, without pulp; ripens in August.

Martha. Bunches medium, not very compact, shouldered; berries large, round, greenish yellow, with a thin, white bloom. It is a seedling of the Concord, and flesh similar, but a little sweeter; very good.

Merrimac (Rogers' No. 19). Bunch large, short and broad, compact; berries large, round, black, with a slight bloom, flesh tender, juicy, sweet; ripens in August.

Niagara. This new purely native white Grape is a cross between Concord and Cassady. Hardy; as strong a grower as Concord, earlier and better in quality; bunches large, uniform, very compact. Enormously productive, a four-year-old vine producing 140 clusters, weighing from 8 to 16 ounces each. Selling at 15 to 25 cents per pound, when best California grapes brought 10 cents. The most desirable white Grape ever produced.

Norton's Virginia. Bunch medium, shouldered, somewhat compact; berries small, round, dark purple, skin thin; flesh tender, brisk; ripens late.

Perkins. Bunch large; berries medium, lilac when fully ripe, covered with bloom; flesh pulpy, foxy; sure bearer; valuable.

Salem. Bunch large; berries large, chestnut color, nearly free from pulp; sweet, with rich aromatic flavor.

Warren, or Herbenmont. Bunches very large, compact, shouldered; berries small, dark blue or violet; skin thin, without pulp, sweet, rich, vinous, aromatic; an excellent table Grape; ripens last of August.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Bunch large, often shouldered; berry large, globular, dark purple, nearly black, slight bloom, flesh tolerably tender, with some pulp, juicy, rich and sweet; ripens with Concord.

Worden (true.) In brief an improved Concord, being larger in both bunch and berry, handsomer, nearly two weeks earlier, and of better quality. Surely this is enough to please all. As it is difficult to propagate, many vines of Concord are sold for it.

HARDY ORANGE.

THE SCUPPERNONG FAMILY.

Scuppernong. This is too well known to need description. It is the most reliable of all Grapes adapted to Southern culture, bearing large crops annually, and never rots; the sure wine Grape of the South.

Flowers. This variety of the Scuppernong type requires the same culture and treatment as the Scuppernong; berries very large, black, ripens very late, hangs upon the vine until frost; never fails to produce a crop, and perfectly free from disease of any kind; its value is in its lateness, as it does not come in until the Scuppernong is gone.

Thomas. Another variety of same class as above, discovered and introduced by Mr. Drury Thomas, of Marion county, S. C.; in color it varies from reddish purple to deep black, has a thin skin, sweet and tender flesh, is less in size than the Scuppernong; ripe with or just after the Scuppernong. This is growing in favor, and is an acquisition.

Tender Pulp. The peculiarity of this Grape is its exceedingly melting flesh; it ripens better than the Scuppernong and Flowers.

The dates given in this Catalogue for the ripening of fruits are applicable to the latitude of Atlanta, and they will ripen a little earlier south and a little later north of here.

ASPARAGUS.

The Asparagus bed must be made very rich, and as a well prepared bed will last twenty to twenty-five years, and manure can be applied only as a top dressing after planting, the preparation before planting should be thorough. Be careful that the bed is well underdrained, then make as rich as possible with well-rotted cow manure—use no fresh manure—and plant in rows two feet apart and one foot in the row. One hundred plants will do for an average family.

Conover's Colossal. Large, of rapid growth; productive, of fine quality.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

HARDY ORANGE.

Citrus trifoliata. This has now been in our test grounds for three years, and, we are pleased to state, has proved hardy without protection, a fact we would not believe until we had proved it. The Oranges, though small in size compared with those in the markets, are exceedingly beautiful. They are, however, too acid to eat out of hand, being used as lemons for making a refreshing and pleasant drink. It fruits freely and blooms in spring with wonderful profusion. The blossoms are large, pure white, and impart the same exquisite fragrance as other oranges. In habit the tree is dwarf, upright, and with abundant, rich, dark green, three-lobed foliage, which remains upon the tree until after frost, and then falls. So valuable as to well merit cultivation for its beauty alone, or for its delightfully fragrant blossoms, which are produced in greater or less numbers during almost the entire spring, summer and autumn. Its advantages as a hedge plant are its naturally dense habit of growth and the abundance of its sharp thorns. It is naturally a dwarf tree, and will need but little trimming to keep it within bounds. It has safely withstood a temperature of 18° below zero entirely unprotected.

JUNE BERRIES.

The Dwarf Juneberry is an excellent substitute for the swamp huckleberry or whortleberry, which it resembles in appearance and quality, but is of the easiest culture. The fruit is borne in clusters, as shown in the engraving, reddish purple in color, changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is of a mild, rich, subacid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy, enduring the cold of the far North and the heat of summer without injury—its only enemy so far developed being a fungus which attacks the fruit and sometimes the foliage in the East. In habit it is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size, and are literally covered with fruit in June. The blossoms are quite large, and composed of fine white petals; which, with its bright, glossy, dark green foliage, renders it one of the handsomest ornamental shrubs. As it grows from suckers, the plants frequently have but little root, but they transplant so readily that they rarely fail to live if planted firmly.

Improved Dwarf. An improvement upon the common Juneberry, and the variety generally offered in catalogues.

JUNE BERRY.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Space will not permit us to give detailed instructions for the cultivation of nuts. Chestnuts, Walnuts and Hickories, however, will succeed if given the same treatment as apple or pear trees, and should be planted about the same distance apart, with the exception of the dwarf English Walnut, which may be planted much closer. Filberts require no other culture than occasional pruning. Almonds should be given the same culture as the peach, to which they are closely allied. We cannot supply nuts of any of the varieties offered, as we keep in stock only the trees.

ALMONDS.

Hardshell. A fine, hardy variety, with a large plump kernel, and with large showy, ornamental blossoms. The hull cracks when the fruit ripens, permitting the nut to drop out.

SPANISH OR MARRON CHESTNUT.

Soft or Papershell. This is what is known as the Ladies' Almond, or Lady Finger of the shops, and although preferable to the hard-shell, it is not so hardy. Kernel sweet and rich; a very desirable nut.

CHESTNUTS.

Spanish, or Marron. A handsome, round-headed, stately tree of rapid growth, that yields abundantly of very large nuts; hence valuable both for ornament and fruit. A gentleman of our acquaintance realizes a profit of \$50 a year on an average from the fruits of two trees of this variety.

American, or Sweet. The well-known Chestnut of the forest. In sweetness, delicacy of flavor, or as a shade tree, it is unsurpassed. It is of fine growth, and one of the best for avenue planting, being handsome and symmetrical.

AMERICAN OR SWEET CHESTNUT.

Japan Giant. Among the most valuable recent introductions from Japan. It comes into bearing at two to three years of age, and while yet in the nursery rows it is heavily laden with nuts of enormous size. Its early bearing and great productiveness of such enormous

JAPAN GIANT.

nuts are the wonder and admiration of all who see them. Matures early and does not require the aid of frost to open the burs. Its early bearing and handsome dwarf habit make it desirable for the home grounds.

FILBERTS.

These, frequently termed hazlenuts, are of the easiest culture, and are among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; of dwarf habit, entirely hardy; abundant yielders, succeeding almost everywhere, and coming into bearing early, as they do, with their rich, toothsome meat, they are worthy of being planted by everybody who has room.

KENTISH COB.

Kentish Cob. One of the largest and finest of the Filberts, oblong, meaty, and of excellent quality. (See cut.)

Common English Filbert.

The sort usually sold in the fruit stores; quite distinct in shape from the Kentish Cob, as may be observed from the cut, and in our opinion not quite so desirable.

ENGLISH.

PECANS.

(*Carya oliviformis*.)

This nut is well known and highly prized by all; is of the easiest culture—the tree being of sturdy, lofty growth. From the fact of its being found in the forests of the South and West many suppose it is not hardy at the North, which is entirely erroneous; it flourishes over a wide extent of the country, and should be more generally cultivated, as it deserves. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious. Our trees are of the true, large, thin-shelled variety. Any one can enjoy this nut who will plant a few trees in some spare corner.

WALNUTS.

The wood of the Walnut, once so abundant, is now so valuable and in such great demand that large numbers of trees are being planted for this purpose alone, and the investments will prove profitable. Plant your wood-lots with young Walnuts; they will pay you for the trouble.

English, French or Madeira Nut (*Juglans regia*).

Not only are the delicious, thin-shelled nuts prized highly by all, but from the tree is obtained the beautiful "French curled" Walnut lumber. Unlike our American varieties, the nuts fall from the husk when ripe. The tree is of lofty growth, hardy, and productive from New York southward.

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). Nuts differ from those of the succeeding in being longer and of more delicate flavor. The wood is also very valuable, and the tree of lofty growth. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100. Small, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Black (*Juglans nigra*). The common well-known Black Walnut, the wood of which is the most beautiful and valuable of all. No one who has ever eaten Walnut candy will ever forget the flavor of its oily and toothsome kernel.

Early Bearing English Walnut (*Juglans Præparuriensis*). The most desirable variety of this class; begins to bear at 4 years old. A variety possessing many points of merit, such as early bearing, superior hardiness and late blooming, by which it escapes the late frosts. The nuts are very much like those of the parent, though a trifle larger. It makes a pretty tree for the lawn or door yard, and coming into bearing so early, is desirable for small grounds.

ENGLISH WALNUT.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department of horticulture new things of merit are constantly being added to the already long list of ornamental trees, plants and shrubs, and it is our aim to select the most meritorious of those best suited to our climate, rather than to make a long list without regard to hardiness or qualities of usefulness.

Many, in fact most, of the ornamentals introduced by Northern nurserymen are entirely unsuited to our climate, being unable to survive our hot, dry summers. Therefore, especially in this class, it is more satisfactory and much cheaper to buy in the South, so that you only get trees and shrubs suited to our climate, and which have been thoroughly acclimated.

The most tender trees and shrubs, both deciduous and evergreen, should be planted in a northern exposure; in that aspect they ripen better the new wood, and it is less liable to be injured by frost than when late growth is encouraged by planting in a southern exposure.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

BEECH, Rivers' Purple (*Fagus atropurpurea*). Medium size, regular and pyramidal in form; foliage of a richer and more permanent dark color than that of any other deciduous tree. A very choice ornamental tree.

Purple-leaved (*F. purpurea*). A remarkable species, with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in autumn. A very striking contrast with other ornamental trees.

American (*F. ferruginea*). A beautiful tree, indigenous to this country, with long, slender, drooping branches and beautiful green foliage, affording a dense shade.

