Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
ARBORVITÆ (BIOTA), ROSEDALE (see page 35)
Introduction

In 1856 THE FRUITLAND NURSERIES issued its first catalogue, and began with twenty acres planted in nursery stock. This has now evolved into the largest commercial nursery in the middle South, and where a larger line of products are grown than in any other similar southern establishment.

The several branches of our Nursery are divided into departments, each of which is in charge of a competent foreman, and special care is, therefore, secured in its management.

THE FRUITLAND NURSERIES are located west of and adjoining the limits of the City of Augusta, on the Washington road (a 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 us to produce trees and plants under the most favorable conditions. In addition to the above area, we have a 240-acre farm 10 miles from the home tract. The larger portion of this new land is now planted in nursery stock.

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, 25 acres; Fruit Trees, Grape-vines and Small Fruits, 300 acres; Evergreens and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, over 100 acres; Orchards and Test Grounds, 30 acres.

THE GREENHOUSE AND PLANT DEPARTMENT now includes over 60,000 square feet of glass. 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 50,000 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.

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 reaches such distant points as Australia, China, Japan, Africa, the East and West Indies, Brazil, the Bermudas, and every section of Europe and North and South America.

PRICES.—It is not our object to grow or offer cheap stock, such as is so often palmed off on the public. Within the past few years the cost of production has increased rapidly, until in many cases it has fully doubled. The market price of stock in many instances is equaled by the cost of production, owing to the rapid advance in the price of labor and materials; therefore, when quality of products is considered, our prices will be found as low as those of any first-class nursery.

CATALOGUE will be mailed free on application. This Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Shade Trees, Grape-vines, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Palms, etc., is issued annually in August.

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY (Incorporated)
Drawer 1070, AUGUSTA, GA.

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

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

It is a pleasure to us to answer inquiries from our patrons concerning the improvement of their grounds. For further information as to the work of this department, refer to page 14.
Suggestions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Club Orders, or those for parks and cemeteries, will be given special rates 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 therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants as prove untrue.

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

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

Insects and Diseases.—Our Nurseries are free from 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance apart</th>
<th>Number of plants each way</th>
<th>Distance apart</th>
<th>Number of plants each way</th>
<th>Distance apart</th>
<th>Number of plants each way</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td>43,560</td>
<td>8 feet</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>18 feet</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 feet</td>
<td>10,390</td>
<td>9 feet</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>20 feet</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>4,540</td>
<td>10 feet</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>25 feet</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 feet</td>
<td>2,722</td>
<td>12 feet</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>30 feet</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 feet</td>
<td>1,742</td>
<td>13 feet</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>35 feet</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 feet</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>15 feet</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>40 feet</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 feet</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>16 feet</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hints for Planters

Preparation of the Soil. The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drain- age. If the land is too rich or too heavy, it may be lightened by thoroughly plow- ing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovels of thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure; or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All the fertilizers should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

Selection of Trees. For this climate, experience has taught that a four- or five-year-old tree can be transplanted with a minimum of loss, whereas a two- or three-year-old tree is injurious to the orchard. Plants with false or young roots, with their tufts of small, suppressed leaves, 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 cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid to selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heaving up the young ones. Give as many sound roots, and as little head to a tree as possible.

Preparation of Trees. Before planting, remove the breaks in the root, cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 feet high, leaving no side branches. If two-year or older trees should have their roots cut back to half their length, or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving their own root system. In planting a peach tree consult page 71. The tree should be set in the hole about two inches deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row.

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, unlike the nursery tree, will have been exposed in the winter months when the ground is not too wet or frozen.

Cultivation. If you expect to get good results from your trees, keep them well cultivated. Sift the soil frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. For the first two years, cultivate the orchard in some hoed crop suited to the location, that is, wheat, barley, potatoes, clover, etc.

Roots. Keep them as far below the surface as possible.

Cultivate frequently Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard if the soil is rich and well supplied with humus. Cultivate or work up the soil by plowing "in the greens", and transplanting grasses, clover, or barley in fall, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in spring. Soils high in peat and sand, which are naturally deficient in carbon and nitrogen, require the addition of these elements in large quantities to produce crop yields which keep the trees healthy. This requirement is especially important in the orchard districts of the northern States.

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 fill it with water. If you decide to plant while you are waiting you have to use caution not to damage the roots. Make a hole with a spade or spade fork at least 2 feet in diameter, and 2 feet deep. Place the tree 2-3 feet from the orchard's head and 3-4 feet from the tree on the opposite side. If it is a two-year-old tree, plant it so that one-half the roots remain inside the hole, and the other half outside. If the tree is a one-year-old, it should be set so that one-third the roots remain inside the hole. The points is to get the frost entirely out of the roots before the frost is severe. This requires about 8-10 days, depending on the temperature of the soil and the weather. When you have finished, fill the hole around the roots with good, rich soil.

Injurious Insects

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of these insects that, his duties may enable him to render service to the orchard grower in the suppression of these pests. It is the purpose of this chapter to give a brief statement of the methods of controlling these insects; the subsequent chapters will be devoted to the best methods of control of the insects that attack various fruits. The following are the most injurious insects that affect fruit trees, and the methods employed to control them are the most popular in this section of the country.

APPLES

Apple Worm (Carposoma pomonella, or Codling Moth). SPRAY with arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons of water, and Bordeaux mixture (six pounds lime, three pounds bluestone), after the blossoms have fallen, and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week and again in three weeks, by which time the worm should have hatched and be ready for the second spray. It is essential that this spraying be done just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill this cup with poison at the same time. It is possible to kill the apple worms and prevent their late stage by spraying the trees from mid-May to the middle of June, in Georgia—later farther north—and spraying for this period is advisable in many cases. As a rule, the worm should be killed after the blossoms, but it is always well to use it with arsenate of lead to prevent apple scab or other fungous diseases.

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

Caterpillar (Cisia compisa americana). Destroy nests as soon as they are found. Install by evening, or spray with Paris green eight ounces, one pound water, 20 gallons.

Spring Canker Worm (Paleaeria euphnia). Encircle the tree with a canvas belt tightly, wet with tar or coal oil; or spray with six ounces Paris green and one pound lime to fifty gallons Bordeaux or water.

Woolly Aphis (Schizoneura lanigera). For above-ground colonies, spray the trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kero- sene emulsion. For root-inhabiting colonies, remove the soil to a depth of about three inches, or sufficient to exclude the aphid. Four to eight inches, depending on the spread of the roots, distribute three to eight pounds of tobacco dust or use 1% per cent kerosene emulsion. Enough emulsion should be used to use up at least one inch of soil to a depth of three or four inches. Recent experiments have shown that kerosene emulsion may be used with success. To prevent the spread of the disease, destroy all infested trees. Badly infested trees should receive kerosene treatment.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Curculio (Conotrachelus nemathe). Spray the trees before the blossoms open, with a solution of arsenate of lead, three pounds; lime, two pounds to fifty gallons of water. Use Bor- deaux with arsenate of lead when the blossoms have fallen; ten days later, Bordeaux and arsenate of lead. If peach and plum trees are in foliage, use three pounds copper sulphate, nine pounds lime and fifty gallons of water; a stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Then follow with a large hopper made of old slabs and having a spread of ten to twelve feet. This can be set a little in the soil, so that the tree can be encircled; give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to disgorge its contents which are then washed down by the water. This should be done daily, beginning at day light and continuing until 8 or 9 o'clock. It will hardly pay to jar the trees at any other time of day.

Continue the jarring until the orchard is rid of the insects.

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

Suppose that we start with an infested orchard; worm the trees in the spring; this will lessen the number of worms that will reach maturity. About July 1 apply a wash to a height of eighteen to twenty inches, allowing it to go well down on the roots. Immediately afterward wash the earth up to the trees, forming a cone six to eight inches above the level. This will force the borers to deposit eggs up above the level. If the wash previously applied will help to repel the moths. A second application of deterrent wash during August, should be applied if the first wash gets thin; that is, keep the wash covered with a layer of earth.

The following is an excellent wash for peach trees: One bushel of quicklime, twenty pounds of sulphur, one gallon of water, fifty gallons of water. Mix the quicklime and water, then add the sulphur and forty gallons of water in barrel, add lime, keep well stirred. When en- tirely slaked, dilute to fifty gallon.

During the late fall, the grower may remove the mound from around the trees and thoroughly scrape and clean the bark. This will kill many young worms and probably some eggs. Now apply the wash again. It may be that the wash may be exposed but not actually killed by the scraping process. Worm the trees in the spring for the few worms that may es- cape the treatment in the fall.

San Jose Scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus). This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, raspberry, rose and a num- ber of other trees. Move the infested trees until a place where it is desired to have them. Spray in December and again late in April or May. For summer treatment would suggest spraying with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or use the regular strength of lime-sulphur solution, applying this with a
JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

Borer (Prionus). These bore through the roots and usually destroy the trees, if not carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of tree in winter and midsummer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

Enteropsis (Cardea maestosa). This insect feeds on the leaves of pecans, and is sometimes quite injurious; spray with Paris green, four ounces, lime one pound, to fifty gallons of water.

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

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

GRAPE-VINES

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

Flea Beetle (Halitica Chalybea). Dust leaves with dry lime.

Scale Curculio (Coccites incipiens). Fruits, green or arsinite of lead solution as spray, as soon as blossom falls.

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

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

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

Dangerous Fungous Diseases

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

Black Rot in Grapes. Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear, spray with Bordeaux mixture, two parts to fifty gallons of water, before the young shoots expand.

Brown Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines. Spray with Bordeaux mixture, containing four pounds copper sulphate, one pound lime, and ten gallons of water, before the young shoots expand.

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

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper sulphate, four pounds; quicklime, six pounds; water, fifty gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding twenty-five gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have twenty-five gallons. The blue-stone mixture and lime should be mixed in the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Even this reduced strength Bordeaux may burn foliage during very wet seasons. Dusting with flowers of sulphur is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used, but the sulphur should be applied every ten to fourteen days. All mummified fruit and limbs showing brown rot must be removed and burned.

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

Peach Leaf Curl (Exoascus deformans). Spray with Bordeaux mixture (3-4-50) during late fall or at least one month before the fruit buds open. When trees are thoroughly covered, only one application is necessary to prevent this disease. Recent experiments indicate that fall spraying will control leaf curl as well as early spring treatment, if trees are well coated. If spraying has not been done, and leaves appear, Bordeaux mixture should be applied every four days, and repeated more often if possible, or with other diseased leaves removed from the crop. In San José scale in the same orchard, the lime, salt and sulphur wash may be used effectively against both scale and leaf curl, instead of one spraying. We recommend spraying with lime and sulphur as late as possible, and pruning out disease persistently when it occurs.

Pear Blight. The following preventive measures are recommended. Buds are swelling, spray with copper solution; as blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture (3-5-90) and arsenic; eight to twelve days later repeat application and use Bordeaux mixture (3-5-90) once more, fourteen days later, and again ten to fourteen days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs to prevent spreading. During winter, carefully remove all blighted twigs, and pay particular attention to removing all blight occurring in main limbs or branches. Send for bulletin on “Control of Pear Blight,” which can be secured from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., or from the State Board of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga., Disinfect the pruning shears.

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

Fungicide and Insecticide Solutions and Formulae

Arsenate of Lead can be used as a substitute for Paris Green and Loddon Purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to fifty gallons of water will give good results against most bugging insects.

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

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

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

Larkin’s Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is an universal insecticide. A strong emulsion of all kinds of insects and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. It also acts as a powerful fertilizer; plants that have wilted from the ravages of insects will regain their freshness and grow luxuriantly.

Lime and Sulphur Wash. Lime, unslaked, twenty pounds; sulphur, unslaked, sixteen pounds, water to make fifty gallons. Place eight to ten gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point add the sulphur and mix thoroughly. Then add the lime, and when the mixture has produced a violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture in turn thickens and becomes a thick, sticky solution. It is more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam. The lime and sulphur wash is now generally recommended for the control of the San Jose Scale, and in some respects is superior to the other remedies named.

Naphtha Soup and Nicoticide. One ounce of soap and one-half ounce of nicotine to each gallon of water. It is advisable to have the water at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This is an excellent spray for Red Spider.
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 noninjurious to the tenderest growth. You cannot afford to be without Sulpho-Toacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying results. We have discontinued handling anything smaller than the 10-lb. size.

10-lb. cake by express, $3.00.

FRUIT

Department

APPLES

Summer and early fall varieties of northern 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 Augusta.

