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INDEX

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By Peter Henderson

It meets the wants of all classes in country, city and village who keep a garden for their own enjoyment rather than for the sale of products. Finely illustrated. 404 pages. $1.50.

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By P. Barry

Invaluable to all fruit-growers. Illustrated. 516 pages. $1.50.
FIFTY years ago the founder of the Fruitland Nurseries issued its first Catalog, and began, with twenty acres planted in nursery stock, what has now evolved into the largest-commercial nursery of the middle South, and where a larger line of products are grown than in any similar southern establishment.

In presenting to you this enlarged and up-to-date Catalog, we gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increasing patronage which has been bestowed upon the founder of the nurseries up to 1898, and subsequently to the P. J. Berckmans Company, which was incorporated during that year, and is composed of P. J. Berckmans, Sr., and his three sons, Louis A., Robert C., and P. J. A. Berckmans, Jr., under whose joint management the business is conducted, with a large staff of experienced employees, many of whom have been trained in the nursery since their boyhood.

Each department is in charge of a competent foreman, and special care is therefore secured in its management.

We shall always strive to deserve the confidence of our customers, and thank them for their kindness in recommending us to their acquaintances. We shall always be glad of the opportunity of sending Catalogs to our customers' friends, which we will do upon receipt of a line requesting these publications.

THE FRUITLAND NURSERIES are located west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington road (continuation of Broad street) and 1½ miles from the terminus of the Lake View Electric Car Line. In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the state, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions. We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, do not employ agents, and therefore deal directly with our customers.

THE NURSERY DEPARTMENT is divided as follows: Roses, 15 acres; Fruit Trees, 275 acres; Grape-vines, 10 acres; Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, 40 acres; Small Fruits, 15 acres; Orchard and Test Grounds, 40 acres.

THE GREENHOUSE AND PLANT DEPARTMENT now includes over 60,000 square feet of glass, 30,000 feet of which are devoted to palms alone. All modern improved appliances tending to economy in labor and healthy products have been added, and in addition to the plant-houses an area of 30,000 feet of coldframes allows us to safely carry through the winter an immense stock of plants, which in our mild climate do not require artificial heat. With the numerous additions and improvements added to this department, we are prepared to offer plants at such prices as are in keeping with horticultural progress and the times.

We may, therefore, claim that our stock of trees and plants, in point of quality, variety and perfect adaptability to the southern climate and to southern fruit-growers, together with healthy growth and large size, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE has of late years increased rapidly. We refer with pleasure to this feature of our business, as our products are sent to Australia, China, Japan, Africa, the East Indies, Brazil, Bermudas, the West Indies, and every section of Europe and North and South America.

PRICES.—We do not grow or offer cheap stock, such as is so often palmed off to the public. The cost of producing first-class trees and plants has, during the past few years, increased annually, until in many classes this has been fully doubled. The market-price is in many instances equal only to the cost of production, owing to the rapid advance in the price of labor and requisite materials. Therefore, our prices will be found as low as any first-class nursery stock can be produced.

CATALOG will be mailed free on application. Descriptive Catalog of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Palms, etc., issued in August.

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY (Incorporated)
Telegraphic and Cable Address, BERCKMANS, Augusta, Georgia

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
Suggestions to Correspondents

ALWAYS address all communications to P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, and NOT to individuals.

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

ORDER EARLY, as orders are filled in rotation. Do not wait until the ground is ready to plant before sending in your order.

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

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

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

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

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

A charge of 25 cents to 50 cents for packing is made on all orders under $5; over this amount packing is free, except on export orders. As these require large quantities of moss and extra labor, the packing charges are from $2 to $5, according to size of case.

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

REMITTANCES.—Remittances should be made by Postoffice or Express Money Orders, or by drafts on Augusta or New York. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender’s risk. Make all remittances payable to P. J. Berckmans Company.

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

TREES AND PLANTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES.—Prices given for these on application. Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, are billed as follows: 40 trees of a class at 100 rate, less than 40 at 10 rate, 400 at 1,000 rate.

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

ERRORS.—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison.

All claims for errors must be made within five days after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained.

CLUB ORDERS.—Special rates given on application.

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

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

SHIPPING SEASON.—This usually commences about October 15, and open ground stock can be shipped until the middle of March. Pot-grown plants can be safely sent at almost any time of the year.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance apart each way</th>
<th>No. of plants</th>
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<td>15 feet</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 feet</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sulpho-Tobacco Soap

A WONDERFUL INSECT AND BUG EXTERMINATOR

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

### How to Spray, When to Spray

A VALUABLE BOOKLET FREE. WRITE FOR IT

Write for Our Special Prices on

GOULD'S SPRAY PUMPS

They always represent the best value
They are made by Pump Specialists of over 50 years’ standing

### Horticultural Books

We can supply, postpaid, the Books as listed in the body of this Catalog upon receipt of price.
General Information for Planters

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Before planting prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsolting, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least 20 inches deep, and 30 inches or more square. Site the trees, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of compost and manure, well decomposed, or about one pound of bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heated earth.

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

PREPARATION OF THE TREE.—Before planting, remove all broken roots. Cut back one-year peach or apple trees to a naked stem 15 to 25 feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to leave their length or more, the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leaving the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except dwarf pears and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from 2 to 3 inches. It is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place rather than in the nursery row.

To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one- or two-year-old trees.

TIME FOR PLANTING.—In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early as the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted here as late as March, and in some seasons the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

AFTER-CULTURE.—For Gardens. Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in the spring.

Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to leave their length or more, the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leaving the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except dwarf pears and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from 2 to 3 inches. It is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place rather than in the nursery row.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.—If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, bury the trees without unpacking in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar until thawed, without exposure to air or light.

Injurious Insects

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of the same, and devise means to oppose their ravages. Fruit trees, and especially those injured by insects, are among the first crops that the farmer decides to make.

APPELS

Apple Worm (Carposcaeva pomonella), or Codling-moth. Spray with Paris green at the rate of 6 ounces to 50 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture after the blossoms have fallen, and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week. It is generally conceded that earlier or later sprayings than mentioned above are of little value when dealing with a codling-moth. If it is necessary, therefore, to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill this cup with poison at the earliest it is possible to do so. Bordeaux mixture being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codling-moth, but it is always well to use it with Paris green to prevent apple scab or other diseases.

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

Caterpillar (Olisopampa Americana). Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning, or spray with Paris green minus one, of 60 lbs. to 50 gallons of water.

Spring Canker Worm (Pulacarta vernata). Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated thoroughly with tar or tar oil. Or use with 4 ounces Paris green to 50 gallons Bordeaux or water.

Wooly Aphis (Schizoneura laniger). For above-ground colonies, wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kero- sene oil. For below-ground aphids, dig up to a depth of about three inches, or sufficient to partially expose the roots; open a circle from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, depending on the spread of the roots, distribute three to eight pounds of tobacco dust or use 15 per cent Kerosene emulsion. Expectoration solution should be used to saturate the soil to a depth of 3 or 4 feet. Recent experiments have shown that kero- sene emulsion may be used with success.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Curculio (Conorotherus unipun). Spray the trees before the blossoms open, with a solution of Paris green, 4 ounces, lime 1 pound, to 50 gallons of water. Use Bordeaux with Paris green if flowers have fallen; ten days later Bordeaux and Paris green. If peach and plum trees are in foliage, use 3 pounds copper sulphate, 8 pounds lime and 50 gallons of water; a stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Then follow with a large hopper made of sheeting and having a spread of 10 to 15 feet, having a slit in same so that the tree can be encircled; give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Apply regularly all spring long and continuing until eight or nine o’clock. It will hardly pay to jar the trees at any other time. Continue the jarring until the trunks are well jibed to. Peaches and plums are then free from the insects.

Peach Tree Borer (Sanininaea caunosa). During November and December, remove the earth from around the collar of the tree and cut down the trunk about 6 to 8 inches from the ground and plug with a suitable size, a wooden plug or a rye stick 8 inches long and 2 inches wide. This will keep the trunks from budding. When cutting down the trunk, apply a wash of salt solution to a depth of 2 or 3 inches. Apply two or three times.

Salt and Sulphur Wash. Lime, unsalts, 25 lbs.; sulphur, ground, 20 lbs.; salt, 10 lbs.; water to make 60 gal- lions. Place 8 or 10 gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point stir in the other ingredients, mix thoroughly, then add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burn-
ing. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After at least one hour’s constant boiling the salt should be added and the boiling continued for another half hour. Then dilute with the required amount of water, preferably hot water. If a suitable bowl is not available, the mixture should be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

The lime, salt and sulphur wash is now generally recommended, and in some respects is superior to the remover named.

Other Scale Insects, of which there are several species, with more or less destructive to fruit or other trees. Kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap or kerosene in a mechanical sprayer will eradicate them.

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

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

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

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

Pecan Bud Worm (Protopetersa Deludana). Spray the trees just as the buds are opening, with arsenate of lead, 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water, and repeat application 10 days later. If the worms appear again in June or July, repeat the same treatment. This will also help control the pecan case borer.

Caterpillar (Catocala naevias). This insect feeds on the leaves of pecans, and is sometimes quite injurious; spray with Paris green, 4 ounces, lime 1 pound to 50 gallons of water.

GRAPE-VINES

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

Leaf Hopper (Empyreutinae virescens). Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Fold (Dromia funeraria). Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

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

Flea Beetle (Halticichlophilus). Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (Calidus inaequalis). London purple solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

STRAWBERRIES

Beetle (Halictus ignitus). Dust leaves with dry lime.

DANGEROUS FUNGUS DISEASES

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

Black Rot in Grapes. Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear, spray with Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days later. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeated every 10 days until harvesting, is advisable for mildew, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

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

Brown Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines. Spray with copper-sulphate, 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water, before the buds swell, and before the buds open, Bordeaux mixture (4:6:50). When fruit is well set, Bordeaux (3:9:50). Repeat this spraying at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Spraying may be continued until fruit begins to ripen. Dusting with flowers of sulphur is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used, but the sulphur should be applied every 10 to 14 days. All mummified fruit and limbs showing brown rot must be removed and burned.

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

Peach and Plum Rust. Remove and burn the affected trees as soon as the disease is observed.

Peach Leaf Curl (Eucalyptus deformans). Spray with Bordeaux (4:6:50) at least one month before the fruit buds open; on all plantation vines, one application should be given to prevent this disease. If spraying has not been done and the disease appears, continuous cultivation and the application of nitrogenous manures will throw off the diseased leaves and save the fruit crop. In case of San Francisco scale, the same orchard the lime, salt and sulphur wash may be used effectively against both scale and leaf curl at one spraying.

Pear Blight. The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling, spray with copper solution; as flowers open, and brown mixture (3:9:50) and arsenate of lead, 8 to 12 days later repeat application, and use Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days later, and again 10 to 14 days later, if necessary. If blight appears on leaves or branches, it may be suppressed by the following spraying.

Fungicide and Insecticide Solutions and Formulæ

**Tobacco**, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lace aphides (plant lice).

**Fungicide**. 1 ounce of the "Bubach" powder, added to 2 gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is non-poisonous.

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper-sulphate, 4 pounds; quick lime, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper-sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel containing 25 gallons of water. Make a similar mixture of bordeaux and add water until you have 25 gallons. The blue-stone mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two mixtures will mix thoroughly. Bordeaux mixture will not keep more than 24 hours. Remember this.

**Copper-Sulphate Solution.** Dissolve 1 pound of copper-sulphate in 15 gallons of water. It is better to use Bordeaux mixture than to spray with this solution before foliage: It must be used before buds break on grape and peach trees. For the latter, use 25 gallons of water containing 2 pounds of lead arsenate of copper-sulphate and 1 ounce of Paris green in 8 parts of water.

**Arsenate of Lead** may be used as a substitute for Paris green and London purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to 50 gallons of water will give good results against most biting insects.

**Paris Green.** Actively poisonous. Add 4 ounces Paris green, 1 pound fresh lime to 50 gallons of water. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

**Soap Emulsion.** Obtain a half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of Kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added.) Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water so that the final mixture will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

**White Hellebore**, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

**Powders,** With 50 pounds of land plaster mix 1 pint of crude carbo acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

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

**Sulphur,** 1 pound; 1 pound of air-sickled lime, and 8 to 12 quarts of water until the confection simmer down to about 6 quarts; add 1 gallon of this mixture to 50 gallons of water. Use as a spray for red spider every five or six days until the spider is eradicated.

**Larkin’s Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.** A universal insecticide. A live and safe Effective against all kinds of insects and is free from nicotine or benzoic acid. Apply to plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. It also acts as a powerful fertilizer; plants that have with the rain into their leaves and grow luxuriantly. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

**SPRAYING**

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

APPLES

Summer and early fall varieties of northern or European origin succeed equally as well as southern seedlings, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for late fall and winter. Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it then decays and drops during that month.

Some native varieties that keep well when grown in the upper sections of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these states.

The season of maturity is given for the latitude of August.

For orchard and long-lived trees plant only standards, grown by either being budded or grafted upon whole seedling stocks. We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots. We have always advocated planting trees propagated on whole seedling stocks, and hold to the same practice now.

Chay or clay loam are the best lands for Apples. Plow well and deep before setting the trees. The land should be well drained.

Prices of trees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Two years old, well branched, 5 to 7 feet</th>
<th>$0.20</th>
<th>$1.50</th>
<th>$12.00</th>
<th>$100.00</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard, two-year, 4 ft, medium branched, or one-year, 4 to 6 ft, single stem</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distance for planting, 20 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil.

SUMMER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

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

COFFMAN (Summers Red, Koffman’s June). Medium; round, oblong; skin greenish yellow, with red stripes; flesh fine, juicy; quality good, flavor subacid. Early. An improvement on Red June. Tree upright-growing.

CAROLINA WATSON. Very large; oblate, conical; green, striped with dull red, with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and perfumed. Beginning of July. Exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well flavored. An excellent home market Apple. Invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

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

FAMILY. Medium, conical; brown-red and narrow stripes; juicy and high-flavored. Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks. Very productive.

Gravenstein. Large; striped, juicy, subacid. June and July.

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

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

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

May Pippin. Small; yellow; good quality. Ripens first of the season.

OLDENBURG. Large; striped; juicy, subacid. Good grower, prolific. June 25 to July 15.

RED JUNE. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Rhode’s Orange. Large, conical; red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet; sugary and of high aroma. July 15.


YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of a dwarfish habit. June.

BUNCOMBE (Melis, Red Fall Pippin, Jackson Red, Robinson’s Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearmain). Large, oblong; greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep crimson; tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September, and can be kept until New Year. Tree an upright grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.

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

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

FALL PIPPIN. Large, green, subacid; quality best. August and September.

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

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

HAYWOOD. A seedling of Hoover; yellow and dark crimson cheek; flesh white, subacid; good quality. Maturity October. Compact growth.

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

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

Red Bietigheimer. A German Apple which has given good results in several sections, but is still comparatively new. Fruit large, cream-colored, mostly covered with deep crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid and of pleasant flavor. September and October.

SIMMONS’ RED. Large; orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor, quality very good. Matures October to September.

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

WINTER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

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

BEN DAVIS (N. Y. Pippin, and Thornton of Southern Alabama). Medium, oblate, greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality; keeps remarkably well.

AUTUMN APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

BONUM. Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September to October.

BUNCOMBE (Melis, Red Fall Pippin, Jackson Red, Robinson’s Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearmain). Large, oblong; greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep crimson; tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September, and can be kept until New Year. Tree an upright grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.

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AUTUMN APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

BONUM. Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September to October.
WINTER APPLES, continued

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

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

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

Paragon. A Tennessee seedling, combining the good qualities of Winesap and Limbertwig. A good grower.

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

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium; dull, rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; very good; tree thrifty, but open grower.

ROMANITE. Fruit similar to Shockley; tree of a more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; yellow and bright red; handsome, medium quality. Moderate grower, good bearer. October to April.

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

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

STEVENSON'S. Medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy. A regular bearer, and keeps until April. The tree is a fine grower.

TERRY. Medium; subacid; quality best. November to January. Remembers Pryor's Red.

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

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

YORK IMPERIAL, or JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER. Medium; whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, subacid, very good. October to January. A profitable market variety for the upper sections.

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

CRAB APPLES


Siberian. These produce an abundance of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving. Trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are Golden Beauty, Red and Transcendant.

BLACK TARTARIAN CHERRIES (See page 8)

CHERRIES

All grafted or budded upon Mahaleb stock, which is the most desirable for this section. The Cherry is uncertain in this latitude and still more unreliable further south, but in the upper sections it succeeds well.

DUKES AND MORELLO CHERRIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>1- and 2-year, 3 to 4 feet, branched</th>
<th>2-year, 4 to 5 feet, branched</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belle de Choisy.</td>
<td>Bright red; early.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyehouse.</td>
<td>A very early and popular variety.</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Richmond.</td>
<td>Deep red. A very valuable variety.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Morello.</td>
<td>Blackish red; rich. acid. Late.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Duke.</td>
<td>Large; light red. Late.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montmorency. Large.</td>
<td>Large; fine flavor. Prolific.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morello, Common.</td>
<td>Blackish red; acid. The most reliable for this section.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osheim.</td>
<td>Large; nearly black; rich and juicy. Late.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olivet.</td>
<td>Large; red; subacid.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Duke.</td>
<td>Dark red.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windsor.</td>
<td>Large; liver-colored. Fine late variety.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wragg.</td>
<td>Dark purple; medium size; fine quality.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2-year, 5 to 6 feet, branched</th>
<th>$0 25</th>
<th>$2 00</th>
<th>$17 50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-and 2-year, 4 to 5 feet, whips or partly branched</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>1 75</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black Tartarian. Very large; black.
Early Lamaurie. Large; dark purple.
Governor Wood. Large; yellow and red.