BIRCH, White (*Betula alba*). A beautiful native tree, common to our woods, particularly in the northern part of the country. Its shining white bark and slender, dark brown branches make it a conspicuous and very attractive object. Foliage large and handsome. From the bark of this tree the Indian made his graceful canoe, and hence it is sometimes called the "Canoe Birch."

Sweet (*B. lenta*). This fine Birch is considered one of the best of all trees for street or lawn purposes. The wood, which is rose-colored and fine grained, is very valuable for cabinet work; the twigs and foliage are spicy and aromatic.

CHERRY, Double-flowering (*Cerasus*). An interesting tree, with a profusion of double white flowers in clusters in spring, as pretty as little roses; very beautiful in bloom.

GRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia Indica*). Pink flowers. We have no more effective flowering trees than these in this climate. They begin to bloom in July, and continue two months.

Purpurea. Pinkish purple flowers.

Rubra. Dark red or crimson flowers.

Alba. Pure white flowers; blooms continually during summer; very desirable.

CRAB APPLE, Flowering (*Pyrus coronaria*). The native crab apple of the Southern states; it makes a pretty lawn tree; blooms very fragrant; fruit may be preserved.

Chinese (*P. spectabilis*). A small-sized tree, producing light pink flowers.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*). Has large, showy white blossoms in the early spring; very ornamental.

JAPAN NARNISA (*Sterculia plataniifolia*). Interesting ornamental; shining green five-lobed leaves.

JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD (*Cercis Canadensis*). One of the finest native ornamental trees. Covered with delicate reddish flowers before the foliage appears.

HORSE CHESTNUT, White-flowering (*Æsculus hippocastanum*). The best known of the Horse Chestnuts, of handsome, regular form, ultimately reaching a large size. In May it is covered with large spikes of beautiful white flowers, dotted with red and yellow. A beautiful tree for park and lawn when planted singly; for avenue planting cannot be surpassed.

KELREUTERIA paniculata. A handsome, symmetrical tree, valuable for its beautiful golden flowers, which are produced abundantly in large, showy panicles late in the season. Foliage changes in autumn to a brilliant yellow hue.

LINDEN, American (*Tilia Americana*). A rapid growing, large-sized tree, with a remarkably straight trunk; deep green, heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of fragrant, yellow flowers. Will grow almost anywhere. Valuable for its wood, and makes a handsome shade tree.

MAPLE, Silver-leaved (*Acer dasycarpum*). Leaves white underneath; of rapid growth, very ornamental, and one of the best street trees we have; we highly recommend it.

Sugar Maple (*A. saccharinum*). A beautiful, stately tree of fine form; a desirable shade tree.

Ash-leaved or Box Elder (*A. Negundo*). A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head. Very hardy; excellent for avenues.

Sycamore (*A. pseudo-platanus*). A fine tree, with spreading branches, large leaves, whitish and rather downy beneath. Very desirable.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). Spreading, rounded form; foliage large, dark green; a rich and majestic shade tree.

Weir's Cut-leaved Silver (*A. Weirii laciniatum*). A silver Maple, with foliage deeply cut or lobed, inclined to weep. An interesting and graceful tree.

MIMOSA (*Acacia Julibrissin*). A rapid growing and very ornamental tree, with heads of pale rose-colored flowers.

POPLAR, Lombardy (*Populus fastigiata*). A well-known tree of erect and rapid growth.

Carolina (*P. Canadensis*). A vigorous native tree of wonderfully rapid growth, with angular branches and glossy, serrate leaves. This is perhaps the largest of all the native Poplars, often attaining a height of 80 feet or more, and makes a park tree of noble proportions; it is also very valuable for street planting, as it is free from attacks of insects, and is not affected by gas. Its quick growth and large size cause it to be planted in considerable numbers.

Silver-leaved (*P. tremula*). A remarkably fine tree, its silvery foliage quickening with the slightest breeze. It suckers badly, and is not recommended.

PAULOWNIA Imperialis. A rapid growing, large-leaved (often over two feet in diameter) flowering tree from Japan; branches spreading and flowers fragrant; a desirable tree where a quick shade is wanted; very ornamental.

PEACH, Double-flowering (*Amygdalus*) **White**.

Double-flowering Crimson.

Double-flowering Pink.

These are beautiful objects in early spring, covered with white, pink and crimson blossoms, like small roses.

Blood-leaved. Leaves dark red at first, changing to purple, and finally reddish green.

Golden. Leaves and young wood strongly marked with bright yellow, making it very ornamental.

Pyramidal. A Peach tree growing with the pyramidal habit of the Lombardy poplar.

Weeping. This grows just the opposite of the preceding, making a weeping tree or bush.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). One of our most beautiful indigenous trees. The star-like, fragrant foliage assumes in autumn nearly all shades between the most delicate tints of yellow and rich crimson. A beautiful, upright grower, and very fine.

SYCAMORE, American (*Platanus occidentalis*). A very rapid-growing, spreading native tree, too well-known to need description. Very fine for street planting.

Oriental (*P. orientalis*). Very much like the former, but has leaves more cut and sooner smooth, the heads larger.

MAIDEN-HAIR TREE, or Ginkgo (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines.

TULIP TREE, Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). One of the most beautiful of our indigenous trees, with small tulip-shaped flowers; belongs to the Magnolia family.

TAMARIX, African (*Tamarix Africana*). A small tree, with long, slender, pendulous branches, covered with beautiful feather-like foliage, and an abundance of pink flowers in spring; an interesting tree.

UMBRELLA CHINA TREE (*Melia Azadarach umbrauliformis*). A very beautiful, distinct sub-variety of the "China Tree," or "Pride of India," forming naturally a dense, spreading, regular head, resembling a gigantic spread umbrella; originated in Texas.

VITEEX Agnus-castus (Sage Tree). An excellent and handsome medium-sized tree, with bluish flowers in clusters at the ends of the branches.

WILLOW (*Salix Babylonica*). The well-known American weeping willow.

Kilmarnock (*S. Caprea pendula*). Fine weeping tree.

YELLOW WOOD (*Cladrastis tinctoria*). One of the very handsomest and neatest of ornamental trees, with light yellow wood; a close bark like that of the beech, oval leaves, long and smooth, and ample, hanging panicles of pretty, delicately fragrant, cream-white flowers in May or June.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

There is nothing that so quickly, and for so little cost, adds to the cheerfulness and finish of a home as Flowering Shrubs. All we offer have been thoroughly tested here, are entirely hardy, bloom at once, and grow lovelier every year.

ALMOND, Flowering (*Prunus Sinensis alba*). A very pretty dwarf shrub, bearing an abundance of double white blooms in spring.

Japonica multiplex. Differing from the above in the blooms being pink.

ALTHEA (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). **Double White, Double Red and Double Purple**. These are ornamental plants, and an ornamental hedge or screen made by mixing the colors is very pretty.

Variegated-leaved. A conspicuous variety, with foliage well marked with bright yellow; double flowers.

Fleur Blanche. Single flowers; pure white, with dark crimson eye.

AMELANCHIER Botryapinn (Juneberry or Service Berry). Flowers white, produced in great profusion early in April, followed by a small fruit of purplish color. (See page 18.)

ASTILBE Japonica (*Hoteia Japonica*). The dark green cut leaves form a handsome tuft, from which rise numerous crowded delicate, feathery panicles of small, silvery white flowers, rendering it very elegant and useful, both as a border plant and for cut-flowers.

BERBERRY, Purple-leaved (*Berberis purpurea*). Remarkable for its purple foliage and fruit.

BUDLEYA Lindleyana. Profuse flowering shrub; flowers dark blue, in long racemes.

CORCHORUS (*Kerria Japonica*). A slender, green branched shrub, growing five to 10 feet high, with small globular, yellow flowers in summer.

CLETHRA alnifolia. A medium-sized shrub, with racemes of fragrant white flowers; desirable.

DAPHNE Mezereum (Common Mezereum). From Northern Europe; round bush; flowers early, pinkish, fragrant.

DEUTZIA scabra (Rough-leaved Deutzia). A shrub of good habit, bearing a profusion of pretty white blooms.

Gracilis. A smaller growing kind than the preceding; flowers smaller and more delicate; free bloomer and early.

Crenata fl. pl. One of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; flowers very double, bell-shaped, white, tinged with rose.

Alba. Pure white, double; same habit as the last.

ELDER, Golden European (*Sambucus nigra aurea*). One of the prettiest golden-leaved shrubs; picturesque and effective.

ELÆAGNUS parvifolia. From India. Erect growing, leaves silvery, flowers very small, fragrant, and succeeded by innumerable pink-colored berries.

EXCHORDA grandiflora. A tall shrub from north China. Flowers pure white, very large and profuse. Blooms in April. A handsome but rather rare shrub.

FORSYTHIA viridissima. A graceful shrub, growing six feet or more, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers.

Suspensa. A new variety from Japan; much more graceful than Viridissima.

LINDEN.

HALESIA tetraptera (Silver Bell). A very desirable little tree, bearing an abundance of pretty, white, bell-shaped flowers in May.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. This superb shrub was recently introduced from Japan. It is striking and elegant on the lawn; the flowers are pure white, changing to pink, and are borne in pyramidal trusses a foot long and nearly as much in diameter.

LILAC (*Syringa vulgaris*). Common. Large shrub, with large leaves and showy flowers; bluish purple.

Alba (White). Flowers in slender panicles; pure white and fragrant.

Persian Purple. Slender branches; leaves small, flowers purple.

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus coronarius*). Common. A rapid growing large shrub, with large, white fragrant blooms.

Columbianns. Has smooth, silver-gray foliage.

POMEGRANATE (*Punicum granatum*). Double flowering. These are very ornamental. We have four varieties:

Alba. White.

Rubra. Red.

Variegata. Variegated.

James Vick. Dwarf growing kind, not quite double; scarlet.

QUINCE, Japan (*Cydonia Japonica*; *Pyrus Japonica*). A beautiful shrub, with an abundance of scarlet shining in spring, before the leaves, which are a dark, shining green.

Alba. A variety of the above, with white flowers.

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB (*Calycanthus floridus*). A shrub growing from four to six feet, with dark-red flowers; very fragrant.

SMOKE TREE, or VENETIAN SUMAC (*Rhus cotinus*). A shrub or small tree, bearing panicles of pale purple flowers.

SCOTCH BROOM (*Cytisus scoparius*). An interesting shrub, with long, pendulous branches, covered with yellow flowers.

SNOW BALL, Guelder Rose (*Viburnum opulus*). Is a charming shrub, with clusters of large globular white flowers.