For orchard and long-lived trees, plant only standards, grown by either budding 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.

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

PRICES OF TREES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Distance for planting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hominy</td>
<td>5 to 7 feet</td>
<td>20 to 35 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANSAS QUEEN</td>
<td>5 to 7 feet</td>
<td>20 to 35 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May Pippin</td>
<td>5 to 7 feet</td>
<td>20 to 35 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED ASTRACHAN</td>
<td>5 to 7 feet</td>
<td>20 to 35 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED JUNE</td>
<td>5 to 7 feet</td>
<td>20 to 35 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMMONS' RED</td>
<td>5 to 7 feet</td>
<td>20 to 35 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YELLOW TRANSPARENT</td>
<td>5 to 7 feet</td>
<td>20 to 35 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prices:

- Standard, 2-year-old, well-branched, 5 to 7 feet: $20, $50, $120
- Standard, 2-year, 4 feet, medium-branched, or 1-year, 4 to 6 feet, single stems: $15, $25, $100, $80, $0

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPRAYING

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

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals  

**BONUM** (Magnus Bonum). Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, subacid. Miller's, September to October.  

**CAROLINA GREENING** (Southern Greening; Yellow; Green Cranck; Southern Golden Pippin; Green Cheese). Medium green or yellow; crisp, subacid; fine flavor. September to October.  

**EQUINELTEE** (Bachelor, King; Iola; Ne Plus Ultra; Byers; Buckingham; Kentucky Queen). Very large, oblate; yellow, with a 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 bearer.  

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

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

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

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

**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. Grows spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.  

**Red Beetigheimer.** Large to very large, roundish; ground color red; fruit nearly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid. A heavy bearer.  

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

Winter Apples  

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals  

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

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

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

Horn (North Carolina Vanderwee). Medium; flat or conical; here and there. Do not exceed six months old, green, with red cheek; juicy, rich. Ripens in November and keeps until March; tree an open grower; productive.  

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


**ROMANITE.** Fruit similar to Shackley, but tree of more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in folage and in appearance. Possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shackley.  

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

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

**SHACKLEY** (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. This is a very profitable variety for market.  

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


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

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

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

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

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

Crab Apples  

Siberian Crabs. These produce an abundance of small fruit quite suitable for preserving. Trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are **Golden Beauty, Red and Transcendent.**  

**APRICOTS**  

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

**PRICES OF TREES**  

5 to 7 feet, extra heavy. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**MOORPARK** (Dunmore; Temple's; DeNancy, etc.). Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange; freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor.  

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

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

**NECARTARINES**  

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.  

**PRICES OF TREES**  

1-year, 4 to 5 feet.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**ELRUGE.** Red, mottled darker.  

**NEW WHITE.** Large; pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early; free.  

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

**Prices of Trees**  

1-year, 4 to 5 feet.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P. J. Berkmans Company, Augusta, Georgia
Figs, Pounds $15
1,000 low-headed
7
$2
100

Angelique (Early Lemon, etc.). Medium; yellow; of fair quality; very productive. Best varieties for General Cultivation in Capitals.
BLACK ISCHIA (Blue Ischia, etc.). Medium; blue-black, crimson pulp; good; moderate bearer. Not so hardy as Green Ischia.
BROWN TURKEY: Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture. One of our hardest varieties.
BRUNSWICK (Madonna; Boughton, etc.). Very large; violet; good and productive.
CELESTIAL (Sugar; Celeste, etc.). Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific. Hardest of all Figs.

Peaches
Prices of trees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1-year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy</th>
<th>EACH</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Branches are directed. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation, but after the fruit is harvested, drill in peas for a cover crop, and turn these under as above directed.

Freestones
CARMAN. Large; creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 20 to July 1.
Champion. Large; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh rich and juicy. Ripens middle to last of July.
Chair's Choice. Large; yellow; flesh very fine; heavy bearer; excellent; Ripens June 15 to July 30.
Climax. (For Florida and sub-tropical sections only.) A seedling of Honey, but larger; a heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance, round, slightly oblong; point recurved; pale yellow, washed red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, sweet. Ripens north Florida, June 25 to July 5.
COLUMBUS. (Peach; Yellow Indian; Tinley, etc.) Large; dingy yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow, buttery, rich and sweet; quality best. End of July to middle of August.
DR. Bercikmans. Large; creamy white, blush cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous, of the highest flavor. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, but surpasses any variety of the same parentage, maturing at the same season. Middle to end of July.
FREESTONE PEACHES, continued

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

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

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

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

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

FORD'S. An excellent large, white flesh Peach of Chinese type; quality good; a heavy and reliable bearer; June 15 to 30.

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

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

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

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

MAYFLOWER. A new variety from North Carolina, very highly recommended by the originating; one week earlier than Sneed; fruit round and entirely covered with red; blooms late; very hardy; not fruitied as yet with us.

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

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

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

ROBERT. Large; creamy white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly tinged pink, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best. A reliable sort. August 15.

SALWAY. A well-known and popular variety; large; dull yellow, mottled brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, but rather soft. A fine fruit. August 15.

Sneed (Bowers; Peaches). Medium; creamy white, with carminate mottling; flesh greenish white, juicy; semi-cling; quality fair. Ripens on an average of six to eight days before the best mandarin.

Summerour, or Atlanta. Very large, round; deep yellow; flesh yellow; juicy, sweet and of good quality. Maturity from middle to end of September. This Peach fills a gap which has long been open in the season of maturity, because it ripens after all the good freestones are gone; very desirable on this account.

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

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

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

WONDERFUL. Very large, deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. Ripens middle to last of August. Good for late marketing.

Clingstones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kent. An excellent new variety which originated at Augusta, Ga.; fruit of large size, slightly depressed at apex; greenish yellow skin tinted carmine at apex and on cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, of fine flavor; skin very tough, but peels readily; August 1 to 15.

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

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

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

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

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

Stinson's October. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. The most profitable late Peach yet introduced for southern markets. Middle of October.
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 principally, but can supply dwarfs of a few varieties as below mentioned:

**PRICE OF TREES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starkind, 2-year, 5 feet and up, well-branched</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starkind, 4-year, 5 feet and up, well-branched</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf, 1-year, 3 feet and up</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Oriental Pears**

This type is peculiarly adapted to the South.

- **Garber.** Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.
- **Hawaii,** or **Sandwich Island.** Medium; round, Bergamot-shaped. Very prolific; foliage luxuriant, fine grower. Valuable for cooking and canning purposes. October to December.
- **Japan Golden Russet.** Large, almost globular; entirely covered with russet; firm, juicy; excellent for canning and preserving. A strong, vigorous grower.

**KIEFFER.** Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. If the fruit is allowed to hang upon the tree until frost, ripens in October; bears young.

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

**Mikado.** Large; yellow; flesh brittle. A vigorous grower, with leaves of extraordinary size. Good for cooking and preserving. End of August.

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

**European Pears**

**SUMMER**

- **Alamo.** Origin, Texas. Large; yellow with bronze cheek. Tree vigorous and highly bearing.
- **Bartlett.** Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor. Very popular. Ripens end of July, and during August. Can supply this in both standard and dwarf trees.
- **Belle Lucrative.** (Seigneur d’Esperen; Fondante d’Autonne). Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.
- **Beurre Perpetual.** Medium; yellow; melting, juicy; very good. Blooms twice; first bloom ripens in August, second bloom in September.

**AUTUMN AND WINTER**

- **Beurre d’Anjou.** Large; juicy, melting. A fine tree, and regular bearer. September. Can supply this in both standard and dwarf trees.
- **Beurre Dieh.** Very large; buttery, rich; vigorous grower. September.
- **Beurre Langelier.** Medium; juicy, vinous, good. October and November.
- **Beurre Superfin.** Large; melting, subacid. Fine tree, and regular bearer. August.
- **Duchesse d’Angouleme.** Very large; melting, juicy and well-flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and most reliable bearer. Middle of August to September. Can supply this in both standard and dwarf trees.
- **La France.** Resembles Duchesse d’Angouleme, but a month to six weeks later.
- **Lawrence.** Very large; melting, rich. Tree a remarkably fine grower. September and October.
- **Sheldon.** Large; round; russety; first quality. Last of August.

**JAPAN PERSIMMONS**

*Pseudo Persimmon* (Diospyros Kaki)

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

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

**PRICE OF TREES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Among (Yemon). Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; 1-year, 4 feet and up, whips or partly grafted</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced, 3 feet and up</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hachiya (Beelive in Japanese synonyms: Costats, Imperial, Yonnais, etc.).** Oblong, with a blunt apex; slightly ribbed; 2½ by 3 inches; average weight, five ounces; flesh deep orange red; astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft. Bloom in September and October; fruit can be kept until March. Tree of vigorous and tall growth.

**Hiyakume (too “me.”) a unit of Japanese weight. This is perhaps the heaviest of all the round red-skinned varieties, and, as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and five ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.**

**Miyo-tan (Mazeli).** Round, or slightly oblong, 2½ by 3½ inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish brown, but a few specimens of half-brown and half red flesh are often produced on the same tree; keeps late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid.

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

**Tsumu-no-Ko ( similis to Mikado).** Large, oblong, 2½ by 3½ inches, weight four to five ounces, sometimes ten ounces; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long, thin, tree compact, of vigorous growth.
Chickasaw Plums
(Improved Type)

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productivity. Plant trees 15 feet apart each way.

Cumberland. Large; yellow; juicy, sweet, good. Maturity, August and September. Very prolific. Tree thrifty and good grower.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet, good quality; cling. Ripes middle of June. A very showy and fine market fruit, prolific bearer. Profitable for early shipments.

European Plums

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

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

Giant Prune. The largest Prune known; fruit averaging 1 ½ 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.

Lombard. Medium; violet-red; juicy, good; hardy and productive. The leading market variety. Ripes early in July.

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

Japanese Plums

Prunus triloba of botanists Prunus Japonica of Polyonomists

Abundance, or Yellow-fleshed Botan. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharp-pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily wrinkled purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 13 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 thinned, otherwise the size is reduced the quality is inferior.

America. Hybrid of Japan and Chickasaw. Originated by Burbank in 1868. Fruit very large; glossy coral-red; flesh light yellow; quality good; very hardy. A very valuable sort. Excellent for jellies. Ripes middle to last of June.

Apple. From Luther Burbank. 1898. Fruit large, 2 ½ inches in diameter; reddish purple when ripe; flesh firm, deep red, sweet or subacid, rich, high-flavored; nearly freestone. Ripes middle to last of June.

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

Chabot. Two to 2 ½ inches long, by 2 inches broad; yellow ground nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality good; clingstone; ripens middle to late end of July. Identical with Bailey of several growers.

Chalco. Tree an unusually strong grower. Productive and hardy; fruit almost standard; large, flat, tomato-shaped; reddish purple; flesh yellow, firm and meaty, very sweet. Ripes before Burbank.


Dory. Medium; purple; sweet, quality good. Remains on tree for a long time. Ripes last of July.

Douglass (Monson, of Professor Bailey; Hytan-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. Originated by Luther Burbank. As its name indicates, it is the first Plum to ripen. Size medium; pale amber, with faint blush on sunny side; flesh moderately firm, sweet and juicy. Ripes three weeks earlier than Red Nagate.

Georgezon. Round; clear gold or yellow; flesh firm, yellow and of good flavor. June 17 to July 14.

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

Hanson. American type. Tree of open growth. Fruit medium, globular; yellow, overspread with red; skin thick; flesh yellow; juicy; quality good. Very productive. Ripes July 17.

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

Kerr (Hattankio No. 2). Variable in shape, usually pointed. 1 ½ by 1 ½ inches, but perfectly round specimens are often produced from the same tree. The pointed form is the Hattankio-Togari (Togari means pointed); the round form is sometimes called Hattankio-Maru (Maru means round). Skin bright yellow; flesh yellowish, juicy, subacid, firm, very high quality. Ripes July 15.

Lutts. Fruit medium, oval, sometimes pointed; dark red, with yellow dots, purple when fully ripe; flesh yellow, buttery, melting productive. Ripe late July.

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

Red Nagate, or Red June, or Long Fruit. 1 ½ by 1 ½ inches; pointed; skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse; subacid, with rich Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity, roth to end of July. Fruit of good size; prolific, ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.

Sagetsuma. Fruit large, conical, with pointed apex; yellow, overred with red; enormous yellow dots; flesh yellow; quality good. Ripes June 10.