Luelling. Very large; black. Very fine.
Werder’s Early Black. Large; black. Early.
Yellow Spanish. Large; early; has a red cheek; juicy. One of the best.

APRICOTS

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

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

The best varieties are as follows: Early Golden, Moorpark, Roman and Royal.

FIGS

Price, two years old, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100; one year old, 20 cts. each, $1.50 for 10, $10 per 100.

Best Varieties for General Cultivation in Capitals

Angiolique, or Early Lemon. Small; greenish yellow; early.
Brunswick, or Madona. Very large; violet; good and productive.
Black Ischia. Medium; blue-black; good. Bears abundant crops, and is hardy.
Brown Turkey. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture.

CELESTIAL. Small; pale violet, with bloom; very sweet; prolific and hardy.
Genoa. Medium; yellow.
Green Ischia. Green, crimson pulp; prolific.
Lemon. Large; yellow; sweet.
Madeline. Small; pale yellow.
White Marseilles. All varieties recommended for drying.
White Neri. All produce large fruit.

NECTARINES

Price, 20 cts. each, $1.50 for 10.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to the attacks of the curculio and brown rot and must be sprayed as soon as blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August.

EARLY VIOLET. White, with bluish cheek; flesh tender, juicy and of good flavor.
Elrige. Red; mottled darker.

NEW WHITE. Large; pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early; free.
VICTORIA. Medium; purple; with brown cheek. July.

PEACHES

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year, 4 feet and up, heavy</td>
<td>$0 15</td>
<td>$1 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year, 3 to 4 feet, stocky</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>9 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Best Varieties for Commercial Orchards in Capitals

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

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

To prevent brown rot, see page 5 for directions. (Never spray when a tree is in bloom.)

FREESTONES

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

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

Berence (China strain). Large to very large; yellow; mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. End of July to middle of August. In point of excellent qualities it is superior to any yellow Peach of its season; its showy and an excellent shipper; its good qualities also commend it to the planter. It originated with the late Dr. L. E. Berckmanns, in 1877, and after 25 years’ trial we have nothing equal to it at the same season.

Chair’s Choice. Large, yellow; flesh very fine; heavy bearer. Ripens middle to end of August.
FREESTONE PEACHES continued

CARMAN. Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 25 to July 1.

Columbia (Peach, Yellow Indian, Tinley, etc.). Large; dingy yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow, bitter, rich and sweet; quality very good and of tender skin. Dr. Berckmans. Large; creamy white, blush cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous, of the highest flavor. A seedling of the Chinese Ching but surpasses any varieties of the same parentage maturing at the same season. Middie to end of July.

EARLY RIVERs. Large to very large; pale, greenish white; delicious when very young; skin highly colored; flesh very delicate; flavor skin very thin. Maturity June 10 to 20.

Early Tilloast. Medium; white, covered with red; melting, good. Very prolific; a favorite old variety. Ripe June 25 to July 1.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Ching but surpasses any varieties of the same parentage maturing at the same season. Middie to end of July.

EMMA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, best quality. Ripe July 25 to August 5; follows Elberta. An excellent market sort in some sections.

EVERBEARING. Has a long-continued bearing period. The first ripens July 1 to 15, and successive crops are produced until the middle of September. Fruit in all stages of development—ripe and half grown—may be seen upon the tree in the same time. The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins; oblong in shape, and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins; ready to the skin; very juicy and of excellent flavor; quality very good to best. Freestone of the Indian type.

The first ripening averages 3½ inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the fruit of the second and following crops diminishes gradually, until that of the last ripening is about 2 inches in diameter. A supply of fruit may therefore be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession. We do not recommend the Everbearing Peach for commercial purposes but for family use, and for small gardeners, where there is room for only a few trees, its value is unquestionable. We offer it with confidence, as during the past ten years we have gathered fruit from it in various stages of development.

FLOTA, or Yellow St. John (May Beauty). Medium, round; skin yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens end of June to July 10.

GREENSBORO. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens a week later than Alexander, but much larger. Round, somewhat elongated; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin with a broad, highly colored; flesh yellow, sweet. Becoming a favorite, and probable early market sort.

HILEY (Early Belle). Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripe June 25 to July 5; a favorite variety of its season.

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

PeeN-TO FRee. Fruit 2½ inches in diameter, very flat; pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; flesh finely grained, good quality. As this Peach colors a long time before maturation or full development, it is often gathered prematurely, which renders it unfit for use. It should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, when it shows its excellent quality. As this Peach blooms in January, it is only adapted to Florida and subtropical sections. Matures in Florida from April 1 to May 10.

RED RIVER. An improvement on early Louise, but of larger size; best quality. Fine shipper and a profitable market sort. June 10 to 15.

Robert. Large; creamy white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best. Middle of August.

SLAPPY. Clear golden yellow, with dark cheek; flesh yellow and of good quality. Is inclined to develop an imperfect side, although it is a popular market variety in some sections. Ripens early in July.

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

SUMMEROUR, or ATLANta. Very large, round; deep yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, and of good quality. Matures from middle to end of July. This Peach fills a gap which has long been open in the season of maturity, because most of the early varieties are not good freestones. It is gone. It is, no doubt, destined to become a very valuable market variety, and large commercial orchards have been planted of this kind in north Georgia, where it originated. Price, 4 feet and up, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

ThUrber. Large to very large; skin with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous and of delicate flavor; of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese Ching, which it resembles in size and beauty, but is perfectly free. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort.

WADDEL. Of medium size, fine shape: skin greenish white, almost covered with flesh yellow, good and juicy; very prolific; a fine market sort. Ripe June 25.

WONDERFUL. Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. Good for late marketing.

CLINGSTONES

Albright. Large; white, changing to light orange; juicy, sweet; very good.

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

General Lee. Improved Chinese Cling. Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very fine-grained, melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality best. Ripens by July 1.

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

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

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

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

Plant. Very large; yellow, covered with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. July 23 to August 10. An improved Orange Cling.

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

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

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

Stonewall Jackson. Almost similar to General Lee in size and quality, but a week later. Tree a more compact grower. July 15 to 25.

FARMER'S CYCLOPEDIA OF AGRICULTURE

A compendium of agricultural science and practice on farm, orchard and garden crops, and the feeding and diseases of farm animals. By Clarence Wylcox, Ph.D., and Clarence Beaman Smith, M.S., associate editors in the office of experiment stations, United States Department of Agriculture.

This is a new, practical and complete presentation of the whole subject of agriculture in its broadest sense. It is designed for the actual farmer. The volume contains detailed directions for the culture of every important field, orchard and garden crop grown in America, together with directions for the care and feeding of farm animals, and the diseases to which they are subject. The book contains a model of agricultural science and practice, as well as a comprehensive treatise on poultry. The diseases which affect different farm animals and poultry are described, and the most recent remedies suggested for controlling them. There are hundreds of 9,000 and 7,000 copies covered in these references, and it contains 700 royal 8vo pages and nearly 500 superb half-tone and other original illustrations, making the most perfect Cyclopaedia of Agriculture ever attempted. Bound in cloth, $1.50; half morocco, $1.50, postpaid.
PEARS

This list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South. We grow standard Pear trees only.

**Prices of trees.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2 yrs., 5 feet and up, well branched</th>
<th>1 yrs., 4 feet and up, whips or partly branched</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distances for planting.** Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

### ORIENTAL VARIETIES

This type is peculiarly adapted to the South. We offer an immense stock of thrifty, well-grown trees.

**Kieffer.** Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. As a fall Pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the tree is surprising. If allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. It is then an excellent dessert fruit.

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

**Hawaii (or Sandwich Island).** Medium: round, Bergamot shaped. Very prolific; foliage luxuriant; fine tree. Valuable for cooking and canning purposes. October to December.

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

**Smith’s.** Almost identical with LeConte, in size, shape and quality, but a few days earlier.

### EUROPEAN VARIETIES

#### SUMMER

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

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

**Beurre Giffard.** Medium; juicy. Middle of June. Tree a struggling grower.

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

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

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

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

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

**Philadelphia.** Large; melting, very good. Middle of July.

**Reliance.** Medium; Bergamot shaped; brown-red, with russet; flesh fine-grained, juicy, melting, and highly flavored. Quality very good to best. Ripens middle of July to middle of August.

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

**Sheild.** Large; round; russety; first quality. End of August.

**Wilder.** Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek, melting, sweet and very good. A very attractive Pear. Beginning in June. The tree is of vigorous and symmetrical growth; a valuable early market fruit.

#### AUTUMN AND WINTER

**Beurre d’Anjou.** Large; juicy, melting. Fine tree and regular bearer. September.

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

**Duchesse d’Angouleme.** Very large; melting, juicy and well flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and most reliable bearer. Middle of August to September.

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

**N. B.—In addition to the varieties listed above, we can supply a few trees each of ten other desirable kinds.**

### PERSIMMONS

(Diospyros Kaki)

#### Prices of trees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2-yr. grafted, heavy, well-branched</th>
<th>1-yr., grafted, single stem, 3 to 4 ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Japanese Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the coast region. The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and prolific bearer. As it is apt to overbear, the fruit should be thinned out, leaving only a number commensurate with the size of the tree. The fruit varies in color and shape. The dark-fleshed varieties are never astringent, but the light-fleshed varieties should never be eaten until soft. The flesh also varies in color; in the pointed varieties it is usually deep orange; in these it remains solid and quite astringent until November, but becomes soft and edible after being house-ripened. In the round
varieties, those having dark brown flesh are edible, while most of those with orange flesh should be allowed to become soft before eating. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half-ripe, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before frost is expected, or in the case of the early-ripening varieties, when fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house for 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. Gather the fruit before frost, if intended for keeping; some varieties will remain sound until January or February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and of a slight apricot flavor. Some varieties will be perfectly seedless during one or more years, and again every specimen will contain more or less seeds the following season.

The list we give includes the best and most distinct varieties, with their meaning in English.

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

**Hiyakiku** (Japanese weight). Of this is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and, as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under several names, such as Pippin, Bunch, Tang-sou or Round, etc. The Agricultural Bureau of Tokio gives the latter name to a variety with black mottled apex, but we find both round and elongated forms upon the same tree, as also uniformly orange and orange-yellow colored specimens, while many are heavily tipped with black. This variation of form and color has doubtless led to its array of synonyms. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red; keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

**Maru.** Medium size, shaped like a tomato; flesh light-colored; fine quality. Sometimes brown-fleshed specimens are produced, which are edible while hard.

**Miyotan** (Mazell). Round or slightly oblong, 2½ inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish brown, but specimens of half brown and half red flesh are often produced on the same tree; keeps late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid.

**Okame** (Mikado). Large, roundish oblate, sometimes with quarter marks; skin orange-yellow; flesh brownish red, good quality. Edible while solid.

**Tsuru-no-ko** (Stork Egg, Mino Kaki). Large, oblong, 2½ x 3½ inches, weight 4 to 5 ounces, sometimes 10 ounces; skin bright red; some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shining; tree compact, of vigorous growth.

**Yedo-Ichi.** Large, oblate; skin dark red, with heavy bloom; flesh very dark brown, sweet and rich. Can be eaten when still hard.

**Zengi,** or **Zingi.** (Name of Japanese village.) Small, 1½ x 2 inches, weight 3 to 4 ounces; flesh dark brown, with darker spots, very sweet. Edible as early as the middle of September, while still solid. Very prolific.

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**PLUMS**

Price of trees, 1 year, 4 to 5 feet. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

**EUROPEAN PLUMS**

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

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

**Giant Prune.** The largest Prune known; fruit averaging 1½ to 2 ounces each, retaining the good qualities of the smaller varieties. Desirable for the upper sections.

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

**Shropshire Damson.** Medium; dark purple, esteemed for preserving. Tree vigorous and productive.

**JAPANESE PLUMS**


**Abundance,** or **Yellow-fleshed Botan.** Round, with pointed apex, from quite round to sharply pointed; skin yellow, ground heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin thin; clingstone; quality good; best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. We also have this variety under several names as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for northern and middle states. Carries well to distant markets. After fruiting this variety extensively for many years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be picked, or otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

**America.** Fruit very large; glossy coral-red; flesh light yellow; good quality; very hardy. No doubt will prove a very valuable sort. Ripe last of June. Excellent for jellies.

**Apple** (from L. Burbank, 1888). Fruit large, 2½ inches in diameter; reddish purple when ripe; flesh bright pale red, sweet or subacid, rich, high-flavored; nearly freestone. Ripens after Burbank.

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

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

**Combination.** An extremely handsome, large, early, light crimson Plum of the best quality. One of Burbank’s promising new varieties.
JAPANESE PLUMS, continued

Chalco (L. Burbank, 1898). A cross between Prunus Simoni and Japanese. Fruit large, flat, deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant; almost stemless. Ripens well when picked green, and keeps nearly or quite a month.

Doris. Medium size; sweet; good quality. Remains on tree for a long time. Ripe July 30.

Douglass (Synonym: Munson, of Professor Bailey; Hytany-kayo, of Texas growers). Large, pointed; dark, purplish carmine, with blue bloom; juicy, sweet; very good; clingstone. July 20 to August 1. Exceedingly attractive as to color.

First. Medium size; pale amber, faint blush on sunny side; flesh moderately firm, sweet and juicy. Ripens three weeks earlier than Red Nagato.

Georgeson. Round; clear gold or yellow; flesh firm, yellow, sweet and of Gage flavor. July 1 to 10.

Gonzales. Very large; mealy; of a brilliant red color; good shipper and keeper. Tree very strong and productive.

Kerr, or Hytany-kayo No. 2. Variable in shape, usually pointed, $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ inches, but perfectly round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. The pointed form is the Hytany-kayo-Togari (Togari means pointed); the round form is sometimes called Hytany-kayo-Maru (Maru means round). Skin bright yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, gage flavor; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity from June 10 to 20.

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

Milando. Very large; greenish yellow; nearly round. Ripe June 15.

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

Red Nagato, or Red June, or Long Fruit. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ inches; pointed; skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.

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

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

QUINCES

40 cts. each, $3 for 10, except where noted

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

Angers. A productive, old variety. Fruit rather acid. 25c., each, $2 for 10.

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

Meech. Large; good quality. In suitable sections bears early and abundantly.

Rae. (Seedling of Orange.) Similar to Orange, except that it is larger.

NUT-BEARING TREES

CHESTNUTS

American. Our native variety.

Extra heavy trees, 12 to 14 feet, 5 years, 2½ to 3 inch caliper... $2.00
Extra heavy trees, 8 to 10 feet, well branched... 1.25
Extra heavy trees, 8 to 10 feet, well branched... 1.25
Heavy trees, 4 to 6 feet, well branched... 0.50
3 to 4 feet, well branched... 0.25
Large Spanish. Yields very large nuts: not so sweet as the American, but their size and beautiful appearance command a ready sale.

4 feet, well branched... 5.00
3 feet, partly branched... 25.00

FILBERTS

European White. Of easy culture, growing 6 to 8 feet; bushy habit. Will grow in almost any soil, and requires but little space. Nut oblong, very sweet. Suited to the Piedmont section.

5 years, 5 to 6 feet, heavy, branched... 5.00
4 years, 3 to 4 feet, heavy, branched... 3.50
3 years, 2 to 3 feet, stocky... 2.50

PECANS

All of our Pecans are budded on 2-year thrifty seedlings, and are, therefore, very heavy and stocky. We offer a beautiful stock of the following well-known varieties:

Bolton. A Florida variety of excellent quality. Nut oval shape; large size, running 40 to the pound. Fine cracking quality, heavy kernel of good flavor. Tree annual and prolific bearer.

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

Pride of the Coast (Synonym: Columbian, Mammoth, Rome). Originated in Louisiana. Nut frequently 3 inches in length; shell moderately thin; delicate flavor. Tree a very vigorous grower. Nuts will run from 24 to 32 to the pound. This variety is not recommended by several growers, who claim that it does not fill out. This frequently happens the first year of fruiting, and is also usual with some of the other varieties. This defect disappears subsequently. No better or
PECANS. continued

Pride of the Coast

Larger nuts are produced in this section. Furthermore, it is more productive, and the nuts are of higher quality. There is unquestionably a spurious variety being sold as Pride of the Coast, as conflicting characteristics have been assigned this variety by different growers in various localities, and whereas, care, the trees.

We have ceased offering Pecan seedlings, because their product can never be depended upon as being uniform in size or quality. Their product generally proving inferior. Furthermore, budded trees will commence bearing in from three to four years, whereas seedlings may require from five to fifteen years to reach a bearing age. In planting budded trees a uniform size of nut will be secured.

The cultivation of the Pecan is not only rapidly increasing, but is also better understood. The day of planting seedling trees has passed, because of the small commercial value of the average seedling nuts. The market demands the larger grades of nuts, which are beginning to be well known for their high quality, and the only way to make Pecan growing pay is to plant budded or grafted trees of such varieties as combine large size, good flavor, thin shell, and easy cracking qualities. Such trees alone are worth planting. Many varieties have, no doubt, been offered that lack vigor of growth, and whilst the nuts are of fair size, their quality may be inferior and the trees not productive or vigorous. Considerable discrimination is, therefore, required in the selection of well-known varieties. When purchasing trees the reliability of the nurseryman should be known, because many inferior trees are palmed off by unreliable dealers. It is known that some varieties which are best adapted to the lower sections of the South do not always give the same results when planted in higher localities. Whilst there are scores of varieties now cultivated, a half dozen of the best well-known sorts would be amply sufficient for commercial groves.

Pecans should be planted from 40 to 50 feet apart, and in very rich alluvial soil even 75 feet would be the proper distance.