Plicatum. A new Japan shrub of the same family as the preceding; large flowers, tinged with pink; desirable.

SPIRÆA callosa alba. Of dwarfish habit, with pure white flowers; very distinct and pretty; continuous bloomer.

Douglasii. Has spikes of deep rose-colored flowers; continues in bloom during the summer.

Billardii. Rose color; blooms nearly all summer.

Prunifolia fl. pl. Very distinct, blooms early; flowers double, white, pretty.

Reevesii fl. pl. This is a beautiful shrub; its long, slender branches are set with double white flowers, which almost obscure the green foliage.

Thunbergii. Of rather dwarf growth, with long, slender branches; pretty little white flowers, produced in such profusion as to entirely cover the bush, and small narrow, delicate leaves of a bright, light green that change to delicate crimson and rose in autumn. A choice and desirable shrub at all seasons.

WEIGELA (*Diervilla*) **rosea**. A beautiful shrub, growing five or six feet high; large, rose-colored blooms in rich profusion.

Alba. Flowers white, changing to light blush at maturity; very distinct.

Variegata. Variegated-leaved, distinctly marked with pale yellow; flowers pink.

WHITE FRINGE (*Chionanthus Virginica*). One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage and delicate, fringe-like, snow-white flowers; forms a superb ornament for the lawn.

BROAD-LEAVED EVER-GREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Most of these trees and shrubs should have the leaves cut off when transplanted; when the leaves are left on, the evaporation is so great as frequently to exhaust the sap before the plant is established sufficiently to supply the demand.

BOX, Tree (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*). A pretty small-leaved tree, growing 30 feet high.

Myrtle-leaved (*B. sempervirens myrtifolia*). Leaves smaller than the above, and a smaller tree—eight feet.

Golden Variegated (*B. sempervirens aurea*). Grows 30 feet; irregularly marked with yellow.

Dwarf Box (*B. Sempervirens suffruticosa*). Is used for edging borders, walks, etc.; plant about four inches apart.

BERBERRY (*Berberis Nepalensis*). With long, pendulous, graceful branches; blooms in early spring.

CAPE JESSAMINE (*Gardenia florida*). A well known shrub, with bright green leaves and white flowers; delightfully fragrant.

Radicans. Dwarf variety; foliage smaller than the above; very fragrant.

Fortunei. Flowers and foliage larger than the Florida; makes more roots, and seems to be hardier.

[We suppose our stock of Cape Jessamines is the largest in the world; of all sizes, from 10 inches to 3 and 4 feet; some of them have stood in the open ground three or four winters, and are hardened; they will transplant with perfect safety.]

CAPE JESSAMINE.

CEANOTHUS rigidus. A handsome shrub, with lilac flowers in spikes; blooms all summer. A great favorite with us.

DAPHNE Cneorum. A beautiful dwarfish evergreen; perfectly hardy, with bright pink flowers in early spring.

EUONYMUS Japonica. A beautiful bright green hardy shrub, adapted to individual specimen plants, or for hedges; bears pruning, and can be grown to a small tree.

Japonica argentea (Silver Variegated Euonymus). Same habit as the green; a beautiful plant, with silver foliage.

Japonica aurea (Golden Variegated Euonymus). The leaves distinctly marked with yellow.

HOLLY, American (*Ilex opaca*). This pretty tree, with bright green leaves and red berries during autumn and winter, is supposed to be difficult to transplant. Trees that have been frequently transplanted can be moved with impunity, if the leaves are cut off at the time of planting. We can supply good specimens.

JAPAN MEDLAR (*Eryobotrya Japonica*). A fine broad-leaved shrub; blooms during November; very fragrant; near New Orleans it is much cultivated for its fruit; also fruits in Florida and extreme Southern Georgia.

KALMIA latifolia, (Broad-Leaved Mountain Laurel). Second only in beauty to the Rhododendron when in flower. Its foliage is dark glossy green, with red stems, large and abundant. Flowers, which are produced in great profusion in June, grow in large clusters, are wax-like in appearance, white or with a faint shade of blush.

LAURUS Lustinica Azorica. A new sort, with very fine foliage and vigorous habit.

Latifolia. A very beautiful shrub, with very large, bright, shining leaves.

LIVE OAK (*Quercus virens*). A beautiful evergreen Oak, and perfectly hardy; of slow growth, but of the most enduring character.

LAURUSTINUS (*Viburnum tinus*). A pretty shrub, with dark green leaves, their under sides being yellowish brown; white blossoms; hardy.

MOCK ORANGE, or **Carolina Laurel Cherry**. An ornamental tree of good habit as specimen plants, or for hedges.

MAHONIA aquifolium (Holly-Leaved Mahonia). A beautiful shrub, with erect racemes of golden-yellow flowers.

Japonica (Japan Mahonia). Much larger than Aquifolium, with fine, large, variegated leaves and large racemes of yellow flowers and clusters of dark purple fruit in early spring.

OLIVE, American (*Olea Americana*). Small tree, with smooth green leaves and small fragrant white flowers.

PYRACANTHA (*Cralægus*). Sometimes called Burning Bush; dark, shining green leaves and bright scarlet berries during autumn and winter; makes a valuable hedge; a beautiful shrub.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum Japonicum*). A fine large shrub; leaves large; bears white flowers, followed by purple fruit.

Californian. An upright, rapid-growing shrub from California; foliage dark green; forms a very handsome hedge.

PITTOSPORUM Tobira. A beautiful shrub; can be trimmed into shapes; low habit, and very pretty; white, waxy bloom; very fragrant.

TEA PLANT (*Thea Bohea*). Chinese Tea Plant. A fine ornamental shrub; white flowers and large shining green leaves. Good tea can be successfully grown in Georgia, but the cost makes it prohibitive! Labor is extremely cheap in the tea-growing regions.

TEA OLIVE (*Olea fragrans*). Has small white flowers of exquisite fragrance; perfectly hardy, and is a favorite pot-plant at the north.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

These are extremely useful for breaking up the stiffness of ordinary ornamental planting, and are not as well-known as they should be.

ARUNDO Donax versicolor. Hardy perennial; growing to feet, with pretty striped foliage.

ARIA cornulea variegata. A very ornamental and graceful grass; leaves striped with green and white; perfectly hardy.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Ornamental grass, resembling Pampas Grass; flower stalk to feet, with feathery plumes.

EULALIA Japonica. A variegated ornamental grass from Japan; resembles the Ribbon Grass when young, but very showy when older; desirable.

Japonica zebrina. Of same habit as the above, but the long leaves are striped cross-wise with gold bands.

ISOLEPSIS glauca. A beautiful dwarf growing kind; very pretty and hardy.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Cynierium*). Grows in large tufts four feet high, or more; flower stalk six to 12 feet high, with panicles of silvery, silky flowers.

MAGNOLIAS.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The most magnificent of all flowering evergreen trees; has white flowers of great size, and very fragrant; is hardy here.

Fuscata (Banana Shrub). Has beautiful flowers, very fragrant.

Glauca (Sweet Bay). A small tree, with leaves shining above and white underneath; evergreen; the fragrant white flowers are most lovely.

CHINESE VARIETIES.

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear.

Lennei. A seedling of *M. purpurea*, producing very large, dark purple flowers in spring, and sometimes during summer and fall; very handsome.

Purpurea (Chinese Purple). Of bushy growth; flowers purple.

Soulangeana (Chinese Hybrid). Flowers white and purple, very fine.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree). Of rapid growth and fine shape.

Macrophylla. Immense leaves, flowers white, fragrant.

Tripetala (Umbrella Tree). Leaves large, flowers white.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

AKEBIA Quinata (Japan Akebia). A singular climbing plant from Japan; fine foliage, fragrant flowers; purplish and ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). An interesting vine, and excellent for covering objects. It forms dense masses whenever it has anything to climb by, and turns from green to crimson in autumn.

Veitchii. Leaves smaller than the Virginia Creeper, of glossy green, and the foliage covers an object with a density scarcely to be found in any other plant.

BIGNONIA grandiflora (Trumpet Flower). A magnificent vine, with large scarlet flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE, Monthly Dutch (*Lonicera Belgicum*). Blooms throughout the season; flowers red and yellow, fragrant.

Golden-veined (*L. aurea reticulata*). An elegantly netted and veined foliaged form; it is a slow grower when young, but when established is a strong grower.

Yellow Trumpet (*L. flava*). A strong grower, producing an abundance of yellow trumpet-shaped flowers.

Evergreen (*L. Japonica*). A very handsome, dark evergreen vine; very strong grower, with red, yellow and white flowers; very fragrant.

HONEYSUCKLE, English Woodbine (*L. Periclymenum*). Foliage glaucous, flowers showy; strong grower.

Hall's (*L. splendida Halleana*). An evergreen variety, with lighter foliage than Japonica; flowers pure white, changing to yellow; fragrant; when planted with Japonica contrasts well.

Red Trumpet (*L. sempervirens*). Flowers deep red, trumpet shaped.

IVY, Irish (*Hedera Canariensis*). Too well known to describe.

English (*H. Helix*). Hardy and permanent.

JESSAMINE, Naked-flowered (*Jasminum nudiflorum*). Blooms very early in the spring; yellow flowers, disposed along the slender green branches before the foliage appears.

Common White (*J. officinalis*). Very fragrant; a beautiful and popular climber.

Revolutum. This is not a climber, but a tall growing bushy plant, with yellow flowers; very pretty.

Carolina Yellow (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A fine evergreen climber, with a profusion of yellow, fragrant blooms in early spring.

Double (*G. fl. pl.*). The same as the above, except that the flowers are very double.

WISTARIA Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A rapid grower and twiner; a great bloomer of pale blue flowers; one of the best.

Alba (White Flowering). Not so strong a grower as the above, with white flowers; very pretty.

Purpurea (Purple-flowered). Same habit as the Sinensis, with light purple flowers.

Japonica. Flowers light rosy purple, fragrant.

HEDGE PLANTS.

These are suitable for ornamental hedges. Descriptions will be found under other headings.

Chinese Arbor-Vitæ, Pyracantha, Japan Quince, Siberian Arbor-Vitæ, Althæa, Privet (3 varieties), **Euonymus Japonica** and **Citrus Trifoliata**.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

To this department we give special attention, and have added many new and meritorious things. Our Ornamental Trees are frequently transplanted, and with ordinary care in planting, our customers need not fear any losses.

ARBOR-VITÆ. There are two types of this genus, that of the Western hemisphere being called *Thuja*, and of the Eastern *Biota*.