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

Terrell. This is a Florida seedling—a cross between a Japanese and Chickasaw. Strong grower; fruit 1 ½ to 2 inches in diameter, nearly round, slightly ribbed; terminating in a blunt point; reddish yellow, slightly mottled, covered with purplish bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet, juicy, quality good; clingstone. Highly recommended for Florida and Gulf coast.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow, overred with red, tremendous yellow dots; very hardy and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; best quality. July 10 to 25.
QUINCES

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

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

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

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

Chinese. A most extraordinary fruit. Oblong, and of immense size, often weighing from 2 to 2½ pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms very early in spring. Has been used extensively for jelly.

Fruit rather coarse in texture, but makes an excellent jelly. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

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

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

NUT-BEARING TREES

ALMONDS

Princess and Sultana. Both are prolific and soft-shelled varieties, and are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe for commercial purposes. Almonds are not suitable in sufficient, of the middle sections of the South, as they bloom early, and the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts. One-year-old budded trees, 4 to 5 ft., 30 cts. each, $2.50 for 10.

CHESTNUTS

American Chestnuts. Our native variety. Each

4 to 5 feet, very heavy... $1.25 10 00
3 to 4 feet, very heavy... 1.00 8 00
2 to 3 feet, heavy... 0.75 6 00
1 to 2 feet, stocky... 0.50 4 00

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

SPANISH CHESTNUT TREE

Chestnuts, Large Spanish, continued

6 ft., extra heavy, well branched, 1½ in. cal.... $7.50
5 ft. to 6 ft., very heavy, well branched. 1½ in. cal... 7.00
3 ft. to 4 ft., well branched... 3.00
2 ft. to 3 ft., branched, stocky... 2.50

FILBERTS

European White. Of easy culture, growing 8 to 10 feet; bushy habit. Will grow in almost any soil, and requires but little space. Nut oblong, very sweet. Suits the Piedmont section. Each 10 00

7 yrs., 8 to 10 ft., extra heavy bushes... $7.50
6 yrs., 6 to 8 ft., heavy bushes... 3.00
5 yrs., 5 to 6 ft., heavy, branched... 2.50
4 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., heavy, branched... 2.25
3 yrs., 2 ft. to 3 ft., stocky... 1.50

PECANS

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

PRICES OF TREES

American Pecans. Each

4 to 5 feet, very heavy... $3.00
3 to 4 feet, very heavy... 2.50
2 to 3 feet, heavy... 1.25
1 to 2 feet, stocky... 0.75

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

Georgia Giant. Large size; base rounded; apex tapering; shell medium thickness, brittle; kernel plump, full, flavor sweet; quality good.

Jerome. Originated in Louisiana, and is a seedling of “Pride of the Coast,” and very superior to the parent; the tree is very healthy and a vigorous grower. Nut very large, shell about the same thickness as Pride of the Coast, good cracking.

Jerome, continued

Jefferson. Nut of large size, about 2 inches long, by ¾ inch in diameter; shell thin; quality good; heavy bearer.

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

The planting of grafted and budded Pecans has now passed the experimental stage, and it has been practically demonstrated that the growth of the trees is separate, and the budded Pecans is a paying investment.

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. 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 growers.

Pecans should be planted from 35 to 50 feet apart, according to the soil. The Pecan will adapt itself to a variety of soils,—the rich, alluvial soil of the river bottoms, the high rolling lands, and the sandy pine lands; but the trees should never be set in lands which are not well drained. If the land soils, the trees are apt to be killed. Although the Pecan succeeds in so many different soils, the richer the land the earlier and larger the yield. This tree is hardy as far north as Iowa. Its natural distribution includes fifteen degrees of latitude. The trees can be safely transplanted as soon as they are thoroughly matured in the fall, and can be successfully transplanted as late as March.

The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, peas, 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 30 to 60 cents per pound, and some unusually large sizes bring fancy prices.
PECANS, continued

Pecan trees are long-lived. The average fruiting age for budded trees, which have grown off vigorously and received proper care, is three to five years. Such trees should yield from fifteen to fifty pounds each per year, after being planted ten years. This tree, is, therefore a source of much revenue, and it is not subject to many diseases or insect depredations. For these remedies, see page 4.

Directions for Handling and Transplanting Pecans

Take great care in preventing the roots of the trees from becoming dry, by being exposed to the weather. Keep the roots moist and covered at all times. When taking the trees to the field for setting, they must be carefully covered with moss, wet sacks or something else to protect them from drying out. This is important. Only one tree should be removed at a time and this set at once in the hole previously dug. This hole must be at least 2 ft. wide and of proper depth. Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the taproot, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive more food, and, at the same time, affords it a firmer hold upon the land. Use a sharp knife for this; do not use an axe. Place the tree in the hole about 10 inches deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row; fill the hole about half full with well-pulverized top soil in which there is a proper proportion of well-rotted stable manure. If this is not available, use the proper amount of high-grade fertilizer. This must also be thoroughly mixed with the above-mentioned soil.

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

WALNUT

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

ENGLISH WALNUTS
(Thin-shelled, or Madeira Nut)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft., heavy</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., heavy</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft., heavy</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JAPANESE WALNUTS

The Japanese Walnut succeeds from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the Southern states.

NOTE—We can supply Walnuts in immense quantities. Special prices given per 1,000

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

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

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together. Very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10. $2 for 100, $1 per 100, $25.50 per 1,000.

Erie. Very productive. Fruit large, round, good quality. One of the most popular sorts. E rly. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10. $1.50 for 50. $2 per 100, $45 per 1,000.
**BLACKBERRIES, continued**

Iceberg. This remarkable Blackberry is one of Luther Burbank’s productions. It succeeds admirably in this climate. The fruit is transparent with a bright, russet-colored skin, which is usually small, but can be seen in the ripe berries. The fruit is borne in large clusters. The berries are of large size and good quality. The plant is an enormous bearer, and the fruit lasts through a long season. A desirable variety. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, $2 for 10, $3.50 for 50, $6 per 100.

**Mersereau.** A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. An early fruiting, enormous bearer, and very hardy. A popular market sort. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $2 for 50, $3 per 100, $2.50 per 1,000.

**CURRANTS**

These are only moderately successful in this latitude. They do best in a cool, moist loam. Plants should be well cultivated and fertilized. Keep them mulched. Set the plants 4 feet apart in rows 10 feet apart. These rows to 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 two stout canes which are driven into the ground between the rows to the outer end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the outer 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 in place.

**DEWBERRIES, continued**

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

**RASPBERRIES**

Cultural Directions.—The same as for Blackberries and Dewberries. A thriving bed is in a deep, moist, well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red, and the heavy loams for the black - caps. To make a success of Rasberries, the land should be able to withstand drought berries; berries slightly pure, ground bone or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best, and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. To get the best results, and keep the plants in vigorous condition, they must be mulched heavily with straw.

**GRAPES, Native Varieties**

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

**PRICES OF ASSORTMENT, OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES**

10 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use. ...$1.25 100 strong vines in 100 best varieties for table use. ...$8.00

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

**FOR PURCHASER’S SELECTION.** Not less than five vines of one variety will be charged at the rate for 10, nor less than 40 vines of one variety will be charged at rate for 100.

**Agawam** (Rogers’ No. 13). Large; dark red. 10 cts. each. ...$0.05 50 cts. for 100. ...$0.50

**Amber.** Pale amber; long bunches; berry medium, sweet, fine flavor; later than the Concord. 15 cts. each. $0.25 for 10, $2.25 per 100.

**Berckmans.** Cross of Clinton and Delaware. Bunch larger than Delaware, but not so compact; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color, and quality. A strong, productive plant. 15 cts. each. July; 25 cts. for 10, $2.75 per 100.

**Brighton.** Bunch medium, berry large, reddish; skin thin; quality of best table variety. 15 cts. each. $0.25 for 10, $2.75 per 100.

**Catawba.** Bunch and berry large; deep red; with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. 10 cts. each. 50 cts. for 10, $6 per 100.

**Concord.** Bunch and berry very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality very good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. 25 cts. each. 50 cts. for 10, $5 per 100.

**Delaware.** Bunch large; berry medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most profitable and desirable market sort. 15 cts. each. $0.25 for 10, $2 per 100.

**Scuppernong.** Bunch large, seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy, very juicy, vinous, and of peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific. Popular wine Grape; wine when properly prepared resembles Muscadet. Excellent for canning. Bunch large, oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulpy tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of the type. Maturity middle to end of August. Very little musky aroma. Makes a superior red wine.

**Bullace, or Muscadine Type** (*Vitis rotundifolia, or Vulpina*)

This type is purely southern, and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all disease. The fruit never ripens; The plant 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.

**Strong, 2-year, transplanted vines.**

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

**James.** Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from six to ten, spherical in form; very free from disease; color dark brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy, very juicy, vinous, and of peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific. Popular wine Grape; wine when properly prepared resembles Muscadet. Excellent for canning. Bunch large, oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulpy tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of the type. Maturity middle to end of August. Very little musky aroma. Makes a superior red wine.

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

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

**Linley.** Bunch medium, loose; berry medium to large; color red; flesh thin, sweet; very aromatic flavor. Midseason. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $6 per 100.

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

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

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

**Worden.** Resembles Concord, but is a day or two earlier and generally rated as a better Grape. 15 cts. each. $1.25 for 10, $6 per 100.
MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

ELAEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster)

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

MULBERRIES

Prices, except where noted: each to 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 to 9 ft</td>
<td>$25 $20 $15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 ft</td>
<td>20 1 50 12 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alba, or Maroon. The principal variety used in Europe for silkworm culture. Transplanted trees, well branched.

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

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

Russian. Very hardy; largely planted for hedges and windbreaks in the western states; few if any of little value.

Stubs. A native variety from Laurens County, Georgia. Produces an immense quantity of fruit of enormous size, 1¾ to 1½ inches in length, of excellent quality. Bears for about two months. Extremely scarce and difficult to propagate. Strong, one-year, budded trees, 50 cts. each.

OLIVE (Picholine)

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

Pot-grown plants: each to 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in.</td>
<td>$50 $40 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 30 in.</td>
<td>25 2 00 17 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate is hardy in the Gulf States, and the central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The plants will sometimes attain a height of 20 or more feet. The plant is of good form and foliage, the bright scarlet flowers make this the most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. There is a growing demand for the fruit in the eastern markets and the Pomegranate is being grown in some sections on a large scale.

Pot-grown plants: each to 100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft</td>
<td>$25 $20 $15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 ft</td>
<td>20 1 50 12 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Our firm has had an experience of thirty years in Landscape Work, and has maintained for a number of years a special department which is entirely devoted to this art. To those desiring landscape advice, we beg to offer our services.

We are prepared to make professional visits, at nominal charges, and give consultation and advice on all landscape subjects, such as the layout and planting of city and suburban home grounds, private estates, parks, cemeteries, villages and civic improvements. Grading and planting plans will be furnished for the improvement of new, or the renovating of old, grounds for landscape effect.

Topographical maps, surveys, plans for drainage systems, etc., will be supplied by our engineering department.

We are also prepared to contract and execute plans for grading, the location of roads, drives, walks and general landscape work.

This department is under the personal supervision of one of our firm, and the members of our Landscape Department are expert landscape architects and engineers, and are trained in such operations as the devising of plans for the establishing of proper grades and ground surfaces; the disposal of drainage and sewerage; the construction of boulevards, avenues, driveways, roads and walks; the location of buildings of every class; the laying out of villages, parks, cemeteries, estates, streets, and suburban grounds, both for utilitarian and aesthetic effects; also the proper selection, placing and care of trees, shrubs and plants for their special purposes, and according to the existing conditions as to location, soil and climate.

We solicit correspondence from any one who is interested in landscape architecture.

Owing to the increased business of our Landscape Department, we have moved this department to 414 Harison Building, Augusta, Ga., where all correspondence for this department should be addressed.

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, Augusta, Ga.
Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The comparatively recent development of the desire for suburban homes has, within the past few years, created a growing demand for such things as will contribute to the exterior beauty of the home; especially so as the greater space enjoyed lends itself most readily to this end. However, there is scarcely a home in country, suburbs or town, the beauty and value of which cannot be enhanced by a judicious treatment of the grounds, be they large or small; and for this purpose no class of plants lend themselves more readily than the hardy flowering shrubs. Their importance has only recently begun to be appreciated, but the demand has increased so rapidly within the past few years that we have found it necessary to increase our plantings each season, and this year we have again materially increased our acreage and the list of varieties carried, and are prepared to furnish the most desirable shrubs in large quantities. We grow the best sorts that have been tested as to their adaptability to the South; we also grow very largely of the hardy varieties adapted to the northern sections.