The tree is hardy as far north as Iowa. Its natural distribution includes 15 degrees. Any land producing a good growth of hardwood trees, such as oak, hickory, etc., is suitable for the profitable production of this nut, but the moist and sandy land of the rivers and creek bottoms, even if they are subject to occasional overflow, are particularly adapted to this tree. But the richer the land the earlier and the larger the yield. This tree takes very kindly to heavy fertilization. The best time for transplanting is after the leaves fall in autumn, and as late as March. In transplanting, dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 3 feet deep. Cut off the lacerated ends of all roots. If has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the taproot, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive more food, and, at the same time, affords it a firmer hold upon the land. Fill the hole with top soil and well-decomposed stable manure, thoroughly mixed. After the hole is half filled, pour a bucket of water about the roots. Let this soak and then fill up completely.

In transplanting large trees, it is advisable to cut the tops off to within 3 feet of the ground. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, peat, potatoes or vegetables. If these are heavily fertilized, it will increase the growth of the trees. A top-dressing of stable manure or commercial fertilizer within a radius of 4 to 6 feet from the tree will be found a good investment.

The commercial value of nuts varies according to size. Nuts averaging forty to sixty to the pound sell at wholesale for from 40 to 50 cents per pound, and some unusually large sizes which run from twenty-four to thirty-five to the pound will sometimes command from 75 to $1 per pound. In comparison with this price, the small inferior seedling nuts bring from 7 to 10 cents per pound.

Pecan trees are long-lived. The average fruiting age for budding trees, which have grown off vigorously and received proper care, is three to four years. Such trees should yield from fifteen to fifty pounds each, per year, after being planted ten years. Some seedling trees have been known to fruit in from six to eight years from planting the nut; whereas, other trees require double the age, and frequently are totally barren. This tree is, therefore, a source of much revenue, and it is not subject to many diseases or insect depredations. The following are the most common insects:

**Fall Webworm.**—Remove at first appearance; destroy these by burning the web with a torch on a pole. If very abundant, spray with Paris green or arsenate of lead. The "twig girdler" is also sometimes very destructive. As soon as the girdled limbs fall to the ground, gather and burn; this will prevent the larvae from hatching. Borer.—This may occasionally get into the body of the tree and must be cut out with a knife, and then inject a few drops of carbon bisulphide into the hole and stop up with wax. Pecan Budworm.—See page 5.

**Care of Trees When Received.**—We take great care in preventing the roots of the trees from being dry when being dug. As soon as the tree is lifted from the ground it is immediately covered with a wet cloth and the roots well coated with clay before being forward. When the trees are received do not allow the roots to be exposed to the air and become dry, but keep them moist. By following these directions, the loss in transplanting will be exceedingly small and success be assured.

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FRUIT GROWING, THE PRINCIPLES OF. By L. H. Bailey. 508 pages. $1.25. In this volume the details of gathering, packing and marketing are very fully dealt with.

**PRUNING BOOK, THE.** By L. H. Bailey. Illustrated. 530 pages. $1.50. Specific advice is given on the pruning of the various kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. Considerable space is devoted to the pruning and training of grape-vines.
WALNUTS

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

**BLACK. Our Native Species**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 yrs., 7 to 8 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 1¾ in. caliper</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 yrs., 4 to 6 ft., heavy, transplanted</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., very stocky</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 yrs., 2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This tree is becoming very scarce. Many young groves are now being planted for timber purposes. You will make no mistake in planting a few hundred of this valuable timber tree.

**EARLY-BEARING, OR PRAEAPARTURINUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 yrs., 2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 yrs., 15 to 18 in.</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most desirable variety of this class. Tree of low growth; begins to produce a few nuts when four years old. Nuts are of good quality and mature early in fall.

**ENGLISH**

Thin-shelled, or Madeira Nut

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 yrs., 4 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 yrs., 3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 yrs., 2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**JAPAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 yrs., extra heavy, 5 to 6 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. caliper</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 yrs., very heavy, 4 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 yrs., heavy, 3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 yrs., 2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Juglans Cordiformis. Differs from the Juglans Sieboldiana in form of nuts, which are broad, pointed and flattened. Nuts medium size, shell thinner than Sieboldiana, and if cracked longitudinally the kernel can be removed entire; the meat is of good quality. Tree a very vigorous grower; attains a great height and has a magnificent head. A very valuable acquisition; perfectly hardy. We consider this the best of the Japan Walnuts. Destined to become a valuable nut for market.

Juglans Sieboldiana. A native of the mountains of Japan. Extremely hardy and vigorous grower. Of symmetrical and beautiful form. Three to four trees in our nursery have produced nuts: wonderfully productive. Nuts produced in clusters of from 12 to 20 nuts each. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut, but not so thick as that of the Black. Meat is sweet and of the best quality. The tree has an abundance of fibrous roots, and transplants readily.

Price per 1,000 will be given on application.

**Small Fruits**

**BLACKBERRIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price, strong plants, unless noted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 plants for</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 plants for</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 plants for</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 plants for</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Agawam. Fruit of fair size, jet-black, sweet, tender and melting to the core, Productive. Late.

Erie. Very productive, Fruit large, round, good quality. One of the most popular sorts. Early.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer, very hardy. A very popular market sort. 75 cts. for 10, $3.50 per 100.

Wilson’s Early. A fine, very large, early sort. Of excellent flavor, ripens finely. Very productive, and one of the best market sorts. Ripens end of May.

**DEWBERRIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price, strong plants for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 strong plants for</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 strong plants for</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 strong plants for</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 strong plants for</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Austin’s Improved. After trying this variety for several years, we pronounce it, with confidence, the best Dewberry for this climate. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, as it is 8 to 10 days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust. Twenty-five 2-year plants produced forty quarts of immense berries.

**RASPBERRIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price, strong plants for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 strong plants for</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
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<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 strong plants for</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CULTURE. The same as for blackberries and dewberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist, well-drained soil; the lighter
FRUIT DEPARTMENT - SMALL FRUITS

RASPBERRIES. continued

loans are best for the red and the heavy loans for the black-

in Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash be

harmful during the winter and early spring. Mulching the ground is recommended.

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

Cuthbert. After several years' trial this proves one of the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit red; large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of August or several.

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

Loudon. Fruit large, rich crimson; excellent quality; very productive and stands the southern climate without injury; is a good shipper, as berries do not crumble. The more we

see of this berry the better we like it.

STRAWBERRIES

Price of strong plants, tied in bunches of 25, 50, cts. per $1, 4 per 1,000. Special prices for large lots

CULTURE.—The Strawberry adapts itself to almost any soil which is not too wet or arid, but it will do best on a deep, rich, sandy loam. The land should be thoroughly prepared and broken up with a two-horse turn-plow, first applying from 15 to 25 two-horse loads of well-decomposed manure to the acre; a top-dressing of good ashes (50 or 50 bush.), marlure of potash (300 to 400 lbs.) or bone meal (500 lbs.) should be applied per acre during February. Avoid nitrogenous fertil-izers just before flowering, as these will induce a strong vine at the expense of the fruit; the plant is also forced into a very spase flowering, which will make it tender and therefore susceptible to being burned out during the hot, dry sum-

mers. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the following spring; but a large crop cannot be expected until the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year; not one field may take the place of the other is plowed up. Set the plants in rows 1 x 3 feet, thus one acre will require 1,520 plants. For the South we advise matted rows to a very safe thorough cultivation, which will make it tender and therefore more resistant to prolonged droughts. After the crop is gathered keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. Remove all runners as fast as they appear; this will increase the size of the plant and also the quantity of the berries produced. We have tested hundreds of varieties of Strawberries and find few that will give general satisfaction. Locality has a great influ-

ence upon the success of this fruit, and therefore we cannot depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils and localities.

MULCHING.—After a thorough working of the soil in the early spring, a thin covering of straw or leaves can be placed around, but not over, the plants. Let this mulching remain during the fruiting period, then remove. Keep the beds well cultivated and free from weeds. Be sure to balance the manure around, but not over, the plants. Let this mulching remain during the fruiting period, then remove. Keep the beds well manured and free from weeds. Be sure to balance the manure.

SEX OF BLOSSOM.—The blossoms of most varieties are perfect or bi-sexual, and are termed stamine, but some varieties, destitute of stamens, are imperfect and are termed pistillate. The latter are, as a rule, the most productive if planted near perfect flowering sorts; otherwise they will not produce fruit. Plant three rows of a good pistillate variety, then three rows of a perfect or stamine sort, etc. Lady Thompson and Wil-

son's Albans are good pollinizers, but care must be taken to keep the runners of each variety from encroaching on the others.

ORDERING PLANTS.—We cannot fill orders for plants at the prices quoted until the plants are well rooted, and providing that the condition of soil admits of being dug with safety after October 26. To fill orders for plants before the last crop of runners is well rooted entails the loss of three plants where one is secured. We request our patrons not to have plants forwarded until the weather is sufficiently cool, and the soil in good order to plant with safety.

All varieties listed below are stamine, or with perfect blos-

soms, except those marked (P), which are pistillate.

 Leading market varieties in capitals

BRANDYWINE. A very reliable late variety; productive and very large; heart shape; firm; fair quality; good color. In many sections this is grown in large quantities for ship-

ments.

Excelsior. Very productive; medium to large size; dark red; globular form; fine flavor; heavy yielder. A promising sort.

LADY THOMPSON. Large; usually round; light scarlet; colors evenly, and berries are of regular size; firm; sweet; quality good; as early as the earliest, and a prolific bearer; it is one of the most profitable early varieties for this season. Rape April 15.


Mrs. Cleveland. Very large, regular in shape; good quality; plants healthy and prolific; an excellent berry for family use. Rape April 30.

SAINT. (P.) Of large size; good quality. An enormous bearer and continues to produce fruit for a long time. A fine variety.

WILSON'S ALBANY. Large; always regular; high flavor; subacid; prolific, vigorous and productive. No variety combines more good qualities. In 1857 we received six plants from Mr. Wilson, and our present stock is directly descended from these plants. Rape May 2.

GRAPES (Native Varieties)

Nothing but varieties that have stood severe tests are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of some 20 additional varieties. We have a large stock of extra strong 1- and 2-year-old vines.

Price of assortments, our selection of varieties—

10 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use.............................................. $1.00

100 strong vines in 100 best varieties for table use........................................ $8.00

For purchaser's selection.—Not less than 5 vines of one variety will be charged at rate for 100.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Large; dark red. 15 cts. each, 1.25 for 10, 5 for 100.

Amber. Pale amber, long bunches; berry medium, sweet, fine flavor. Later than the Concord. 15 cts. each, 1.25 for 10, 5 for 100.

Baccara. Cross of Clinton and Delaware. Bunch larger than Delaware, but not so compact; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Matures middle to late, 15 cts. each, 1.25 for 10, 5 for 100.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large; red; skin thin; quality best. An excellent early table or market grape. Vigorous. 15 cts. each, 1.25 for 10, 5 for 100.

Catawba. Bunches and berries large, deep red, with live bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, 5 for 100.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black; with blooming bloom; crisp; medium with firm, sweet, pulp, tender and quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. 15 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, 5 for 100.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berries medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and of very great value. The most popular Gape grape; unsuited for table and for white wine. 15 cts. each, 1.25 for 10, 5 for 100.

Diana. Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac; sweet; very productive. Ripes about August 15 to 25. 15 cts. each, 1.25 for 10, 5 for 100.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable Grapes for the mountain regions. 15 cts. each, 1.25 for 10, 5 for 100.

Gaertner. Bunch large; berry medium; color light brown; flavor pleasant and aromatic. 15 cts. each, 1.25 for 10.

Herbert (Rogers' No. 11). Bunches rather long; berry large, tender and rich; good quality; early. 15 cts. each, 1.25 for 10.

Ives. Bunches very large; berries large; blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweeter; very rich and very tasty; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Very hardy and popular as a wine Grape. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, 5 for 100.

Lindell. Bunch medium; berries medium to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet, rich aromatic flavor. Midseason. 15 cts. each, 1.25 for 10.

Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3). Bunch medium; rather loose; very productive. 15 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, 5 for 100.

Moor's Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy; little pulpy, soft and of very great value. Very prolific and of very great value. 15 cts. each, 1.25 for 10, 5 for 100.
### VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA, or VULPINA

(Bullace, or Muscadine Type)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>2-year transplanted vines, 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100, $70 per 1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### EUROPEAN VARIETIES

For forcing under glass

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong vines, 50 cts. each</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Black Hamburg.** Standard variety, yielding large bunches of dark purple berries of excellent quality.
- **Muscot of Alexandria.** Very large bunches: berries light yellow, of delicate muscat flavor. Extensively used for forcing.

### MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

#### Mulberries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 to 9 feet</td>
<td>$0.25 $2.00 $15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 feet</td>
<td>$2.00 $12.00 $100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downey</td>
<td>Fruit of rich subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winters of western and middle states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hick's Everbearing</td>
<td>Fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Mulberries for Silkworm Culture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morus alba, or Moretti.</td>
<td>This is the principal variety used in Europe for silkworm culture. Transplanted trees, 6 to 7 feet, well branched, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morus multicaulis.</td>
<td>This is largely used in the United States for silkworm culture. 5 to 6 feet, well branched, $1.50 for 10, $8 per 100.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Olive, Picholine**
  - Pot-rown plants, 15 to 18 in. high, 25c. each, $2 for 10.

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

- **Pomegranates**
  - 24 to 30 in., well branched, 25c. ea., $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

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

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

  **Turkistan.** A new variety, highly recommended, but not fruitied with us. Said to be the hardiest of all.
IN THE ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS AT FRUITLAND

Landscape Department

For the past twenty-five years our firm has made the artistic ornamenting of private estates, cemeteries, public parks, etc., one of the features of its general line of business; but the increasing demand for this class of work has, of late, been so marked that in order to fulfill all of our contracts we have added a separate department of landscape-gardening, employing additional expert gardeners and engineers, who, acting under our personal directions and being familiar with road-making, grading, draining and laying out grounds, will satisfactorily carry out any work entrusted to us.

Our intimate knowledge of trees and plants specially adapted to the South is derived from a practical experience of fifty years, and enables us to select such classes as are best suited for the many different requirements in planning, planting and ornamenting grounds. We are, therefore, prepared to undertake extensive contracts and supply trees and plants in any quantity.

Correspondence is solicited from persons who are interested in beautifying their home surroundings, or municipalities who intend the formation of parks, cemeteries or the planting of shade trees along their thoroughfares.

Within the past two years we have doubled our area used for ornamental trees, shrubs, etc. Therefore, the stock available for this season’s planting is as large again as it was formerly, and we have also made some very valuable additions of new and otherwise desirable varieties.

GARDEN MAKING. By L. H. Bailey $1. In this book the beginner in gardening is shown how easy it is to raise flowers, fruits and vegetables, and to beautify one’s home grounds, if one starts right and has a genuine love for plants. It is thoroughly practical in every detail, and as a guide to daily practice in the garden it has no equal in horticultural literature.

SOUTHERN GARDENER’S PRACTICAL MANUAL. By J. S. Newman. This is a reliable, practical guide for growing kitchen vegetables in the South. $1.10, postpaid.

SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST. By Andrew S. Fuller. The book covers the whole ground of propagating small fruits, their culture, varieties, packing for market, etc. 288 pages. $1.
Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

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

To meet the increasing demand for ornamental shrubs and trees, we have again this year enlarged our area

of land which is devoted entirely to ornamental stock, and are prepared to supply the most desirable shrubs for

the South in quantities. Parties desiring large lots should write us for special quotations. We grow none but

varieties which have been tested as to their adaptability to the South, and also very largely of the hardy varie-

ties adapted to northern sections.

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous fruit trees on page

4 applies to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly impress the necessity of keeping the

ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequent stirring after being planted.

These few hints upon planting and pruning deciduous shrubs may aid many persons in handling these with

judgment and care, and increase the vigor of their growth. Nearly all deciduous shrubs which are grown in open

ground should have their tops and branches cut back one-third or one-half, as seems necessary. Cut back the

most vigorous-growing sorts more than those that are of more dwarf habit. All shrubs that flower on the wood of

the preceding year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, when the crop of flowers is over. To

this class belong the following:

Althaea, Pyrus japonica, Deutzia, Philadelphus, Spiraea, etc. The old wood may be shortened in, in order to

promote the young growth, which is to produce flowers the following year. But some varieties, like Hydrangea

paniculata, which produce flowers upon the young wood, should be pruned during winter. Our list of varieties

has been largely increased, as we test all the novelties that are offered by northern and European growers, be-

fore being satisfied as to their adaptation to the southern climate, but, in order to meet our extensive trade, we

also grow very largely of many varieties adapted to northern sections. We are satisfied that the stock of shrubs

now growing is the largest that can be found in the South.

Azalea

Calendulaceae (Great Flame Azalea). A native species; very showy the latter part of April when the plants are cov-

ered with a profusion of bloom. Several shades of yellow, orange, buff and crimson. It is unquestionably one of the

most brilliant early spring-flowering shrubs. Perfectly hardy.

     Each 10
Clumps, 2 to 3 ft. .................................................. $1 00 $8 00
Clumps, 18 to 24 in. .............................................. 75 00
Strong, bushy plants, 12 to 18 in. ...................... 50 00 4 00

Mollis (Imported). A hardy species from China and Japan, expanding its large flowers before the Calendulacea. The

colors range from pale yellow to orange and carmine. They are exceedingly valuable for massing in open ground, where

early flowers are desired, and for forcing under glass.

     Each
Crafted plants in distinct colors, with buds .............. $1 00
Seedling plants in mixture, with buds .................. 75

AZALEA, continued

Pontica (Hardy Ghent Azalea). A beautiful species, growing 3 to 4 ft. high. Flowers yellow, orange and red, with de-

lightful odor. Should be planted in rich, shady situation. Fine, bushy plants, 15 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, $6.50 for 10.