American (*Thuja occidentalis*). The common White Cedar; grows fifty feet or more; branches from the ground; bears pruning well; adapted for hedges.

Globe (*T. globosa*). This is a dwarf growing kind, globular in shape; very dense and pretty.

Siberian (*T. Sibirica*). A very compact, pyramidal grower; good as a specimen or for hedges.

Gigantic (*T. gigantea*). A native of the Pacific coast; retains its color during winter.

Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*). Very narrow, column-like variety, with distinct light green foliage.

BIOTA—THE EASTERN ARBOR-VITÆ.

Chinese (*B. orientalis*). This is a small-growing tree, with upright branches and good habit.

Compact (*B. compacta*). A variety of the above; but more dwarfish and compact; from Japan.

Rollinson's Golden (*B. elegantissima*). An elegant shrub, with the ends of its upright-growing branches tipped with yellow.

Always Golden (*B. semper aurescens*). Habit of Aurea, but ends of branches of a bright golden color; retains its beautiful color all winter.

Golden (*B. aurea*). Now well known for its beautiful habit, and the fine, golden tint of its foliage.

Heath-like (*B. ericoides*). A curious little shrub, with beautiful heath-like, green foliage.

Thread-like (*B. orientalis filiformis*). Grows to a medium sized tree, with long, slender, drooping branches and light green foliage.

CEDAR, African or Silver (*Cedrus Africanus*). Mount Atlas Cedar. Resembles the Cedar of Lebanon; erect and more rapid grower.

CEDAR, Deodar (*C. Deodara*). Native of the Himalaya Mountains, where it is known as the "Tree of God." It is perfectly hardy here, and the most beautiful of evergreen trees. The "pine weevil" sometimes attacks them and disfigures the trees by eating off the leading shoot. To prevent this, stick fresh-cut pine boughs in the ground around the trees in February, let them remain there until April, and then burn them. This will destroy the "larvæ" that does the damage.

Japan (*Cryptomeria Japonica*). This is a beautiful tree, and a rapid and upright grower; when large the branchlets droop beautifully.

CYPRESS, Lawson's (*Cupressus Lawsoniana*). One of the finest trees, ranking next to the Deodar Cedar; beautiful green, of drooping habit and pyramidal growth.

Erect Lawson's (*C. erecta viridis*). Lawson's Pyramidal Cypress. An erect variety.

CUNNINGHAMIA Sinensis (Lance-leaved Pine). An interesting tree from China, with shining, green, lance-like leaves and horizontal branches.

CEPHALOTAXUS Drupacea. A native of Japan and China; grows 30 feet or more; leaves very like the yew, but larger and broader, spreading and drooping; a very fine ornamental tree, with plum-like fruit.

Fortunei. Very much like the preceding; leaves large; drooping in its habit; perfectly hardy.

JAPAN CYPRESS (*Retinospora*). These are dwarf trees or shrubs, and are great acquisitions.

Aurea. Marked with distinct golden yellow on the ends of its plume-like feathery branches, remaining yellow all the year.

Plumosa viridis. A beautiful shrub; dense, glaucous green foliage.

JUNIPER, Chinese (*Juniperus Chinensis*). A small tree, with spreading and drooping habit; the fertile and sterile plants are distinct, the latter being of stiff, erect habit.

Creeping (*J. repens*). Interesting; spreads in a circle, the slender branches creeping.

Irish (*J. Hibernica*). Very formal in habit; tall, slender, compact, and of rapid growth.

Red Cedar (*J. Virginiana*). The well known indigeneous sort. It bears pruning well; fine.

Swedish (*J. Suecica*). A small tree, with rather spreading branches and bluish-green foliage.

Stricta Glauca. A beautiful variety, as pyramidal as the Irish, with elegant, silvery foliage.

Scotti. A fine pyramidal small tree, bright green.

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens (*California Arbor-Vitæ*). A native of the Pacific coast, and is a noble tree, of rapid growth and size.

Chiliensis (Chilian Arbor-Vitæ). Has fine silvery foliage. A beautiful small tree.

PINE, Bhotan (*Pinus excelsa*). A beautiful tree, with long, slender, pendulous foliage, of much better habit than the White Pine.

Weymouth (*P. strobus*). Rapid grower, with bright green foliage.

Chilian (*Araucaria imbricata*). A most remarkable tree; is covered with pointed, persistent leaves; grows to a large size; is a native of Australia, Brazil and Chili.

FIR, Balsam (*Picea balsamea*). This tree does very well here when young; it resembles very much the European Silver Fir, upon which we have spent a good deal of money in trying to adapt it to this climate, and could never get a specimen over two to three feet high.

SPRUCE, Douglas' (*Abies Douglasii*). This tree grows to an enormous size in its native habitat; leaves narrow, flat, dark green above, lighter beneath; well suited to this climate.

Hemlock (*A. Canadensis*). A very desirable tree, with dark green foliage, dense, drooping, conical; fine for hedges.

Norway (*A. excelsa*). An elegant pyramidal tree, with short, thick foliage; an interesting tree.

White (*A. alba*). Not so strong a grower as the preceding; fine foliage; an interesting tree.

YEW, English (*Taxus baccata*). A low tree or bush, with dense, deep green foliage; bears pruning, attaining considerable size with age.

Irish (*T. fastigiata*). An upright grower; fine dark foliage; looks like a green column.

ROSES.

Roses are our specialty, and for the last twenty-five years we have grown and bloomed them, testing in all more than fifteen hundred varieties, so that our list can be relied on as the choicest in their several classes. Where two or three varieties are very similar in color, shading and shape of blossoms, we have always retained only one, and that the one which grows the strongest and blooms the most freely.

While our Southern climate is very favorable to the highest development of the Rose, still to attain the best results they must have careful attention.

CULTURE.—Buy always two-year-old out-door grown plants, and set them out at once on receipt of them. Dig holes plenty large, so that the roots will not be cramped; have no fresh manure in holes; never use fresh manure about your Roses except as a mulch. Cut off with a sharp knife all bruised or broken roots, cut the tops down to one or two vigorous shoots, and these to six inches in length. After the plants are set out, be sure that the earth is firmly pressed around and among the roots with the feet or hands. Plants loosely stuck in the ground usually die.

Roses will grow to perfection in any good garden soil, deeply dug and well manured, and so exposed that they will get the early morning sun until at least 10 o'clock. The best soil we have found to be a highly fertilized, well cultivated, under-drained red clay.

No good flowers can be expected unless the plants are annually pruned. March is the best time here.

For further directions, we refer planters to some of the many excellent books on Roses.

NEW ROSES.

Some of these have not been tested as yet, and we can say nothing as to their value. The descriptions attached are from the introducers.

AUGUSTINE GUINOISEAU, or WHITE LA FRANCE. (Hybrid Tea.) Here we have a beauty indeed; one we can recommend to all, whether for outdoor culture or for pots in the house in winter. If you were to ask us to select six of the very finest Roses for you, we should be sure to include it in the six. Do you know La France? If so, you know this elegant new Rose. It is identical with La France except the color. It is pearly white, sometimes tinted with fawn. Thousands of persons who visited our grounds last summer were startled with the beauty of this Rose, one and all exclaiming, "What beautiful Rose is this?" We predict for it far more popularity than La France ever attained. Don't fail to get this new Rose.

CLIMBING NIPHETOS. (Tea.) There has never been but one point that held that glorious old Rose, Niphetos, in the back-ground, and that was the serious defect of its being a weak grower, and this defect is now remedied. We have a vigorous climbing growth, coupled with all the charms of Niphetos. It has always held the lead as being the most elegant of white Roses. The buds on well-grown specimens measure four inches in length, and are produced in the greatest profusion. It is positively startling in size and purity. This Rose has our highest praise.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. (Polyantha Tea.) This novelty introduces a new and remarkable class of bedding and pot Roses, combining the Tea and Polyantha blood. It is of very strong, vigorous growth, forming a nice-shaped plant, and attaining about 15 inches in height. The branches are not so crowded as is the case with most of the Polyanthas, but are more evenly disposed, and when grown form naturally a nice, symmetrical plant. Its color is pearl white, with a vivid carmine rose center, which fades after a little, leaving the Rose almost white. It is a constant bloomer, quite fragrant, and should be in every collection, sure.

MME. MARTHE DU BOURG. (Tea.) One of the most exquisite of the new Roses. The habit and foliage are beautiful, denoting a ready grower; the flower is large, perfectly double and of rounded form; the outer petals recurve at the edges, showing a nicely pointed center; the color is creamy-white, touched with carmine or pale heliotrope on the edges; texture heavy. A very promising Rose, and one that is destined to become very popular with lovers of this flower.

THE QUEEN. A most charming Tea Rose. The offspring of that fine old Rose, Souvenir d'un Ami, whose many good qualities it seems to possess in a remarkable degree. It is pure snow-white, makes good, finely formed buds, is quite full, showing the center but slightly when fully open. The petals are thick and of good substance; the bud is handsome, opens well, is very sweet, and this Rose has proved valuable both for forcing and open ground planting. We recommend it for extended trial, as it will be found a valuable acquisition to our list of pure white everblooming Roses.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.

WABAN.

SAPPHO. (Tea.) Buds fawn color, suffused with rose, the opening flowers shaded yellow and tawny buff, center deep, bright yellow, large, full and globular. It produces blooms with extraordinary profusion, even for a Tea Rose. The petals are large and of much substance. A splendid Rose to keep after being cut. This we commend as being one of the prettiest and sweetest Roses ever brought before the public. Certainly grand. It has our highest praise.

VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE. (Hybrid Tea.) No Rose in our catalogue has grown in popularity during the past year like Folkestone. It is unsurpassed among light colored varieties. It is graceful to the last degree, with strong, heavy foliage. The flower is delicately tinted flesh, almost white, and lustrous as satin. When in full bloom it is like a fine white peony, but without a suggestion of stiffness. It is the only rival of La France. Sweet-scented. We have a fine stock of this most superb Rose.

BRIDESMAID. (Tea.) Here we have a new Rose, a sport from that old standby, Catherine Mermet. This variety retains all the good qualities of the parent, besides adding charms not possessed by the sweet Catherine. All know that Catherine Mermet takes precedence as a pink Rose. More plants of it are cultivated by the amateur, and more cut bloom is sold by the flower dealer of it than any pink Rose. Why? Because the bud is of exquisite shape and contour, so solid and firm, and the stems are so long and stiff that no other Rose will compare with it in keeping qualities after being cut. It has, though, with all these good qualities, a serious defect, namely, "off color." This is noticeable more in dark, cloudy weather, but is true of the Rose at all times. Now, this is why the Bridesmaid will supersede the Mermet. It is about two shades deeper in color—just enough to make it bright; and it is the same color all the time, under every condition of weather and surroundings.

CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA. (The White Malmaison.) (Bourbon.) This Rose has our highest commendation. It is a vigorous grower, with large, fine foliage, and is one of the loveliest of all Roses. The color is a pure, waxy snow-white, sometimes has a lemon tint,

and to those who desire a fine double flower when fully expanded, this will meet your wants, as it is very beautiful when full blown. Certainly a grand acquisition. Resembles that grand old Rose "Malmaison" in shape and fullness. The best white Rose we have to offer you.

JEANNE GUILLAUMEZ. (Tea.) A very vigorous grower; flower large and double, of good form, with beautiful, long buds. Color clear red, touched with salmon, center a coppery red, with pale silvery shadings. Received first-class certificate from the Lyons Horticultural Society.

MEDIA. (Tea.) A lovely yellow Rose, of good size; a better grower than Perle, and we believe its only rival as a yellow Rose. It comes from Europe highly recommended.

RAINBOW. A few years ago the professional florist would have laughed at the idea of a variegated Rose, should any one have mentioned it to him. Imagine a lovely pink rose blotched and streaked with the darkest crimson, at the same time only enough to add to its beauty, with base of petals a rich amber. It is a most beautiful Rose, and attracts universal attention. The buds are long and handsome, having the same erect habit of growth as Papa Gontier, from which it is a sport. The Rainbow answers the above description, and has been recognized by the highest award of the California State Floral Society.

WABAN. (Tea.) This very valuable Rose is a sport from Catherine Mermet, and identical with that variety in every characteristic except color, which is a rich, deep, bright pink. It sustains the same relation to its parent as Duchess of Albany does to La France. The only objection to Catherine Mermet is its frequently pale, insipid color in cloudy weather. Experience has shown that the Waban retains its deep, rich color in all kinds of weather. It will, without doubt, prove to be as valuable as the Bride, which is also a sport from the same fine variety.

GENERAL LIST.

TEA-SCENTED ROSES.

Tea Roses form the largest and most popular section of the everblooming Roses, which we consider the most desirable, as they bloom continually from early spring until frost. The Tea Roses are remarkable for their fragrance, and give more satisfactory results in this climate than any other.

While we advise and earnestly recommend the planting of the large plants, still in the spring we have plants in 2½-inch pots, and will sell them for delivery in March and April at 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz. When selection is left to us, we will send 15 for \$1.

Aline Sisley. The flower is large, very full and double; a rare shade of violet rose, almost scarlet in bud; vigorous and free bloomer, and very beautiful.

Andre Schwartz. Glowing scarlet, passing to rich crimson, very bright and striking; a constant and profuse bloomer; flowers large, full and sweet.

Bon Silene. Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds; color deep rose. This Rose is used largely in floral work; planted in the garden, it is invaluable for cutting; its color forms a pleasing contrast to the lighter varieties.

Bouton d'Or. Quite small flower, fine, orange-yellow color.

Bride. The best pure white Tea Rose. The buds, which are of grand size, are carried high and erect on bright smooth stems. Good grower, very free bloomer. Hardy in ordinary winters.

Cornelia Cook. Pure creamy white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale lemon and blush, very double and sweet. This beautiful Rose is in great demand for its magnificent buds, which are of immense size and of the most lovely and perfect form; not so free in bloom as some.

Catherine Mermet. A very beautiful Rose, highly valuable for its elegant buds; color silvery rose, with delicately shaded amber center; large globular flowers; a strong, healthy grower, and good bloomer.

Charles Rovoli. A charming Rose; color a lovely shade of carmine, changing to silver-rose. Large, fine flower, very full and fragrant; free in bloom, and a beauty.

- Comtesse de la Barthe.** Few Roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpasses it in either fragrance or vigor. The flowers are rose colored, heavily shaded with amber and salmon. We regard this as one of the very best.
- Charles Legrady.** Magnificent large buds and flowers of great beauty. Color a fine chamois red, richly shaded with violet-crimson, very sweet and a constant bloomer. Extra fine.
- Comtesse de Frigneuse.** In color, charming; in freedom of bloom; second to none. The buds are long and pointed, not unlike Niphotos in form, and of good size. The color is a deep golden yellow, with softer shade inside of petal.
- Comtesse Riza du Pare.** Bright coppery rose, tinged and shaded with soft violet crimson; the flowers are large, very full and sweet; it is a profuse bloomer.
- Coquette de Lyon.** Pale yellow; free bloomer; of dwarf habit.
- Devoniensis.** Magnolia Rose; beautiful creamy white, with rose center; large, very full and double; delightfully sweet tea scent.
- Duchess de Brabant.** Beautiful rosy salmon, changing to deep rose; very sweet; beautiful buds and flowers.
- Duchess of Edinburgh.** A splendid Rose; in great demand for its lovely buds, and remarkable for its beautiful color, which is the most intense glowing crimson.
- Dr. Grill.** Copper - yellow, with fawny rose reflex. An entirely new color, and one of great brilliancy. The outer petals are large, round and shell-shaped, and enclose a mass of shorter petals, which are of a very brilliant color.
- Etoile de Lyon.** The flowers are exceedingly fragrant, of large size and very double; color brilliant chrome yellow, deepening towards the center to pure golden yellow; the buds are long and beautiful.
- Estelle Pradel.** White, slightly tinged with yellow; flowers medium size, full and sweet; profuse bloomer.
- Isabella Sprunt.** Large, beautiful buds; strong grower, free bloomer; color bright canary yellow; very sweet tea scent.
- Jean Pernet.** Beautiful bright yellow, outer petals paler; large, very full and double; rich in bud.
- Jules Finger.** A magnificent Rose, elegant and valuable; extra large and fine flowers, which are full and sweet; color bright rosy scarlet, beautifully shaded with intense crimson; of vigorous growth and a free bloomer.
- La Princess Vera.** Very full and double; immense buds, which are pretty shaped and quite distinct; color pale flesh, changing to salmon-rose, shaded with carmine; very sweet tea-scent.
- La Pactole.** Pale sulphur yellow; large, full and double; beautiful buds; very sweet tea-scent.
- Laurette.** Fine full form, very double and sweet; color delicate creamy white, shaded with rose, flesh-colored center; free bloomer.
- Levison Gower.** Deep rose, tinged with salmon; large and fragrant; a fine Rose.
- Luciole.** A very bright carmine-rose, tinted and shaded with saffron yellow, the base of petals coppery yellow, back of petals bronze - yellow; large, full, strongly scented, good shape, long buds; a most charming Rose.
- Madame Lambert.** Center purplish rose or rosy red, outer petals creamy, shaded with rose; color is variable, but always handsome flowers, large and full; of excellent form and habit.
- Ma Capucine.** Color is a nasturtium yellow; good grower, free bloomer; very unique and attractive.
- Madame Scipion Cochet.** A very charming and beautiful Tea Rose of more than usual merit. Color a soft primrose yellow, with rose shadings. Deliciously sweet scented, and very unique in the size and shape of its buds. As this belongs to the Duchesse de Brabant section, its freedom of bloom is at once settled.
- Madame Falcot.** Fine apricot yellow, with beautiful orange buds; medium size and fullness; a constant bloomer; much valued for bouquets.
- Madame Bravy, or Alba Rosea.** Large, very double and sweet; perfect form; color rich, creamy white, with blush center.
- Madame Camille.** Rosy salmon; large; very fine.
- Mlle. Francisca Kruger.** Orange - yellow, shaded flesh; full and perfect; a good bedder; somewhat variable in color, sometimes rich and glowing, then of a darker shade, but always beautiful. A magnificent sort.
- Madame Jos. Schwartz.** Extra large globular flowers, highly perfumed and very full; the blooms are pure white, elegantly tinted and shaded with pale yellow and rosy blush. A splendid Rose, and a valuable outdoor variety.
- Madame de Vetry.** Crimson-scarlet; large and full; a good old sort.
- Madame de Watteville.** This is the Tulip Rose, so called because of the feathery shading of bright rose around the edge of every petal, the body of the petal being creamy white and of heavy texture.
- Madame Carle.** A dwarf branching variety, producing enormous quantities of beautiful bright crimson-scarlet flowers, shaded on the extremities of the petals with light silvery rose.
- Madame Celina Noirey.** Delicate shaded rose, back of petals purplish red; very large, fine habit.
- Madame Trifle.** A seedling from Gloire de Dijon; color beautiful salmon yellow, large and full.
- Madame Damazin.** Very large and full; color creamy white, salmon center.
- Madame Margottin.** Bright pink, with crimson center, tinged with yellow; large and double, very full and fine.
- Marie Dueher.** Large size, full and fine form; good habit; color rich transparent salmon, with fawn center.
- Marie Van Houtte.** Lovely light yellow, with the outer petals most beautifully suffused with bright pink, and the inner ones often tipped with the same color. The contrast is very beautiful. Bud large and finely formed. One of the finest Teas.
- Marie Guillot.** Perfection in form; the flower is large and double to the center; color pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow.
- Madame Welehe.** Very large, double and beautifully formed; soft amber-yellow, deepening towards the center to orange or coppery yellow; vigorous in habit, and blooms freely.
- Mrs. James Wilson.** Flowers large and double; deep cream color; edge of petals touched with soft blush; flowers upright on strong, stiff stems; an elegant bedding sort.
- Papa Gontier.** A grand red Tea, of fine crimson shade and silken texture. The bud is of fine size and graceful form, and you would not suspect from it that the Rose is only semi-double. Free in growth and in flower. Petals very large, graceful, stylish; one of the best. Valuable outdoor sort.
- Perle de Lyon.** Beautiful orange yellow, with peach shading; charming buds; large, double, vigorous grower and free bloomer.
- Perle des Jardins.** Clear golden yellow; very rich and beautiful; extra large globular flowers; very full and highly perfumed. This magnificent Rose is considered a formidable rival to Marechal Niel.
- Princess Sagan.** A strong growing Rose, with small, closely set, dark foliage, and medium-sized flowers of the brightest scarlet, and of velvety texture. A single bud or blossom will catch the eye at a great distance, so brilliant is the color. It is as free in bloom as Bon Silene, and unmatched in color, which fully atones for its lack of size.
- Regalis.** A free bloomer; color, salmon, shaded with rose; crimson in bud.
- Reine de Portugal.** Coppery yellow, blending with rose; very large and full; a very distinct sort.
- Safrano.** Highly valued for its beautiful buds; very fragrant; color, bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange, sometimes tinted with rose. One of the best.
- Sombrenil.** Creamy white, sometimes tinted with pink; very sweet, large, full, good form, vigorous and free.
- Souvenir d'Ann Ami.** Bright rose; good form. A good bedding kind.
- Souvenir de Madame Pernet.** Large flower, fine, full form, very double and sweet; color, soft rosy crimson, tinged and shaded with clear yellow.
- Sunset.** Color, a rich, tawny shade of saffron and orange, often shaded with gold and light crimson. Foliage, a rich crimson, and very attractive.
- Triomphe de Luxembourg.** Coppery rose; the flower is very large, full and double; fragrant.
- Teresa Loth.** Fine carmine-red, with deep rose shading; full and double, very sweet.
- Ye Primrose Dame.** Very double; petals beautifully curved; outer petals a soft canary color, center a rich, rosy salmon; buds after the fashion of the Polyanthas. Of slender, drooping habit, and fine, delicate foliage.