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

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

We will supply 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, standard size, our selection for .......................................................... $1.00
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

**Althaea frutex (Hibiscus Syriacus)**

**Rose of Sharon**

These are among our most valuable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion from May until August. The new European varieties are nearly all of dwarf growth, and the flowers are far superior to the old sorts. We give a list of some of the best:

**EACH 10 100**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra-strong, bushy, grafted plants, 4 to 6 ft.</td>
<td>$0.75 $0.60 $0.40 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very strong, grafted plants, 3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$0.40 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong, grafted plants, 2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$0.25 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**A. carneae semi-plena.** Semi-double, pale pink, with crimson eye; medium grower.

**A. celestis.** Single, deep violet-blue, with darker center; a magnificent variety; very dwarf.

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

**A. Jeanne d'Arc.** Double, pure white; tall grower.

**A. Pompon Rouge.** Double, deep purple-pink; more compact and superior to Amplissima.

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

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

**A. toto albua.** Single, pure white; very dwarf.

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

**A. Violet Claire.** Semi-double, pale violet-blue, with crimson center; medium grower.
Althaea Meehanii (Hibiscus Syriacus Meehanii)
New Variegated-leaved Althaea

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 sunburn or revert to the green. The flowers are single, 3/4 to 1 inch in diameter, of a satiny lavender sheen, 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 a single specimen. It has proven hardy as far north as other varieties of Altheas. As compared with the old variegated-leaved variety, known as H. Battistii or H. variegata, whose double, dark wine-colored flowers never open, but remain unsightly, the Meehanii is immensely superior.

We do not hesitate to offer this variety to our patrons, as it has already become very popular wherever known, and is destined to become one of the best variegated deciduous shrubs ever introduced.

**Prices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each TO 100</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong, bushy, grafted plants</td>
<td>$0 50 $0 $0 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., bushy</td>
<td>$0 00 $0 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 18 in., branched</td>
<td>$0 20 $0 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Azalea Pontica. Hardy Ght Azalea. A very beautiful species, growing 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers yellow, orange and red, with delightful odor. Should be planted in rich, shady situation. Fine, bushy plants, 15 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, $0.50 for 10.

Berberis Thunbergii
Thunberg’s Barberry

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each TO 100</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., heavy</td>
<td>$0 35 $0 50 $0 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., well branched</td>
<td>$0 20 $0 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Buddleia variabilis Veitchiana
Veitch’s Buddleia

A beautiful new shrub, with very dark green leaves, usually attaining a height of 5 to 8 feet. Flowers violet-purple, with orange throat, borne inarching racemes 6 to 10 inches long. Blooms almost the entire summer; very fragrant. A most desirable acquisition. Strong, well-branched plants, 25 cts. each.

Callicarpa. French Mulberry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each TO 100</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 ft., heavy, well branched</td>
<td>$0 25 $0 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft., heavy, well branched</td>
<td>$0 15 $0 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ft., well branched</td>
<td>$0 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft. branched.</td>
<td>$0 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

C. Americana alba. Very similar to above, but with white berries. A very distinct and novel plant. Our own introduction.

Calycanthus. Sweet Shrub


Ceanothus. New Jersey Tea

Very desirable flowering shrubs, well adapted for rockeries and massing. Succeed in any well-drained soil. Commence to bloom April 15 and last for a long time. Height 4 to 6 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each TO 100</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra-strong 4-year plants</td>
<td>$0 50 $0 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong, 3-year plants</td>
<td>$0 30 $0 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Chilopsis. Flowering Willow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each TO 100</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 yrs., very bushy</td>
<td>$0 75 $0 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 yrs., very bushy</td>
<td>$0 50 $0 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 yrs., heavy</td>
<td>$0 25 $0 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chilopsis 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.

C. Linearis alba. Similar to above, but with white flowers and of more dwarf and compact growth. A fine plant.
Chionanthus Virginica. White Fringe
A very ornamental native shrub. White, fringe-like, fragrant flowers in early April. **Each** 10
Large, bushy plants, 2 to 3 ft. $0.50 to $1.00
18 to 24 in., bushy $2.50 to 2.00

Clethra alnifolia
Sweet Pepper Bush, or White Alder
A hardy, compact shrub, attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet. Leaves dark green, flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect racemes. One of our finest flowering shrubs. Blooms in May, 18 to 24 in., well branched, 35 cts. each, $2.50 to 2.00.

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

Cydonia Japonica
(Prunus Japonica)
Japan Quince, or Fire Bush
Flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades of red, salmon, and pink. Have also a pure white variety. 3½ to 4 ft., heavy, well branched, 35 cts. each, $2 for 10, $20 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., well branched, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $12 per 100.

Deutzia
Deutzia crenata flore pleno alba (Candidissima). Flowers pure white, double; produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall-growing variety.
Deutzia crenata flore pleno rosea (Double Pink Deutzia.) Same as D. crenata flore pleno alba, except that some of the outer petals are rosy purple. Very desirable.
Deutzia gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot-plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April.

Deutzia gracilis rosea. Resembles D. gracilis, but flowers are light rose in profuse clusters. A desirable plant.

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

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

Prices of Deutzias

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Plant</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each</td>
<td>To 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra-heavy specimens</td>
<td>$0.75 to $1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-yr. plants, very bushy</td>
<td>50 to 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-yr. plants, bushy</td>
<td>25 to 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elaeagnus edulis (longipes)
Japan Oleaster
A beautiful ornamental plant, destined to become very popular as soon as better known. Produces edible fruit. For full description, see page 14.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Plant</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each</td>
<td>To 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra-heavy specimens</td>
<td>$0.75 to $1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>50 to 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft., heavy</td>
<td>25 to 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exochorda grandiflora (Spirea grandiflora)
Pearl Bush
A large shrub, 8 to 10 feet high. A native of north China. Leaves bright green. Large, pure white flowers are produced in great profusion about the middle of March. When the blooms are fully expanded, a well-grown plant has the appearance of a snow bank. A clump or mass of these plants on the lawn makes a most conspicuous feature. We highly recommend the Exochorda.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Plant</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each</td>
<td>To 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>$0.75 to $1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft., heavy</td>
<td>25 to 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Genista (Spartium). Spanish Broom
G. Juncea (Spartium Junceum). (Spanish broom.) A most beautiful, erect-growing shrub, almost leafless; stems of vivid green, and when laden with its profusion of golden yellow flowers during April, it forms a most conspicuous object. It continues in bloom for six weeks.
Hydrangea

All require a shady, and where practicable, a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable in some varieties, according to soils.

Prices, except where noted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 yrs., heavy, well branched</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 yrs., strong, well-branched plants</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong 2-yr. plants</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong 1-yr. plants</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

**HYDRANGEA, SPECIMEN PLANTS**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specimens in 10-in. tubs</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specimens in 12-in. tubs</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specimens in 13-in. tubs</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We offer the following varieties: Monstrosa, Otaksa and Thomas Hogg.

**HYDRANGEA, STANDARD**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Iris. Flag**

**Iris Germanica** (German Iris, or Flag). The German Iris is one of our most desirable early spring-blooming plants. It is a vigorous grower and is of easy cultivation. Flowers are large and conspicuous. The colors are white, blue, purple, yellow, and variously veined and striped. Every garden should contain a collection of these Flags. We offer ten distinct named varieties, strong roots, 15 cts. each. $1.25 for 10, $10.00 per 100.

**L. Kämpferi** (Japanese Iris). These handsome spring-blooming plants are becoming popular. They begin blooming about the middle of April, and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of the blooms have a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches, and are of various colors—white, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, variously marked and penciled. They are invaluable in herbaceous plantings, are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. Most effective where planted along border of pond or stream where the colors are affected. With proper attention the Iris will give a wealth of bloom and color. We offer twelve of the best-named sorts, 25 cts. each, $2.00 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

**Jasminum Nudiflorum. Jasmine**

**Naked-flowered Jasmine**

A graceful, healthy, climbing shrub, with dark green leaves. Flowers bright yellow, which are produced very early in January.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 yrs., very bushy</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 yrs., well branched</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lagerstroemia Indica. Crape Myrtle**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well branched, 30 to 36 in.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 18 to 24 in.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lagerstroemia Indica alba.** Pure white, a very striking variety.

**L. Indica rubra.** Vivid crimson, flower-heads of immense size.
Lonicera
Bush, or Upright Honeysuckle
These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are of easy cultivation.

Extra-heavy specimens, 4 yrs. $0.50 $4.00 $30.00
Very heavy, 3 yrs., bushy
Strong growth or 2 yrs., bushy
Lonicera Belgica (Belgian, Dutch or Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle). Of semi-climbing habit, but can easily be grown in bush form. Pink flowers; very profuse bloomer in early spring. In late summer again produces flowers, which continue until frost. One of our finest shrubs.
L. Bella. A hybrid variety, producing an abundance of pinkish white flowers in early spring, followed by yellow fruit.
L. fragrantissima (Fragrant Honeysuckle). Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time. Almost evergreen.
L. Morrowii (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.
L. rubroalba (Manchurian Honeysuckle). Flowers pure white. Blooms in March, and lasts six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.

Neveusia Alabamensis. Snow Wreath
A native shrub; very rare and graceful. Produces a profusion of feathery flowers in early spring.

Extra-heavy clumps $0.50 $4.00
Strong plants $2.50 $20.00

Peonies, Herbaceous
After testing a great number of varieties for many years, we have finally secured a selection of these beautiful plants, which are very hardy in this section. We offer twelve or fifteen best sorts, double and single, white and several shades of pink, rose and red. If best in rich, deep, rather moist loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun, they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom, during April and May. Fertilize 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. Each 10

$2 for $10. $17.50 per 100

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

4 to 6 ft., heavy, well branched $0.50 $4.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched $2.50 $20.00

Philadelphia coronarius (Garland Syringa). Flowers pure white, very fragrant; produced in great profusion.

P. Gordonii. Flowers pure white, produced in dense racemes.
P. grandiflorus. A conspicuous variety, with very large white flowers.
P. laxus. Flowers very large, white, produced in clusters. A very fine and desirable late-blooming variety.
P. primulaflorus. Flowers large, pure white; semi-double.

Prunus. Dwarf Double-flowering Almond and Flowering Plum
Beautiful small shrubs, producing quantities of double flowers last of March to middle of April, before the leaves appear.

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

Prunus Sinensis alba plena (Amygdalis plunia). Double White-flowering Almond.
P. Sinensis rubra plena (Amygdalis rubra). Double Pink-flowering Almond.
P. triloba (Flowering Plum). A small shrub, with downy ovate leaves, sometimes three-lobed; flowers double pink. These appear in very early spring, before the leaves. Profuse bloomer; very showy.

Punica granatum alba. Double white.
P. granatum variegatum. Double variegated.

Rhodotys Kerrioides
White Kerria
A beautiful and distinct shrub from Japan, attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet. Leaves large; flowers white, an inch or more in diameter, appearing in late spring, followed by black berries, which are retained during the winter. 18 to 24 in., 25 cts. each. $2 for 10.

Rhus cotinus (Sumac)
Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree
Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers which appear the last of April and cover the entire plant during the summer. From a distance the plant appears like a cloud of smoke.

8 to 10 ft., very bushy $8.00 $75.00 $60.00
5 to 6 ft., bushy $7.50 $60.00 $50.00
4 ft., very bushy $5.00 $40.00 $30.00
3 to 4 ft., branched $2.50 $20.00 $15.00

Robinia hispida rosea
Rose or Moss Locust, or Acacia
During April it is covered with clusters of rose-colored flowers, and is then one of the most attractive trees of dwarf growth.

$2 for 10. $17.50 per 100

Rosmarinus officinalis. Rosemary
This old favorite is very effective for a border, or for planting in clumps. Both sizes will be cut back to 6 inches to facilitate transplanting.

18 to 24 in. $2.50 $35.00 $30.00
12 to 18 in. strong plants $2.50 $2.00

Spiraea
Prices, except where noted

Extra-heavy, bushy plants $0.50 $4.00 $30.00
Heavy, well-branched plants, 3 yrs. old $3.50 $20.00
Heavy, well-branched plants, 2 yrs. old $2.50 $15.00

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

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

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

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

SPRING-BLOOMING SPIRAEAS, continued

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

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

PERPETUAL-BLOOMING SPIRAEAS

Spiraea Anthony Waterer (Crimson Spiraea). An improvement upon S. Bumalda. A remarkable free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Attains a height of about 3 feet. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom throughout the entire season. Makes a beautiful low-growing hedge.