Berberis (Barberry)

Each 10 100
Hevy, 2 to 3 ft. ...................................................... $0 35 $2 50 $17 50
Well-branched, 18 to 24 in. .............................. 25 2 00 10 00

Purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). A beautiful shrub with violet-purple foliage and fruit. Most effective for planting in

groups or massing. Attains a height of from 3 to 5 feet.

Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry). A dwarf variety from Japan, with small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery

red in autumn. Retains its leaves for a long time. Makes a beautiful dwarf ornamental hedge.
Callicarpa (French Mulberry)
25 cts. each, $2 for 10

American. With purple berries, produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated.


Calycanthus

Floridus (Carolina Allspice, or Sweet Shrub). With double purple flowers; very fragrant early in spring. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Praecox, or Chimonanthus fragrans (Sweet Shrub). A beautiful Japanese shrub. Flowers yellowish white; very fragrant, produced in great abundance early in January and last for about four weeks. Each 10

Heavy, well-branched, 3 to 4 ft... $0.50 $3.00
Well-branched plants, 18 to 24 in. 25 2.00 $15.00

Chilopsis (Flowering Willow)

3 yrs., very heavy ................................ $0.50 $3.00
2 yrs., heavy .................................................. 25 2.00

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

Linearis alba. Similar to above, but with white flowers, and of more dwarf and compact growth.

Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe)

A very ornamental native shrub. White, fringe-like, fragrant flowers in early April. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Citrus Trifoliatia (Hardy Orange)

Bushy plants, 2 to 3 ft, 25c. each, $1.50 for 10, $10 per 100.

A hardy variety of Orange. As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, is very bushy and thorny; foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but not an evergreen here; however, the vivid green wood gives it an evergreen appearance. Flowers appear in great profusion early in March, and a second and third crop are produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes it a showy garden feature. A grand hedge plant. (See Hedge Plants.)

Clerodendron fragrans

A low-growing shrub. Flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose; very fragrant; stems die back during winter; blooms from July until frost. Pot-grown, 25c. ea., $2 for 10.

Corchorus Japonicus flore pleno (Kerria Japonica)

(Globe Flower; Japanese Rose) This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about 5 feet. 25 cts. ea, $2 for 10.

Cytisus (Pyrus Japonica)

(Japan Quince, or Fire Bush)

Seedlings. The flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades. These are about the first spring-blooming shrubs. Flowers frequently appearing by the first of January, and some plants continue in bloom for three months. Some varieties are of straggling growth and should be kept pruned in any form desired. Some of these produce medium-sized fruit which makes good jelly. 2 to 3 ft, well-branched, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $10 per 100.

Named Colors. White, pink and red. 2 yrs., bushy, 50 cts. each, $3 for 10.
Hibiscus Syriacus (Althaea frutex)  
(ROSE OF SHARON)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong, grafted plants, 3 to 4 ft., heavy</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong, grafted plants, 2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are among our most valuable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties lately introduced are nearly all of dwarf growth, and their flowers are greatly superior to the old sorts. Their colors include white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet, mottled; double and single. Commence to bloom last of May.

Hibiscus Syriacus Meehanii  
(NEO Variegated-Leaved Alth/EA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ to 3 ft., bushy</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., bushy</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., bushy</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 18 in., branched</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 12 in., branched</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This most remarkable Althaea is unquestionably the best of the variegated-leaved class. Habit robust, compact and somewhat dwarf. Leaves beautifully variegated with creamy white, with irregular margins and green centers; the light-colored portions never sun-seal or revert to the green. The flowers are single, 2½ to 4 inches in diameter, of a soft lavender, and purple-blotched at the base of each of the five petals, and are produced in the greatest profusion from June 1 until autumn. This is a remarkably striking plant, and nothing finer can be found during its blooming period, or even previous to the time the flowers make their appearance, as it is excellent for massing or as a single specimen. It has been hardy as far north as other varieties of Altheas. Plants now 25 years old in our grounds have reached the height of 6 feet, and have always been entirely free from insects or other diseases. As compared with the old variegated-leaved variety, known as H. Rosata, or H. variegata, whose double, dark wine-colored flowers never open, but remain unsightly, the Meehanii is immensely superior.

This variety was received by us 25 years ago in an invoice of deciduous shrubs and merely labeled "Variegata," but if proved entirely distinct from what was known under that name. Its merits soon became so transcendent that after submitting the leaves and flowers for identification to our esteemed friend, the late Thomas Meehan, who was unable to trace the variety's origin, we dedicated it to him.

We do not hesitate in offering this variety to the public, feeling sure that it will be universally valued as soon as it is disseminated. (See illustration on back cover.)

SPRAYING CROPS, by C. M. Weed. A treatise explaining the principles and practice of the application of liquids and powders to plants for destroying insects and fungi. Illustrated. 140 pages. 5 x 7 inches. Cloth, 50 cents.
Hydrangea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 yrs., heavy, well branched, 3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong, field-grown, 2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All require a shady and where practicable, a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable, according to soils, and varies from blue to rose-color.

Japonica. Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

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

Otaksa monstrosa. A very large-flowered variety; much larger than Otaksa. Beautiful rose-color, shaded white; free bloomer. A great acquisition.

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

Rosea. Vigorous habit; flower-head shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color bright rosy red.

Thomas Hogg. Best white-flowering variety of the Hortensis group. Flowers last several weeks

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 yrs., heavy, well branched</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong, field-grown</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Standards. These are most conspicuous as single specimens. The heads should be trimmed as for the bush form. 2% to 3-ft. stems, $1 each.

Japanese Iris (Iris Kaempfeci)

These herbaceous plants are among our handsomest spring-flowering plants and are becoming very popular.

They commence blooming about the middle of April and continue to produce blooms for five or six weeks. Many of the flowers are from 8 to 12 inches in diameter and are almost as handsome as orchids, with their rich colorings and markings. The Iris does best in a rich, moist situation and should receive an abundant supply of manure and water. We offer ten fine named varieties of the following colors: White, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, etc. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

Lagerstroemia (Crape Myrtle)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very bushy, 36 in.</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 18 to 24 in.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This old favorite is not sufficiently appreciated. The plant blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. A clump of these makes a most striking effect on the lawn. We offer two beautiful varieties.


White. Pure white.

Lonicera (Bush, or Upright Honeysuckle)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very heavy, 3 to 4 ft., bushy</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers. Of easy cultivation.

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

Belgica (Belgian Honeysuckle). Of climbing habit, but can be easily grown in bush form. Pink flowers; very profuse bloomer in early spring. In late summer again produces flowers which continue until winter.

Fragrantissima. Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time.

Morrowii. A valuable Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

Ruprechtiana. A fine variety. Especially valuable for its showy red fruit. Blooms in March, lasting four weeks.

Peonies, Herbaceous

After trying many varieties, we have at last succeeded in securing a collection of these beautiful plants which succeed admirably in this section. We offer twelve best sorts, double and single white and several shades of pink, rose and red. Peonies do best in rich, deep, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom. Fertilize liberally with cow manure, as they are heavy feeders. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

Potentilla fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil)

A bright-flowering, dwarf shrub; succeeds in dry places; foliage silky. Bears bright yellow flowers from midsummer until frost. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.
Pheladelphus
(SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE)

Each 10
4 to 6 ft., heavy, well branched....$0.50 $1.00
2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched.... 25 2 00
Vigorous, growing shrubs with large, handsome foliage and beautiful flowers, produced in great profusion in early spring. Should be in every collection.

Coronarius (Garland Syringa). With pure white, fragrant flowers.
Gordonii. White; large; blooms late.
Grandiflorus. Very large white flowers.
Laxus. A variety with white, semestless flowers. Blooms during April and May.
Mont Blanc. Of upright growth. Large, showy white flowers.
Primulaeflorus. Flowers white; semi-double.

Prunus Sinensis
(DWARF DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND)

Grafted plants, 25 cts. each
Beautiful small shrub, producing a quantity of small double flowers early in spring, before the leaves appear.
Alba plena. Double white flowers.
Rubra plena. Double pink flowers.

Punica granatum
(POMEGRANATE)

Each 10 100
3 to 4 feet, heavy, well branched..... $0.50 $4.00
2 to 3 feet, branched ................. 25 2 00 $15.00
These are among our most valuable summer-blooming, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy south. Their flowers are produced in great profusion and are very showy.
Alba. Double white.
Rubra. Double red.
Variegata. Double white and red.

Rosmarinus officinalis
(ROSEMARY; OLD MAN)

Each 10 100
24 to 30 inches, very heavy and bushy.... $0 35 $2.50 $15.00
Strong plants, 18 to 24 inches ......... 25 2 00 10 00
This old favorite is very effective for a border or for planting in clumps. Note.—Both sizes will be cut back to 6 inches to facilitate transplanting.

Rhus Cotinus
(PURPLE FRINGE, or SMOKE TREE)

Each 10 100
6 to 8 ft., very bushy ................ $1.00
4 to 5 ft., very heavy .................. 50 $4.00 $20.00
3 ft., branched ......................... 25 2 00 15 00
Greatly admired. A fine, smoke-like masses of very delicate flowers that cover the entire plant during the summer, appearing like clouds of smoke from a distance.

Spiraea

Price, except where noted,

Each 10 100
Heavy, well-branched plants, 3 yrs. old.$0 35 $3.00 $15.00
2 years old .................................. 25 2 00 10 00

SPRING BLOOMERS

Arguta. Resembles Thunbergii, but taller and of more vigorous growth. Blooms in February and March. A desirable variety.
Prunifolia. A beautiful early-blooming variety, with small, pure white double flowers. Commences blooming in early March.

Reevesiana flore pleno. With large, round clusters of double white flowers that cover the whole plant. A very desirable early spring bloomer. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks. One of the best.
Thunbergii. Dwarf; flowers white, produced in February and March. With fine feathery foliage, which makes this variety suitable for a low hedge. 15 to 18 in., $8 per 100.
Van Houttei. Large, white flowers and a very profuse bloomer. One of the most popular Spireas grown. Blooms latter part of March.

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS

Anthony Watereri. A beautiful new dwarf Spirea. Flowers dark crimson. Darker and larger than Spiræa Bumelia. Makes a beautiful low-growing hedge. Its variegated foliage produces an odd effect. If flowers are cut off as soon as they begin to fade the plant will bloom throughout the entire season. 15 to 18 in., $8 per 100.
Bilardi. Flowers in spikes; deep pink.
Fontenaysi alba. Resembles Bilardi, but with spikes of white flowers.
Fortunei macropylla. A variety with very large leaves which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Most effective for a border or planting in clumps.
Froebelli. A fine, free-blooming sort; flowers rose-colored, in panicles.

Syringa (Lilac)

All grafted plants.

Each 10 100
Heavy, well branched, 3 ft. .... $0 50 $3.00 $15.00
18 to 24 in., branched ...... 25 2 00 15 00
These are among our most valuable early spring-blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils. Commerce blooming last of March. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:
Viburnum (SNOWBALL)

Dentatum (Arrowwood). Upright, bushy shrub, with coarse dentate leaves; white flowers in long, glabrous cymes. 3 to 4 ft., very bushy, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Flowers white, in large cymes; April; succeeded by dark red berries. Each 10 $0.50 $4.00

Opulus (Bash Cranberry). Flowers single white, followed by red berries during fall. 6 to 8 ft., extra heavy. $0 75 $6.00

Opulus sterilis (Common Snowball). Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers in April; a favorite old shrub. Each 10 $1.00

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

Vitex (CHASTE, or HEMP TREE)

4 to 6 ft., well branched.......................... $0 50 $4.00

Weigela (DIERVILLA)

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

Medium-sized shrubs; profuse and early bloomers; desirable.


Candida. Pure white. Excellent.

Nana variegata. Of dwarf habit, with silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white; stands the sun well.

Steinreri. Dark red.

Van Houttei. Crimson.

Wistaria (STANDARD, or TREE)

These are exceedingly attractive whilst in bloom, when planted as single specimens upon lawns. We offer a fine stock of plants with 3-ft. to 4-ft. stems, 2-year heads, both single blue, single white and double blue. $2 each.
DECIDUOUS TRESS

The growing demand for nursery-grown shade trees has compelled us to increase our heretofore large stock, and we are in a position to supply in great quantities suitable trees for street and avenue planting. Special quotations on car-load lots will be given on application. All of our nursery-grown trees have been several times transplanted, therefore have a fine root system and transplant readily, whereas the forest-grown trees have a poor root system, and the loss in transplanting such trees is always very heavy. The initial cost of nursery-grown trees is very little more and far cheaper in the end. Why not get the best?

Directions for Planting and Pruning.—Before setting out, cut off the bruised or broken roots. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base. When the tree has an abundance of roots and a small top of few branches, prune very sparingly, but when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. Many persons plant large trees without pruning; this is often the cause of their failure to grow. Always dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so that when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

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

ACER (MAPLE)

*Dasycarpum* (Silver, or White Maple). A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath; attains a height of 50 to 60 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 ft., heavy</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 ft., well branched</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACER, continued

Diospyros Wierii (Wier's Cut-Leaf Silver Maple). This is a remarkably beautiful variety. Branches of partly drooping habit and leaves delicately divided. A rapid grower and a most effective lawn tree. Height 35 to 40 feet.

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. caliper, budded Each $1.50
8 to 10 ft. budded trees, well branched $75 5.00 40.00
6 to 8 ft., budded trees, well branched 50 4.00 30.00

Negundo, or Negundo fraxinifolium (Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder). Of rapid growth and spreading habit; foliage resembling the ash. A very hardy tree, useful for street and avenue planting. Height 25 or 30 feet.

10 to 12 ft., heavy $0.75 $6.00
8 to 10 ft. 50 4.00 30.00
6 to 8 ft. 25 2.00 15.00

Platanoides (Norway Maple). An European species of compact, rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable shade tree. Height 80 to 50 feet.

8 to 10 ft. $1.00 $8.00
6 to 8 ft. 50 4.00

Saccorhiza (Sugar Maple). Of pyramidal form and fine foliage. This is one of the best varieties for the Piedmont section. In the fall the foliage becomes gold and crimson. Height 50 to 60 feet.

Castanea Americana (AMERICAN CHESTNUT)

Extra heavy, 12 to 14 feet, 2½ to 3 inch Each $2.00

Extra heavy, 8 to 10 feet, well branched 1 25 $10.00

Extra heavy, 6 to 8 feet, well branched 1 00 7 50 $50.00

Heavy trees, 4 to 6 feet, well branched 50 4.00 30.00

This makes a desirable tree for street planting. It succeeds best in a limestone section

Catalpa

Aurea (Golden Catalpa). A medium size tree of rapid growth. Large leaves of a beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, and later becoming dark green.

8 feet Each 10 $0.50 $4.00
6 feet 25 2.00

Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). Of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 4 feet high. Large, glossy foliage. This variety is usually top-grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet high, and then makes an effective umbrella-shaped tree with symmetrical head. An excellent tree for lawn, park or cemetery planting.

FLOWERS OF KELHUESTERIA PANICULATA (See page 26)

CATALPA, continued

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

10 to 12 feet $0.50 $4.00 $30.00

6 to 8 feet 25 2.00

Celtis occidentalis (HACKBERRY, SUGARBERRY or NETTLE TREE)

15 feet, well branched, 1½ to 1¾ inch Each 10 100 $1.00 $8.00

12 to 14 feet, well branched, 1¼ to 1½ inch caliper 3 75 6.00 $50.00

This is, without doubt, one of the most desirable shade trees for street and avenue planting. Free from insects. Of rapid growth.

Cercis (JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD)

Avium flore alba plena. A remarkably beautiful and attractive early spring-blooming ornamental tree. Early in April the tree is literally covered with a mass of bloom. Each flower resembles a miniature white rose. Strong budded trees, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Japonica rosea pendula (Japan Weeping Rose-flowering Cherry). A beautiful Japanese variety, with slender branches which fall gracefully toward the ground. The flowers are delicate rose-colored and appear before the leaves of 4- to 8-foot trees, 75 cts. each, $8 for 10.

Gercis

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

8 to 7 feet $0.75 $6.00
4 to 5 feet 50 4.00

Silicquastrum album. A form of the Judas Tree, with white flowers. 2 feet, 25 cts. each.

Japonica (Japan Judas Tree). Of a more dwarf growth than Canadensis, and with flowers of a rich purple color and of larger size. A beautiful small tree. 2½ to 3½ feet, 50 cts. each.
**Cornus (Dogwood)**

*Florida alba* (White-flowering). The native large, white-flowering Dogwood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., well branched</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 3½ ft.</td>
<td>$1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 2½ ft.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fraxinus (ash)**

12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 2 in. Each 10 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each</td>
<td>$1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$12 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 1¾ in. caliper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>7 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$65 00</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

8 to 10 ft., heavy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 00</td>
<td></td>
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6 to 8 ft.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15 00</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Americana** (American White). A fine native shade tree of rapid growth. Desirable for park or street planting. Prune close when transplanting. Height 30 to 60 feet.

**Excelsior** (English). A tall tree of rapid growth; more rounded in shape than the American variety. It also has larger and greener leaves. Also requires close pruning when transplanting. Our trees are very straight and symmetrical.

**Hovenia dulcis**

*Juglans nigra* (Black Walnut)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 to 6 ft., stocky, branched

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>4 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 00</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A Japanese tree of medium growth, with long-petioled leaves; greenish, inconspicuous flowers, followed by small, globular fruit, with fleshy and edible peduncles. We consider this a valuable tree for its handsome, shining foliage. Fine for bees.

**Juglans nigra** (Black Walnut)

10 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1 00</td>
<td>$7 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$60 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 to 8 ft., stocky, branched

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 00</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4 to 6 ft., transplanted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 to 4 ft., very stocky

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 00</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

An excellent native shade tree, and one whose wood is in great demand.