CLIMBING TEAS AND NOISETTES.

Under this head we combine the Noisettes and the most vigorous growing varieties of the Tea Roses such as Gloire de Dijon and Marechal Niel.

Celine Forester. Pale yellow, deepening toward the center; large, full form, perfectly double; a fine bloomer.

Climbing Devoniensis. Large, very full and double; delightfully sweet tea-scent; color, beautiful creamy white, with rose center.

Climbing Hermosa. Beautiful pale rose; large full and double; grows freely and blooms profusely; quite hardy; very desirable.

Climbing Jules Margottin. Carmine crimson, large, fragrant; much the same as Jules Margottin, but with climbing habit.

Climbing Victor Verdier. Bright carmine rose, with deeper colored edges; large, fragrant.

Cloth of Gold. Bright sulphur yellow; large, splendid flower; very full and double; very sweet.

Gloire de Dijon. Rich cream color with rose center; very large and double; handsome foliage, and vigorous free blooming habit.

James Sprunt (Climbing Agrippina). Deep cherry red, very pretty and distinct; medium size, free bloomer; grows from six to 10 feet in one season.

Lamarque. Pale canary yellow, almost white; beautiful buds; large, full flowers; rapid climber.

Madame Caroline Kuster. Pale yellow, often mottled with rose; fine, full form; large, and very double; highly perfumed; very desirable.

Marechal Niel. A beautiful deep sulphur yellow; buds immense size, and exceedingly fragrant. It is the finest yellow Rose in existence. Where it is allowed to grow it will attain an immense size, and yield hundreds of beautiful flowers.

Reine Marie Henriette. A strong, vigorous grower; flowers large, full and of fine form. Color a beautiful pure cherry red, sweet scented. Very free flowering; a great acquisition for the South.

Reve d'Or (Climbing Safrano). A beautiful pillar Rose, being a strong climber; color orange yellow or rosy buff; good size, full and sweet; also called "Golden Chain." A grand climber.

Solfaterre. Fine clear sulphur yellow; good form, large, full and very double; very sweet and good.

Woodland Margaret. Pure white, medium size; free bloomer; beautiful climber; good quality.

White Cluster. White, blooms in clusters; strong grower.

Washington. Medium size; pure white, very double; blooms profusely in large clusters; a strong grower; flowers until frost.

William A. Richardson. Of strong growth and climbing habit; color, rich coppery yellow, flushed with carmine; beautiful in bud; medium size, and fragrant.

CHINESE OR BENGAL ROSES.

Generally dwarf, but branch freely; produce an incredible number of flowers. They bloom so continuously that they commonly go by the name of "Daily Roses." The flowers are individually not so fine as the other Roses. For bedding they are unsurpassed.

Agrippina. Rich velvety crimson, beautiful in bud. Few Roses are so rich in color.

Archduke Charles. A splendid Rose; color brilliant crimson scarlet, shaded with violet crimson.

Louis Philippe. Dark velvety crimson; full bloomer.

Queen's Scarlet. Dazzling crimson scarlet; has beautiful buds, which are much prized for cut-flowers; sweet-scented, hardy.

Viridiflora, Green Rose. Pure deep green flowers. A great curiosity.

White Daily. (*Indica alba*.) White, free bloomer, beautiful in bud.

BOURBON ROSES.

These are the hardest of the Everblooming Roses. Most of them bloom all the summer, the flowers increasing in size and beauty as the weather becomes cooler, and being in perfection in autumn.

Acidale. Blush white flower, large and full; very free bloomer.

Bourbon Queen. A beautiful flower; double, and of good size; delicate flesh-rose, shaded with salmon.

Comte Bobrinski. Brilliant crimson scarlet; medium size and free bloomer.

Hermosa. An excellent Rose; large, full and double; grows freely and blooms profusely; beautiful clear rose; one of the best.

Madame Plantier. Pure white; strong grower and free bloomer; one of the best white Roses; blooms only in spring.

Madame Rivouy. Crimson red, rich and deep; a large fine flower, well shaped and very double; a strong, healthy grower and free bloomer.

Queen of Bedders. The flowers are medium size, double to the center, and borne in clusters; color, very rich dark crimson.

Red Malmaison. This beautiful Rose is identical with *Souv. de la Malmaison*, except in color, which is clear, deep, rich scarlet. A grand, handsome Rose in every respect.

Souv. de Malmaison. The flower is large and double to the center; color, pale flesh, clear and fresh; one of the best.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

A class of Roses of comparatively recent introduction. They have a decidedly distinct growth, are extremely dwarf, with graceful branches elevated above the foliage, and one shoot often bears dozens of flowers. The original Polyantha Rose was a hardy Japanese species, with single flowers blooming only in the spring. Its seedlings, including the varieties described below, produce double flowers in great profusion from spring until frost.

Anna Marie de Montravel. The flowers are pure white, very double and perfect, about the size of a 25-cent piece; delightfully sweet scent.

George Pernet. One of the most compact and beautiful of all the Polyanthas, and especially suited for borders and ribbon lines. Flowers of medium size, but produced in wonderful profusion, and flowering continually. Color, silvery-yellow, passing to pink rose, shaded white.

Mlle. Cecile Brunner. A beautiful fairy-like variety, of sweet, delicate fragrance. Flowers very double and perfect, and borne in such clusters that the whole plant frequently seems to be a mass of blossoms; color, salmon, heavily shaded with rose.

Mignonette. Clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose; flowers very small but full and double; a vigorous grower, and constant and profuse bloomer.

Perle d'Or. Flowers medium size, of fine form and texture; saffron yellow, deeper in the center, with small white edge; blooms in large clusters; one of the best of the Polyanthas.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

This class of Roses is mostly the result of Mr. Bennett's efforts at crossing Teas with Hybrid Perpetuals, and *vice versa*. Under this head we find some of the most desirable of all the Roses, combining the delicacy of tints and odors of the Teas, and the habits, high color and beauty of form of the Hybrid Perpetuals. To avoid so many classes, we have put under this head the few Hybrid Noisettes we grow.

American Beauty. Strong, vigorous grower, but a very shy bloomer. The buds are extra large, very full and double and exceedingly sweet. The color is a dark, rich crimson and most exquisitely shaded. As large as Paul Neyron; we have cut flowers five inches in diameter.

Beauty of Stapleford. (Bennett's H. T.) Red, tinged with violet; a larger well formed, particularly good in bud.

Captain Christy. One of the finest Roses in our list. A clear, bright pink, very waxy and chaste in appearance.

Duchess of Albany. Resembles La France, but of a more vigorous growth, a larger and more expanded flower, and a deep, even pink color; not shaded, but a solid color.

Duke of Connaught. (Bennett's H. T.) Deep velvety crimson, medium size; full, well formed; dwarf grower.

La France. (Bennett's H. T.) Very large, very double, and of superb form; color, silvery rose deepening toward the center. It flowers continuously throughout the season; it is very fragrant.

Michael Saunders. (Bennett's H. T.) Deep bronzed rose, shaded red, large and double; a beautiful and very distinct Rose; fragrant; very free bloomer.

Meteor. A velvety-red everbloomer of the deepest glowing crimson, as fine as a Hybrid Remontant. Flower of medium size, very double, and petals slightly recurving. It has no tinge of violet or purple to mar its beauty. The best rich red Rose for the garden ever introduced.

Pierre Guillot. Bright cherry red flowers, full and large; very free blooming; of good habit. Splendid outdoor sort.

Perle des Blancches. (Hybrid Noisette.) Pure white, fine form, medium, constant bloomer, upright grower; very good.

Viscountess Palmouth. (Bennett's H. T.) Rosy pink, very large, very full, globular, fragrant, fine.

HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES.

The flowers of this class are of immense size and very double; among them are some of the most brilliant colors and best forms in our list, but no shades of yellow. Owing to their general habit of blooming only in the spring and fall, their value is lessened.

Anna de Diesbach. Bright rose, fine color; very large and showy. Particularly fine in bud.

Achille Gounod. Lilac rose.

Baroness Rothschild. A magnificent Rose; flowers extra large, full and globular; color rich, silvery pink, paler on the edges of the petals; rare shading and exquisitely beautiful.

Baronne Prevost. Beautiful bright rose, deeply shaded with dark crimson; very large; finely perfumed.

Belle Normande. Lilac pink.

Boule de Neige. Pure white; medium sized flowers of perfect form, very free flowering; a magnificent white Rose. Fine for cemetery planting.

Charles Lefebvre. Deep velvety crimson, rich and dark; good form; a fine Rose.

Charles Wood. Deep red, blackish tint; a superb rose.

Coquette des Alps. A lovely pure white Rose. Very full and free in flower, delicious fragrance.

Duke of Edinburgh. Brilliant scarlet crimson, large, full, regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

Eugene Appert. Scarlet, crimson shaded; good form, vigorous.

Francois Levet. A splendid Rose, flowering freely, and very full; fresh clear rose, bright and glistening. The flower is large and of fine form.

General Washington. Rosy carmine, shaded scarlet; very bright; double and of good form. A free and constant bloomer; a superb Rose.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson scarlet rich and velvety; magnificent buds; free bloomer; one of the best.

Giant of Battles. Brilliant crimson; large, very double and sweet.

Helen Paul. Light flesh, changing to white.

John Hopper. Bright rose, with crimson center, large and double.

Jules Margottin. Bright, clear cherry red, large and very double; free bloomer. A general favorite.

La Reine. Deep rosy lilac, very large and full; vigorous, free.

Lord Raglan. Deep crimson, shaded purple.