S. callosa alba. Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. A neat and desirable variety. Commences to bloom early in April.

S. Fortunel macrophylla. A variety with very large leaves, which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Very effective for a border, or for planting in groups.


Stuaitia pentapygna

Alleghany Stuaitia

A beautiful native shrub, growing to a height of 5 to 10 feet. In early summer produces cup-shaped white flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter; stamens white and golden anthers. Very showy and desirable. 2 to 3 ft., bushy; 75 cts. each, $6 for 10.

Symphoricarpos racemosus

Snowberry

A graceful shrub, growing 4 to 6 feet tall, slender, drooping branches, flowers white, followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for many months. Very ornamental. 2 to 3-ft. plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Syringa. Lilac

These are among our most valuable early spring-blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils. Commence blooming last of March. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:

All grafted plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra heavy</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$24</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy, well branched, 2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., branched</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SINGLE LILACS

Charles X. Dark lilac-red.
Frau Dammann. A fine single white. Large panicles of flowers of medium size.
Gloria rupeola. Light red.
Japonica. (Japan Tree Lilac). Flowers creamy white, in large panicles; late bloomer; becomes a good-size tree.
Lovaniaina. Light pink.
Ludwig Spath. Dark purplish red. Very distinct.
Pekinesis (Chinese Lilac). A large-growing variety, with tall, slender, spreading branches. Flowers creamy white, in large panicles. Old plants are very floriferous. Late bloomer.
Philemon. Dark purple.
Professor Stockhardt. Lavender; large trusses.

DOUBLE LILACS

The new double varieties are especially desirable, both for their beautiful flowers and the length of their blooming period.

Alphonse Lavalle. Large panicles; blue, shaded violet.
Boile de Nancy. Very large; satiny rose, white toward center. Very fine.
Comte de Jussieu. Lilac-blue; very fine.
Comte Horace de Choiseul. Lilac-purple; large.
Emile Lemoine. Very large; rosy lilac. Beautiful.
La Tour d’Auvergne. Flowers very large; violet-purple.
Lemoinei. Lilac-purple.
Louis Henri. Rosy lilac; extra-fine.
Mme. Casimir Perier. Beautiful white flowers in large and compact panicles.
Mme. Lemoine. White.
Mme. Leon Simon. Changing from pinkish to bluish lilac.
Matthieu de Bombasle. Reddish mauve; buds purplish.
Michael Buchner. Pale lilac; very large panicles.
President Carnot. Pale blue. Fine.
Tamarix. Tamarisk
Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves, which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in flat clusters. An excellent plant for the seaside. (Each 10 to 100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>$2 to $4 a dozen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

T. Hispida Extiralis. A new variety of vigorous growth. In May the branches are covered half their length with numerous bright carmine-pink flowers, which give the plant a most pleasing aspect. Blevins, of Paris, was awarded first prize at the Paris International Exposition in 1900.

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

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

Veronica Hendersonii (V. longifolia subsecissula)
Japanese Speedwell
A fine free-flowering herbaceous perennial, producing long spikes of flowers of intense blue; stems upright, 2 to 3 feet tall. An excellent hardy border plant. Blooms continuously from early summer until fall. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

Viburnum. Snowball Family

Viburnum dentatum (Arrow-wood). A strong-growing, handsome upright shrub; foliage pretty glossy green; during April and May produces umbels of pure white flowers in almost profusion; berries of crimson, which, at maturity, change to black. A splendid shrub. 2 to 3 ft., well branched, 35 cts. each, $3 for 10.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 6 ft., heavy, branched</td>
<td>$1 to $8 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., heavy</td>
<td>$3 to $4 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>25 to 00 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks. (Each 10)

Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft. | $30 to 40 each | $30 to 00 each

V. opulus (Common Snowball; Guelder Rose). Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite. (Each 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>$30 to 40 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft., well branched</td>
<td>$30 to 40 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., branched</td>
<td>$25 to 00 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks. (Each 10)

Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft. | $30 to 40 each | $30 to 00 each

V. opulus (Common Snowball; Guelder Rose). Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite. (Each 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>$30 to 40 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft., well branched</td>
<td>$30 to 40 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., branched</td>
<td>$25 to 00 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks. (Each 10)

Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft. | $30 to 40 each | $30 to 00 each

Weigela. (Diervillia)
Hardy, profuse-flowering shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers. (Each 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., bushy plants</td>
<td>$25 to 00 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft., strong plants</td>
<td>$25 to 00 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weigela candida. Pure white; excellent.

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

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

W. teleznerii. Dark red.


WISTARIA (Standard, or Tree).
See page 33.

DECIDUOUS TREES
The demand for nursery-grown shade trees is rapidly increasing, and the wise planter appreciates the difference between a thrifty, well-grown nursery tree and one taken from the forest. All of our trees are grown plenty of space in the rows, are very carefully grown, and have been several times transplanted; therefore, the root-system is perfect. When these trees are properly transplanted there should be no loss. It is true the first cost of the nursery-grown tree is somewhat more than one of taken from the forest, but they grow off better, give more satisfactory results, and are far cheaper in the end.

Directions for Planting and Pruning.—Before setting out, cut off the bruised or broken roots. Trees with branches 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.

Acer. Maple

Acer saccharum (Saccarum). Silver, or White Maple. A native species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 to 14 ft., 2 ½ to 3 ½ in. cal.</td>
<td>$4 to $6 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 ft., 2 in. cal.</td>
<td>1 75 to 1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 ft., 1 ½ to 1 ¼ in. cal.</td>
<td>1 25 to 1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal.</td>
<td>1 15 to 0 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACER SACCARUM (see page 22)
Acer, continued

Acer dasyacarpum Wierii. (Wier's Cut-leaf Silver Maple). This is a beautiful form of the Silver Maple. Leaves deeply cut and delicately divided; branches drooping, frequently touching the ground. A rapid grower and a very effective and popular variety for lawn and park planting. Height, 35 to 40 ft. Each 10 to 12 ft. $1.25 1 to 1½ in. cal., budded trees, well branched. $1 25 6 to 8 ft. ⅔ to 1 in. cal., budded trees, well branched. 75 6 0 4 to 6 ft., budded trees, well branched. 50 4 0 $3.50 10 to 12 ft., very heavy. $2.00 10 to 12 ft., very heavy. 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal., budded trees, well branched. 100 80 0 6 to 8 ft., ⅔ to 1 in. cal., budded trees, well branched. 75 6 0 4 to 6 ft., budded trees, well branched. 50 4 0 $3.50

A. Negundo (Negundo aceroides, or fraxinifolium; Ash-leaf Maple, or Box Elder). A rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches; foliage resembling the Ash; very hardy; desirable street trees. Height 50 to 70 ft. Each 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal. $1.00 $8.00 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal. 75 6 0 $4.00 6 to 8 ft., ⅔ to 1 in. cal. 50 3 50 To 25 A. platanoides (Norway Maple). An European species, compact, rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable shade tree. Height, 30 to 40 ft. Each 10 to 12 ft., very heavy. $2.00 10 to 12 ft., very heavy. 8 to 10 ft., stocky. 1 75 $10.00 6 to 8 ft., stocky. 75 7 0

A. saecharum (Sugar, or Rock Maple). A large tree of pyramidal form, dense habit; foliage dark green, in autumn assuming brilliant shades of scarlet and yellow. A magnificent tree for street and lawn. Does best in the Piedmont section. Height, 50 to 60 ft. Each 10 to 12 ft., very heavy. $2.00 10 to 12 ft., very heavy. 8 to 10 ft., stocky. 1 75 $10.00 6 to 8 ft. 75 7 0

Aphananthe aspera. Chinese Nettle Tree

This is the Yenoki of the Japanese gardens. A rapid-growing shade tree, with spreading branches; beautiful foliage of a deep green; hardy. A most desirable and rare shade tree. 4 to 6 ft. trees, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Catalpa, Indian Bean

Catalpa Bungei, continued

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). Of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 4 feet high. Large, glossy foliage. This variety is usually grafted on straight, upright stems, 5 to 6 feet high. It makes an effective round-headed tree, somewhat

CATALPA BUNGEE

Catalpa Bungei, continued

like the standard Bay in form. Very effective for lawn planting, and formal gardens. Each 1½ to 2 in. cal., extra heavy, 3-yr. heads. $2.00 1½ to 1¾ in. cal., heavy 2-yr. heads. 1.50

C. americana (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 ties. Each 10 to 12 ft., $10.00 10 to 12 ft., heavy. $10.00 8 to 10 ft., heavy. 80 75 $80.00 6 to 8 ft. 50 4 0 $30.00 6 to 6 ft. 50 20 0

Celtis occidentalis

Nettle Tree, Hackberry or Sugarberry

One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for street and avenue planting; of rapid growth. In transplanting the Hackberry, it should be trimmed to a single stem. Remove the side branches, otherwise it is difficult to transplant. Each 10 to 12 ft., well branched; 1½ to 1¾ in. cal. 80 75 $80.00 10 to 12 ft., well branched; 1½ to 1¾ in. cal. 75 6 0 8 to 10 ft., well branched. 50 4 0 $35.00

Cerasus avium flore pleno alba

Double White-flowering Cherry

A beautiful and attractive early spring-blooming tree. Early in the spring the tree is literally covered with a mass of blossoms, each flower resembling a miniature white rose. Each 10 Extra-heavy trees. $10.00 Strong trees, 5 to 6 ft. 50 4 0

Cercis. Judas Tree

Cercis Canadensis (Red-Bud). A very ornamental native tree, producing a profusion of delicate red-purple flowers early in the spring before the foliage appears. Grown as a specimen it is a very attractive tree. Each 10 to 12 ft., $10.00 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal., extra heavy. $1.25 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal., extra heavy. 6 to 8 ft. 1½ to 1¾ in. cal. 75 6 0 5 to 6 ft., 1 in. cal. 50 4 0 $35.00 C. japonica (Japan Judas Tree). Large, rapid-growing tree, with deep shiny green, assuming a yellow color in autumn. Last of March rosy pink flowers, with a purple cast, cover the entire plant. This is a grand shrub, and should be in every collection. Each 10 to 12 ft., $1.00 6 to 8 ft. 50 6 0 $50.00 2 to 3 ft., well branched. 50 4 0 18 to 24 in. 25 2 0 $17.50

Cornus. Dogwood

Cornus florida alba (White-flowering Dogwood). The native large white-flowering Dogwood. A most effective plant on the lawn. Each 10 to 12 ft., very heavy. $10.00 8 to 10 ft., very heavy. 4 to 5 ft. 100 80 0 3 to 4 ft., very heavy. 50 4 0 2 to 3 ft., branched. 35 3 0 C. flava rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). Like the White-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which makes it a most effective tree. Each 4 ft., very heavy. $1.50 5 to 3½ ft. 1 00 3 to 2½ ft. 75

Fraxinus Americana. American White Ash

A very hardy native shade tree of rapid growth; thrives in almost any soil which is fertile. Very desirable for park or public planting. Prune close when transplanting. Height, 50 to 60 feet. Each 10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 2 in. cal. $1 50 $12.50 10 to 12 ft., very heavy. 1½ to 1¾ in. cal. 1 00 8 0 70 0 8 to 10 ft., heavy, 1 to 1¾ in. cal. 75 0 0 50 5 0 6 to 8 ft. ½ to 1 in. cal. 50 4 0 30 0

Hovenia Dulcis. The Honey Tree

A very attractive small tree, with a symmetrical round head. Leaves bright green, heart-shaped. The flowers furnish bee food. An attractive tree for the lawn. Each 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal. $1 50 12 50 8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal. 1 00 8 0 $70.00 6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal. 1 00 6 0 40 0 5 to 6 ft., stocky, branched. 50 4 0 30 0

P. J. Berckmans Company, Augusta, Georgia
**Idesia polycarpa**

A beautiful and very rare Japanese tree, which attains a height of 40 to 60 feet. Very large, heart-shaped leaves, borne on reddish stems, make this a most attractive and ornamental tree. The flowers are in loose clusters, of a greenish yellow, and very broken. They are inconsiderable. The orange-colored berries add to the beauty of this tree. Hardy at Philadelphia. Strong, 3- to 4-ft. trees, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

**Koelreuteria paniculata. Golden Rain Tree**

A most beautiful hardy 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 envelop the entire head of the tree. The blooming season lasts three weeks. Becoming a great favorite for lawns and parks. We recommend this highly. Height, 25 to 50 feet. EACH 10 100

8 to 10 ft., very heavy, 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 in. cal. $8 00 $8 00 $75 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy, 3/4 to 1 in. cal. 75 00 50 00
5 to 6 ft. 50 00 35 00

**Liquidambar styraciflua**

**American Sweet Gum, or Blisterd**

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. Invaluable for street and landscape planting. EACH 10 100

8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 in. cal. $10 00 $10 00 $90 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1 1/4 in. cal. 90 00 .75 00 .65 00
5 to 6 ft., 3/4 to 1 in. cal. 50 00 35 00

**Liriodendron tulipifera**

**Tulip Tree; Tulip Poplar**

A magnificent rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip-shaped. Valuable as an ornamental tree for street and lawn planting; also for lumber. EACH 10 100

12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 2 to 2 1/2 in. cal. $25 00 $25 00
10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1 1/2 to 2 in. cal. 25 00 25 00
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 in. cal. 20 00 20 00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1 1/2 in. cal. 15 00 15 00
4 to 6 ft., 1 in. cal. 10 00 6 00

**Magnolias. Chinese Flowering**

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

**Magnolia purpurea** (Chinese Purple Magnolia). Of bushy growth; large purple flowers, which are produced latter part of March. EACH 10

6 to 8 ft., very bushy specimens $15 00
4 to 5 ft., very heavy $20 00 $25 00
3 to 4 ft., very heavy $15 00 $20 00
2 to 3 ft., well branched $10 00
1 to 2 ft., well branched $5 00

**M. stellata** (Halliana). Starry Magnolia. Of dwarf habit. Flowers semi-double, pure white and fragrant. Blooms from two to three weeks earlier than other Magnolias. 2 to 2 1/2 ft., 30 to each.