**Koelreuteria paniculata**

(GOLDEN RAIN TREE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 to 10 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 1¾ in. caliper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>7 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$65 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 to 6 ft., heavy, 2¾ to 3 in. caliper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15 00</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A most beautiful ornamental shade tree from China. It has a flat, spreading head of large pinnate leaves, and during the latter part of May produces large panicles of orange-yellow flowers, which completely envelope the entire head of the tree.

The blooming season lasts three weeks. Destined to become a great favorite for street planting. As yet not common. Height 25 to 50 feet. See photo, page 25.

**Liquidambar styraciflua**

(AMERICAN SWEET GUM, or BILSTED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of our handsomest native trees. Of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change from green to either yellow or deep purple.

**Liriodendron tulipifera**

(TULIP TREE; TULIP POPLAR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1.50.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 2 to 2½ in. diameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2 00</td>
<td>$17 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1½ to 1¾ in. diameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>9 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 to 10 ft.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50 00</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

6 to 8 ft.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A magnificent native tree of tall habit; foliage broad and glossy: flowers yellowish green, tulip shape.

**Magnolias, Chinese**

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

**Conspicua**, or *Yulan* (White). With large pure white flowers, which open the latter part of March. This is one of the most desirable of all Magnolias. Very scarce. 18 to 24 in., $1.50.

**Purpurea** (Purple). Bushy growth. Large purple flowers, which appear latter part of March.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>$1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in.</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stellata** (Halleana). Of dwarf habit. Flowers semi-double, pure white and fragrant. Blooms from two to three weeks earlier than other Magnolias. 2 to 2½ feet, $1.50.

**Soulangeana**. Of vigorous habit. Flowers large, pink on outside and white inside. Beautiful variety. Blooms in March.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>$1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Soulangeana nigra**. A comparatively new variety, with large, double, purple flowers; several shades darker than Soulangeana. Its period of blooming extends through several weeks. Thus many flowers are produced when those of the early-blooming sorts may be killed by late spring frosts. 2 to 3 feet, $1.50 each.
Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis
(Texas Umbrella Tree; Umbrella China)

Well branched, 6 to 7 feet... $1.00 $7.50
Well branched, 5 to 6 feet... 60 4.00
Well branched, 4 to 5 feet... 50 3.00 $25.00
Well branched, 3 to 4 feet... 25 2.00 17.50

A subvariety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella: it is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth.

Morus (Teas’ Weeping Mulberry)

Extra heavy heads, budded on 5 to 7-foot stems... $1.25
Strong trees, budded on 5 to 7-foot stems... 75 $6.00

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

Paulownia imperialis (Empress Tree)

10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 3 to 4-inch caliper... $2.00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2-inch caliper... 1.00
6 to 8 feet... 50 4.00
4 to 6 feet... 50 4.00
2 to 3 feet... 25 2.00

A rapid-growing tree with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue, very fragrant flowers. An excellent shade tree.

Peaches, Double-flowering

Strong trees, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

Chrysanthemum. Flowers large, light pink, center quilted like a chrysanthemum. Extra fine new variety. Originated in South Carolina.

Double Pink, White and Crimson. During March these trees are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees can not be too highly recommended for spring blooming.

Platanus orientalis (Plane Tree; Sycamore)

8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½-inch caliper... $0.75 $1.00 $5.00
6 to 8 feet... 50 4.00


Populus (Poplar)

8 to 10 ft, ¾ to 1-inch caliper... $0.50 $2.50 $20.00
6 to 8 feet... 25 2.00 15.00

Carolina (P. Caroliniana). A rapidly growing native shade tree; is very largely planted for streets and avenues; very popular. This is quite distinct from the type P. Monilfera Canadenstis, or Cottonwood.

Lombardy (P. fastigiata). Of tall, compact, pyramidal growth.

Prunus (Plum)

4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

Mume (Japanese Double-flowering Apricot). A very early blooming variety. In March the tree is entirely covered by a mass of beautiful double pink blooms, making it a most conspicuous tree for the lawn. Of dwarf habit.

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

Pyrus spectabilis
(Double-flowering Chinese Crab-Apple)

20 cts. each, $1.50 for 10

A small-sized tree, producing double pink flowers; very handsome in bloom.
Salix \textbf{(WILLOW)}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1½ to 1½ in. caliper...</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Japanese (S. Japanica).} Somewhat similar to Babysonica, but growth later in putting out in the spring, which prevents its being injured by late frosts.

\textbf{Weeping (S. Babylonica).} The well-known weeping Willow.

\textbf{Sterculia platanifolia}

\textit{(VARNISH TREE; JAPAN PARASOL)}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1½ to 1½ in. caliper...</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\textbf{Tilia \textit{(Linden, or Lime)}}

\textit{Americana.} A fine large-sized tree of rapid growth, with clusters of small fragrant yellow flowers in spring. Succeeds best in rich soil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1½ to 1½ in. caliper...</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A native species of rapid growth and graceful habit; valuable for avenue or street planting.

\textbf{Ulmus Americana}

\textit{(AMERICAN WHITE ELM)}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1½ to 1½ in. caliper...</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A native species of rapid growth and graceful habit; valuable for avenue or street planting.

\textbf{BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS}

We will supply 10 plants, our selection of varieties, standard sizes .................................................. $4.00
100 plants, our selection of 25 or 40 varieties, standard sizes ................................................................. $25.00

Of many of the following named plants we can supply large specimens. Prices, sizes and descriptions will be given upon application. Our stock was never larger nor better.

Most of these plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting, and with less danger of loss from removal. Those marked O. G. are taken from open ground, but lifted with balls of earth and wrapped in moss when being forwarded. We must impress the necessity of defoliating nearly all broad-leaved evergreens lifted from open ground before being forwarded. This will lessen the loss from transplanting, as many trees are lost if transplanted with all the leaves left on. After plants are set out in permanent positions, let the ground be covered with some mulching material, either leaves, coarse manure or straw. This will prevent too rapid evaporation, and greatly increase the growth.

\textbf{Abelia}

Each 10 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 inches, 4 in. pots ...</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 inches, extra strong, 4 in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 inches, 4 in. pots...</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Grandiflora.} A dwarf shrub, growing 4 to 5 feet. Produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers during the entire summer. Leaves very dark green. A most desirable variety. (See illustration, page 29.)

\textbf{Floribunda.} Of more compact growth than Grandiflora. Flowers smaller and of a pale pink. Commences to bloom middle of June and continues through entire summer. 10 to 12 inches and 15 to 18 inches only.

\textbf{Ardisia crenulata}

Each 10 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 in., from 4 in. pots, with berries...</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 in., from 4 in. pots, with berries...</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Rubra.} A dwarf-growing shrub with dark, shining leaves. Its beauty consists in a profusion of very showy red berries, which are retained during winter and until May. Succeeds best in a shady situation, nearly southward.

\textbf{Japonica, or alba.} Same as above, but with white berries.

\textbf{THE NUT CULTURIST.} By Andrew S. Fuller. A treatise on the propagation, planting and cultivation of nut-bearing trees and shrubs. Illustrated. 290 pages. $1.50.
Aucuba (GOLD DUST TREE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 inches, O. G.</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 inches, O. G.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Himalaca. Leaves green; scented.

Japonica aurea maculata (male and female). Leaves spotted yellow.

AZALEA INDICA (INDIAN AZALEA)

HOME-GROWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 to 15 in. high, bushy, with flower-buds.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 in. high, branched, with flower-buds.</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A limited number of heavy, bushy plants, 18 to 20 inches, in 10 to 12 sorts, at 75 cts. each.

We have 50 varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities and annually add all the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer and lifted in October, when they are in the most healthy condition. Plant in March if intended for open ground.

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

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

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

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper water. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in expelling these pests. Potting soil should be composed of half peat, half leaf-mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

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

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

AZALEA INDICA AT FRUITLAND

AZALEA INDICA (IMPORTED)

PLANTS WITH CROWNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful specimens, 16 to 18 in. diam.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful specimens, 12 to 14 in. diam.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful specimens, 10 to 12 in. diam.</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Berberis Japonica (Mahonia Japonica)

(JAPANESE BARBERRY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 inches, O. G.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 inches, O. G.</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 inches, O. G.</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This splendid plant thrives best in a partly shady situation; foliage very broad, with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes during February and March, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub.

BERBERIS JAPONICA AT FRUITLAND
Buxus (BOXWOOD TREES)

Sempervirens (untrimmed bushes).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>$1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sempervirens, Pyramidal (trimmed). We offer a beautiful lot of plants, trimmed in pyramidal shape. The plants are compact and very shapely. These are becoming very popular for decorative purposes and can be used in exposed places where the temperature is too low for Palms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3½ feet</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ feet</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sempervirens Handsworthii (untrimmed bushes). A very handsome upright-growing variety with distinct foliage. 2½ to 3 feet, $1.50 each.

Camellia Japonica, continued

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

HOME-GROWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 inches, slightly branched</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 inches, slightly branched</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We offer a beautiful stock of Camellias of our own growing. We grow many thousands of Camellias, but, for years past, the demand has been so large that we have to import largely in order to fill our orders. All the goods we offer are propagated from specimen plants, which are all grown under glass, and are from 4 to 15 feet high. These consist of nearly one hundred varieties. The reason we have excellent opportunities for testing their relative merits. In the Home-grown section we offer no C. alba plena.

Chamaerops Fortunii (CHUSAN FAN PALMETTO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 inches, strong plants</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 inches, strong plants</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The hardiest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental.

Cleyera Japonica

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 inches, branched</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, and delightfully fragrant, rivaling in this the popular tea olive.

Elaeagnus (JAPAN OLEASTER)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 inches, grafted</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 inches, grafted</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Aurea maculata. Leaves with broad, yellow blotches.


Pungens variegata. Leaves margined white.

Simoni (Simón’s Oleaster). Foliage elongated; silvery on under side; of compact growth; has edible fruit. A most desirable plant for the lawn. 15 to 18 inches, 25 cts. each, $2.00.

Euonymus aurea variegata (Golden)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 inches, bushy</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 inches, bushy</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A beautiful variety of this popular plant, with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant.

Gardenia (CAPE JASMINE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in. high, 36 in. diam., in 13-in. tubs, beautiful specimens</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 inches, bushy, O. G.</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 inches, bushy, O. G.</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 inches, pot-grown</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 inches, pot-grown</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Fortunii. Flowers larger than those of Florida.

Radicans. Dwarf, trailing; foliage smaller than the above; flowers white, very fragrant. 6- to 8-inch plants, 25 cts. each.

Veitchii, or Jasminoides. Flowers smaller than those of Florida; flowers white, very fragrant; the best variety for forcing. Hardy at Charleston and southward only.

Ilex

Opaca (American Holly). In transplanting the native Holly, select small plants only and remove all the leaves, otherwise it is difficult to make this plant survive. 12 to 18 inches, well branched, 50 cts. each, $4.00.

Crenata (Japanese Holly). A much-branched, evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen and is also very desirable for hedge planting. 50c. each, $4.00.
Illicium anisatum  
(EAST INDIA ANISE TREE)  
25 cents

The leaves, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. A desirable evergreen.

Kalmia latifolia (CALICO BUSH)

Each 10  
20 to 30 inches, strong clumps  $2.50  $20.00  
18 to 24 inches, bushy  1.00  8.00  
12 to 15 inches, bushy  50  4.00  30.00

We can ship the 24- to 30-inch size in large quantities if ordered early.

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

Laurus cerasus (ENGLISH LAUREL)

Strong, well-branched plants from open ground.

Each 10  
30 to 36 inches  $1.00  $8.00  
Extra strong, 24 inches  75  6.00  50.00  
15 to 18 inches  50  4.00  30.00

These are valuable shrubs; their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful broad, shiny foliage, of easy culture, and they thrive in any ordinarily good soil. For massing or single specimens few plants possess more advantages.

Bertini. Foliage very broad.

Colchica. Dark foliage; gray green beneath.

Laurocerasus. Foliage broad; light green.

Rotundifolia. With short, oblong, blunt leaves.

Versaulliensis. Broad foliage.

LAURUS NOBILIS

(BAY TREE; APOLLO'S or SPICE LAUREL)

12 to 15 inches, 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each, 54 for 10

A beautiful evergreen, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic.

BAY TREES

There is a growing demand for these beautiful trees. We offer a nice lot of Standard and Pyramid Bays in tubs as follows:

KALMIA LATIFOLIA

Price of Bay Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pyramids—4 feet high, 18 inches diameter at base</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 feet high, 24 inches diameter at base</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 feet high, 24 inches diameter at base</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 feet high, 30 inches diameter at base</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standards—45-inch stems, 24 inches diameter of head</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-inch stems, 30 inches diameter of head</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-inch stems, 36 inches diameter of head</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-inch stems, 40 inches diameter of head</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIGUSTRUM (PRIVET)

Amurense. From Amoor river; very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. (See under head of Hedging Plants, page 36.) Plants are also desirable for single specimens or for wind-breaks; for latter, plant 8 to 10 feet apart. Strong, bushy plants, 25 cts. each, 52 for 10.

Amoor River Privet (L. Amurense). Trimmed in pyramidal shape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Diam. at base</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 feet, 30 inches</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 feet, 24 to 28 inches</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 feet, 20 to 24 inches</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 feet, 18 to 20 inches</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Excelsum superbum | Tall growth; leaves beautifully variegated; stands the summer to perfection. An excellent new plant. We can recommend this. Each 10  
3 to 4 feet, grafted, very bushy  $0.50  $4.00  $35.00  
18 to 24 inches, grafted  35  2.50  20.00 |
| Japonicum. A beautiful variety, forming a small tree; foliage broad, with large panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. 3 feet, 50 cts. each, $3 for 10, $25 per 100. | |
| Marginatum aureum. A vigorous, growing variety, with large leaves, beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. A desirable variety. Each 10  
3 to 4 feet, grafted, very bushy  $0.50  $4.00  $35.00  
18 to 24 inches, grafted  35  2.50  20.00 |
| Nepalense (Nepaul). Resembles Japonicum, but of dwarf, bushy habit. 4 inches, well branched, 50 cts. each, $3 for 10. | |
| Ovalillosum (California Privet). Growth erect; leaves larger than Amurense, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in great quantities. We can supply this in large numbers and in various sizes. Each 10  
4 to 5 feet, very bushy  $0.40  $3.00  $20.00  
3 to 4 feet, very bushy  25  2.00  15.00  
24 to 30 inches, for hedges  4.00 |

$30 per 1,000.


**Mahonia Aquifolium**

(BERBERIS; HOLLY-LEAVED ASHBERY)

25 cts. each, $2 for 10

A beautiful, hardy, low-growing evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves; produces a profusion of yellow flowers in March.

**Myrtus communis (MYRTLE)**

From 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each

Double. A dwarf evergreen, with small, glossy green leaves. Flowers double; pure white and very fragrant.

Single. A very desirable evergreen. Bright, glossy green leaves, larger than those of the Double Myrtle. Flowers single; very fragrant.

**Nandina domestica**

10 to 12 inches, from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

A small shrub with graceful foliage, the young growth tinged with red; produces red berries, which are retained all winter.

**Nerium (OLEANDER)**

Pot-grown, 12 to 15 inches, 25 cts. each

Carneum. Single; flesh, with pink lines in throat.

Mme. Peyre. Double corolla; pale flesh.

Savort. Double corolla; apple-blossom pink.

**Olea fragrans**

(TEA, or SWEET OLIVE)

Each 10

12 to 15 inches, pot-grown..............................$0 50
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown.............................. 35 $3 00

One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory shrub for northern florists it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture and especially desirable as a window plant.

**Osmanthus Aquifolium**

(Olea ilicifolia)

Each 10

12 to 15 inches .............................................. $0 50
8 to 10 inches ............................................... 25 2 00

A beautiful shrub, allied to the *Olea fragrans*. With dark green, prickly-toothed leaves; flowers white, like the tea olive, but will stand more cold. Attains a height of 20 to 25 feet and makes a beautiful lawn tree.

---

**Magnolia**

Our Magnolias this year are unusually fine.

**Fuscuta** (Banana Shrub). A most desirable evergreen shrub, hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance.

Each 10

12 to 15 inches, pot-grown...$0 75
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown... 50 $4 00 $25 00
6 to 8 inches, pot-grown... 25 2 00 17 50

**Grandiflora.** This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the southern states, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens when its large white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the end of April and lasts until the middle of July.

Each 10

18 to 20 inches, pot-grown...$0 60 $4 00
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown... 50 3 00 $25 00
5 feet, open ground .............. 1 25 10 00
4 feet, open ground .............. 75 5 00 40 00
3 feet, open ground .............. 50 4 00 30 00
2 feet, open ground .............. 35 3 00 25 00

Note.—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground-grown plants unless we are instructed to the contrary.

**Grandiflora gloriola.** A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large, and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 2 yrs., grafted plants, pot-grown, $1.
Photinia serrulata
50 cts. each, $4 for 10

A large evergreen shrub or small tree, whose foliage becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red color. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early spring. Strong plants from open ground, defoliated before forwarding.