Magna Charta. A splendid sort. A bright, clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson, and very sweet. The flower is extra large, fine form, very double and full. A free bloomer.

Mad. Charles Wood. Reddish crimson; large, nearly full; one of the freest flowering of its class, and a fine Rose.

Mrs. John Laing. A remarkably strong grower, deliciously fragrant; a very free bloomer, and bears long stems, surmounted by well-shaped buds of large size. Color, a beautiful clear pink.

Mad. Moreau. Brilliant red, shaded with violet; very large, vigorous.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color; very large, shining foliage; wood smooth. By far the largest Rose in cultivation. A free bloomer.

Pins IX. Bright crimson purple; a good old Rose, much esteemed.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, rich, velvety-crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black; large, full flowers, looking at a little distance as if really black. One of the darkest Roses, very handsome.

Souvenir de William Wood. Large, very double; color dark, blackish maroon, shaded with scarlet.

POLYANTHA ROSE.

Ulrich Brunnner. Very large, full, globular flowers, rich crimson shaded with scarlet.

Victor Verdier. Bright rose with crimson center, a free bloomer, beautiful.

Vick's Caprice. The flowers are large, ground color soft, satiny-pink, distinctly striped and dashed with carmine. It is beautiful in bud form, being quite long and pointed, also showing the stripes and markings to great advantage, making it a valuable and desirable variety for cutting.

MOSS ROSES.

This class of Roses is especially admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. The Moss Rose is a strong, vigorous grower, and is more hardy than any other class. Every garden should have a few specimens.

Alfred de Delmas. Blush, rosy pink center.

Countess of Murinais. Flowers pure white, large and very double, blooming in clusters; bud mossed; fine for cemetery decoration.

Glory of Mosses. A magnificent Moss Rose; very large and double; color, deep, rosy carmine; very mossy and fragrant; if you will have but one Moss Rose, let it be this!

Hortense Vernet. Fine rosy carmine; buds beautifully mossed; large, full and sweet.

Henry Martin. Rich rosy pink, beautifully tinged with crimson; large flowers; very full and sweet; finely mossed.

Luxembourg. Bright crimson, purple shaded; very sweet and mossy.

Perpetual White. Pure white, blooming in clusters; very mossy; vigorous grower; free bloomer; the best white variety in the class.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

Under this head we combine several different kinds to avoid so many classes.

Alba or White Bauskia. Pure white; small and full, climbing.

Baltimore Belle. Blush white; very strong grower, climbing; a beautiful object when in full flower, and superb for covering porches and trellises, or the end of a house.

Bridal Rose (*Rubus grandiflora*.) Double white; winter and early spring bloomer.

Fortune's Double Yellow. Bronzed yellow or copper and fawn yellow. Very pretty and sweet.

Gem of the Prairies. Light crimson, blotched with white; free bloomer; very double; strong grower; fine for trellises.

Laurea, or Yellow Bauskia. Bright yellow; very small and full, climbing.

Mad. Georges Brunaud (*Rugosa* A.) A cross between the Japan type *Rosa Rugosa* and *Tea Sombucil*; flowers very large, semi-double, pure white, and produced in clusters; buds long, habit compact. A very free blooming variety, well suited for planting in clumps.

Queen of the Prairies. Bright pink, often white striped; strong grower and free bloomer, climbing very rapidly, and presenting a superb show of flowers in its season.

BULBS AND FLOWER ROOTS.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

This is one of the handsomest foliage plants in cultivation. It is of easy cultivation, requiring only a good supply of water, and a very rich, warm situation. The leaves are often three feet long and about half as much in breadth; start early. Good roots, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen; extra, 50 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

DAHLIAS.

This is one of the oldest garden flowers in existence, and retains its great popularity. The roots ought to be planted as soon as the ground becomes warm, and covered about three inches. It is an autumn flower, and although blooming all summer, only attains its greatest beauty in the fall months, when the weather is cool. After flowering, and before hard frost, take up the roots, dry them, remove the tops and keep in the cellar until spring, when they can be divided and replanted. We have them in great variety. Best tubers, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

A species of Hyacinth which blooms during August and September, growing three to five feet high, with long spikes of pure white flowers. It is perfectly hardy, and can be left in the ground over winter. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

JONQUIL CAMPERNELLI.

What a beautiful sight in early spring is a border of Jonquils, their bright yellow blossoms enlivening the landscape and giving promise of the beauty and fragrance which comes with spring and summer! The Campernellii is the largest of all Jonquils. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per hund.

LILIES.

The Lily has long been celebrated for its rare and chaste beauty. No plant capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants, and no herbaceous border, however select, should be without a few of its best sorts.

Auratum. The magnificent Golden-banded Lily of Japan. 50 cents.

Candidum. Pure white. 25 cents.

Longiflorum. White, trumpet-shaped, five inches long. 25 cents.

Speciosum album. Pure white and very fragrant. 50c.

Speciosum rubrum or roseum. White, shaded with deep rose and spotted with red. 50 cents.

Trigrinum splendens. Much larger than ordinary Tiger Lily, very fine. 25 cents.

Trigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily). Flowers double, bright orange-red, spotted with black. 50 cts.

MADEIRA VINE.

A half-hardy tuberous-rooted climbing plant of very rapid growth, bearing copious and graceful racemes of fragrant white flowers; very useful for screens, trellises or rock work. 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

LILIUM CANDIDUM.

NARCISSUS.

Trumpet Major (Single Daffodil). Deep golden yellow; earliest for forcing, and a very popular Narcissus. 50 cents per dozen.

Von Sion (Double Daffodil). The greatest demand for forcing and very desirable for border or bed. 75 cents per dozen.

TUBEROSE.

A beautiful wax-like, pure white, sweet-scented flower, well known to all. Plant in the warmest place in the garden, and plant when the weather becomes warm. The bulbs flower but once, but the small, young ones, after a year's growth, generally make flowering bulbs. Before severe frosts take the bulbs up and dry them, and keep in a warm, dry place all winter, and start early.

Single. Early-flowering; orange scented. 5 cents each, 40 cents per dozen.

Double Tall. 5 cents each, 40 cents per dozen.

Pearl. Dwarf, stocky growth. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.

One of our most ornamental spring-flowering perennial plants, commonly called "Bleeding Heart," with handsome pæony-like foliage, and long, drooping racemes of bright pink and white heart-shaped flowers. Hardy. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

TRITOMA UVARIA, or RED-HOT POKER.

Another plant which deserves to be more cultivated. It does well anywhere; prefers a moist soil. The spike is of orange red color, about a foot in length. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

FLORIST'S PINK.

This is the old garden Pink, but none the less valuable because old. We have the two colors, White and Pink, both beautiful, very sweet-scented, hardy. Nice clumps, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PRICE-LIST.

Fruit Department.

When large Numbers of Trees are wanted, please send for List for Special Prices.

APPLES.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Standard, 2 to 3 years 5 to 7 ft.	\$o 15	\$1 75	\$12 00	\$80 00
" 2 years 4 to 6 ft.	10	1 20	8 00	60 00
" 1 year	10	1 00	7 00	50 00
" Captain Moses	50	5 00	35 00	

PEARS.

Standard, 2 years 5 to 6 ft.	40	3 50	25 00	
" 1 year	25	2 25	15 00	
Dwarf, 2 years 3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00	
" 1 year	20	2 00	15 00	
Idaho 5 to 6 ft.	50	5 00		
Lincoln Coreless 5 to 6 ft.	1 00	10 00		

PEACHES.

Standard 4 to 6 ft.	15	1 50	10 00	75 00
" 3 to 5 ft.	10	1 00	6 00	50 00
Josephine 4 to 6 ft.	1 00	10 00	50 00	
Dwarf and Ornamental	15	1 50		

APRICOTS.

All sorts 4 to 6 ft.	25	2 25	18 00	
" 3 to 5 ft.	20	2 00	12 00	

NECTARINES.

All sorts 4 to 6 ft.	15	1 75	12 00	
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PLUMS.

on plum stocks 5 to 6 ft.	50	4 50	35 00	
Chickasaw type 4 to 6 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	80 00
Oriental sorts 4 to 6 ft.	25	2 25	15 00	90 00

CHERRIES.

All sorts 5 to 7 ft.	25	2 25	15 00	
" 4 to 6 ft.	20	2 00	12 00	

QUINCES.

All sorts 3 to 5 ft.	25	2 50	15 00	
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PERSIMMONS.

Japan 4 to 6 ft.	35	3 50	25 00	
" 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 50	15 00	

MULBERRIES.

All sorts, 1 year 5 to 7 ft.	25	2 50	15 00	
" 2 years 8 to 10 ft.	50	4 50	30 00	

NUTS.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Almonds 4 to 5 ft.	\$o 25	\$2 25		
Butternut 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 50		
Chestnut, American 5 to 6 ft.	25	2 25		
" Spanish 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 50		
" Japan Giant 3 to 4 ft.	75	7 50		
Filberts 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 50		
Pecans 2 ft.	25	2 50		
Walnut, Black 3 to 4 ft.	25	2 25		
" English 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 50		
" Early Bearing 2 to 3 ft.	50	5 00		

BERRIES.

Blackberries, all sorts	50	\$2 00	\$10 00	
Raspberries, Cuthbert and Turner	50	2 00	8 00	
" all summer	1 50	10 00		
" other sorts	50	2 50	12 00	
Jnneberries		1 00		
Strawberries, Oregon Everbearing		1 00		
" Other sorts		50	4 00	

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal, 2 years		1 00	7 00	
" 1 year		75	5 00	

FIGS.

	Each	Doz.	100
All sorts, 2 years	\$o 25	\$2 25	
" 1 year	15	1 75	\$10 00

GRAPES.

Green Mountain, Moyer and Progress	1 00	10 00	40 00
Agawam, Salem and Hartford	15	1 50	6 00
Black Eagle, Diana, Merrimac and Wilder	15	1 50	
Brighton, Delaware, Duchess, Moore's			
Early, Iona, Perkins, Scuppernong,			
Flowers, Thomas and Tender Pulp	15	1 50	8 00
Moore's Diamond and Maxatawney	15	1 50	10 00
Eaton and Lady Washington	40	4 00	
Herman	30	3 00	
Empire State, Goethe, Lady Herbert, Norton's Virginia and Warren	20	2 00	12 00
Champion, Catawba, Martha, Niagara,			
Elvira and Worden	10	1 00	5 00
Clinton, Concord and Ives	10	1 00	3 00

HARDY ORANGE.