**M. Soulangeana** (Soulange's Magnolia). Of vigorous habit. Flowers large, pink on outside and white inside. Beautiful variety. Blooms in March. EACH 10

1 to 2 ft., very heavy $22 50
2 to 3 ft., very heavy $25 00

**Magnolia Soulangiana nigra** (Dark-flowered Magnolia). A comparatively new variety, producing very large, dark purple flowers, several shades darker than Soulangeana. Its period of blooming extends over several weeks, thus a quantity of flowers are produced when those of the early blooming sorts may be killed by late spring frosts. Most desirable variety. EACH 10

6 to 8 ft., specimen plants $2 50
4 to 5 ft., well branched 1 50
3 ft., branched 1 00

**Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber Tree**

A native variety of rapid growth and fine shape. EACH 10

8 to 10 ft., very heavy $1 50
6 to 8 ft., very heavy 1 00 $8 00

**Melia**

**Melia Azedarach lacinia** (Cut-Leaf Chinaberry). This is a decided novelty of our own introduction. The original tree, which stands near the Nursery, is of medium size. The leaves are beautifully cut and finely divided. Light lilac blooms are produced in the greatest profusion just before the leaves appear, giving the tree a unique appearance. This variety is quite distinct and interesting.

**M. Azedarach umbraculiforis** (Texas Umbrella Tree; Umbrella China). A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. It is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Blooms middle of April. EACH 10 100

7 to 8 ft., heavily branched, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. cal. $15 00 $15 00 $15 00
6 to 7 ft., very heavily branched, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. cal. 10 00 8 00 $65 00
5 to 6 ft., well branched, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. cal. 7 50 6 00 $50 00
4 to 5 ft., well branched 5 00 $40 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched 3 00 $20 00 $20 00

**Morus alba pendula**

**Teas' Weeping Mulberry**

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 or parks, or for cemetery planting. EACH 8 00

Extra-heavy heads, budded on 5- to 7-ft. stems. $1 25 $10 00 $10 00
Strong 2-yr. heads, budded on 5- to 7-ft. stems. 75 00
Strong 2-yr. heads, budded on 4- to 5-ft. stems. 50 00 $50 00
Oxydendrum arboreum. Sourwood
A small tree, with slender, spreading branches, growing naturally from Pennsylvania to Louisiana. Leaves laciniate, bright green. In autumn assumes dazzling tones of scarlet. Flowers in panicles of spreading racemes, resembling Lily-of-the-Valley flowers; white, and slightly fragrant. A most desirable tree. Ultimate height, 25 to 50 feet. 2 to 3 ft. 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Paulownia imperialis. Empress Tree
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 ft.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ to 2 in. cal.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persica. Double-flowering Peach
Extra-heavy trees, 5 to 7 ft. $6 50 $4.00
Strong trees 25 2 00 17 50
Persica Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum-flowered Peach). Flowers large, double pink, center quilled like a chrysanthemum. Extra-fine new variety. Originated in South Carolina.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 ft.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ to 2 in. cal.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prunus. Plum
4 to 5 ft., strong $25 2 00 17 50

Quercus Palustris

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 ft.</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ to 2 in. cal.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 ft.</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ to 2 in. cal.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 ft.</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ to 2 in. cal.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quercus rubra (White Oak). A native tree of large size, rapid growth; valuable for timber. Has quite ornamental flowers; white and fragrant; long racemes appear in June.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 ft.</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ to 2 in. cal.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quercus alba (American White Oak). A native tree of large size, rapid growth; valuable for timber.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 ft.</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ to 2 in. cal.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Salix. Willow
A beautiful tree from Japan. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliate resembles that of maidenhair fern, hence the name. Very desirable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 ft.</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ to 2 in. cal.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Salix. Willow
A beautiful tree from Japan. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliate resembles that of maidenhair fern, hence the name. Very desirable.
Sophora Japonica. Japanese Pagoda Tree

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>5 to 6 ft., very heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>4 to 5 ft., heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sterculia planifolia

Varnish Tree; Japan Parasol

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>8 to 10 ft., very heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>6 to 8 ft., heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tilia Americana

American Linden, or Lime

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>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 2 in. cal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8.50</td>
<td>8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ulmus Americana. American White Elm

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 2 in. cal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>10 to 12 ft., large, 1½ in. cal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>8 to 10 ft., well branched, 1 to 1¼ in. cal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>6 to 8 ft., well branched, 1 in. cal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

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 or better.

Most of the 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 about the roots, and same wrapped in moss and excelsior, or burlaps.

In this section we are particularly fortunate in the wealth of Broad-leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs. We can grow here many very desirable varieties which are not hardy in the far North, and we can also successfully bring to perfection a very large proportion of the hardy northern varieties. A judicious selection and planting of evergreen trees and shrubs enhances wonderfully the winter aspect of our grounds. Certain varieties must be given the proper exposure for them to attain satisfactory results. If evergreens are kept mulched with well-rotted leaves, this prevents the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil, and also protects the roots from sudden changes of temperature.

It is advisable to partially defoliate nearly all Broad-leaved Evergreens lifted from open ground. This will lessen the loss from transplanting, as many trees die if transplanted with all of the leaves left on. This is especially so as to Magnolias, Photinias, Crataegus and Ligustrums.

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

Abelia grandiflora (rupestris)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>18 to 24 in., strong, from 4-in. pots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>15 to 18 in., strong, from 4-in. pots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>12 to 15 in., strong, from 3-in. pots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>10 to 12 in., strong, from 3-in. pots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Andromeda floribunda (Pieris floribunda)

Mountain Fetter Bush

A fine evergreen shrub, attaining a height of 2 to 4 feet. A native of the Alleghan mountains. Leaves dark green; showy white flowers produced in panicles in early spring. A most desirable evergreen. Very scarce. Strong, 12- to 18-in. clumps, $2 each.

Arbutus unedo. Strawberry Tree

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>Extra-strong plants, from 4-in. pots, 18 to 24 in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aridisia

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>From 4-in. pots, 15 to 18 in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. crenulata rubra. Same as the above, but more attractive, as the plant is covered with a profusion of showy red berries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>From 4-in. pots, 10 to 15 in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[STERCUlia PLATANIFOLIA]
## Azalea

### Aucuba. Gold Dust Tree

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

**Prices, except where noted**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 to 40 in., O. G., well branched</td>
<td>$1 50 $12 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 to 38 in., O. G., well branched</td>
<td>1 00 8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., O. G.</td>
<td>75 6 00 50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., O. G., well branched</td>
<td>50 4 00 30 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Azalea

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 in., very bushy</td>
<td>80 50 8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 in.</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gifted plants, 18 to 24 in., very bushy</td>
<td>$1 00 $8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifted plants, 12 to 18 in., very bushy</td>
<td>75 6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifted plants, 10 to 12 in., well branched</td>
<td>50 4 00 35 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AZALEA INDICA. Indian Azalea

**AZALEA INDICA. Indian Azalea (HOME-GROWN)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in. high, very bushy plants</td>
<td>$1 00 8 00 75 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in. high, very bushy plants, well set with buds</td>
<td>75 6 00 50 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in. high, bushy plants, well set with buds</td>
<td>50 4 00 30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 12 in. high, branched, with buds</td>
<td>25 3 00 20 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 8 in. high, branched, with buds</td>
<td>25 2 00 17 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We can supply a few very fine specimen plants at from $3 to $15 each</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have fifty varieties in our collection. The colors include almost every shade, from deep crimson to light scarlet, purple, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottings, stripes, blottches, etc. Single and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add many of the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer and lifted in October, when they are in the most healthy condition. In this latitude it is best to plant Azaleas in open ground in March, but southward they can be safely planted from October until April.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but succeed best in a somewhat shady position 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. If judiciously selected among 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 watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests, and spray with sulpho-tobacco soap. 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.

### AZALEA INDICA (Imported)

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

**Plants with crowns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful specimens, 16 to 18 in. diameter</td>
<td>$2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful specimens, 12 to 14 in. diameter</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful specimens, 10 to 12 in. diameter</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Berberis Japonica (Mahonia Japonica)

**Japanese Barberry**

This splendid plant thrives best in a partly shaded 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 to 40 in., extra heavy (O. G.)</td>
<td>$1 50 12 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in., very heavy (O. G.)</td>
<td>1 25 10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., very heavy (O. G.)</td>
<td>1 00 8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., very heavy</td>
<td>75 5 00 45 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 18 in., very heavy</td>
<td>50 3 00 30 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bay Trees, Standards and Pyramids
See Laurus nobilis, page 20.

Buxus sempervirens. Boxwood Tree
Untrimmed Bushes
A large shrub of compact habit. This old plant is again in
great favor, and is being extensively planted. We offer a fine
lot of very compact, bushy plants. EACH 10
2 ft., (O. G.) ........................................... $1 25 $10 00
18 in., (O. G.) ........................................... 1 00 8 00
12 in. (O. G.) ........................................... 5 00 4 00 $8 00

Trimmed Pyramidal Boxwood Trees
These are becoming very popular for decorative purposes,
as they can be used in exposed places where the temperature
is too low for palms. We offer a fine lot of plants trimmed in
pyramidal shape, as shown in the accompanying photograph.
EACH
4 ft. .......................................................... $5 00
3 1/2 ft. ....................................................... 4 00
3 ft. ............................................................ 3 00
2 ft. ........................................................... 1 50

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

White Varieties
Double White (Alba plena and Mathotiana alba),
EACH 10
28 to 30 in., heavy, well branched .......... $3 00
20 to 24 in., well branched .......... 2 00
18 to 20 in., well branched .......... 1 50
15 in., well branched .......... 1 25 $10 00

Colored Varieties
36 to 44 in., very heavy, well branched, specimen
plants ........................................ $8 to 12 00
28 to 30 in., well branched .......... 2 50
20 to 24 in., well branched .......... 1 50 12 50
18 to 20 in., well branched .......... 1 25 10 00
15 in., well branched .......... 1 00 8 00

HOME-GROWN PLANTS
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 plants which we offer are pro-
pagated from seedlings, which are all grown in open
ground, and are from 4 to 15 feet high. These consist of nearly
one hundred varieties. Therefore, we have excellent opportu-
nities for testing their relative merits. In the Home-grown sec-
tion we offer no C. alba plena.

PYRAMIDAL BOXWOOD

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

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

Chamaerops Fortunei. Chusan Fan Palmetto
The hardiest of all exotick palms. Stands a cold of several
degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 12 or 15 feet.
Is very graceful and ornamental.