Pittosporum

Tobira. A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes. Flowers yellowish white; very fragrant. 12 to 15 inches, pot-grown, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Tobira variegata. Similar to Tobira, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of more dwarf habit. 8 to 10 inches, pot-grown, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Quercus (OAK)

Darlington Oak. An evergreen variety, similar to the Live Oak, but with larger and differently shaped leaves. Each 6 to 7 feet $1.50 4 to 5 feet 75 cts. Live Oak (Q. sempervirens). Our native Live Oak. To insure safety in transplanting it should be defoliated and the side branches cut back. We offer a limited quantity of fine transplanted trees. Each 4 feet $5.00 3 feet 25

Rhododendrons

(ROSE BAY, OR MOUNTAIN LAUREL)

Native Species

Catawbiense. This beautiful plant is a native of the Alleghany Mountains and is admirably adapted for massing along borders in rich, shady positions. There is no plant that will give more satisfaction or more pleasing effect. Flowers lilac-pink. Each 10 2½ to 3 ft., Clumps $3.00 2½ to 3 ft., bushy 2.00 2½ to 3 ft., Clumps 1½ to 2 ft., bushy 1.50 1½ to 2 ft., bushy 1.00 1½ to 2 ft., bushy 8.00

Maximum (Great Laurel). With large trusses of white flowers. Blooms later than Catawbiense. Each 10 2½ to 3 ft., Clumps $3.00 2½ to 3 ft., Clumps 2.00 2½ to 3 ft., bushy 1.50 1½ to 2 ft., bushy 1.00 1½ to 2 ft., bushy 8.00

Ponticum (Asiatic Species). These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy but require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf-mold. Never plant these in situations where exposed all day to direct sunshine. We offer a fine lot of unnamed seedlings, several shades of pink and purple. Each 10 Fine bushy plants, well set with buds, 18 to 24 inches, shades of pink and purple $1.00 $7.50 Well set with buds, 12 to 15 inches 75 6.00

Thea Bohea (TEA PLANT)

10 to 12 in., 3-inch pots, 20c. each, $1.50 for 10, $10 per 100.

A beautiful shrub, with large white flowers and yellow anthers, showing a great resemblance to the single camellia. This is the Assam variety, which is now grown extensively in the South for commercial purposes.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM. Its culture for professional growers and amateurs. A practical treatise on the propagation, cultivation, training, raising for exhibition and market, hybridizing, its origin and history. Illustrated. 160 pages. 50 cents.

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT CULTURE. A practical guide to the cultivation and propagation of fruits, by Samuel T. Maynard, B.Sc. It gives descriptions of such varieties as are most in demand in our markets. Illustrated. 274 pages. $1.

SYSTEMATIC POMOLOGY. By F. A. Waugh, professor of horticulture and landscape gardening in the Massachusetts agricultural college. It presents clearly and in detail the whole method by which fruits are studied. Illustrated. 288 pages. $1.


PARSONS ON THE ROSE. Illustrated. 211 pages. $1.

Viburnum

Odoratissimum. A variety with broad, glossy green leaves; of compact growth, with pure white, fragrant flowers. Makes a beautiful plant. Each 10 15 to 18 inches, pot-grown $5.00 $4.00

Suspensum. Flowers creamy white; resembles the trailing arbutus; blooms early in the spring; of low growth. Each 10 12 to 15 inches, pot-grown $5.00 $4.00

Tinus, or Laurustinus. A handsome and popular white-flowering shrub. Produces a profusion of white flowers as early as February; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red color and show several weeks before blooming. This and the following variety are of our most desirable broad-leaved, early winter-flowering shrubs. Attains a height of 10 feet. Each 10 15 to 18 inches, pot-grown $5.00 $4.00

Yucca

Aloeifolia (Spanish Bayonet). A conspicuous plant: palm-like appearance; leaves rigid, with sharp point; foliage vivid green, flowers ivory-white, in long, compact panicles. This plant is adapted to all classes of soils, and especially suitable where a tropical effect in planting is desired. 5 to 18 inches, nursery-grown plants. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Treculeana. This is an extremely rare species and is very difficult to obtain. Leaves thick and very rigid, blue-green; flowers of an ivory whiteness, produced in great quantities upon a compact stalk early in April. This plant makes a most conspicuous show on the lawn. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. Str. ng 4 year plants, from open ground, $1 each, $7.50 for 10.
CLIMBERS

10 varieties, our selection, $2; $15 per 100

Actinidia volubilis

Strong plants, 25 cents each
Hardy climbing deciduous plant: excellent for covering arbors, brick walls or low buildings; remarkably free from insects and fungous diseases.

Akebia

25 cents each, $2 for 10

Lobata. A Japanese climber. Very heavy foliage; purple flowers in long racemes. Smaller than A. quinata. Produces a fruit that is quite popular in Japan, but we cannot recommend this to suit the American palate.


Ampelopsis Japonica, or Veitchii

(JAPAN, or BOSTON IVY)

Each 10 100
Field-grown, extra heavy... $0 25 $2 00 $15 00
Strong plants, from 3-inch pots 15 1 25 10 00

Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. We have an immense stock of strong plants.

Antigonon leptopus

(ROSA DE MONTANA, or MEXICAN ROSE)

Strong plants, from pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $12 per 100

Beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer during late summer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. Tops die down in winter.

Bignonia (Tecoma)

(JAPAN TRUMPET VINE)

Price, except where noted. Each 10 100
3 years, heavy ................... $0 40 $3 00 $20 00
2 years .................. 25 2 00 15 00

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA

BIGNONIA. continued


Grandiflora. Superb climber; flowers very showy, deep orange; blooms nearly all summer.

Hybrida. Dark, blood-red flowers. Good bloomer. Hardy as far north as Boston.

Clematis

Paniculata. Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during midsummer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant and the foliage is handsome; a most desirable new climber of shrubby habit and perfectly hardy. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $10 per 100.

HYBRID VARIETIES

50 cents each

Jackmani. Large, intense violet-purple; free and abundant bloomer.

Henryi. Large, creamy white. These varieties begin their new growth early in spring and should be planted during late fall.

Eleagnus reflexa

15 to 18 inches, from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

A vigorous evergreen climber from Japan, with brown branches; leaves glabrous above and whitish beneath; densely interspersed with yellowish and light brown scales, giving the under surface a bronzy golden hue. Excellent for arbors and pergolas.

Euonymus

Strong plants, 15 to 18 Each 10 100
Inches, field-grown, well branched .................. $0 25 $2 00 $15 00
Nice 6- to 8-inch plants, 2½-inch pots 20 1 50 10 00

Radicans (Climbing Euonymus). Low-trailing or evergreen shrub of most rapid growth; used for covering walls, stumps, etc.

Radicans variegata (Variegated). A beautiful climber with variegated leaves. Fine for covering walls and brick work.
Ficus repens (CLIMBING FIG)

Each 10 100
Extra strong plants, 4-inch pots... $0 25 $2 00
Strong plants, 2½-inch pots... 15 75 $6 00

A evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rockwork and rustie work in greenhouses. Makes a dense, dark green covering (see photograph). In protected situations the vine is hardy at Augusta.

Gelsemium sempervirens
(DOUBLE YELLOW, or CAROLINA JASMINE)

Strong plants, 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

A sub-variety of the native species, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in a conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter.

Hedera (ivy)

Each 10 100
3 to 4 ft., heavy, 3-in. pots... $0 25 $2 00 $15 00
Strong, 2½ and 3-in. pots... 15 1 25 10 00

Algeriensis (Algerian Ivy). With very rich leaves of immense size. A fine sort.

Helix (English ivy). The well-known variety.

The above succeed well here, while few of the varieties cultivated farther north are of any value for this climate.

Jasminum

Each 10 100
3 years, very heavy, 3 to 4 ft. $0 35 $2 50 $17 50
2 years, well branched. 25 2 00 12 00

Nudiflorum. A desirable deciduous variety. Produces yellow blooms in great abundance during March.

Reevesii. An evergreen variety, producing a profusion of yellow blooms in summer and fall.

Lonicera (HONEYSUCKLE)

Each 10 100

Strong, 3-year plants... $0 35 $3 00 $20 00
2 years, 2 to 3 feet. 25 2 00 10 00

Aurea reticulata. Golden netted; a remarkable variety: leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins; leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant.

Belgica (Belgian). Pink flowers, very sweet, profuse; an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush.

Brownii (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Strong, rapid grower, with orange-scarlet flowers. An improved L. sempervirens.

Caprifolium. Produces pale yellow flowers in early spring.

Heckrotti. Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

Periploca Graeca
(GRECIAN SILK VINE)

Strong 2-yrs., 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

Deciduous, rapid-growing climber, with lanceolate leaves. Flowers in loose cymes, brownish purple inside and green at the margins. Blossoms during August.

Rynchospermum

3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

Jasminoides (Malayan Jasmine). Evergreen, with white, fragrant flowers from April until July. A valuable, hardy climber.

Variegatum. A beautiful, variegated form of the above. Very effective for covering low walls or rockwork.

Roses

Each 10 100

Plants on own roots... $0 25 $2 00 $15 00
Budded on Manetti... 35 3 00 25 00

For varieties, see under head of Roses, pages 48 and 49.


ROSE, THE. By H. B. Ellwanger. $1.25. Revised edition. A treatise on the cultivation, history, family characteristics, etc., of the various groups of roses, with names and accurate descriptions of the varieties now generally grown, brought down to 1892.
Solanum jasminoides grandiflora  
(POTATO VINE)  
25 cts. each, $2 for 10  
Free-blooming and rapid grower; flowers white; evergreen. Not hardy north of Augusta.

Vinc a  
(PERIWINKLE, or TRAILING MYRTLE)  
A useful hardy vine for lawn vases.  
Major. A trailing evergreen, with large, blue flowers. Excellent for covering rockwork. Strong clumps, from open ground, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.  
Variegata. Same as the above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white. From 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Wisteria (Grafted)  
Each  
10 100  
2 years .......................... $0 50 $4 00  
1 year .......................... 25 2 00 $17 50  
Extra strong 4-year plants, of White and Double Purple .......................... 1 00  

Frutescens magnifica. Own roots. Flowers in long tassels, pale blue, blooming later than Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous.  
Sinensis (Chinese Purple Wisteria). The best of all, with handsome racemes of light purplish single flowers, produced in immense quantities.  
Alba (White Wisteria). A white-flowering variety; a beautiful, graceful climber.  
Sinensis fl. pl. (Double Purple Wisteria). A double variety; rather shy bloomer for the first three years, but afterward covered with long racemes of flowers.  

Standards. See page 23.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS  
Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the prices quoted for 100, or 400 at the 1,000 rates.

Citrus trifoliata  
(JAPAN HARDY ORANGE)  
This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes; far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge may be had three years from planting. It is entirely free from insect depredations and fungus diseases. In early spring when covered with myriads of white flowers nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set one foot apart. Our hedges of this plant were the first planted in the United States, and make an impenetrable barrier for anything from a rabbit to an elephant.  
Hedges of this plant require two or three annual shearings, the first about the middle of May and the others while the young growth is tender. If delayed until wood is hardened, it will require more time and increased labor. An excellent hedge knife can be made by taking a 26-inch scythe blade, straightening the shank and riveting it to a 14- or 18-inch straight wooden handle.

Ligustrum  
Amurens e (Amoor River Privet). True. Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in northern sections under the name of California Privet (Ligustrum ovalifolium), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, and sometimes loses its leaves during very cold weather, whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year. We have cultivated this plant since 1896, and during that time have propagated and sold immense quantities for planting hedges, which are now to be found in every section of the southern states. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina, and is equally successful in south Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is, therefore, the most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is needed. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. After plants are set, cut back to 8 to 10 inches in order to make a dense hedge. Well branched, 24 to 30 inches, $5 per 100, $40 per 1,000.

Ovalifolium (California Privet). This is a very popular variety for hedges North and West. Leaves larger and growth more erect than L. amurense. For 100 1,000  
4 to 5 feet, very bushy, 3 yrs. ....... $20 00 $125 00  
3 to 4 feet, very bushy, 3 yrs. ....... 15 00 $80 00  
3 to 4 feet, branched, 3 to 4 yrs. ....... 8 00 $50 00  
24 to 30 inches, nicely branched, 2 yrs. ....... 4 00 $20 00

Pruning. No special time can be named. The new growth should be sheared whenever it has reached a length of 6 to 8 inches. Cut off one-half of this growth and proceed in the same manner with each succeeding shearing until the hedge has attained the desired height, then leave half an inch of new wood at each clipping. In forwarding plants, especially during the early fall or winter months, we would suggest that the tops be cut off to 12 inches. This not only reduces freight charges, but avoids any possible heating, should there be any delay in transit, and plants are ready for setting.
Each $5 to $25 each, according to size. We will supply 10 fine plants, distinct varieties, our selection, 12 to 24 inches, $4. Or, 100 fine plants, in 25 or 30 varieties, our selection, $25

**Arborvitae (Biota)**

**Aurea conspicua.** A new variety originated by us. Growth more erect than the Aurea; foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 feet</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 inches</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 inches</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aurea pyramidalis.** (Originated by us.) Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact and of golden hue. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 20 feet in height and is 20 years old.

- **Note.** The last three described sub-varieties were selected from a lot of 10,000 seedlings and are of transcendent values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48 inches</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 inches</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 inches</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Japonica filiformis.** A new Japanese variety, with thread-like foliage; compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable varieties, and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries, also desirable for tubs. Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48 inches, high</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 inches, high</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 inches, high</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 inches, high</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 inches, high</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Intermedia Green.** Of erect and compact growth; foliage bright green. The three largest sizes of this species are used for planting in tubs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 feet, beautiful</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 feet, beautiful</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 feet, beautiful</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 feet, beautiful</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 feet, beautiful</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rosedale.** A new variety which originated in Texas. Foliage very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter. A very desirable novelty.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 inches</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 inches</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 inches</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arborvitae (Thuja)

**AMERICAN SECTION**

**Globosa.** Of spherical and compact growth. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet. Each
- 36 in. by 20 to 24 in. diameter, very compact $1.50
- 30 inches, compact $1.00
- 20 to 24 inches $0.75

**Gigantea** (Lobblit, Pacific Coast Arborvitae). A tall-growing species, with dark green foliage. Attains a height of 50 to 40 feet. Each
- 30 to 36 inches $1.00
- 20 to 24 inches $0.75 $0.60
- 15 to 18 inches $0.50 $0.40

**Peabody.** Of dwarf, compact growth. Foliage of bright, golden color; which it retains throughout the summer. 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts. each.

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**ARBORVITAE, continued**

**Reidii.** A dwarf variety of slow growth and very compact habit. Each
- 36 to 40 inches, very heavy specimens $2.00
- 20 to 24 inches $1.00
- 15 to 18 inches $0.50

All the above Arborvitaes have abundant small roots and transplant well.

**Cedrus Deodara**

*(The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains)*

Each
- 30 to 36 inches $1.00 $0.75
- 20 to 24 inches $0.75 $0.60
- 15 to 18 inches $0.50 $0.40

A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow this very largely.

**Cephalotaxus Fortunei** *(Fortune’s Yew)*

Each
- 24 to 30 inches, heavy $0.75 $0.60
- 15 to 18 inches $0.50 $0.40

This is a most graceful species, of spreading growth; leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. Produces purple fruit about one-half inch in diameter. Attains a height of about 12 to 15 feet.

**Cupressus** *(Cypress)*

Of this species we grow many varieties, which are remarkably well adapted to the middle and subtropical sections of the South. All are graceful trees, varying in habit and growth from feathery, drooping branches to others of more erect and formal shape.

**Funerea** *(Funeral Cypress).* Of rapid growth and graceful habit. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet. 30 to 36 inches, 75 cts.

**Glaucia.** With foliage of ashy green; rapid, upright grower. Each
- 24 to 36 inches $0.75
- 18 to 24 inches $0.50

**Goveneana.** Of rapid growth and compact habit; foliage bright green. Each
- 3 to 4 feet $1.00
- 24 to 30 inches $0.75
- 15 to 18 inches $0.50

**Knightiana.** Foliage of glaucous hue; exceedingly graceful of rapid growth. Ultimate height, 50 feet. Each
- 5 to 6 feet $1.50
- 3 to 4 feet $1.00

**Lawsoniana.** These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to subvarieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. Maximum height, 10 to 30 feet. Each
- 5 feet, beautiful specimens $3.00
- 4 feet $2.00 $1.50
- 3 feet $1.00 $0.75
- 2 feet $0.50 $0.40

Each 10
- 5 feet, beautiful specimens $3.00
- 4 feet $2.00 $1.50
- 3 feet $1.00 $0.75
- 2 feet $0.50 $0.40
CUPRESSUS, continued

_Cupressus macrocarpa_ (Monterey Cypress). In California this is extensively planted for hedges and windbreaks. It forms here a fine tree 40 to 60 feet high, with spreading branches and dark, bright green foliage. 24 to 30 inches, 75 cts. each.

**Majestic.** Foliage ashly green; branches slightly pendulous. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet. Each 10

- 3 to 4 feet ........................................... $1.00
- 4 to 5 feet ........................................... 75
- 5 to 6 feet ........................................... $1.00

_Semprevirens pyramidalis_ (Oriental, or Pyramidal Cypress). Of compact and shaft-like habit. 60 to 80 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 feet</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 feet</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Variegata** (Chamcyparis). A beautiful variety with variegated foliage. Very distinct and conspicuous tree; growth somewhat open. Each

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet, fine specimens</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet, fine specimens</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 inches</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-Juniperus (THE JUNIPER TREE)-

_Communis_ (Common English Juniper). A very desirable variety, with spreading or erect branches, sometimes forming a tree 40 feet high. Each

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 feet</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Communis aurea_. Dwarf-growing. Foliage bright golden from fall until spring. 50 cts. each.

_Hibernica_ (Irish Juniper). A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling a pillar of green. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Each 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet, very heavy</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet, heavy</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 inches</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Japonica_ (Japanese Juniper). Bright green, of spreading habit, branches spreading and recurving. A beautiful variety. Each

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 inches</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 inches</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS_


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 inches, beautiful plants</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 inches</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Oblonga_ (Nepaul). Upright habit, with slender diverging and recurving branches. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet. Extra heavy specimens, 4 to 5 feet high, 4 to Each

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 feet spread</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 inches</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_Sinensis argentea variegata_ (Variegated Chinese Juniper). Foliage somewhat similar to _Juniperus japonica_, but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches beautifully variegated golden yellow. Does not burn out in summer. It is a fine variety. 15 to 18 inches, 75 cts. each.

