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Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue

Indexed
FALL

OF

1896

... OF ...

Fruit Trees

ORNAMENTAL

Plants and Roses

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

ATLANTA NURSERIES

W. D. BEATIE, Prop.

OFFICE:
Room 815 Equitable Building

... Atlanta, Georgia

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, or if they are frozen, 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 remunerative 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 in to bearing, and as long as can be done without injury to the trees.

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 pounds of better fruit*, 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.

SPRAYING.—We earnestly urge the careful spraying of all fruit trees and grape vines if sound fruit is expected. Unless great attention is given to this, disastrous results must follow from insect depredations and fungus 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.

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 six gives 7,260—the number of plants required for an acre at the above distances.

Introductory.

IN presenting this new Catalogue to my friends and patrons, it is a pleasure to again gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increasing patronage which has been bestowed upon me. The country is still suffering from the most severe and long-continued business depression which has ever afflicted us, and yet I have received more orders during the past year, and the aggregate of sales has been larger, than ever before. Especially gratifying is it to receive orders from the same customers year after year, and as the different trees come into bearing, to hear their expressions of pleasure as they enjoy the luscious fruit. At such times one almost loses sight of the question of profit or loss in the pleasure of having been the means of giving pleasure to others. Such continued patronage is the best evidence that my trees are pure, healthy and true to name, and that my business methods are liberal and satisfactory. With such evidence I do not hesitate to appeal to you for your trade, assuring you that you also will also be delighted.

This year has again demonstrated the fact that

ONLY FIRST-CLASS FRUIT PAYS,

and, therefore, that it is worse than useless to plant any except the *best trees*, and these can only be obtained with certainty from a *reliable nursery*. The man who had good trees, well attended to, made money this year from the sale of his fruit; the man who had poor trees did not. No amount of feeding and care will make a fine, fat hog out of a runty pig, and so it is with trees; unless the tree is vigorous and healthy, with a good root system when planted in the orchard, it will never become a profitable tree. It seems to me that less business judgment and common sense are used by the average tree buyer than by any other class of men. When a man buys trees he stipulates that they shall be of a certain variety, and yet when he receives and plants them he does not *know* that they are what he expects, but has only the word of the grower to depend upon. After planting he cultivates, fertilizes, prunes and attends to his trees for several years at a cost of several cents per tree, still without *knowing* that they are what he expects, and still depending on the word of the grower. Yet there are men who, for the sake of one-half or one-quarter of a cent per tree, will refuse to buy of a reliable firm of good standing, with a business reputation established by years of square dealing, and will give their orders to some person without reputation and about whom they know nothing. Such policy is very foolish always, and sometimes suicidal, as has been recently demonstrated in several large orchards.

There is always an element of risk in offering a novelty to the public, even after it has been tested by me, because the variety which succeeds here may not succeed elsewhere. But I offer my list of novelties this year with greater confidence than I have ever felt before, because they have been tested in more different localities, and have succeeded everywhere. I especially call attention to the New Peaches, marking, as they do, a new era in the growth of this popular fruit. I offer a peach ten days to two weeks earlier than any heretofore grown, and another, a yellow freestone, nearly a month earlier than any former peach of its class.

Increased orders and larger sales have so encouraged me that I have felt no hesitancy in again enlarging by fully 50 per cent. my planting of nursery stock, and so I have to offer this year the largest and most complete stock in all departments that I have ever grown.

The growing of so large a quantity necessitates skilled help and the newest labor-saving appliances, and so enables me to grow the best plants at the least cost. I do not hesitate to compare my trees with those grown anywhere, and to assure my patrons of the lowest price consistent with the best quality of trees, healthy and true to name. I will be glad to quote prices on application.

Address

Room 815, Equitable Building.

W. D. BEATIE, Atlanta, Ga.

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," whose twelve railroads, penetrating in all directions, give 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.

TERMS.—Our terms are net cash, and orders from unknown parties must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory reference. Remittances 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 cases, 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 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 cannot 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.—Write your orders plainly on the order sheet sent with this Catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., so that we may direct our answers properly. The same name should always be used.

ORDER EARLY.—Do not wait until 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, don't condemn all; we assure you that there are honest, straightforward, Christian gentlemen acting as agents, because we have some of them! All 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 the Jonesboro road, near Cornell Station, on the Southern 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 815 Equitable Building, Eighth Floor,

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 bivittata*).—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 (*Carpocapsa Pomonella*) or *Codlin Moth*.—Spray with London purple as soon as blossoms have fallen. A second application with Bordeaux mixture and arsenites may be made 8 to 12 days later. 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 (*Anisopterix vernata*).—Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated with tar and train oil.

Apple Tree Blight may be treated same as for pears, except that fewer applications are required.

NEW VARIETY.

CAPT. MOSES. Originated in Coweta county, 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 beautiful and valuable fruit. The crop last year was 15 bushels. 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 five 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.

✓ **Early Harvest.** Medium; pale yellow; fine quality; valuable for market and table. June.

✓ **Early Red Margaret** (*Southern Striped June*). Medium; yellow, red stripes; subacid, high flavor. June 10 to July 20.

✓ **Family.** Medium, conical; brown, red stripes; crisp, juicy; very productive and profitable. July and August.

Capt. Moses.

SUMMER APPLES, continued.

✓ **Gravenstein.** Large; striped; juicy; highly flavored. August.

✓ **Hames.** Large to very large; yellow, striped; flesh white, acid; good for market and cooking; vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Middle to last of June.

✓ **Julian.** Medium, conical; yellow, striped crimson; crisp, juicy; good for table and cider; cooks well. July.

✓ **Palmer, or Pear Apple.** Large; yellow, streaked with red; firm and juicy; very good, prolific. June.

✓ **Red June.** Medium; bright red; bears young; early and very productive.

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

✓ **Red Astrachan.** Large; bright crimson; very handsome; flesh tender, rich, fine flavor; very prolific; good for market and table. June 1.

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

✓ **Sweet Bough (*Sweet Harvest*).** Large; yellow; very sweet. First of July.

✓ **Yellow May.** Small, yellow; good quality; earliest known variety; slower grower, but very productive. May.

✓ **Yellow June.** Large, golden yellow; valuable for market; vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Last of June.

✓ **Yellow Horse.** Large, yellow; superior for cooking and drying; very prolific; lasts two months. July and August.

✓ **Yellow Transparent.** Medium, yellow; good quality; very early; good keeper; valuable for market. June.

AUTUMN APPLES.

✓ **American Golden Russet.** Medium; yellow, sprinkled with a thin russet; tender, juicy. September.

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

✓ **Buncombe (*Meigs' Red Winter Pearmain, Red Fall Pippin*).** Large; dark red; tender, juicy. October; keeps till January; vigorous; regular, prolific bearer.

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

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

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

✓ **Grimes' Golden Pippin.** Medium, yellow; crisp, rich subacid; very good. Oct. to Jan.

✓ **Hamilton.** Large, oblong; deep crimson; smooth, beautiful; flavor rich subacid. Sept.

✓ **Horn.** Medium, roundish; deep crimson; flesh juicy, aromatic, good; productive. October.

✓ **Mangum (*Carter*).** Medium; yellow, over-spread with red; crisp, juicy and delicious; fine grower and yearly bearer; one of the best. Oct.

✓ **Pryor's Red.** Large; red, russety; flesh tender, juicy, rich subacid; tree thrifty. October.

✓ **Rome Beauty.** Large; striped and splashed with red; tender, subacid; popular market sort. September.

✓ **Shannon Pippin.** Large; greenish yellow; flesh juicy, subacid, pleasant. September.

✓ **Southern Golden Pippin.** Very large; golden yellow; flavor first rate; vigorous grower. September to October 15.

✓ **Taunton.** Very large; yellow, striped red; good quality, showy; good for market; luxuriant grower, very prolific. Sept. to Oct. 15.

✓ **Winesap.** Medium to large; dark red; flesh crisp and juicy; heavy and early bearer; good for cider. September.

WINTER VARIETIES.

✓ **Chattahoochee.** Large; yellow; tree vigorous, upright, productive. November to April.

✓ **Green Crank (*Carolina Greening, Southern Greening, Green Cheese*).** Large; greenish yellow; flesh crisp, juicy, vinous. October to February.

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

✓ **Limber Twig.** Medium; greenish yellow; juicy; a fine keeper; profuse bearer. November to April.

✓ **Nickajack.** Very large; yellow, striped crimson; very showy; flesh firm, subacid, good; vigorous, regular bearer; good for market; best for mountain region. Nov. to March.

✓ **Oconee Greening.** Large; green; crisp, rich, aromatic; tree vigorous and profuse bearer; valuable for market and table. October to February; the best Greening.

✓ **Rawle's Janet.** Medium; striped red; good keeper; tree vigorous, productive; blooms late; escapes injury by late frosts; valuable for the South and Southwest, where it is much grown. November.

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

✓ **Shockley.** Medium, conical; yellow, over-spread with bright red; flesh juicy, crisp; vigorous, bearing heavy yearly crops; best in sandy loam. November to June.

✓ **Terry's Winter.** Small to medium; bright red; quality best; keeps until spring. Nov.