Cotoneaster
Extra-heavy plants, 3 yrs. old .......... $0 75 $5 00
18 to 24 in., bushy .......... 25 2 25 20 00
Cotoneaster Buxifolia (Box-leaved Cotoneaster). A low-
growing evergreen, with small, dark green leaves; white
flowers produced in spring, followed by red berries, which
are retained during winter.
C. Simoniit (Nepalense). Attains a height of about 4 feet; dark
green leaves; flowers white, slightly pinkish, followed by
bright red fruit. One of the best.
Cleyera Japonica

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, delightfully fragrant. The flowers are followed by red berries, which are retained all winter. A most desirable evergreen. 12 to 15 in., from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Crataegus Lalandi (Prunus coccinea)

Evergreen Thorn; Laland's Pyracantha

A sub-variety of the evergreen variety of the Burning Bush. A desirable and beautiful shrub. In early April it produces a great profusion of white flowers, which are followed by bright orange berries, which are retained during winter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., strong plants</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elaeagnus. Japan Oleaster

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price, except where noted</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., grafted</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elaeagnus aurea. Leaves with broad, yellow blotches.

E. macrophylla. Leaves very large, undulate, clear green on upper side, silvery white beneath. A showy and conspicuous shrub.

E. pungens variegata. Leaves marginated white.

E. Simoni (Simon's Oleaster). Foliage elongated, silvery on upper side; of compact growth; has edible fruit. A most desirable plant for the lawn.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price, except where noted</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., bushy (O. G.)</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., bushy (O. G.)</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in., well-branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., from pots</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Escallonia montevidensis (floribunda)

A profuse-blooming shrub, attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves bright, shiny green; white flowers in umbels, produced during summer. Very scarce and desirable. Strong plants, from 3-in. pots, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Euonymus aurea variegata

Golden Euonymus

A beautiful variety of this popular plant, with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant. 12 to 15 in., very heavy, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Gardenia. Cape Jasmine

Prices, except where noted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants 4 ft. high, by 4 ft. spread, in 13-in. tubs, fine plants</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., heavy, well branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., pot-grown</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., pot-grown</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gardenia florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

G. Fortunei. Flowers larger than those of G. florada.

G. radicans. A very dwarf trailing Cape Jasmine; foliage very small; flowers white. Very fragrant. Must be kept where a low light is desired. 6 to 8 in. plants, branched, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

G. Veitchii, or Jasminoides. Flowers and foliage smaller than those of G. florada; flowers white, very fragrant. Best variety for forcing. Hardy at Charleston and southward only.

Ilex. Holly

Ilex aquifolium (English, or European Holly). Leaves of intense deep shiny green, with undulating, spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, make this a conspicuous plant for winter effect. Strong plants, 10 to 15 in., from pots, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

I. crenata (Japanese Holly). A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval creame leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedges. Berries black, 12 to 15 inches, bushy, from open ground, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

I. Aquifolium. In transplanting the native Holly, select small plants only, and remove all the leaves; otherwise it is difficult to make the plant survive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., well branched, from open ground</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., from pots</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Illicium anisatum (religionosum)

East India Anise Tree

A handsome evergreen, with broad leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Very desirable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., well-branched</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., well-branched</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kalmia latifolia. Calico Bush

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price, except where noted</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra-strong clumps (O. G.), 18 to 24 in.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra-strong clumps (O. G.), 12 to 18 in.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 15 in., bushy (O. G.)</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 18 in., bushy (O. G.)</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Laurocerasus. English, or Cherry Laurel

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price, except where noted</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft., extra-heavy specimens (O. G.), 3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in., heavy, well branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 in., well branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 20 in., well branched (O. G.)</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Laurocerasus Bertini. Foliage very broad; dark green.

L. Caucasia. Foliage broad, light green. A fine sort.

L. Colchica. Dark foliage, which is gray-green beneath.

L. Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel). A very distinct variety, with numerous glossy green leaves of compact growth. White flowers, produced in spring. Not quite so hardy as the other varieties of this species. 12 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

L. rotundifolia. Leaves short, broad, light green.

L. rotundifolia viridis. Foliage short, obovate, dark green.

L. Triomphe de Bordeux. Leaves large, intense green; very fine.

Laurus, Laurel

Laurus nobilis (Spice, or Apollo’s Laurel). A beautiful evergreen, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic, and are used in cooking. **Each** 10

18 to 24 in., from 4-in. pots .......................... $0.75
12 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots .......................... 50 $0.40
L. regalis. A variety of Spice, or Apollo’s Laurel. Leaves beautifully crimped. A distinct variety. 12 to 15 in., from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each, $3 for 10.

Laurus nobilis. Bay Tree

Where a formal effect is desired, there is nothing more pleasing or satisfactory than these beautiful trees. We offer a superb lot of standard and pyramidal Bay Trees, in tubs; of our own importation:

Pyramidal Bay Trees **Each**

7 ft. high, 32 to 34 in. diameter at base .......................... $25.00
1½ to 2 ft. high, 28 to 30 in. diameter at base .................. 17.50
5 ft. high, 24 in. diameter at base .......................... 10.00
4 ft. high, 15 in. diameter at base .......................... 8.00

Standard Bay Trees **Each**

42 to 48 in. stems, 40 to 42 in. diameter of head ... $25.00
42 to 48 in. stems, 36 to 40 in. diameter of head ... 17.50
42 to 48 in. stems, 36 to 28 in. diameter of head ... 12.50

Ligustrum. Privet

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor River Privet). True. From Amoor River. Very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. (See under head of Hedge Plants, page 34.) Plants are also desirable for single specimens, or for windbreaks; for latter, plant 8 to 10 feet apart. Strong, bushy plants, 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

L. Amurense (Amoor River Privet), Specimens. We offer some very fine plants, 5 to 7 feet high, 24 to 30 inches in diameter, very bushy and compact, several times trimmed; for immediate effect. Either for a large hedge or individual specimens, these plants are very desirable. $2 each.

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

Height Diam. at base **Each**

3 to 5 ft. ....... 24 to 26 in. from open ground ......... $5.00
4 ft. ....... 20 to 24 in. from open ground ......... 5.00

Ligustrum excelsum superbum. A tall-growing form of Japanese Privet. Leaves beautifully variegated; stands sun to perfection; an excellent plant. Most effective for massing, as can be seen from the accompanying photograph. **Each** 10

3 to 4 ft., grafted, very bushy ................................. $1.00 $1.50
2 to 3 ft., grafted, bushy ................................. 75.00 $1.50
18 to 24 in., grafted, well branched .......................... 50.00 $1.00
15 to 18 in., well branched .......................... 50.00 $1.00

L. Japonicum (Japanese Privet). A beautiful, broad-leaved variety. Foilage dark green, with panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. Can be grown into a small tree and trimmed in pyramidal, standard or other forms.

**Each** 10

5 to 6 ft., extra heavy (O. G.) ................................. $2.00
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy (O. G.) ................................. 1.50 $2.50 $10.00
3 to 4 ft., heavy (O. G.) ................................. 1.00 $2.00 $10.00
2 to 3 ft., bushy ................................. 1.00 $2.00 $7.00
18 to 24 in., well branched (O. G.) .......................... 50.00 $4.00 $3.00

L. Japonicum, Standards. These trees have trained heads, similar to the Standard Bay Trees. Where a cheap substitute for the Bay is desired for either tubs or the open ground, the above-mentioned Standard Privet is most desirable, as the plant is perfectly hardy in the South. These plants are from open ground, but have been several times transplanted, and will be lifted and shipped with a ball of earth about the roots.

Plants with 3- to 4-ft. stems, 20- to 24-in. heads .......................... $2.50
Plants with 3- to 4-ft. stems, 15- to 18-in. heads .......................... 1.50
Plants with 2-ft. stems, 20- to 24-in. heads .......................... 2.00


3 to 4 ft., very bushy ................................. $1.50 $2.00
2 to 3 ft., very bushy ................................. 1.00 $2.00 $7.00
18 to 24 in., well branched .......................... 50.00 $4.00 $3.00

L. macrophyllum. An exceedingly rare and beautiful form of the Japanese Privet. Leaves of immense size, and of intense dark green color. A most distinct and attractive variety. **Each** 10

18 to 24 in., strong grafted plants .......................... $1.00 $2.00
15 to 18 in., strong grafted plants .......................... 75.00
12 to 15 in., strong grafted plants .......................... 50.00

L. marginatum aureum (Golden Margined Privet). A vigorous-growing variety, with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. A desirable variety. **Each** 10

3 to 4 ft., grafted, very bushy (O. G.) .......................... $1.00 $2.00
2 to 3 ft., grafted, heavy (O. G.) .......................... 75.00
18 to 24 in., grafted, well branched (O. G.) .......................... 50.00 $4.00 $3.00

L. nepalense (Nepal Privet). Resembles the Japanese Privet, but of dwarf and compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect. **Each** 10

4 to 5½ ft., very bushy ................................. $1.50 $2.00
3 to 4 ft., very bushy ................................. 1.25 $1.00
30 to 36 in., very bushy ................................. 1.00 $0.50
24 to 30 in., bushy ................................. 75.00
18 to 24 in., bushy ................................. 50.00 $3.00 $1.00

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Growth erect; leaves larger than L. Amurense, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in large quantities. **Each** 10

3 to 4 ft., from open ground, well branched 2 yrs. .......................... $25.00 $25.00 $15.00
21 to 30 in., for hedges, from open ground .......................... 4.00 $3.00

All quotations are for immediate acceptance subject to stock being sold.
Magnolia

**Magnolia fuscata** (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** $0.50

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in., pot-grown</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., pot-grown</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 in., pot-grown</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**M. grandiflora** (Southern Magnolia). This is the greatest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the southern states, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens, when its large white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the middle of April and lasts until the middle of July. Hardy at Philadelphia. **Each** $1.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in., from pots</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., from pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., from pots</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 ft., from open ground, very heavy</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ft., from open ground, very heavy</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ft., from open ground</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ft., from open ground</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ft., from open ground</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground-grown plants, unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our Magnolias have been twice transplanted, and therefore have firmer branched roots.*

**M. grandiflora gloriosa** (Large-flowered Magnolia). A variety of Grandeiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 to 15 inches in diameter; foliage large, bronze underneath, a magnificent tree; very scarce. **Each** $1.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 yrs., grafted, pot-grown, heavy</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 yrs., grafted, pot-grown</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Myrtus communis. True Myrtle

A desirable shrub with strongly scented small green leaves. Flowers pure white. Very fragrant. Hardy in the South only. **Strong, from 4-in. pots 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.**

**Mahonia aquifolia**

Berberis; Holly-leaved Ashberry

A beautiful, hardy, low-growing, evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves; produces a profusion of yellow flowers in March. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or copper color. **Each** $1.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., very heavy</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 18 in.</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nerium. Oleander**

Neriums are all hardy in this latitude. They have also been successfully grown along the coast in southern New Jersey, but should be well protected during winter. **Each** $0.50

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 to 30 in., strong plants</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 20 in., from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 15 in., from 3-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mme. Peyre. Pale flesh, double corolla.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Pariatore. Pink, double corolla.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single White. Heavy grower and almost continuous bloomer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Olea fragrans. Tea, or Sweet Olive**

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 resellable. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture and especially desirable as a window plant. **Each** $1.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., well branched, pot-grown</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 in., pot-grown</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 in., pot-grown</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Osmanthus aquifolium (Olea ilicifolia)**

Holly-leaved Tea Olive

A very beautiful evergreen shrub, with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves, resembling the Holly. In the fall, and sometimes in the spring, it produces deliciously fragrant white flowers in profusion. Tree attains a height of 25 to 30 feet. One of our most desirable broad-leaved evergreens. Hardy at New York. **Each** $1.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in., very bushy, pot-grown</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., pot-grown</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 in., pot-grown</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Othera Japonica**

(Introduced by us from Japan)

An evergreen shrub or small tree attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. Resembles the ilex. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long. A very desirable broad-leaved evergreen. Does best in a partially shaded situation. Perfectly hardy at Augusta. **Each** $1.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., strong plants</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 in., strong plants</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phillyrea angustifolia** (Narrow-leaved Phillyrea)

A graceful evergreen shrub, with spreading branches and narrow dull green leaves. In early summer it produces numerous small white fragrant flowers, which are followed by small black berries. **Each** $1.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong, 3- to 4-ft., bushy plants</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched plants</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**P. latifolia.** A fine evergreen tree, attaining a height of 30 feet, of spreading habit. Branches rigid; leaves small and dark green. Produces quantities of small black berries, which are retained for a long time. A very desirable plant. **15 to 18 in., strong plants, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.**