_Suceica_ (Swedish Juniper). Foliage light green, very compact. Ultimate height, 10 feet. 18 inches, 50 cts. each.

.Libocedrus decurrens

(CALIFORNIA ARBORVITAE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 to 8 feet, extra heavy</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 feet, extra heavy</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet, extra heavy</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 to 40 inches, very heavy</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 inches, heavy</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 inches</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A magnificent, rapid-growing conifer, with erect, short branches; bright green, feathery foliage, in form of fans. 75 to 100 feet.
Pinus (PINE FAMILY)

Abies excelsa (Norway Spruce). A popular species, extensively cultivated in the northern sections of the continent, but succeeding only to a moderate extent at the South. It is well suited to the mountain districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 3 1/2 ft</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1/2 to 3 ft</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abies Fraseri (She Balsam of North Carolina mountains), of erect, pyramidal growth. Thrives best in the upper sections of the South.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 inches</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pinus excelsa (Bhutan Pine). Resembles the White Pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Dropping Fir."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 inches, heavy, well branched</td>
<td>$1.00 $8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 inches, heavy, well branched</td>
<td>$7.50 $6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 20 inches, heavy, well branched</td>
<td>$5.00 $4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Podocarpus (JAPAN PODOCARPUS)

Podocarpus Japonica. A medium size tree, compact, and rather bushy habit; leaves bright dark green. A beautiful variety for cemetery planting. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 inches, bushy plants, pot-grown</td>
<td>$0.75 $5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 inches, from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$5.00 $4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Korailana (Korean Podocarpus). A handsome variety of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 inches</td>
<td>$1.00 $7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 inches</td>
<td>$7.50 $5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 20 inches</td>
<td>$5.00 $4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retinispora

(CHAMECYPARIS, JAPAN CYPRESS)

This is a most valuable genus of small trees and shrubs from Japan. Very hardy, and desirable on account of the delicacy of foliage and great variety of colors. Many have very fine and fern-like foliage. Most effective as single specimens, or for planting in masses; also valuable for winter decorations in pots or tubs. All of our Retinisporas have been several times sheared, and are, therefore, very compact and handsome, and should not be confused with specimens which have not been sheared.

Argentea picta (Silver-tipped). Of rather dwarf habit; foliage dark green, tipped silver.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 inches</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 inches</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Psilera, or Pea-fruited. Of dwarf growth, slender branches, with small, glaucous leaves.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 inches, compact, very fine</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 inches, very compact</td>
<td>$1.00 $8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 inches</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Psilera argentea. Very dwarf; compact foliage, silvery tipped. A beautiful variety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 inches</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 inches</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plumosa, or Plume-Like. A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender, drooping branches. Very handsome. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 to 7 ft., beautiful, compact, sheared specimens, 4 ft. diam.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 1/2 to 4 ft., sheared specimens, very compact, 36 to 40 in. diam.</td>
<td>$5.00 $7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 to 40 in., sheared specimens, 2 to 3 ft. diam.</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., compact, sheared</td>
<td>$1.00 $8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., compact</td>
<td>$5.00 $4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plumosa aurea (Golden Retinispora). This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable Retinisporas. It is a vigorous grower. Will retain its color constantly and when in growth is especially attractive. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 1/2 ft., beautiful, compact, sheared plants, 3 to 4 ft. diam.</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 inches, beautiful, compact sheared plants</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 inches, beautiful, compact, sheared plants</td>
<td>$1.00 $8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 20 inches, beautiful, compact, sheared plants</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 inches, beautiful, compact, sheared plants</td>
<td>$5.00 $4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Squarrosa Sieboldii. Very dwarf and compact. Foliage bluish green, changing to purplish green in winter. A very fine and conspicuous variety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 inches, specimen plants</td>
<td>$1.00 $8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 inches</td>
<td>$7.50 $6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 inches</td>
<td>$5.00 $4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT - GRASSES

RETINISPORA, continued


- 6 to 7 feet, sheared, 40 inches in diameter, compact specimen ........................................ $10 00
- 5 feet, compact, sheared specimen ..................................................................................... 8 00
- 4 feet, compact, sheared specimen ..................................................................................... 3 00
- 3 to 40 inches, compact, sheared ......................................................................................... 2 00
- 24 to 30 inches, compact ...................................................................................................... 1 00
- 20 to 24 inches ................................................................................................................... 75
- 15 to 18 inches ................................................................................................................... $4 for 10...

**Taxus baccata** (ENGLISH YEW)

Of spreading habit; densely branched; foliage dark green. Attains a height of 30 to 40 ft. 15 to 18 in., bushy plants, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

**Thuyopsis borealis** (YELLOW CEDAR) *(Chamaecyparis Nutkaensis)*

- 30 inches, very bushy, 20 inches diameter .............................................................. $2 00
- 20 to 24 inches ................................................................................................................ 1 00

With upright branches, pendulous at the extremities. Foliage dark green. A very handsome conifer. 50 to 60 feet.

**Tsuga Caroliniana** (CAROLINA HEMLOCK)

- 18 to 24 inches .................................................................................................................. $1 00
- 12 to 18 inches ................................................................................................................... 50


**Ornamental Grasses**

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE

These are very effective for bedding purposes. All are exceedingly graceful and have large, plumy heads. When planted in masses or groups their great value is brought out.

**Eulalia Japonica**

Large clumps from open ground ....... Each. 10 100

From 3-inch pots ........................................... 25 $1 50 $10 00

Univittata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf.

The Eulalia Japonica, continued

**Variegata.** A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower-stalks are very graceful and numerous, and we highly recommend it as a very ornamental grass.

**Zebrina** (Zebra Striped). Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

**Gynerium** *(PAMPAS GRASS)*

From 3- and 4-inch pots, 25c. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

**Argenteum** (White Pampas). With silvery plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite.

**Elegans** (White Pampas). New. Plumes silvery white, upon very long stems; blooms early.

**Roi des Roses** (Pink Pampas). Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color; very free-blooming and compact-growing. New variety.
Subtropical Division

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

The exportation of our nursery products to Cuba, Porto Rico, the West Indies, South America and Mexico has increased so rapidly during the past few years that we are warranted in saying that they are well adapted to those sections and have given satisfaction. We include in this division such fruit trees as are grown especially for tropical and subtropical countries. The periods of maturity vary more or less according to localities.

### APPLES

Description and prices on page 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Astrachan Red</td>
<td>May Pippin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Harvest</td>
<td>Oldenburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Red Margaret</td>
<td>Red June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravenstein</td>
<td>Yellow Transparent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hominy</td>
<td>Horse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### APRICOTS

Description and prices on page 8.

### ELAEAGNUS

Description and prices on page 10.

### ERIobotrya

Description and prices on page 10.

### PEACHES

Description and prices on page 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Select List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>Juno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle</td>
<td>Oriole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berenice</td>
<td>Peen-To (free)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carman</td>
<td>Sneed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elberta</td>
<td>Stonewall Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>Sylphide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Lee</td>
<td>Thuber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greensboro</td>
<td>Waddell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pears

Description and prices on page 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garber's</td>
<td>LeConte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Smith</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ORIENTAL VARIETIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kieffer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EUROPEAN VARIETIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alamo</td>
<td>Wilder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett</td>
<td>Buerre Suprfin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belle Lucrative</td>
<td>Duchesse d'Angouleme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MULBERRIES

Description and prices on page 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hicks and Downing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OLIVES

Description and prices on page 10.

### PERSIMMONS, JAPANESE

Description and prices on page 10.

### PLUMS, JAPANESE

Description and prices on page 11.

### POMEGRANATES

Description and prices on page 10.

### FRUIT-BEARING AND ECONOMIC SUBTROPICAL TREES AND PLANTS

**Citrus Fruits**

(ORANGES, KINKANS, LEMONS, ETC.)

After many years' test, we can unhesitatingly recommend Citrus Fruits budded upon Citrus trifoliate (Hardy Orange). This stock being particularly desirable for the colder sections of the Orange belt, and all varieties of Citrus budded upon it will stand more frost than when budded upon any other stock. Varieties budded on it bear at an early age, and trees grow off as rapidly as those budded upon sour orange or rough lemon stocks, when planted in open ground. The fruit also ripens earlier than the same variety grown on other stocks. These plants are most desirable for growing in tubs in greenhouses and conservatories. The increasing demand for our plants speaks for itself. All plants are shipped with a ball of earth about the roots. For distant shipment the plants should be defoliated. In this manner the growth of the plant is not checked.

**Kinkan, or Kumquat**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Round (Marum)</td>
<td>$0 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oblong (Nagami)</td>
<td>$5 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pomeo, or grape fruit**

In the past few years this has become a most popular and fashionable fruit. Peel is smooth and thin, flesh juicy and free from bitterness. Same sizes and prices as oranges.
CITRUS FRUITS, continued

LEMONS

Grafted Each 10
Large, well-branched specimens, 4 to 5 feet $5.00
Large, well-branched specimens, 3½ to 4 feet 4.00
3 feet, nicely branched .................................................. 2.00
30 inches, nicely branched ........................................... 1.00
18 to 24 inches, nicely branched ..................... 75 $6.00
15 to 18 inches, nicely branched ............... 50 4.00
Belair, Genoa, Lamb’s, Sicily, Villafranca and Variegated.

American Wonder (On own roots). We have a fine stock of well-grown, excellent plant stock in 5-gallon size. Each
4 to 5 feet, extra heavy specimens, in 12-in. tubs $5.00
3½ to 4 feet, extra heavy specimens, in 12-in. tubs 4.00
30 inches, very bushy, from 9- and 10-in. pots 3.00
30 inches, nicely branched ........................................... 1.00
18 to 24 inches, very bushy .......................... 75 4.00
15 to 18 inches, bushy ........................................ 75 50

Note—This is a remarkable variety; exceedingly prolific; produces fruit often weighing 2½ to 3 pounds. Fruit is of excellent quality. No better plant for home culture.

LIMES

Tahiti and Sweet. Same sizes and prices as lemons.

ORANGES

Each 10
36 inches, very bushy ........................................ $2.00
20 to 24 inches, very bushy 1.00 $7.50
15 to 18 inches, very bushy ........................................ 75 4.00
12 to 15 inches, bushy ....................... per 100 $25.00

De Cilmoris, Durian Blood, Hominga, Jaffa, Jaffo, Blood, Magnun Bonum, Matelse Blood, Mandarian, Mediterranean Sweet, Navel or Fornambuco, Satsuma or Ooshii, Amory’s Satsuma, Dancy’s Tangerine, Phep’s Tangerine, Cleopatra, or Spice Tangerine.

OTAEITE, or CHINESE DWAYER ORANGE
8 to 10 inches, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

Suitable for pot culture. Plant of bushy habit; begins to bloom when a foot high; fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion; a very desirable ornamental plant. This variety is grown upon its own roots.

Camphor (Cinnamomum Camphora) (THE CAMPHOR TREE)

Pot-grown plants. Each 10 100
2 years, 24 inches, stocky .................. $0 35 $2 50
1 year, 10 to 12 inches .................. 25 2 00 15 00
We have a large stock of pot-grown plants, which can be shipped and transplanted at any time. Plants grown in open ground do not transplant readily. This tree is perfectly hardy and do well along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well

CAMPHOR, continued

on poor soil, but will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum camphor of commerce.

Eucalyptus

25 cts. each, $2 for 10

Some varieties of this genus frequently grow to immense size and are well adapted for countries where the temperature does not fall below the freezing point. They are valuable hard- wood trees whose timber is exceedingly durable and is used for railroad ties, ship-building and other purposes. The leaves of many species contain a valuable antiseptic volatile oil, extensively used for pharmaceutical purposes. Some varieties are planted in malarial regions with beneficial effects. All of our trees are grown in 3-inch pots, therefore increasing safety in transplanting. They are from 18 inches to 3 feet, according to variety.

Amygdalis (Peppermint Gum). Attains a height of over 50 feet; one of the largest trees in the world; valuable for timber and also for avenue planting; yields large quantities of essential oil.

Robusta (Swamp Mahogany Gum). Well adapted to both low ground and highest locations.

Rostrata (Red Gum). Its timber is considered to be unsurpassed for durability; attains a great height.

Grevillea robusta (AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK)

Strong pot-plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

A splendid fern-leaved tree, growing 120 feet in height. Evergreen, and especially adapted for South Florida and South California, as it is as hardy as an orange tree. Also used in decorating apartments, etc. A magnificent pot-plant.

Guava (Psidium)

Red Cattley (P. Cattleyanum). A small tree or tall bush, producing the well-known Cattley Guava.
24 to 30 in., 4-inch pots, well Each 10 100 branched .................................................. $0 40 $3 00 $25 00
12 to 15 inches, 3-inch pots 25 2 00 15 00

Yellow Cattley (P. lucidum). Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattley, sweeter and of much better quality. Very refreshing when eaten raw. Wonderfully prolific. The best of all for jellies. Each 10 100
24 to 30 inches, 4-inch pots, well branched .................................................. $0 40 $3 00 $25 00
15 to 18 inches, 3-inch pots 25 2 00 15 00

Vanilla aromatica (CLIMBING)

THE TRUE VANILLA PLANT

Each 10
Extra strong plants, from 3-inch pots $0 50 $3 00
Strong pot-plants 25 2 00

Greenhouse Department

The great increase in the demand for palms, azaleas, camellias and hardy ornamental shrubs and plants in the past few years has thoroughly convinced us that this is a day of specialties, and therefore we have discontinued growing a general line of bedding and greenhouse plants, such as geraniums, belladotis, salvias, cannas, etc. The space heretofore occupied in our greenhouses by such plants is now devoted to producing a few specialties, which are grown in immense quantities. The plants offered are in the best possible condition.

Allamanda Hendersonii

3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer; can be grown in pots and trained to a stake.

Araucaria excelsa (NORFOLK ISLAND PINE)

Each 18 inches, from 5-inch pots $1 50
12 inches, from 4-inch pots 1 00
10 inches, from 3-inch pots 75
6 to 8 inches ........................................ 50

This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendent branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size.

Asparagus

Each 10
Extra strong plants, from 6-inch pots $1 00
Extra strong plants, from 5-inch pots 75
Extra strong plants, from 4-inch pots 50 $3 00
Extra strong plants, from 3-inch pots 25 2 00

Plumosus nanus. A most graceful plant. The branches are slender and arching. Foliage is linear and most delicate form, and of a bright and very pleasing green.

Sprengeri. A new species, useful to grow in suspended pot or basket. Fronds attain 3 to 4 feet in length.

Aspidistra Lurida

Strong clumps from open ground, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10

Popular decorative plant. Will stand much abuse, such as dust, dry air, lack of water, but naturally fond of water. Grows freely on edge of pots. Foliage broad; green and white variegated. Hardy at Augusta.

Chrysanthemums

(Pot-grown)

10 plants in 10 best varieties, suitable for exhibition purposes ........................................... $0.75
50 plants in 50 best varieties, suitable for exhibition purposes .................................................. 3.00
100 plants in 50 or more best varieties, suitable for exhibition purposes ..................................... 5.00

Our present stock contains nothing but superior sorts. To fully describe the peculiar shades and colors and the great variety of forms, would not be possible within the limits of this Catalogue. We shall in every instance send only the most distinct varieties, and include many of the leading sorts of 1904 and 1905.

Ferns

Nephelepis Barrowsii (Improved Ostrich Plume Fern). Of the Boston Fern character, but with the leaflets subdivided so as to form a perfect frond. These grow broad and heavy and exceedingly handsome. They frequently measure 6 inches across. This variety, being a sport, is apt to revert to the original type, either as a whole or part of the plant.

3-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

Nephelepis davallioides turcana (Curled Sword Fern). A very distinct and beautiful variety; the fronds are long and broad, beautifully crested at the tops; feathery foliage.

Each. Fine plants, from 4-inch pots .............................................. $0.50
Fine plants, from 3-inch pots ............................................. 25

Nephelepis exaltata Bostoniensis (Boston Sword Fern). Fronds are erect and graceful; one of the best and most ornamental Ferns ever introduced. Of easy culture.

Each. Beautiful specimens, from 10-inch pots ............................................. $5.00
Beautiful specimens, from 8-inch pots ............................................. 3.00
Beautiful specimens, from 7-inch pots ............................................. 2.00
Beautiful specimens, from 6-inch pots ............................................. 1.00
Beautiful specimens, from 5-inch pots ............................................. 75
Fine plants, from 4-inch pots ............................................. 50
Fine plants, from 3-inch pots ............................................. 25

Nephelepis Piersoni eleganssima. A sport from the Boston Fern. The side pinnae being again sub-divided and standing at right angles to the midrib, makes very beautiful fronds. Apt to revert to the original type. 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

Nephelepis Scottii (Dwarf Boston Fern). This is like the Boston Fern in general characteristics, but dwarf, more compact and very graceful. 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

Ficus elastica (INDIA-RUBBER TREE)

Each. 10
24 to 30 inches, stocky, 5-inch pots ............................................. $1.00 $7.50
15 to 18 inches, 4-inch pots ............................................. 75 6.00
10 to 12 inches, 4-inch pots ............................................. 50 4.00 30.00

This is the well-known and popular Rubber Plant. Unsuitable for table and parlor decoration. All our plants are grown from top-cuttings and can be supplied by the thousand.

Hibiscus rosa Sinensis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very strong plants from 4-inch pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocky plants from 3-inch pots</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A magnificent plant for bedding or pot culture. Perfectly hardy in South Florida. In this section they should be bedded in open ground in April and potted off in October. The flowers are produced continuously during the entire summer.