✓ **Yates (*Red Warrior*).** Small; dark red; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and aromatic; slow grower and profuse yearly bearer. Nov. 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—which can be prevented as follows: As buds are swelling, spray with copper sulphate solution; just before blossoms open, spray with Bordeaux mixture, after blossoms have fallen, use Bordeaux and arsenites; 8 to 12 days later, Bordeaux; 10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux, and again in 10 to 14 days, if necessary. The total cost of these applications will only be 12 cents to 15 cents per tree per year.

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.

EARLY VARIETIES.

✓ Beurre Giffard. Medium; juicy; a valuable Pear. Last of June.

✓ Bloodgood. Medium; yellow, with russet dots; flesh melting, aromatic, good. Last of June.

✓ Doyenne d'Ete. Small; melting, very good; a Pear of great value. Early in June.

✓ Lawson (*Comet*). Crimson on bright yellow ground; crisp, juicy, pleasant. The largest early Pear. June.

✓ Petite Marguerite. Small; ripe before or with Doyenne d'Ete, and of better quality.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

✓ Bartlett. Large; very popular; buttery, melting, rich flavor; a regular and profuse bearer. Last of July.

✓ Belle Lucrative. Large; exceedingly rich, perfumed flavor. Early August.

✓ Buffum. Medium, sweet; good; very productive. August.

✓ Clapp's Favorite. Large; juicy, sweet, vinous flavor; vigorous; an excellent variety. July.

✓ Flemish Beauty. Large; melting, delicious; vigorous, and bears young. August.

✓ Howell. Large; pale yellow; flesh coarse, but with a very pleasant, rich, aromatic flavor. August.

✓ St. Michael Archangel. Large; flesh coarse, but rich, aromatic. August.

✓ Tyson. Medium; melting, sweet, fine flavor; vigorous. July and August.

✓ Urbaniste. Large; handsome; rich and juicy; a fine, desirable Pear. August.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS

- ✓ **Beurre Bosc.** Large; juicy, sweet, excellent. September.
- ✓ **Beurre Clairgeau.** Large; melting, sweet; reliable and regular bearer. September.
- ✓ **Beurre Diel.** Very large; rich, sugary, juicy. September; good keeper.
- ✓ **Beurre d'Anjou.** Large; juicy, melting; fine tree; and a regular bearer. September.
- ✓ **Beurre Superfin.** Large; melting, subacid; fine tree and regular bearer. September.
- ✓ **Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Very large; melting, buttery, juicy; good when well grown. Sept.
- ✓ **Easter Beurre.** Large; yellow, with red cheek; melting and rich; good grower and bearer; one of the best winter Pears.
- ✓ **Lawrence.** Large; flesh whitish, buttery, with rich, aromatic flavor; good bearer. Sept.
- ✓ **Seckel.** Small, but of the highest flavor; a standard of excellence; a slow grower, but bears early. Last of August.
- ✓ **Winter Nelis.** Medium; buttery, rich, excellent. October to December.

HYBRID PEARS.

These are conspicuous for their remarkable vigor of growth and perfect adaptability to the Southern states. They are much less liable to attacks 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 dread disease, and, taken all in all, are very desirable in the South.

✓ **Kieffer.** Said to be a hybrid between the Bartlett and 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, begins to bear when four years old, 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. As a fall Pear, it is the most profitable yet introduced and its productiveness is wonderful, many trees four years after planting having borne as high as three bushels of perfect fruit.

✓ **Le Conte.** Large, oblong-pyriform; 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. Tree of remarkable vigor; foliage dense and luxuriant; hardy everywhere, but of greatest value in the South.

Smith's. Almost identical with Le Conte in size, shape and color, but 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.

✓ **THE KOONCE.** It is with pleasure that we offer this valuable *very early Pear* of *striking beauty* and *fair quality*. It is a chance seedling found on an old farm in Illinois. The original tree was very old when discovered, and showed evidence of having produced heavy crops of fruit. The introducer began propagating it, and soon had a large orchard in bearing, and it has

now been thoroughly tested in orchard and proved the very best early Pear. Tree is very vigorous, free from blight, upright, and claimed to be a better grower than Kieffer. Fruit medium to large. Skin yellow, and one side covered with bright red, rendering it strikingly handsome. Ripens two weeks earlier than Harvest Belle or Jefferson. It does not rot at the core and is the **best early Pear**; very productive, handsome and of excellent quality.

Its strong, vigorous growth, freedom from blight, early bearing, immense productiveness, early ripening, beautiful appearance, large size and quality combine to render it the **most valuable early market Pear** before the public, and will be largely planted. (See cut, page 5.)

LINCOLN CORELESS. This fruit has neither seeds nor core, being all solid, rich meat; it is from Tennessee, where the original tree is still standing, over 60 years old, and has seldom failed to bear. Fruit very large, sometimes weighing 1 to 1½ pounds, high colored and handsome; flesh of a rich yellow tint, mellow and aromatic. Season late; fruit 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.

✓ **Black Tartarian.** Black; flesh very rich and delicate; stone quite small. Middle of June, a few days after May Duke.

✓ **Bigarreau, or Yellow Spanish.** Very large; pale yellow, a handsome red cheek. First of June.

✓ **Coe's Transparent.** Medium; amber; sweet, excellent. Middle to last of May.

✓ **Downer's Late.** Medium; red, light amber in the shade; fruit in clusters, tender, highly flavored; late.

✓ **Governor Wood.** Large; yellow, shaded light red; sweet, rich, excellent. Middle of May.

✓ **Napoleon Bigarreau.** Large; white, with red cheek; firm, juicy, sweet; vigorous, productive.

✓ **Luelling.** Very large; shining black; fine; a good keeper and shipper; vigorous; an early and profuse bearer.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

✓ **Belle Magnifique.** Large, red, beautiful; subacid, rich and juicy; excellent for cooking.

✓ **Belle de Choisy.** Medium; amber, mottled with red; most delicious variety known; shy bearer.

✓ **DeKalb.** Medium; pale red; acid, fine for cooking; remarkable late bloomer and 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; very late.

✓ **Late Duke.** Large, bright red; a fine late variety.

✓ **May Duke.** Large, red, juicy, rich and excellent. 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.** Very large; deep shining red; tender, rich and vinous; very early.

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 solution of London purple or Paris green; repeat in two weeks.

All our plum trees are budded on Marianna stocks, which are superior to any other we have ever tested.

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

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

✓ **Bradshaw.** Large; dark purple, with light blue bloom; juicy, slightly acid, good. July.

✓ **Coe's Golden Drop.** Very large and handsome; light yellow; rich, sweet, excellent. August.

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

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

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

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

These are valuable by reason of their hardiness—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 en route.

✓ **De Caradeuc.** Medium; yellow, with dull red cheek; juicy, sweet and very good. June.

✓ **Pottawottamie.** Resembles Wild Goose, but smaller; matures just after it; very productive and valuable for shipping.

✓ **Wild Goose.** Very large; deep red, 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 keep for a long time in excellent condition.

Wild Goose Plum.

✓ **Abundance, or Botan.** The most productive of Plums. An early bearer, even young trees in the nursery row being loaded. The fruit is large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, exceedingly 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*. The curculio has no effect upon it. July 1.

✓ **Burbank.** A valuable Plum, in general character very much like Abundance, but of deeper color and later season; large, nearly globular; clear cherry red, with a lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous, and begins to bear usually at two years old. July 25.

✓ **Chabot, or Bailey.** Yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; cling-stone; valuable for table, market and drying. July 20.

✓ **Kelsey's Japan.** Very large, heart-shaped; sweet and juicy, with remarkably small pit; rich yellow, shaded with carmine; valuable for domestic use and market. August 5.

✓ **Ogon.** Large, round, with deep suture; golden yellow, sweet and good; vigorous, hardy. June 20.

✓ **Simon's** (*Prunus Simoni*, or *Apricot Plum*). Large, tomato-shaped cinnamon-red color; rich, sweet, with strong pine-apple flavor; very small stone; hardy. July 5.

✓ **Satsuma, or Blood Plum.** Very large, more globular in shape, and from five to six weeks earlier than Kelsey; color dark red; flesh solid, dark red; vigorous grower; pit exceedingly small.

NEW PLUMS.

✓ **Red June.** Large; pointed, skin thick, purplish red, blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, juicy; subacid, damson flavor; cling-stone; good, very prolific; showy, good market variety. June 25.

✓ **Willard.** Medium, spherical; color dark, clear red, with small yellow dots; flesh firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality; freestone. A strong, vigorous grower, productive, and the earliest market Japan Plum yet tested. June 1.

Red June Plum.

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 unrivaled. Seedlings from budded fruit are by no means so vigorous as those from natural fruit, and are apt to be tainted with the "yellows."*

We do not grow Peach on Marianna plum stocks, as it is now well proved that all such trees are very short-lived.

The Peach will grow in almost any soil, provided it is well drained, but a sandy loam is most suitable. Early winter (November to 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 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 results. The only insect enemy of the Peach tree at the South is the

BORER (*Aegeria exitiosa*).—During November or December scrape the earth from the collar of the tree, and search carefully for larvæ or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes, and earth up the tree, making a mound about six inches high.