Two years old	25	2 00	10 00
One "	15	1 50	7 00

Ornamental Department.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Apple, Native and Chinese Crab, 3½ to 4 feet, 25 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents.	
Beech, 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents; Purple, 5 feet, 75 cents; Rivers' Purple, 5 feet, \$1.	
Birch, Sweet, 6 to 7 feet, 30 cents; White, 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents.	
Cherry, Double-flowering, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 7 feet, 50 cts.	
Crape Myrtle, three colors, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents. White, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 5 feet, 50 cents.	
Dogwood, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.	
Judas Tree, or Red Bud, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents.	
Horse Chestnut, White-flowering, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.	

Deciduous Trees—continued.

Kœlreuteria paniculata, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.	
Linden, American, 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents.	
Japan Varnish Tree, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.	
Mimosa, 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.	
Maple, Silver, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75; extra sizes, \$1 to \$1.25.	
" Sugar, Ash-leaved, Norway and Sycamore, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents; extra, \$1.	
" Weir's Cut-leaf, 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.	
Poplar, Carolina, Lombardy and Silver, 5 to 6 feet, 25 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents; extra, 75 cents.	

Deciduous Trees—continued.

Panlownia Imperialis , 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents; extra, 75 cents to \$1.
Peaches , Double-flowering, Blood-leaved, Golden, Pyramidal and Weeping, 15 cents.
Sycamore , American, 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.
“ Oriental, 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents.
Maiden-Hair Tree , 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.
Sweet Gum , 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 7 to 9 feet, 75 cents.
Tamarix , African, 3 feet, 25 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; extra, \$1.
Ulp Poplar , 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 7 to 9 feet, 75 cents.
Umbrella China Tree , 3 feet, 25 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; extra, 75 cents to \$1.
Vitex Agnus-castus , 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents.
Yellow Wood , 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.

WEeping TREES.

Willow , Babylonica and W. Peach	Each \$0 25 to \$0 50
“ Kilmarnock	50 to 1 00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Almonds , double-flowering	2 to 3 ft.	25
Althæa , all varieties	2 ft.	25
Amelanchier Botryapinn	3 ft.	25
Astilbe Japonica	25 to 50	50
Berberry purpurea	2 ft.	25
Corchorus and Clethra	2 ft.	25
Deutzia , all varieties	2 to 3 ft.	25 to 50
Daphne mezereum	25	25
Eleagnus parvifolia	2 ft.	25
Exochorda grandiflora	3 to 4 ft.	50
Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell)	50	50
Forsythia , all varieties	25 to 50	50
Fringe , White	25 to 50	50
Hydrangeas	25	25
Japan Quince , Red and White	25 to 50	50
Lilac , all varieties	25	25
Pomegranates , all varieties	25 to 50	50
Philadelphus , Mock Orange	25 to 50	50
Sweet Shrub	25	25
Sambucus	50	50
Smoke Tree and Scotch Broom	25 to 50	50
Spiræa , all varieties	25	25
Snow Ball , Opulus and Plicatum	25 to 50	50
Weigela , all varieties	25	25

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Box Tree , three varieties	Each \$0 25 to \$0 75
“ Dwarf	per 100, \$2 to \$5.
Berberry	25 to 50
Cape Jessamines , three varieties	25 to 1 00
Ceanothus	25 to 50
Daphne Cneorum	25 to 50
Euonymus Japonica , argentea and aurea	25
Holly	50 to 1 00
Japan Medlar	25 to 50
Kalmia latifolia	50
Laurel , two varieties	25 to 75
“ Laurustinus	50 to 1 00
Live Oak	50 to 1 00
Mock Orange , Carolina Laurel Cherry	25 to 50
Mahonia , three varieties	25 to 75
Olive , American and Tea Plant	25 to 50
“ Tea or fragrans	25 to 1 00
Pyracantha , Red and White	25
Privet , Japan and California	25 to 50
Pittosporum	25 to 50
Ornamental Grasses , seven varieties	25 to 50

MAGNOLIAS.

Grandiflora	3 ft., \$1	4 ft., \$1 50
Fnscata , from pots	1½ ft.	75
Glaucia	3 ft., 50 cts.	4 ft., 1 00
Lennei	2 ft.	1 50
Purpurea , Soulangeana	2 to 3 ft.	75
Macrophylla and Tripetala	2 to 3 ft.	50
Acuminata	5 to 6 ft.	50

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

Akebia and Ivy , two varieties	Each \$0 25
Bignonia	25
Ampelopsis Veitchii and Quinquefolia	25
Honeysuckles , seven varieties	25
Jessamines , three varieties	25
“ Carolina Yellow, two varieties	\$0 25 to 50
Wistaria , four varieties	25 to 50

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS.

Arbor-Vitæ , Chinese	18 inches	100 \$10 00
“ Siberian	12 “	10 00
Enonymus Japonica , 2 years		8 00
“ 1 year		5 00
Pyracantha		4 00
Privet , California		8 00
“ Japonica and Tea Plant		10 00
Japan Quince and Althæa		8 00
Hardy Orange		7 00

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

Arbor-Vitæ , American and Chinese, 3 ft., 25 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.
“ Siberian, 2 feet, 25 cents; 3 feet, 50 cents.
“ Globe, Rollinson and Compacta, 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, 75 cents; extra, \$1.
“ Aurea and Always Golden, 1½ feet, 50 cents; 2 feet, 75 cents; 3 feet, \$1.
“ Gigantea, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, \$1.
“ Orientalis and Pyramidalis, 50 cents to \$1.
“ Ericoides, 25 cents to 50 cents.
Cedar , African and Japan (Cryptomeria), 3 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.
“ Deodar, 3 feet, \$1; 4 feet, \$1.50; 6 feet, \$3.
Cephalotaxus Drupacea and Fortunei , 1½ to 2 feet, 25 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents.
Cypress , Lawson, 3 feet, 50 cents; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.
“ Lawson's Erect, 1½ feet, 50 cents; Pyramidal, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, \$1.
Cunninghamia , 1½ feet, 50 cents.
Libocedrus decurrens , 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, \$1; Chiliensis, 1½ feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, \$1.
Retinospora plumosa , 50 cents to \$1; Aurea, 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.
Juniper , Irish, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, 75 cents.
“ Stricta, Glauca and Scottii, 1 foot, 50 cents; 2½ feet, \$1.
“ Swedish and Chinese, 3 feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, \$1.
“ Virginia and Repens, 25 cents to \$1.
Pines , Excelsa, 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1.
“ White, 3 feet, 25 cents; 4 feet, 50 cents; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.
Balsam Fir and Hemlock Spruce , 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, 75 cents; extra, \$1.
Spruce , Douglass and White, 2 feet, 50 cents; 3 feet, \$1.
“ Norway, 2½ feet, 50 cents; 4 feet, 75 cents; extra, \$1.
Yew , English, 50 cents to \$1; Irish, \$1.25.

ROSES.

	Each	Doz.	100
New Varieties , 2 years old	\$0 60	\$7 00	
“ “ from 2½-inch pots	20	2 00	
Marechal Niel , 2 years	50	5 00	\$20 00
“ “ from 2½-inch pots	15	1 75	
All other sorts , 2 years	25	2 50	15 00
“ “ from 2½-inch pots	10	1 00	6 00

INDEX.

	Page		Page		Page
Advice and Terms	2	Euonymus	23	Nut-Bearing Trees	19
Akebia	23	Exochorda	21	Olive	23
Almond, Flowering	21	Eulalia	23	Orange, Hardy	18
Almonds	19	Figs	12	Ornamental Department	20
Althæa	21	Filberts	19	Ornamental Grasses	22
Amelanchier	21	Fir	24	Pampas Grass	23
Ampelopsis	23	Florist's Pink	30	Paulownia	21
Apples	3-5	Forsythia	21	Peaches	9-11
Apricots	12	Fruit Department	3	Peach, Ornamental	21
Arbor-Vitæ	24	Grapes	16-18	Pears	5, 6
Aria	23	Halesia	22	Pecans	19
Arundo	23	Hedge Plants	24	Persimmons, Japan	13
Asparagus	18	Holly	23	Pine	24
Astilbe	21	Honeysuckle	23, 24	Pittosporum	23
Beech	20	Horse Chestnut	20	Plums	8
Berberry	21, 22	Hyacinthus	30	Pomegranate	22
Bignonia	23	Hydrangea	22	Poplar	21
Birch	20	Introductory	1	Price-List	31, 32
Blackberries	20	Isolepis	23	Privet	23
Box	22	Ivy	24	Pyracantha	23
Broad-Leaved Evergreens	22	Japan Cyprus	24	Quince, Flowering	22
Budleya	21	Japan Narnisa	20	Quinces	12
Bulbs and Flower Roots	30	Jessamine	24	Raspberries	13, 14
Caladium	30	Jonquil	30	Roses	25-29
Cape Jessamine	22	Judas Tree	20	Scotch Broom	22
Ceanothus	23	Juneberries	18	Smoke Tree	22
Cedar	24	Juniper	24	Snow Ball	22
Cephalotaxus	24	Kalmia	23	Spiræa	22
Cherries	7	Kœlreuteria	20	Spruce	24
Cherry, Double-Flowering	20	Laurus	23	Strawberries	15, 16
Chestnuts	19	Laurustinus	23	Sweet Gum	21
Clethra	21	Libocedrus	24	Sweet-Scented Shrub	22
Climbing and Trailing Plants	23	Lilac	22	Sycamore	21
Conifers and Taxads	24	Lilies	30	Tamarix	21
Corchorus	21	Linden	21	Tea Olive	23
Crab Apple, Flowering	20	Live Oak	23	Tea Plant	22
Crape Myrtle	20	Madeira Vine	30	Tritoma	30
Cunninghamia	24	Magnolias	23	Tuberosa	30
Cypress	24	Mahonia	23	Tulip Tree	21
Dahlias	30	Maiden-Hair Tree	21	Umbrella China Tree	21
Daphne	21, 23	Maple	21	Vitex	21
Deciduous Trees and Shrubs	20, 21, 22	Medlar, Japan	23	Walnuts	19
Deutzia	21	Mimosa	21	Weigela	22
Dicentra	30	Miscellaneous Fruits	18	White Fringe	22
Dogwood	20	Mock Orange	22, 23	Willow	21
Eleagnus	21	Mulberries	12	Wistaria	24
Elder	21	Narcissus	30	Yellow Wood	21
Erianthus	23	Nectarines	11	Yew	24

Atlanta Nurseries. . .

NEW ROSE, RAINBOW. (SEE PAGE 26.)

W. D. BEATIE, Proprietor,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Office: Equitable Building.