Baptistii. Crimson; double.
Cooperi. Variegated foliage.
Decorus. Single rose.
Double Salmon.
Double Yellow.
Grandiflorus. Single red; very large.
Lambertyi. Vivid red; single.

Jasminum (JASMINE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very heavy, well-branched plants from 5-inch pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very heavy, well-branched plants from 4-inch pots</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong, well-branched plants from 3-inch pots</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Duke. Double white; extremely fragrant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maid of Orleans. Semi-double; white; very fragrant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambac (Arabian Jasmine). Flowers single white; very fragrant; profuse bloomer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Latanias.

Particularly valuable for use in conservatories and sun parlors. Repot large plants in February and smaller ones twice during summer. The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy and suitable for open ground in Middle Florida; the others are for the conservatory and tropical countries.

Areca

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems.</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 inches, 5-inch pots</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 inches, 5-inch pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 inches, 4-inch pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Made-up plants. Three plants in a pot

| 24 to 30 inches, very brawny | 2.00 |
| 20 to 24 inches, very brawny | 1.00 |
| 15 to 18 inches | 50 |

Rubra. Somewhat similar to A. lutescens, but of coarser growth. Stems red; dark green and reddish green on the young growth.

| 4 feet, 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 6-inch pots | $1.00 |
| 30 to 36 inches, 4-characterized leaves, 5-inch pots | 75 |
| 20 to 24 inches, 4-inch pots | 50 |

*Chamaerops

Fortunei, or Excelsa (Chusan Fan Palmetto). The hardest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below zero. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental. Does best in a rich and partially shaded situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 inches, strong plants</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 inches, strong plants</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS, continued

Miniata. Vivid red; double. Very beautiful.
Peach Blow. This is a fine new variety. Color a most beautiful shade of clear pink; double.
Sub-violaceus. Crimson-violet; double.
Versicolor. Crimson, mottled white; single.

PALMS

Owing to the growing popularity of Palms we are making a specialty of them, and can supply these by the thousand. We devote upwards of 50,000 square feet of glass to this class of plants. During winter our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in flat houses, where they have free circulation of air and a clean and healthy growth, becoming thoroughly hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand distant carriage without injury, and will not suffer from the sudden change when removed from a high greenhouse temperature to that of a sitting-room.

All our Palms, being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot to top of plant, in its natural position.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth, others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as Phoenix, Seaforthia and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest prices refer to 2-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Use a compost of equal parts of leaf-mold, rich garden soil and well-decayed cowdung and some bone meal.

Give drainage and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil moist only during winter and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February and smaller ones twice during winter. The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy and suitable for open ground in Middle Florida; the others are for the conservatory and tropical countries.

Chamaerops, continued

Gracilis. A very graceful variety, with deeply cut, fan-shaped leaves.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 inches, several characterized leaves, 5-inch pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 inches, 5-inch pots</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 inches, 4-inch pots</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Corypha Australis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 inches, stocky, several characterized leaves, from 5-inch pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 20 inches, 5-inch pots</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 18 inches, 4-inch pots</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Cycas revoluta (STG PALM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 in. in diameter, 10 to 12 perfect leaves</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 in. in diameter, 8 to 10 perfect leaves</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 in. in diameter, 6 to 8 perfect leaves</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 in. in diameter, 5 to 6 leaves</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A valuable decorative plant, both for garden and house. We have a beautiful stock of this old favorite. Hardy at Charleston.
Kentia

Belmoreana (Howea, or Curled-Leaf Palm). A most graceful variety, with beautiful drooping foliage. Decidedly the most popular palm grown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 to 40 in</td>
<td>6 to 7 characterized leaves, 6 to 7 in. pots</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 to 30 in</td>
<td>6 characterized leaves, 6-in. pots</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 in.</td>
<td>5 leaves, 5-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 in</td>
<td>5 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in</td>
<td>4 to 5 characterized leaves, 3-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Made up plants</td>
<td>3 in a pot, 30 to 36 in, 8-in. pots</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 in a pot, 20 to 24 in, 6-in. pots</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 in a pot, 18 in, 5-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forsteriana (Thatch-Leaf Palm). The most robust of the genus; leaves broader than those of Belmoreana. Stems often of a reddish cast.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48 in.</td>
<td>6 characterized leaves, 7-in. pots</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 32 in</td>
<td>6 cm. leaves, 6-in. pots</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 in.</td>
<td>5 cm. leaves, 5-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in</td>
<td>5 cm. leaves, 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 in</td>
<td>4 to 5 cm. leaves, 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in</td>
<td>3 cm. leaves, 3-in. pots</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Made up plants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 in a pot, 30 to 36 in, 6-in. pots</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 in a pot, 20 to 24 in, 6-in. pots</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 in a pot, 18 in, 5-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE.—The above Kentias are the hardest and most popular in cultivation, and give more general satisfaction than any other variety, and the dust and dry atmosphere of the house do not affect the foliage so much as other varieties.

* Latania Borbonica (Chinese Fan Palm) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in</td>
<td>8 to 10 characterized leaves, 8-in. pots</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in</td>
<td>7 to 8 characterized leaves, 6-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.50 $12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 in</td>
<td>6 to 7 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 20 in</td>
<td>5 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in</td>
<td>4 to 5 char. leaves, 5-inch pots</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in</td>
<td>2 to 3 char. leaves, 4-inch pots</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most popular of all the fan leaved Palms. Very desirable for all decorative purposes.

AREA LUTESCENS (See page 45)

Pandanus (Screw Pine)

Among the foliage plants for home decoration, and especially for use for fern-pan and table ornaments, none are more desirable than Pandanus. They are easily managed and thrive best in a soil composed partly of loam and old cow-manure. Water freely during summer, but keep plants moderately moist only, during winter, as too much water at that season, and when plants are dormant, will cause them to decay. They should be kept under high temperature during winter.

Caricosus. A graceful variety, with long and narrow finely serrated green leaves; of dwarf growth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 inches</td>
<td>4-inch pots</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td>4-inch pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Utilis. With spiny, recurved green leaves, which assume a screw-like character. This is the most valuable for general purposes, either for vases or specimen plants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 inches, 5-inch pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 inches, 5-inch pots</td>
<td>$0.75 $0.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Veitchii (Variegated Screw Pine). Leaves 2 feet long, broader than Utilis and slightly recurved, spiny dark green in center and margined with broad bands of white; a most attractive and decorative plant for the house.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specimen plants, 30 in, 8-in. pots</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specimen plants, 15 in, 5-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specimen plants, 12 in, 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specimen plants, 8 in, 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GREENHOUSE CONSTRUCTION, By L. R. Taft. A complete treatise on greenhouse structures and arrangements of the various forms and styles of plant-houses, for professional florists as well as amateurs. The construction of hotbeds and frames receives appropriate attention. 210 pages. $1.50.

BEAUTIFYING COUNTRY HOMES. By Weidemann. This is the most elegant and useful work on the subject ever issued in this country. A superb quarto volume. It is beautifully illustrated with numerous fine wood engravings, and with 17 full-page and seven double-page colored lithographs. It contains general directions for lawns, roads and drives, walks, hedges, trees and shrubs, gardens, ornamental grounds, hints on burial lots, etc. 11 x 15 inches. Cloth, $10.
Phoenix (THE DATE PALM)

A most valuable genus for conservatory cultivation here and for open ground further south. Most of the varieties stand a temperature of 25 degrees. They make handsome plants for decorative purposes, being of robust and rapid growth.

Canariensis. One of the hardiest of the Date Palms. Foliage narrow and graceful. Very valuable for outdoor decoration. Perfectly hardy in Middle Florida. Grows to a large size.

- 24 to 30 inches, 5 to 6 characterized leaves... Each 10
- 5-inch pots........................................... $0 75 $1 00
- 20 to 24 inches, 5 characterized leaves, 4-inch pots........................................... 50 4 00
- 18 to 20 inches, 2 to 4 leaves showing character, 4-inch pots................................... 35 3 00

Reclinata. A valuable variety, of robust and compact growth. Of great decorative merit. Glossy, dark green foliage. The most valuable of all the Phoenix.

- 24 to 30 inches, several characterized leaves, 6-inch pots........................................... $1 00
- 20 to 24 inches, several characterized leaves, 5-inch pots........................................... 75 6 00
- 18 to 20 inches, 3 to 4 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots........................................... 50 4 00

Rupicola. This is the most graceful of all the Phoenix. It has wide-spreading, arching pinnate leaves, broadly lance-shaped in outline, with long, narrow pinnae. Dwarf habit.

- 20 to 24 inches, with 5 to 6 characterized leaves, 4-inch pots........................................... $1 00
- 18 to 20 inches, 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 4-inch pots........................................... 75
- 12 to 15 inches, 2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-inch pots........................................... 50 4 00

Sylvestris (Sylvan, or Wild Palm of Bengal, or East India Wine Palm). Leaves very long, grayish green; pinnae numerous. One of the hardiest of the genus. A most valuable variety.

- 24 in., with 6 to 8 characterized leaves, 4-inch pots........................................... $0 75
- 18 to 20 inches, 5 to 6 characterized leaves, 4-inch pots........................................... 50

PHOENIX, continued

Tenuis. Narrow. Reminisces the common Date Palm, but of more slender growth and finer in all its parts.

- 24 to 30 inches, with 5 to 6 characterized leaves........................................... $0 75 $1 00
- 20 to 24 inches, 5 characterized leaves, 4-inch pots........................................... 50 4 00
- 18 to 20 inches, 2 to 4 leaves showing character, 4-inch pots................................... 35 3 00

Seaforthia elegans (ILLAWARA PALM)

(Ptychosperma Cunninghamiana)

18 to 24 inches, 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each

An elegant species of graceful habit and rapid growth; leaves very long, dark green. A well-known variety.

Our Popular Special Collection of Palms

These special collections are of good value and have never yet failed to please the purchaser. We will supply the following collection of Palms, selection to be left with us.

- 10 varieties, 2-year-old plants, 12 to 18 inches high....................................................... $3 00
- 10 varieties, 3-year-old plants, 18 to 24 inches high....................................................... 6 00
- 10 varieties, 4- to 5-year-old plants, 20 to 30 inches high................................................... 8 00

Those unfamiliar with Palms will do well to allow us to select for them, as our experience enables us to send out plants which will be most hardy and effective, and show the greatest distinction in any location.

PICTORIAL GREENHOUSE MANAGEMENT. By Walter P. Wright. A practical manual giving directions for the general management of greenhouses, conservatories and other glass constructions. 75 cts.

ORNAMENTAL GARDENING FOR AMERICANS. By Elias A. Long. A plain and practical work with numerous illustrations and instructions so plain that they may be readily followed. 300 pages. $1.50.
ROSES

Open-ground Roses are our specialty in the ornamental line. We import all the new varieties of seeming merit and give them a careful test, retaining only the best. The same course is pursued in regard to new Roses of American origin, so our patrons can rest assured that our collection includes only the best varieties. Our stock of Roses is large, but, as we are now booking orders, some varieties may be all sold when the season for filling orders already on file arrives. Therefore, we request our patrons to include an additional list of varieties for us to select from, as we never substitute unless fully authorized. While we have a good stock of the sorts listed, we can also supply a few plants of some fifty additional varieties, the quantity of each on hand being too limited to warrant cataloging.

Directions for Planting, Pruning and Fertilizing

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone meal or good fertilizer applied in summer is advisable.

**When Planting**, cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

**Pruning**. After the first killing frost, most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year’s growth cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in; do not disturb the main stem.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring; they state the flowers produced on their roses are very inferior and do not come up to description. We would state that perfect flowers cannot be expected from plants set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and if they receive the proper treatment, there will be no cause for complaint.

**Insects**. For aphids, thrips, rose-slugs, and other insects infesting Roses, spray plants with a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap.

For Rose-Slug, spray with hellebore or insect powder. For rose-leaf hopper, spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

**Mildew**. This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water and dust them with sulphur or soot, or spray with Bordeaux mixture.

**ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS**

*For Open-ground Cultivation*

All the Roses in this collection are everblooming, except those specially noted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prices, general collection of best varieties:</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchaser’s selection..........................</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our selection, in 25 or 50 varieties.........</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BOURBON, CHINA, HYBRID PERPETUAL, HYBRID NOISSETTE, HYBRID TEA, POLYANTHA and TEA ROSES**

**Alfred Colomb**, H.P. Bright red; large; globular.

**Anna de Diesbach**, H.P. Clear carmine-pink; very large; free bloomer.

**Baby Rambler** (Mme. Nobert LeVavasseur). P. This new Rose is of dwarf habit, and is soon laden in bloom from early spring until frost. Flowers produced in clusters; color dark crimson, similar to Crimson Rambler. It is perfectly hardy and stated to be free from mildew. At the approach of cold weather the plants can be lifted, potted off, and brought to the house, where they will bloom throughout the winter. We offer strong, own-root and budded plants at 50c.

**Baron de Bonstetten**. H.P. Blackish crimson; large and full.

**Clothilde Soupert**. P. Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries. Dorchesse de Brabant (Comtesse de Labarthe). T. Pink, shaded with carmine-rose. An old favorite.

**Etoile de Lyon**. T. Rich golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.

**Eugene Furst**. H.P. Large; full; velvety crimson; very fragrant.

**General Jacqueminot**. H.P. Fiery red; very fragrant; free bloomer.

**Gloire Lyonnaise**. H.P. Full, white; base of petals very light carmine-yellow; very large.

**Helen Gould** (Baldwin). T. Rosy pink; long, pointed buds. Fine.

**John Hopper**. H.P. Bright rose, with carmine center.

**Kaiserin Augusta Victoria**. H.T. Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Decidedly the best white tea grown.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In entering this order, if it is understood that same is subject to stock being sold and no liability is to attach to us, Berckmann Co., where sold, charge or other cashiers beyond

State if substitution is allowed such substitutions first ordered be exchanged. (Yes, No.)

Send by mail. No Trees or Plants sent (O.R.) unless one or more of the following have been specified: We reserve the right to substitute unless fully authorized.

Carry out the calendar piece of each item. Use this sheet for order only. If necessary to give additional instructions, use space headed Remarks. No Trees or Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Send C.O. D. for</th>
<th>$...</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage Stamps</td>
<td>$...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$...</td>
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<td>Check</td>
<td>$...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express Order</td>
<td>$...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Office Order</td>
<td>$...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No order Fill for less than one dollar. Amount Enclosed.

State

County

To

Please ship by

PONTI AND NURSES

28

To P. J. Berckmann Company, Inc.

ORDER SHEET FOR TREES AND PLANTS
ROSES BUDDED UPON MANETTI STOCK


KILLARNEY. H.T. A new Irish Rose of a brilliant, silvery pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower. It holds a prominent place amongst our popular sorts. 50 cts. each.

Marie Pavie. P. Pale rose, changing to white. This variety is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cutting. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the polyanths, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. It is hardy in the northern states. Strong field-grown plants, $8 per 100.

CLIMBING ROSES

Banksia Fortunei. Vigorous climber: flowers pure white; medium; wood more or less thorny. Blooms in clusters in the spring only.

Clothilde Soupert, Climbing. New. This variety originated in our nurseries. We have cultivated it for ten years past and can recommend it with the utmost confidence. In color and form it is similar to its older name, Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after first year, as it flows best on old wood. Vigorous grower and has a cold hard. This is a great addition to our list of climbing Roses and is becoming one of the favorites.

Roses are very desirable new climbing Rose. Most effective for planting on terraces and slopes. Strong, field-grown plants, 25 cts., $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

ROSES BUDDED UPON MANETTI STOCK

Price of plants, budded low, 35 cts. each, $3 for 10; when selection is left to us, $2.50 per 100, or $12.50 for 50

Some varieties of Roses are almost impossible to propagate upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock.

They are especially desirable for Florida and waru climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

Budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud was set, should be removed. If this is neglected, the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

CLIMBING NOISETTE and CLIMBING TEA

Reve d'Or (Climbing Saffron). Chamois-yellow; large; fragrant. Extra fine climbing Rose. Free bloomer.

Souvenir de la Malmaison, Climbing. The climbing form of this grand old favorite. Free bloomer. Extremely vigorous.

Woodland Margaret. White; very vigorous.

BOURBON. HYBRID PERPETUAL, HYBRID TEA, HYBRID NOISETTE and TEA ROSES

Alfred Colomb. H.T. Large; red; globular.

Auguste Guignolneau. (White La France). H.T. Large; white, tinted rose.

Baron de Rothschild. H.P. Large; cupped; clear pink.

Clio. H.P. Flesh, center shaded pink; large; globular; very fragrant.

Lamarque. Pure white.

Marschal Niel. Deep chrome-yellow. Always deeper in color and a better grower when budded. This is the most vigorous of all yellow Roses.


KILLARNEY. H.T. A new Irish Rose of a brilliant, silvery pink color; flowers large and with long pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower. Although quite new, it has taken a prominent place amongst our popular sorts, and is very satisfactory. 50 cts.

La France. H.T. One of the best known Roses. Silvery white; excellent; very fragrant. An extra fine climbing Rose.

Mme. Caroline Testout. H.T. One of the best of the newer Roses. Of La France type, but clear pink; large; free bloomer. A great favorite where known.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. H.P. Satiny rose; large; full; fragrant. A popular sort.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; large; good form; fragrant; free bloomer.


Princess Imperial Victoria. A. A sport from Malmaison. Flowers white, tinted yellow.

Ulrich Brunner. H.P. Cherry-red; very large; fine form; extra good.

Vick's Caprice. H.P. Light clear pink, striped white and carmine.
ALTHAEA MEEHANII
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PAGE 20.

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AUGUSTA, GA.