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.

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.

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

Beatrice. Medium; mottled red cheek; flesh juicy, vinous, good quality; very prolific. June 1 to 15.

Baldwin's Late. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and of fine flavor. October 25 to November 10.

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

Champion. Very large; white, red cheek; sweet and delicious. Very early; claimed to be a sure cropper.

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

Crosby (*Hale's Hardy, Excelsior*). Medium round; yellow, with crimson splashes; very attractive; flesh yellow, juicy, mild, subacid, rich; ripens July 15. Regarded as valuable principally for the unusual hardiness of its fruit buds; an abundant and regular bearer.

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.

Crosby Peach.

FREESTONE PEACHES, continued.

Early York. Large; skin whitish, with marbling of red; flesh almost white, juicy, rich, excellent. Middle of July.

Early Rivers. Large; pale straw color, with pink cheek; good flavor. 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 10 days earlier.

Globe. Very large, globular; of a very 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. July 15.

Great Eastern. Very large; greenish white; flesh juicy and sweet, sometimes a little coarse; a showy fruit. July 25.

Honey. Medium; white, mottled with carmine; flesh very tender and of honey sweetness. Valuable for Florida.

Lady Ingold. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, of high flavor; freestone. Very fine for market, drying, canning, and general use. June 20 to 30.

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

Mountain Rose. Large; white, washed with red; juicy, subacid, very good. Last of June.

Oldmixon Free. Large; greenish white, red cheek; juicy, with sprightly flavor; very good. Last of July.

Pace (Columbia). Large; skin dingy yellow, downy, marbled with red; juicy, melting, rich. August 5.

Pallas. (Seedling from Honey). Medium, creamy white; flesh white, melting, good. Valuable for Florida.

Reeves' Favorite. Fruit large, roundish; yellow, with orange cheek; juicy, sweet, good. July 20.

Josephine Peach. (See page 10.)

Robert. Large; creamy white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best. August 15.

Salway. Medium; creamy yellow; flesh deep yellow. September.

Susquehanna. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow. A very attractive Peach, of good quality. July 20.

Stump the World. Very large; white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, of good flavor; stands carriage, and is an exceedingly fine market variety. July 20, and lasts three weeks.

Thurber. A seedling of Chinese Cling, but free; of good quality, and very large. Last of July.

Yellow St. John. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, very good. Last of June.

Wonderful. (N. J.) Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. End of August. It richly deserves its name, as it is a wonderful Peach.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES.

Bustian's October. Large; white; small stone; high flavor, sweet and delicious. Ripe in October.

Chinese Cling. Very large; skin clear and straw color, with a delicately mottled, light red cheek; flesh juicy, sweet, and when fully ripe most delicious. Remarkable for its size, beauty and productiveness. Inclined to rot. July 10.

General Lee. (China strain.) Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, of high flavor. July 5 to 15.

Heath Cling. Large, oblong, narrowing to both ends; skin downy, cream-colored white, red in the sun; flesh tender, melting, juicy, excellent. September 5.

Indian Blood. Large; dark scarlet, deep red veins; flesh very juicy, vinous and refreshing. August 1 to 15.

Large White Cling. Large; white, red cheek; flesh white, tender, luscious. July 20.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES, continued.

✓ **Lemon Cling** (*Pineapple*). Large, with large, projecting, swollen point, like a lemon; skin yellow, dark red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid flavor. July 25.

✓ **October Beauty**. Large; white, striped with red; flesh white, juicy, fine flavor. October 5.

✓ **Oldmixon Clingstone**. Large; yellowish white, with red cheek; melting and juicy; truly delicious. July 20.

✓ **Orange Cling**. Very large, round; deep orange, dark red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, vinous flavor. July 25.

✓ **Old Newington**. Large; pale yellowish white, red cheek; flesh yellowish white, melting juicy, rich. August 15.

✓ **Stonewall Jackson**. (*China strain*.) Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with crimson shading; flesh melting, juicy and of high flavor; tree compact and very productive. July 20 to 30.

✓ **Sylphide**. (*China strain*.) Very large; straw color, light red cheek; flesh white, juicy, sweet, of high flavor. August 10 to 20.

✓ **Tuskena**. Above medium, oblong; skin yellow and deep red; flesh subacid, vinous, good. Last of June.

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

✓ **Wallace**. Extra large, specimens measuring 10½ inches in circumference; white, with slightly mottled cheek to sun; flesh white, stone small, suture distinct one one side; swollen point at apex; juicy, sweet; a fine Peach. August 15 to 20.

✓ **Florence**. Very large, round; white, blush cheek; flesh white, stone small; juicy, sweet, tender. Sept. 15.

DWARF AND ORNAMENTAL PEACHES.

✓ **Italian Dwarf**. Grows 4 to 5 feet high; fruit large, green; flesh juicy, with an almond flavor; leaves large and drooping; quite ornamental, as well as useful, therefore doubly desirable.

✓ **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 VARIETIES OF THE PEACH.

✓ **JOSEPHINE**. 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 markets when they are short of Peaches, and its high color, good flavor and excellent shipping qualities cause it to bring fancy prices. Added experience causes us more highly to appreciate its worth, and to urge upon fruit-growers the desirability of planting it extensively (See cut, page 9.)

✓ **GREENSBORO**. Originated at Greensboro N. C., from seed of Connet's Southern Early. Very large; creamy white, with red blush, covering almost the entire Peach; quality extra-good, with peculiar, delicious flavor; freestone, ripening with or a little before Alexander.

✓ **TRIUMPH**. Originated in Georgia. Ripens with Alexander; blooms late, and so escapes frost; has large flowers; a sure and abundant bearer, and the tree makes a very strong growth. The fruit is of large size, with a very small seed, and is indeed beautiful. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, freestone when fully ripe and of excellent flavor. *Bears at a remarkably early age*; several trees (two-year-old buds) produced last season over half a bushel of fruit each, and this year some trees **only eleven months from bud bore fruit**; *i. e.*, trees budded in July, 1895, bore fruit in June, 1896.

The Triumph is truly the wonder of the age in its class, and marks an era in improved extra early varieties of Peaches.

✓ **SNEED**. Originated near Memphis, Tenn. The fruit is of medium size, very red on one side and greenish white or blush on the other. It ripens from **ten to fifteen days before Alexander**, but is much larger, with better flavor, and ripens to the seed better. When allowed to ripen on the tree it is a very fine eating Peach. It has large blooms and stands frost well. Ripens May 20. This year Sneed was ripe and fruit all sold before Alexander began to ripen. I have seen this fruit tested, and know that it is what is claimed for it.

✎ I have a large stock of SNEED and TRIUMPH, and will make special prices in large lots. I believe it will pay all orchardists to investigate these two Peaches, and to plant largely of them for early market.

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, deep red cheek; sweet, pleasant flavor; freestone. July 20.

Early Violet. Medium; dark purple, red cheek; melting, rich, and highly flavored. July 10.

Elruge. Medium; pale green, deep red cheek; juicy and high flavored; freestone. July 25.

New White. Medium; skin and flesh white, rich, vinous; freestone. August 5.

Orange. Medium; bright golden yellow, scarlet cheek; clingstone. August 10.

Red Roman. Medium to large; greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek; high vinous flavor; clingstone. July 15.

J. L. Budd Apricot.

The Budd Apricot leaves little to be desired. Do not fail to plant it.

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 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. June 5.

Moorpark. Large; orange, with deep red cheek; freestone; firm, juicy, rich, high flavor. June 15.

Breda. Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous; productive and hardy. July.

Downing's Mulberry.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

Alexander. An immense bearer. Large, oblong, yellow, flecked with red; sweet and delicious. July 10.

J. L. Budd. Large; white, red cheek; flavor sweet, juicy, extra fine; strong grower and profuse bearer. The best late variety. July 10 to 20.

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 crowded or decayed branches being sufficient. 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; and abundant bearer, and fine for preserving. Is always in demand, and brings good prices in the market.

Chinese. Very large, highly perfumed often weighing over a pound. Only good for preserving.

Champion. Large, yellow; flesh tender and free from the hard lumps so common in other Quinces; ripens about two weeks later than 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.

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

FIGS.

Brown Turkey. Large, brown, sweet and prolific. The most reliable and hardy variety for open-air culture.

Brunswick. Large, violet; sweet.

Celestial. Small, violet, with bloom; sweet; hardy.

Large Blue. Large, blue; very good.

Japan Persimmon.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

(*Diospyrus Kaki*.)

The 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 1-year-old trees planted in the spring bear 30 to 40 good-sized Persimmons the following year.

The fruit of most varieties 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, 6 ounces, although specimens weighing 16 ounces have been produced; very sweet, and is edible while still solid. September to November.

Hacheya (*Yomato Imperial*). Oblong, and blunt 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; averages 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.

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 3 feet apart and the caps 6 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 6 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row, or 4 feet apart each way. In winter removes the canes which have produced fruit the previous season, and in

"All Summer" is a fine new Raspberry, and those who plant it will make no mistake.

New Raspberry, All Summer.

RASPBERRIES, continued.

July and August, after the crop is harvested, cut back the canes to 2 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 successfully in California and Idaho, and has but recently been introduced at the South. 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 June, and continues until killed by autumn frosts. The plants are strong and vigorous, growing 3 to 5 feet in height, standing erect without stakes or other support. Foliage very large and rank, dark green above and silvery white underneath. It fruits well where all other Raspberries fail, and is immensely prolific, the berries being of great size and dark red in color; quality extra fine."

STANDARD RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert (*Queen of the Market*). The leading late market variety, and the best red Raspberry in general cultivation. 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. Late.

N. B.—Our stock of this variety is very large and fine, and we are prepared to make low prices in large lots.

Golden Queen.

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

Golden Queen. Of large size, great beauty, high quality, hardiness and productiveness. Beautiful, translucent amber color, and exceptionally firm. Its productiveness is simply marvelous; mid-season.

Gregg. (*Cap.*) 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 to generous treatment. Late.

Shaffer's Colossal (*Cap.*) Canes are of wondrous vigor and size, hardy and enormously productive. Berries 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.

Turner (*Southern Thornless*). Good grower and 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 5 to 7 feet apart, and 3 feet in the rows; in garden culture, plant

rows 5 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 3 feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

Blackberries are as profitable 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.

Rust.—Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds open. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears again.

GENERAL LIST.

Early Harvest. The earliest of all the varieties we have tested, and one of the most valuable. Very attractive, firm and exceedingly productive. Not of the largest size, but uniform; glossy black. 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.

Early Harvest.

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

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; medium; very productive. The best for home use or market.

Lawton (*New Rochelle*). An old favorite; large and productive. Delicious when fully ripe, but turns black before ripening. Medium to late.

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

Taylor's Prolific. Very large and of fine flavor very hardy and productive; strong growth. Late.

Wilson's Early. Very large, sweet, good; very prolific. Early.

DEWBERRIES.

The Dewberry has thus far not been cultivated to any great extent, on account, perhaps, of the few varieties that are worth growing. There is no reason, however, why people should not enjoy this wholesome fruit, especially as it comes at a season between the raspberries and blackberries. The best mode of culture is to treat it somewhat like the strawberry, and plant it in rows 6 feet apart with the plants 3 feet distant in the rows, or setting the plants 4 feet by 4. Keep the soil mellow and clean. Owing to its trailing habit, it will be necessary to mulch the ground well, as with the strawberry, to keep the fruit from becoming soiled and gritty.

Lucretia. The fruit is of large size, some specimens measuring 1½ inches long by 1¼ inches in diameter; bright shining black color; sweet and melting, without core. It is a healthy, strong grower, and exceedingly productive. A superb fruit, and very profitable for market.

Timbrell. (See page 15.)

STRAWBERRIES.

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. 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. Unleached wood-ashes is a specific fertilizer for the Strawberry; ground bone is also excellent. 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 4 feet wide, with alleys 2 feet between them. Plant in each bed three rows of plants 15 inches apart, and the plants the same distance apart in the row. For the matted-row system, plant in rows 3 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 9 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 pro-

lific; 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.

GENERAL LIST OF STRAWBERRIES.

Bubach. (P.) Strong, healthy, vigorous; very productive of large berries, that ripen early and always sell for high prices. This variety should be in every collection, sure.

Crescent. (P.) A valuable variety for near market or home use; productive, of fair size, handsome appearance and medium quality; continues long in fruit; valuable.

Cumberland Triumph. Very large, light-colored berry; excellent quality, productive, regular shape. For family use or near market.

Gandy. The leading late berry with fruit-growers all over the country. Berries large, very uniform in size and shape; of bright crimson color, handsome and showy; firm and of good quality. Late to very late.

Haverland. (P.) Strong grower, with good foliage; fruit large, long, with rounded apex, of a bright, glossy crimson; good quality, and moderately firm. Requires heavy soil; very productive; early.

Hoffman's Seedling. Large and exceedingly firm. Plant a strong grower, and immensely productive; good shipper. Early.

Michel's Early. Valuable for northern shipment. The plant is vigorous, healthy and productive. Berries small to medium, bright crimson, firm and of good quality. Extra early. Desirable as a pollenizer for early pistillates, such as Haverland, Bubach and Warfield.

Monarch of the West. Large; well adapted for home use; too soft for shipping. The only berry which succeeds on heavy, wet, clay soil; valuable for such situations.

Parker Earle. Berries are large, long, regular and uniform; crimson, moderately firm and good; succeeds on all soils, and yields enormously; is remarkable for ability to withstand heat and drought, and to flourish and bear well on light, dry soil. For vigor of plant, tough, healthy foliage, and yield of fruit, it is unsurpassed.

Sharpless. Very large; rich crimson; fine flavor; productive; plant vigorous.

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

Warfield No. 2. (P.) A profitable market sort, on account of its productiveness and firmness; the plant is vigorous and healthy; berries medium to large, bright crimson; firm and of good quality. Upon soil that suits it, a rich loam, one of the most profitable of all Strawberries. Early to midseason.

NEW VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

We have only tested these varieties one year, and on account of the unprecedented drought of two months' duration, which cut short our berry crop, we could not judge of their merits, but we particularly noticed the large size, high color and good flavor of Greenville, even under those circumstances, and we think it worthy of more extended trial.

GREENVILLE. (P.) A large, showy berry, that will certainly bring rich returns to those

NEW STRAWBERRIES, continued.

who will give it the treatment it merits. It somewhat resembles Bubach, being a vigorous plant, and bearing a large berry, that is none too firm for shipment; but it is a profitable berry to grow for a nearby market, and will give good returns under liberal treatment. The berries are large and fine, bright crimson in color, and of excellent quality; it is only moderately firm, but of fine appearance, and sells readily at sight. The plant is large, robust and productive, with healthy, clean foliage. It is much better than Bubach in quality, and rather firmer in flesh; a decided improvement. Midseason.

RIO. Early, good size and firm. No new variety has been tested over such a wide region, and from every point comes the most flattering reports—from Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Utah and California. Bloom perfect. Good pollinizer for early pistillates.

TIMBRELL. (P.) The plant is a thrifty, strong grower, with rank, dark foliage, and a heavy yielder; the fruit is large, round, symmetrical, and uniform in size and shape, dark crimson in color, high-flavored, firm, and bears shipment well. It is one of the highest in quality of any of the very large berries, and is likely to be largely in demand for the family garden. Its large size and productiveness render it one of the most desirable and profitable. For fancy berries it has few equals. Season late.

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 8 to 10 feet apart and 6 to 8 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 FUNGOUS 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 vitis*).—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 (*Caliodes 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. In spring when buds swell, spray with copper sulphate solution; when leaves are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter use Bordeaux mixture; as soon as fruit has set use Bordeaux again; repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days; then 10 to 14 days later as last spray use ammoniacal copper carbonate.

INGREDIENTS OF MIXTURES.

London Purple, Paris Green, actively poisonous.—Use 1 pound of the poison to 250 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 plagues. Do not use London purple on peach or plum trees. If Paris green is to be used on peach trees, 1 pound of quick lime should be added, which will prevent injury to foliage.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Six pounds sulphate of copper; dissolve by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a wooden or earthen vessel holding at least 4 gallons of water, so that it is just covered by the water. Slake 4 pounds of quicklime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two, and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for use.

Kerosene Emulsion.—One-half pound 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 springer until the mass becomes of the consistency of buttermilk. Dilute with water 10 times before using. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

Copper Sulphate Solution.—Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply to the foliage; it must be used before the buds open. For peach trees, use 25 gallons of water.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.—One ounce copper carbonate dissolved in the strongest ammonia (26° Baume), using just enough ammonia to dissolve the copper. Add 9 gallons of water.

NEW VARIETIES.

BRILLIANT. *The coming great, early, red, market and table Grape.* This is a seedling of Lindley crossed by Delaware, produced in 1883. The vine is healthy, vigorous and hardy, having endured the winters of New York and Ohio with impunity. It ripens just before the Delaware; is very prolific; berries and clusters as large as Concord; compact, translucent red, similar to the Delaware; quality about the same as Delaware, with less pulp; seeds one to three; skin thin and tough; berries adhere firm to peduncle, making it a splendid early market Grape, suitable for long shipments, and it will command the highest price; it makes a fine white or amber wine. Shipped it over 1,000 miles to market in fine order, and received best

Colerain. (See page 16.)

GRAPES, continued.

price on the market. It has received unre-served praise everywhere it has been tested—in Florida, Georgia, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Colorado and Connecticut.

COLERAIN. A seedling of Concord, of high quality, very juicy, and remarkably sweet; one of the best early Grapes we have eaten. Both bunch and berry are of medium size, bunch shouldered, of a light green color, with delicate white bloom, thin and tender skin, and almost free of seeds. The vine is a strong, vigorous grower, seemingly free from disease and entirely hardy. It is an abundant bearer, and ripens from the 1st to the 15th of July. Its behavior thus far gives promise of its being the most important new Grape of recent years.

EARLY OHIO. It is a chance seedling from Ohio, where it has been fruited with much profit for the past six years, its extreme earliness in ripening causing it to be the first Grape in the Cleveland and other markets, and hence bringing the highest prices. The vine is thrifty, a strong, rapid grower, and an abundant bearer. The bunch is large, compact, shouldered and handsome; berries medium, a trifle smaller than Concord, black with heavy bloom, firm in texture, and of spicy, pleasant flavor. It ripens a week to 10 days earlier than Moore's Early, 10 days to two weeks earlier than Worden, and three weeks earlier than Concord. It is the best very early black Grape we know of.

SUPERB. Vine hardy and a good grower, with short-jointed, stocky, fine-grained wood; leaf large, thick, dark green, and very healthy; bunch large, berry medium; color black, with blue bloom; seeds medium; quality *superb, best*, sweet and rich; flavor pure and delightful, not a particle of acrid taste in the seeds or skin; pulp tender, brittle, juicy; skin thin, but tough; flesh firm next to the skin; a little similar to the Malaga; does not crack nor drop. It is *very productive!* I have had 8 pounds on a one-year graft. It starts late, thus escaping late spring frosts; it ripens early, two weeks earlier than the Concord, ripening here about the 10th to 15th of July. It is an *excellent keeper and shipper!*

GENERAL LIST OF GRAPES.

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

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 very fine in quality.

Brighton. A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg, with the flavor of the foreign variety and the hardiness of the native; resembles the Catawba in bunch and berry, and ripens with Hartford. Prolific.

Champion (Talman). Valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than Hartford, and nearly equal to the latter in flavor; black.

Catawba. Bunches above medium, moderately compact, shouldered; berries large, round, deep red, with lilac bloom; skin thin; flesh juicy, with some pulp; rich, spirited, vinous. Ripens last of August.

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.

Duchess. Vine vigorous, hardy and productive; berry medium, greenish white; skin thin; flavor delicious. Early.

Eaton. Bunch and berry *very large* and attractive; vine vigorous, very prolific. Early.

Elvira. Vigorous, healthy and productive; bunch and berry medium; pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy.

Empire State. White, best quality; vine a strong grower; berry medium; bunch large; very early; showy and productive.

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

Green Mountain. Strong grower and hardy; bunch medium; berries medium, greenish white; skin thin; flavor pure and moderately sweet, free from foxiness and delicious. Early.

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.

Hermann. A wine Grape; bunch long and narrow, compact, seldom shouldered; berry small, round, black, with blue bloom. Ripens after Norton's Virginia.

Highland. Strong grower; bunch and berry large; black; very sweet and good. Late.

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. Bunch and berry large; white; flavor more delicate than Concord; very prolific and hardy.

Lady Washington. Bunch very large, shouldered; berry full medium, white, quality excellent. Ripens early.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9). Large, red; flesh tender, sweet, with good flavor. August 1.

Moyer. Resembles Delaware in growth, hardiness, quality and size of cluster, but is very early; skin tough, but thin; pulp tender, juicy, of delicious flavor, and entirely free from foxiness.

Moore's Diamond. Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp, and of good quality. Has succeeded 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. Bunch and berry large—as large as Wilder—black, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; ripens before Hartford.

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

Martha. Bunches medium, not very compact, shouldered; berries large, round, greenish yellow, with a thin white bloom. Flesh similar to Concord, but a little sweeter; very good.

Niagara. White; bunch very large and handsome, compact; berries large; skin thin and tough; sweet, good; early.

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.

Progress. Vine is vigorous, hardy and very productive; bunch large; berry large, round, glossy dark red, hangs firmly on stem; juicy, sprightly, rich and vinous flavor; two weeks earlier than Concord.

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

Warren, or Herbemont. Bunches very large, compact, shouldered; berries small, dark blue or violet; skin thin, without pulp, sweet, rich, vinous, aromatic. 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.

THE SCUPPERNONG GRAPE FAMILY.

Scuppernong. This is too well known to need a 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. Berries very large, black; ripens very late; hangs upon the vine until frost; never fails to produce a crop, and has always remained perfectly free from disease of any kind.

Thomas. Deep black; skin thin; sweet and tender flesh; smaller than Scuppernong; ripe with or just after the Scuppernong.

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 20 to 25 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 2 feet apart and 1 foot in the row. 100 plants will do for an average family.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDY ORANGE.

Citrus trifoliata. This has now been in our test grounds for 5 years, and, we are pleased to state, has proved perfectly hardy without pro-

Hardy Orange.

Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry.

tection. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, is very bushy, thorny; foliage trifoliate, and is retained quite late, but not an evergreen here. Flowers appear in great profusion early in spring, and a second and third crop is produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, and makes this plant a showy garden feature.

JUNE BERRY.

Improved Dwarf Juneberry. The fruit is borne in clusters, and is reddish purple in color, changing to a bluish black. In flavor it is a mild, rich subacid; excellent as a dessert food or canned. When this fruit becomes better known to the public it will be very popular. It is much larger and better flavored than the wild Juneberry.

IMPROVED CHERRY.

Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry. The fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello. Its flavor is similar to the sweet Cherries. The introducer says: I could sell wagon loads of these Cherries at 10 cents per quart. I have had young trees loaded down with fruit at 2 years of age from seed. They never fail to bear fruit every year; late frosts never affect them; ripen when all others are gone. The shrub would grace any lawn when in blossom. The fruit is more easily pitted than other Cherries. It is a very enjoyable fruit, either eaten fresh or for preserving. Those who know it do not hesitate to commend it in their highest terms to gardeners and fruit-growers. For preserves, or to eat out of hand, it has no equal in the line of pitted fruits, and is free from every known insect and disease.

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 are unreliable in the middle sections of the South, but more successful in Florida and along the coast. We grow only the Hardshell and Soft or Paper Shell varieties. Both have large, plump kernels, very sweet and rich.

CHESTNUTS.

Spanish, or Marron. A handsome, round-headed, stately tree of rapid growth, that yields abundantly of very large nuts; hence is valuable both for ornament and fruit.

American, or Sweet Chestnut.

American, or Sweet. The well-known Chestnut of the forest.

Japan Giant. Comes into bearing at 2 to 3 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 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 handsome, dwarf habit makes it desirable for the home grounds.

FILBERTS.

These, frequently termed hazelnuts, 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. One of the largest and finest of the Filberts; oblong, meaty, and of excellent quality.

Common English Filbert. The sort usually sold in the fruit stores; rich and good.

PECANS.

(*Carya olivæformis*.)

The culture of the Pecan is rapidly increasing, as there are few trees which yield a more regular or larger income after they come into bearing, which is at 8 to 10 years of age. The Pecan will flourish in any soil where the hickory grows. Our trees are of the true, large, thin-shelled variety, of which there are

Japan Giant Chestnut.

60 to 70 nuts to the pound, and retail at 50 cents to \$1 per pound, while the small, hard-shelled nuts sell at 5 to 6 cents per pound. The claim is made that whenever the tap-root is cut in transplanting the tree does not bear. This cannot be true, because it is contrary to all experience, for most of the thousands of Pecan trees now bearing were transplanted and had the tap-root reduced sometimes to a few inches in length.

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 investment 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.

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 is of lofty growth.

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*). The common well-known Black Walnut, the wood of which is the most beautiful and valuable of all.

Early-bearing English Walnut (*Juglans præparturiens*). The most desirable variety of this class; begins to bear at 4 years old. Possesses 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 dooryard, and coming into bearing so early, is desirable for small grounds.

JAPAN WALNUT. Nuts borne in clusters; shell very thick, kernel sweet. Leaves very large and of a charming shade of green. Bears at 5 years old. Valuable for fruit and ornament.

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 the new wood better, and it is less liable to be injured by frost than when late growth is encouraged by planting in a southern exposure.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

ALDER, Cut-leaved (*Alnus laciniata*). A very handsome, ornamental variety, with dark green and deeply serrated foliage.

ASH, American White (*Fraxinus Americana*). A desirable native shade tree; very handsome.

European White (*F. Excelsior*). A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head.

BEECH, Purple-leaved (*Fagus 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 dense foliage.

BIRCH, White (*Betula alba*). A beautiful native tree, with shining white bark and slender, dark brown branches, which make it a conspicuous and very attractive object. Foliage large and handsome.

Sweet (*B. lenta*). This fine Birch is considered one of the best of all trees for street or lawn purposes. The wood is very valuable for cabinet work.

CRAPE 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; very handsome.

Rubra. Dark red or crimson flowers; fine variety.

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 fine and ornamental.

JAPAN NARNISA (*Sterculia platanifolia*). 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 (*Aesculus 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.

Sycamore Maple.

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.

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

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. Does not sucker from the root.

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 silver foliage quickening with the slightest breeze. It suckers badly, and is not recommended.

PAULOWNIA imperialis. A rapid-growing, large-leaved (often over 2 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.

PEACH, 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 to reddish green.

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

PLUM, PURPLE-LEAVED (*Prunus Pissardii*). 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. June 15. This is undoubtedly the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees.

SOPHORA Japonica. A medium-sized tree, with pinnated foliage; yellow flowers; bark glossy green. A desirable tree.

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.

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 gallica. A small tree, with long, pendulous branches; foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink, in summer. An interesting tree.

UMBRELLA CHINA TREE (*Melia Azadarach umbraculiformis*). 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.

VITEX 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.

Ring-leaved (*S. annularis*). Of rapid growth, erect, and with leaves singularly curled like a ring.

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.

ALTHÆA (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). **Double Red, Double White, and Double Purple.** These are ornamental plants, and a 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 Botryapium (Juneberry or Service Berry). Flowers white, produced in great profusion early in April, followed by small fruit of purplish color.

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.

AZALEA nudiflora, or **Wood Honeysuckle**. A native species, with pink flowers before leaves expand in spring.

Viscosa. A native species, later than the above; pinkish flowers in May.

BERBERRY, Purple-leaved (*Berberis purpurpea*). 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 5 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. 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.

EXOCHORDA 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, bearing an abundance of yellow flowers.

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

HAWTHORN (*Crataegus coccinea*). A tall shrub of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage; scarlet flowers in April.

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

Viburnum opulus.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. A striking and elegant shrub; flowers pure white, changing to pink and are borne in pyramidal trusses a foot long and nearly as much in diameter.

HYPERICUM densiflorum (St. John's Wort). Foliage bright green; large yellow flowers from early July till frost; very free flowering.

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

Alba. White flowers in slender panicles, pure white

Charles X. Reddish purple.

Gloire des Moulins. Rosy lilac; long panicles.

Japonica (Japanese Lilac). A new species from

Japan; makes a tree 15 to 20 feet in height; flowers

creamy white; midsummer.

Persian Purple. Leaves small; flowers purple.

Villosa. Handsome foliage, flowers lilac-colored; late.

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus coronarius*). Common.

A rapid growing large shrub, with large, white fragrant blooms.

Columbianus. Has smooth, silver-gray foliage.

NEVIUSA Alabamensis. A very scarce native shrub; belongs to the rose family; flowers white, showy.

April.

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 flowers in spring, before the leaves, which are a dark, shining green.

Alba. A variety of the above with white flowers.

RHODOTYPUS Kerrioides. A new Japanese shrub, bearing large white flowers in April; grows 6 to 10 feet, and blooms profusely.

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB (*Calycanthus floridus*). A shrub growing from 4 to 6 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.

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

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

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.

Chionanthus Virginica.

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.

Opulifolia aurea. Leaves golden, flowers white, flat heads.

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.

Van Houttei. Large white flowers.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos*) **racemosus.** Large white berries, hanging on the plant during part of the winter.

WEIGELA. Profuse blooming shrub, growing 5 to 6 feet high; magnificent when in bloom; very desirable.

Amabilis. Light rose-colored flowers.

Arborea. Dark rose.

Alba. White, changing to light blush.

Candida. Pure white; excellent.

Floribunda. Crimson.

Rosea. Large, rose-colored blooms.

Variegata. Variegated leaves, distinctly marked with 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—8 feet.

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

BOX, Dwarf (*B. sempervirens suffruticosa*). Is used for edging borders, walks, etc.; plant about 4 inches apart.

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

CAPE JESSAMINE (*Gardenia florida*). Bright green leaves and flowers; delightfully fragrant.

Radicans. Dwarf variety; very fragrant.

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

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 Eurnymus.) The leaves are distinctly marked with yellow, and are very showy.

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.

JAPAN MEDLAR (*Eryobotrya Japonica*). A fine broad leaved shrub; blooms during November; very fragrant.

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; dark green leaves, yellow-brown underneath; white blossoms; hardy.

Privet. See page 23.

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.

PYRACANTHA (*Crataegus*). 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; white, waxy bloom; very fragrant.

TEA PLANT (*Thea Bohea*). Chinese Tea Plant. A fine ornamental shrub; white flowers and large shining green leaves.

TEA OLIVE (*Olea fragrans*). Has small white flowers of exquisite fragrance.

YUCCA angustifolia (Spanish Bayonet). Grows 8 to 10 feet high, with bayonet-like leaves; flowers large, white, borne in panicles on shoots 3 to 4 feet long.

Filamentosa (Bear's Grass). A dwarf sort, only 10 to 12 inches high; leaves like above; scape 5 to 6 feet long, bearing panicles of large white flowers. May.

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 10 feet, with pretty striped foliage.

ARIA cœrulea variegata. Leaves striped with green and white; perfectly hardy.

EULALIA Japonica. A variegated ornamental grass from Japan; resembling 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 crosswise with gold bands.

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

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium*). Grows in large tufts 4 feet high or more; flower stalk 6 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.

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

CHINESE VARIETIES.

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

MAGNOLIA Lennei. 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.

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

Macrophylla. Immense leaves; flowers white, fragrant.

Tripetela (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 small, 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 foliage 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.

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

Hall's (*L. splendida Halleana*). An evergreen variety; 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.

JASSAMINE, 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.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina.

JESSAMINE, Double (*Gelsemium fl. pl.*). The same as the preceding, except that the flowers are very double.

MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium Barbarum*). A very pretty climber, with greenish purple flowers and orange colored berries.

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.

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

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

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 50 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.

Sibrian (*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.

Cedar, Deodar.

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-aurea*). 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.

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

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; green, of drooping habit and pyramidal growth; very distinct on the lawn.

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. Its foliage is wonderfully distinct.

CEPHALOTAXUS drupacea. A native of Japan and China; spreads 30 feet or more; leaves very like the yew, but larger, broader, spreading, drooping.

Fortunei. Very much like the preceding; leaves large; drooping in its habits; 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 which remain a fine yellow all the year.

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

JUNIPER, Chinese (*Juniperis Chinensis*). A small tree, with spreading and drooping habit.

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

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

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

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens (California Arbor-vitæ). A native of the Pacific Coast, and a noble, handsome tree, of rapid growth and good 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; a tree 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.

SPRUCE, Hemlock (*Abies 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.

Choice Roses.

R OSES are our specialty, and for the last twenty-five years we have grown and bloomed them, testing in all more than 1,500 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 2-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 and broken roots, cut the tops down to one or two vigorous shoots, and these to 6 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.

GENERAL LIST OF ROSES.

TEA-SCENTED.

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. Tea Roses are remarkable for their fragrance, and give more satisfactory results in this climate than others.

Aline Sisley. Very full and double; violet rose, almost scarlet in bud; vigorous and free bloomer; very beautiful.

Andre Schwarz. Glowing scarlet, passing to rich crimson; 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.

Bride The best pure white Tea Rose. Good grower, very free bloomer. Hardy in ordinary winters.

Bridesmaid. A sport of Catherine Mermet. Flowers large, full, well shaped, but of deeper color.

Cornelia Cook. Pure creamy white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale lemon and blush; very double and sweet.

Catherine Mermet. Color silvery rose, with delicately shaded amber center; large globular flowers; a strong, healthy grower and good bloomer.

Charles Rovolli. Color a lovely shade of carmine, changing to silver-rose; large, fine flower, very full and fragrant: free in bloom, and a beauty.

ROSES, continued.

- Comtesse de la Barthe.** Few Roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpass 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.
- Countess Anna Thun.** Beautiful citron yellow, with coppery and peach center, shading to a salmon and silvery pink, the colors blending nicely.
- Charles Legrady.** Magnificent large buds and flowers of great beauty. Color red, richly shaded with violet-crimson; very sweet, and a constant bloomer. Extra fine.
- Comtesse Riza du Parc.** Bright coppery rose, tinged and shaded with soft violet-crimson; very full and sweet; 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.** Remarkable for its beautiful color, which is the most intense, glowing crimson.
- Dr. Grill.** Copper-yellow, with fawny rose reflex. 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 of large size and very double; color brilliant chrome yellow, deepening towards the center to pure golden yellow; beautiful.
- Estelle Pradel.** White, slightly tinged with yellow; flowers medium size, full and sweet; profuse bloomer.
- Isabella Sprunt.** Large, beautiful buds; 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.** Extra large; 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; 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.
- Levison Gower.** Deep rose, tinged with salmon; large and fragrant; a fine Rose.
- Luciole.** Bright carmin-rose, tinted and shaded with saffron yellow; large, full, strongly scented; good shape, long buds.
- Ma Capucine.** Nasturtium yellow; good grower, free bloomer; very unique and attractive.
- Madame Scipion Cochet.** Color a soft primrose yellow, with rose shadings; deliciously sweet scented; free bloomer.
- Madame Falcot.** Fine apricot yellow, with beautiful orange buds; medium size and fullness; a constant bloomer.
- Madame Bravy, or Alba Rosea.** Large, very double and sweet; perfect form; color rich, creamy white, with blush center.
- Madame Lambard.** Center rosy red, outer petals creamy; color is variable, but always handsome; flowers large and full; of excellent form and habit.
- 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. Schwarz.** 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 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.** Beautiful bright crimson-scarlet flowers, shaded on the extremities of the petals with light silvery rose; very free bloomer.
- Madame Celina Noirey.** Delicate shaded rose, back of petals purplish red; very large, fine habit.
- Madame Damazin.** Very large and full; color creamy white, salmon center.
- Madame Margottin.** Bright pink, crimson center, tinged with yellow; large and double, very full and fine.
- Marie Ducher.** 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 Welche.** Very large and double; soft amber yellow, deepening towards the center; vigorous, and blooms freely.
- Madame Martha du Bourg.** The color is creamy white, touched with carmine or pale heliotrope on the edges; texture heavy.
- Medea.** Bright lemon yellow, with canary yellow centers; very full buds, with high centers; in color like Perle.
- Mrs. James Wilson.** Flowers large and double; deep cream color, edged 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. Free in growth and in flower. Petals very large, graceful, stylish.
- Perle des Jardins.** Clear golden yellow; very rich and beautiful, extra large flowers; very highly perfumed.
- Princess Sagan.** 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; free bloomer.
- Regalis.** A free bloomer; color salmon, shaded with rose; crimson in bud.

ROSES, continued.

Rainbow. A beautiful pink Rose, streaked with crimson.

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.

Sappho. Buds fawn color, suffused with rose, the opening flower shaded yellow and tawny buff, center deep, bright yellow; large, full and globular.

Sombreuil. Creamy white, sometimes tinted with pink; very sweet, large, good form; vigorous and free.

Souvenir d'un 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.

The Queen. Pure snow white; makes good, finely formed buds; quite double, showing the center but slightly when fully open. The petals are thick and of good substance; opens well, and is very sweet.

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 pretty; 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.

Waban. A sport from Catherine Mermet, and identical with that variety in every characteristic excepting color, which is a rich, deep, bright pink.

CLIMBING TEAS AND NOISETTES.

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

Celine Forester. Pale yellow, deepening towards the center; large, full and 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; very desirable.

Climbing La France. Identical with La France, except that it has a climbing habit.

Climbing Niphetos. The buds on well-grown specimens measure 4 inches in length, and are produced in the greatest profusion.

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

Waban Rose.

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 6 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 Saffrano). 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.

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.

Archduke Charles. Color, brilliant crimson-scarlet, shaded with violet-crimson.

Louis Philippe. Dark velvety crimson; full bloomer.

Queen's Scarlet. Dazzling crimson-scarlet; has beautiful buds; sweet-scented, hardy.

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

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

BOURBON ROSES.

These are the hardiest 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.

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

Crown Princess Victoria. The White Malmaison. The color is pure, waxy snow white, sometimes has a lemon tint, and to those who desire a fine double flower when fully expanded, this will be welcome, as it is very beautiful when full blown.

Hermosa. 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; 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.

Red Malmaison. This beautiful Rose is identical with Souv. de la Malmaison, except in color, which is clear deep, rich scarlet.

Souv. de la 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.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers medium and beautifully formed; color pearly white, with a vivid carmine-rose center, which fades after a little, leaving the Rose almost white.

George Pernet. Flowers of medium size; silvery yellow, passing to pink-rose, shaded white.

Mlle. Cecile Brunner. Flowers very double and perfect; color salmon, heavily shaded with rose.

Mignonette. Clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose; flowers very small, but full and double.

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.

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.

Augustine Guinoiseau, or White La France. Identical with La France, except the color, which is pearly white, sometimes tinted with fawn; strong grower and good bloomer.

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

Captain Christy. One of the finest Roses in our list. A clear bright pink, 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.

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

Mme. Caroline Testout. Clear pink in color; there is nothing in the Rose line that can approach it in color; flower as large as Baroness Rothschild; strong grower and very free bloomer; very fine.

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. Flowers 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.

Pierre Guillot. Bright cherry-red flowers, full and large; very free bloomer; of good habit.

Viscountess Folkestone. The flower is delicately tinted flesh, almost white, and lustrous as satin. When in full bloom is like a fine white Pæony, but without a suggestion of stiffness.

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 somewhat.

Anne de Diesbach. Bright rose, fine color; very large.

Achille Gounod. Lilac-rose.

ROSES. continued.

- Baroness Rothschild.** A magnificent Rose; flowers extra large, full and globular; color rich, silvery pink, paler on the edge of the petals; rare shading and exquisitely beautiful.
- Boule de Neige.** Pure white; medium sized flowers of perfect form; very free flowering.
- Charles Lefebvre.** Deep velvety crimson, rich and dark; good form; a fine Rose.
- Charles Wood.** Deep red, blackish tint.
- Duke of Edinburgh.** Brilliant scarlet-crimson; large.
- Eugene Appert.** Scarlet, crimson shaded; good form.
- General Washington.** Rosy carmine, shaded scarlet.
- General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant crimson-scarlet, rich and velvety; magnificent buds; free bloomer; one of the best.
- Giant of Battles.** Brilliant crimson; large, very double.
- John Hopper.** Bright rose, with crimson center; large.
- 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.
- Magna Charta.** Bright clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson, and very sweet. The flower is extra large, fine form; 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 remarkable grower; deliciously fragrant; a very free bloomer; 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.
- Piux IX.** Bright crimson-purple; a good old Rose.
- Prince Camille de Rohan.** Very dark, rich, velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black, looking at a little distance as if really black.
- Souvenir de William Wood.** Large, very double; color, dark, blackish maroon, shaded with scarlet.
- Ulrich Brunner.** Very large; 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 very great advantage, these desirable qualities making it a valuable and popular 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.

Comtesse de Murinais. Flowers pure white, large and very double, blooming in clusters; buds mossed.

Glory of Moses. Very large and double; color, deep, rosy carmine; very mossy and fragrant.

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

Henry Martin. Rich, rosy pink, beautifully tinged with crimson; finely mossed.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

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

Alba, or White Banksia. 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.

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

Lutea, or Yellow Banksia. Bright yellow; very small and full; climbing.

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.

Mat. John Laing

Bulbs and Flower Roots.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

This is one of the handsomest foliage plants in cultivation. It is of easy culture, requiring only a good supply of water, and a very rich, warm situation. The leaves are often 3 feet long, and about half as much in breadth; start early. Good roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen; extra, 50 cts. 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 3 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 cts. 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 Campernelli is the largest of all Jonquils. 50 cts. per dozen, \$3 per hundred.

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 cts.

Caladium Esculentum.

Candidum. Pure white. 25 cts.

Longiflorum. White, trumpet-shaped, 5 inches long. 25 cts.

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

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

Tigrinum splendens. Much larger than ordinary Tiger Lily; very fine. 25 cts.

Tigrinum 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 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

NARCISSUS.

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

Von Sion (Double Daffodil). In greatest demand for forcing, and very desirable also for bedding. 75 cts. 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 frost take the bulbs up and dry them, and keep in a warm, dry place all winter, and start early.

Single. Early-flowering; orange scented. 30 cts. per doz.

Double Tall. 30 cts. per doz.

Pearl. Dwarf, stocky growth. 30 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 cts. 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. 25c. each, \$2 per doz.

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 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

PRICE-LIST.

Fruit Department.

When large numbers of trees are wanted, please send list for special prices.

APPLES.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Standard, 2 to 3 yr. 5 to 7 ft..	\$0 15	\$1 75	\$10 00	\$70 00
" 2 years . 4 to 6 ft..	10	1 20	7 00	60 00
" 1 year	10	1 00	7 00	50 00
" Captain Moses	50	4 50	25 00	

PEARS.

Standard, 2 years . 5 to 6 ft..	40	3 00	25 00	
" 1 year	25	2 00	15 00	
Dwarf, 2 years . . . 3 to 4 ft..	30	2 50	20 00	
" 1 year	20	1 75	15 00	
Koonce and Lincoln Coreless, 1 year . . . 4 to 5 feet .	50	5 50		

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, Triumph and Greensboro . . 4 to 6 ft..	50	4 00	25 00	
Sneed 4 to 6 ft..	25	2 50	15 00	90 00
Dwarf and Ornamental . .	15	1 50		

APRICOTS.

All sorts 4 to 6 ft..	25	2 25	18 00	
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NECTARINES.

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

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
Willard and Red June	50	5 50	40 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 25	15 00	
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PERSIMMONS.

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

MULBERRIES.

All sorts, 1 year . . 5 to 7 ft..	25	2 25	12 00	
" 2 years . 8 to 10 ft..	50	4 00	25 00	

HARDY ORANGE.

2 years old	25	2 00	10 00	
1 year old	15	1 50	7 00	

DWARF CHERRY.

	Each	Doz.
Dwarf Rocky Mountain	\$0 35	\$3 30

NUTS.

Almonds 4 to 5 ft..	\$0 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 2 to 3 ft..	35	3 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
" Japan 3 to 2 ft..	40	4 00

BERRIES.

	Doz.	100	1,000
Dewberries and Blackberries, all sorts	\$0 50	\$2 00	\$8 00
Raspberries, Cuthbert and Turner	50	2 00	8 00
" All Summer	1 25	8 00	
" other sorts	50	2 00	10 00
Juneberries	1 00		
Strawberries, Greenville, Rio and Timbrell	50	1 00	6 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	\$0 25	\$2 25	
" 1 year	15	1 75	\$10 00

GRAPES.

Colerain, Early Ohio, Brilliant and Superb	1 00	10 00	
Agawam, Salem and Hartford	15	1 50	6 00
Black Eagle and Wilder	15	1 50	
Brighton, Delaware, Duchess, Moore's Early, Iona, Perkins, Scuppernong, Flowers, Thomas, Tender Pulp, Moore's Diamond Maxatawney and Diana	15	1 50	8 00
Eaton, Lady Washington and Moyer	40	4 00	
Herman	30	3 00	
Empire State, Goethe, Lady Herbert, Norton's Virginia and Warren	20	2 00	12 00
Champion, Martha, Niagara, Elvira, Worden and Lindley	10	1 00	5 00
Clinton, Concord, Ives and Catawba	10	1 00	3 00
Green Mountain, Highland and Progress	60	6 00	35 00

Ornamental Department.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Apple, Native and Chinese Crab, 3½ to 4 feet, 25 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents.	
Alder, Cut-leaved, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents.	
Ash, American and European, 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents.	
Beech, 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents; Purple, 5 feet, 75 cents.	
Birch, Sweet, 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents; White, 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents.	
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 cts.	
Koelreuteria paniculata, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.	
Linden, American, 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents.	
Japan Varnisa, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.	
Maiden-Hair Tree, 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.	
Mimosa, 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.	
Maple, Silver, 3 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents; 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.

Paulownia imperialis , 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents; extra, 75 cents to \$1.	
Peaches , Double-flowering, Blood-leaved, Golden, 15c.	
Plum , Purple-leaved, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents.	
Sycamore , American, 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.	
“ Oriental, 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents.	
Sophora Japonica , 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents.	
Sweet Gum , 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 7 to 9 feet, 75 cents.	
Tamarix , Gallica, 3 feet, 25 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; extra, \$1.	
Tulip 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; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.	
Willow , Babylonica and annularis, 25 to 50 cents.	
“ Kilmarnock, 50 cents to \$1.	
Yellow Wood , 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.	

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

	Each	
Almonds , double-flowering . . . 2 to 3 ft. .	\$0 25	25
Althæa , all varieties 2 ft. .		25
Amelanchier Botryapium . . . 3 ft. .		25
Astilbe Japonica \$0 25 to	50	
Azalea 1 ft. .	40	
Budleya 25 to	50	
Berberry purpurea 2 ft. .	25	
Corchoris and Clethra 2 ft. .	25	
Deutzia , all varieties 2 to 3 ft. .	25 to	50
Daphne Mezereum	25	
Elder , Golden European	50	
Eleagnus parvifolia 2 ft. .	25	
Exochorda grandiflora . . . 3 to 4 ft. .	25	
Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell)	50	
Hawthorn 2 ft. .	35	
Hypericum	25	
Forsythia , all varieties 25 to	50	
Hydrangeas	25	
Japan Quince , Red and White	25	
Lilac , all varieties	25	
Neviusa 2 ft. .	25	
Pomegranates , all varieties 25 to	50	
Philadelphus (Mock Orange) 25 to	50	
Rhodotypus Kerrioides	25	
Sweet Shrub	25	
Smoke Tree and Scotch Broom 25 to	50	
Spiræa , all varieties	25	
Snow Ball , Opulus and Plicatum 25 to	50	
Snowberry	35	
Weigela , all varieties	25	
White Fringe 25 to	50	

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

	Each	
Box Tree , three varieties \$0 25 to \$0 75		
“ Dwarf per 100, \$2 to \$5.		
Berberry	25 to	50
Cape Jessamine , 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 , two varieties	25 to	75
Tea Plant	25 to	50

Olive , Tea or fragrans	Each	\$0 25 to \$1 00
Pyracantha , Red and White		25
Privet , Japan and California	25 to	50
Pittosporum	25 to	50
Ornamental Grasses , six varieties	25 to	50
Yucca , two varieties		25

MAGNOLIAS.

	Each	
Grandiflora 3 ft., 75 cts. . 4 ft.,	\$1 25	
Fuscata , from pots 1½ ft.,	75	
Glauc 3 ft., 50 cts. . 4 ft.,	1 00	
Lennei 2 ft.,	1 50	
Purpurea and Soulangeana 2 to 3 ft.,	75	
Macrophylla and tripetala 2 to 3 ft.,	50	
Acuminata 5 to 6 ft.,	50	

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

	Each	
Akebia and Ivy , two varieties	\$0 15	
Bignonia	25	
Ampelopsis Veitchii and quinquefolia	25	
Honeysuckles , seven varieties	25	
Jessamines , three varieties	25	
“ Carolina Yellow, two var. . \$0 25 to	50	
Matrimony Vine	25	
Wistaria , four varieties 25 to	50	

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS.

	100	
Arbor-vitæ , Chinese and American . . 18 in. .	\$10 00	
“ Siberian 12 in. .	10 00	
Euonymus 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 ft., 25 cents; 3 ft., 50 cents.	
“ Globe, Rollinson and compacta 2 ft., 50 cents; 3 ft., 75 cts.; extra, \$1.	
“ Golden and Always Golden, 1½ ft., 50 cts.; 2 ft., 75 cts.; 3 ft., \$1.	
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Cedar , African and Japan (Cryptomeria), 3 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.	
“ Deodar, 3 ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$1.50; 6 ft., \$3.	
Cephalotaxus drupacea and Fortunei , 1½ to 2 ft., 25 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.	
Cypress , Lawson, 3 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.	
“ Lawson's Erect, 1½ feet, 50 cts.	
Cunninghamia , 1½ feet, 50 cts.	
Libocedrus decurrens , 2½ feet, 50 cts.; 4 feet, \$1; Chiliensis, 1½ feet, 50 cts.; 3 feet, \$1.	
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Juniper , Irish, 2½ feet, 50 cts.; 4 feet, 75 cts.	
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“ Virginia, 25 cents to \$1.	
Pines , Excelsa, 3 feet, 75 cts.; 4 feet, \$1.	
“ Weymouth, 3 ft., 25 cts.; 4 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.	
“ Chilian, 2 feet, 75 cts.	
Spruce , Hemlock, 2½ ft., 50 cts.; 4 ft., 75 cts.; extra, \$1.	
“ Norway, 2½ ft., 50 cts.; 4 ft., 75 cts.; extra, \$1.	

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	Each	Doz.	100
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“ 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	Figs	11	Panlownia	20
Akebia	23	Filberts	18	Peach, Double-flowering	20
Alder	19	Florists' Pink	30	Peaches	8-10
Almond	20	Forsythia	21	Pears	5, 6
Apples	3, 4	Ginkgo	20	Pecans	18
Crab	4	Grapes	15-17	Persimmons	12
Althæa	20	Halesia	21	Pine	24
Amelanchier	20	Hawthorn	21	Pittosporum	23
Ampelopsis	23	Hedge Plants	24	Plum, Purple-leaved	20
Apricots	11	Holly	22	Plums	7
Arbor-vitæ	24	Honeysuckle	23	Pomegranate	21
Aria	23	Horse Chestnut, White flow- ering	19	Poplar Lombardy	20
Arundo	23	Hydrangea	21	Privet	23
Ash	19	Hypericum	21	Pyracantha	23
Asparagus	7	Introductory	1	Quince, Japan	21
Astilbe Japonica	20	Isolepis	23	Quinces	11
Azalea	21	Ivy	23	Raspberries	12, 13
Beech	19	Japan Cypress	24	Red Bud	19
Berberry	21, 22	Japan Medlar	22	Rhodotypus	21
Bignonia	23	Japan Narnisa	19	Roses	25-29
Birch	19	Jessamine	23, 24	Sage Tree	20
Blackberries	13	Jonquil	30	Scotch Broom	21
Box	22	Judas Tree	19	Smoke Tree	21
Budleya	21	Juniper	24	Snowball	21
Caladium	30	Juneberry	17	Snowberry	22
Cape Jessamine	22	Kalmia	22	Sophora	20
Ceanothus	22	Laurus	22	Spiræa	22
Cedar	24	Laurustinus	22	Spruce	24
Cephalotaxus	24	Libocedrus	24	Strawberries	14, 15
Cherries	6	Lilac	21	Suggestions for Transplant- ing	2nd cover page
Cherry, Improved Rocky Mountain	17	Lilies	30	Sweet Gum	20
Chestnuts	18	Live Oak	22	Sweet-scented Shrub	21
Clethra	21	Madeira Vine	30	Sycamore, American	20
Corchorus	21	Magnolias	23	Tamarix	20
Crab Apple, Flowering	19	Mahonia	23	Tea Olive	23
Crape Myrtle	19	Maiden-hair Tree	20	Tea Plant	23
Cunninghamia	24	Maple, Silver leaved	20	Tritoma	30
Cypress	24	Matrimony Vine	24	Tuberose	30
Dahlias	30	Mimosa	20	Tulip Tree	20
Daphne	21, 22	Miscellaneous	17, 18	Umbrella China Tree	20
Deutzia	21	Mock Orange	21, 23	Venetian Sumac	21
Dewberries	13	Mulberries	11	Vitex	20
Dicentra	30	Narcissus	30	Walnuts	18
Dogwood	19	Nectarines	11	Weigela	22
Elæagnus	21	Neviusa	21	White Fringe	22
Elder	21	Nut-bearing Trees	18	Willow	20
Eulalia	23	Orange, Hardy	17	Wistaria	21
Euonymus	22	Ornamental Department	19-24	Yellow Wood	20
Exochorda	21	Pampas Grass	23	Yucca	23

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