**Photinia serrulata. Evergreen Photinia**

A large evergreen shrub or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red color. Flowers white, in large corymb, produced in early spring. Strong plants from open ground. (Plants will be defoliated before forwarding.) **Each** $1.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong, 3- to 4-ft., very heavy</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in., heavy</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 30 in., heavy</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Ligustrum Japonicum, Standard** (see page 29)
Ornamental Department • Broad-leaved Evergreens

Pittosporum

Pittosporum Tobira (Japanese Pittosporum). A fine shrub, with dark green leaves clustered at the end of the branches. Plant is of compact growth; flowers yellowish white, very fragrant, are produced middle of April, and last a long time. A splendid shrub for specimens or planting, and can also be trimmed in fanciful shapes. EACH 10 100
24 to 30 in., heavy, well-branched .......... $1 00 $8 00
18 to 24 in., heavy, well-branched .......... 75 6 00
15 to 18 in., branched .................. 50 4 00 $3 50
P. Tobira variegata (Variegated Pittosporum). Similar to P. Tobira, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of more dwarf habit. EACH 10
18 to 24 in., well-branched, from open ground .. $1 00
15 to 18 in., well-branched, from open ground .. 75 6 00
10 to 12 in., branched, from pots and open ground . 50 4 00

Quercus. The Oaks

Quercus acuta (Japanese Evergreen Oak). A very beautiful evergreen oak from Japan. Tree of medium growth, bark very smooth, green; leaves oblong, of a light shiny green; very compact growth. A most valuable acquisition to our list of evergreen trees for the South. For the first time we offer a good stock of this rare and desirable Oak. 12 to 15 in., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.
Q. sempervirens (Live Oak). The native Live Oak of the South. We offer a fine lot of transplanting trees. This tree is very difficult to transplant, therefore it should be defoliated and the side branches severely cut back.
EACH 10 100
3 to 6 ft., well-branched .............. $1 00 $8 00
4 to 5 ft., well-branched .............. 75 6 00
3 to 4 ft., well-branched .............. 50 4 00 $3 50
2 to 3 ft., branched .................. 25 2 50 20 00
Q. Suber (True Cork Oak). Grown from the best Spanish seed. Tree attains a height of 50 feet. A very ornamental variety. Thrives well here. The bark furnishes the cork of commerce. Difficult to transplant from open ground. We offer only pot-grown plants. 18 to 24 in., 30 cts. each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100.

Rhus aculeatus
Butcher’s Broom

A unique dwarf evergreen shrub, with acute or spiny bract-like leaves 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches long. Produces numerous red berries, which are retained during winter. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Rhododendrons

Rose Bay, or Mountain Laurel

Rhododendron Catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). This is our native variety from the Alleghany mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant. Flowers lilac-purple. EACH 10
1 1/2 to 2 ft., bushy ........................................ $1 50 $10 00
1 to 1 1/2 ft., bushy ....................................... 1 00 8 00
R. Catawbiense, Hardy Hybrids. These magnificent plants cannot be too highly recommended for such sections where they will give good results. They are indispensable in the landscape. To secure the most pleasing effect they should be planted in large groups. The varieties vary in color from pure white to deep purple and all shades of rose, pink and crimson. The plants should be set in a rich, shady situation, and the soil should contain well-decayed leaf-mold and well-rotted manure. Keep the plants well mulched with rotted leaves. Not being deeply rooted, they are apt to be injured by drought. There is no plant which will give more satisfaction, or more pleasing effect, than the Rhododendron.
EACH 10
18 to 24 in., well-branched plants set with buds. $2 00 $15 00
15 to 18 in., well-branched plants set with buds. 1 30 10 00
R. maximum (Great Laurel). Another native species of the Alleghany mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than R. Catawbiense. EACH 10
1 1/2 to 2 ft., bushy ........................................ $1 50 $10 00
1 to 1 1/2 ft., bushy ....................................... 1 00 8 00
R. ponticum (Asiatic species). These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy, but require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf-mold. Blooms last of April. Never plant these in situations where exposed all day to direct sunshine. We offer a fine lot of named seedlings, several shades of pink and purple.
EACH 10
Very bushy, well set with buds, 18 to 24 in. ....... $1 00 $7 50
Branched, well set with buds, 12 to 15 in. ......... 75 6 00
R. punctatum. A distinct species from the Alleghany mountains. Of compact growth. In May the plant is literally covered with masses of rose-colored flowers, which are smaller than the R. Catawbiense. Fine for rocky slopes or hillsides. A very hardy and desirable variety. 12 to 18 in., clumps, $2 each.

Thea Bohea. Chinese Tea Plant

The true Assam Tea Plant, the leaves of which are used for making the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during the winter large white flowers with woolly anthers, which have the resemblance of single camellias. A very desirable, low-growing, broad-leaved evergreen. Plants from 3-in., pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.
Viburnum

Viburnum odoratissimum. A variety with broad, glossy green leaves; of compact growth, with pure white, fragrant flowers. Makes a beautiful plant. EAC]] T0 100 18 to 24 in., pot-grown. $0 50 $4 00 $30 00 12 to 15 in., pot-grown. 25 2 25 20 00
V. suspensus. Of very compact and rapid growth. Flowers creamy white, resembling the Trailing Arbutus; blooms in February and March. A most excellent plant. EACH 10 100 12 to 15 in., pot-grown. $0 50 $4 00 $30 00 8 to 12 in., pot-grown. 25 2 25 20 00
V. Tinus (Laurustinus). One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth; attains a height of 10 feet. The flowers are creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds before opening are of a bright red color. They begin to show in November, and gradually grow until February, making the plant most conspicuous. Sometimes used for hedges. EACH 10 100 15 to 20 in., pot-grown. $0 50 $4 00 $30 00 12 to 15 in., pot-grown. 25 2 25 20 00

Yucca

Yucca aloifolia (Spanish Bayonet, or Dagger). The well-known native variety. Leaves very stiff, dagger-shaped; flowers creamy white. Very effective in large clumps. EACH 10 100 Strong 4-yr. transplanted plants $40 40 $3 00 $20 00 Strong 3-yr. transplanted plants $25 2 25 20 00
Y. filamentosa (Adam’s Needle, or Bear Grass). A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers produced in summer make a fine effect. Plants for mounding. EACH 10 100 Strong 4-yr. plants $40 40 $3 00 $20 00 Strong 3-yr. plants $25 2 25 20 00
Y. treelike (Spanish Bayonet). A very rare and beautiful species from northern Mexico and southwest Texas. Extremely difficult to obtain. Leaves thick and very rigid, of unusual length, blue-green; flowers of ivory whiteness, produced in great profusion upon a compact stock in early April. This Yucca makes a most conspicuous show. It attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. EACH 10 100 Extra-strong 5-yr. plants $1 00 $8 00 $70 00 Strong 4-yr. plants $2 0 30 00 Strong 3-yr. plants $3 5 30 20

CLIMBERS

10 strong plants, in 10 varieties, our selection, for $2; $15 per 100

Akebia quinata. Five-leaved Akebia


Ampelopsis. Ivy

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A vigorous native climbing variety; leaves divided into five bright green toothed leaflets, in autumn changing to gorgeous shades of red and scarlet.

Antigonon leptopus. Mexican Rose

A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer during late summer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. Tops die down in winter. Very strong 2-yr. plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Bignonia. Trumpet Vine

Bignonia capreolata (Bignonia cruciata); (Crown Vine). A very handsome, vigorous-growing native climber. In early April produces in great profusion trumpet-shaped flowers about 2 inches long, red-purple on the outside with yellow throat. Fine for covering walls, arbors, or trunks of trees. Evergreen. EACH 10 100 Strong clumps of open ground. $35 35 $3 00 Strong plants from 3-in. pots. $25 2 25 15 00
B. grandiflora (Tecoma; Japan Trumpet Vine). A medium-growing climber, with large, deep orange flowers. When in full bloom very conspicuous; blooms nearly all summer. Beautiful plant when grown in clumps.

B. hybrida. Dark blood-red flowers, fine bloomer; flowers not so large as Grandiflora. Hardy at Boston, Mass.

B. speciosa. Flowers pink, striped purple; blooms profusely in spring. Not hardy north of Savannah. EACH 10 From 4-in. pots. 15 15 $4 00 From 3-in. pots. 25

B. venusta. Flowers rich orange, produced in great abundance during winter. A conservatory plant for this section, but desirable for Florida and southward. Plants from 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

Clematis

SMALL-FLOWERING VARIETY

Clematis paniculata. Flowers white, star-shaped; produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant, and the flower is handsome. A most desirable climber of shrubby habit. Perfectly hardy. EACH 10 100 Extra-strong field-grown plants $25 2 $4 00 Strong plants. $20 20 $15 00

LARGE-FLOWERING HYBRID VARIETIES

Extra-strong, field-grown plants. EACH 10 100 Strong plants. $50 50 $3 00

Clematis Henryi. Large white creamy; free grower and bloomer. The finest white Clematis and should find a place in every garden.

C. Jackmani. Large and intense violet-purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the best and most popular of the large-flowered Clematis.

C. Mme Edouard Andre. Large violet-red. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Note.—Clematis do best in deep, rich soil, and as soon as the plants are set out, supports upon which to climb should be provided.

Eleagnus reflexa. Climbing Eleagnus

A most vigorous Japanese evergreen climber. A well-established plant will frequently make a growth of 15 to 20 feet in a single season. Leaves glossy above and whitish beneath, densely overgrown with yellowish and light brown scales. Giving the entire surface a bronze hue. The bark on the young growth is brown. A unique and excellent climber. EACH 10 100 24 to 30 in., from 4-in. pots, very strong $5 0 50 00 18 to 24 in., from 3-in. pots. $4 0 40 00
Euonymus. Climbing Euonymus

EACH 10 100
Strong plants, 12 to 15 in., field-grown...
well branched...
...$25 $2 00 $15 00
Nice 6- to 8-in. plants, 3-in. pots........... 20 1 50 10 00
Euonymus radicans (Climbing Euonymus). Low-trailing evergreen shrub, of most rapid growth; used for covering ets, steps, etc. E. radicans variegata (Variegated Climbing Euonymus). A beautiful climber with variegated leaves. Fine for covering walls and brick work.

Ficus repens. Climbing Fig

An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work in greenhouses. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta.

Strong plants, 3-in. pots, 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100.

Gelsemium. Yellow Jasmine

Gelsemium sempervirens (Carolina Yellow Jasmine). Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring. Strong clumps, 2-ft., $2 each, $10 per 100.

G. sempervirens flore plena (Double Yellow Jasmine). A very rare sub-variety, of our native Yellow Jasmine, 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. Very scarce. Plants from 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Hedera. Ivy

Hedera Algeriensis (Algerian Ivy). A very fine variety, with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower. A most complete evergreen plant; not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.

EACH 10 100
3 to 5 ft., strong plants, from 4-in. pots...
...$5 00 $3 50 $2 00
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots................. 25 2 00 15 00
H. Helix (English Ivy). Too well known to need description.

EACH 10 100
3 to 4 ft., very heavy, from 3-in. pots...
...$5 50 $4 00 $3 50
Strong plants, from 2½- and 3-in. pots...
...1 5 1 5 10 00

Kadsura Japonica

A very desirable evergreen Japanese climber. Leaves large, dark green; flowers inconspicuous. In autumn the fruit assumes a scarlet tinge. Strong plants from pots, 50 cts. each.

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

EACH 10 100
Extra-heavy specimens, 4 yrs. ............... $0 50 $3 50 $2 00
Very heavy, 3 yrs., bushy...................... 3 50 3 00 2 50
Strong 2-yf. plants......................... 25 2 00 15 00
Lonicera aurea reticulata (Golden-netted Honeysuckle). A remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins; leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn. A beautiful plant.

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

L. Brownii (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A strong, rapid grower, with orange-scarlet flowers. An improvement upon our native Coral Honeysuckle (L. semperviresis).

L. Chinensis (Chinese Honeysuckle). A showy variety, with purplish evergreen foliage, changing to greener shades at maturity. Flowers white, tinged with purple on outside. L. Recktorri. (Recktorri’s Honeysuckle.) Flowers rose-colored on outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

L. Japonica (L. Halliana; Japanese Honeysuckle). A very vigorous evergreen climber; flowers white, changing to yellow on the outside, then becoming bright red in autumn. Naturalized in many sections of the country. Good for trellises and ground covers.

Periploca. Grecian Silk Vine

A rapid-growing deciduous climber, with glossy green, lanceolate leaves; flowers brownish purple inside and green at the margin; blooms in August. Strong, 4-yf. plants, field-grown, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Rhychnospermum. Malayan Jasmine

EACH 10 100
Strong plants, from 4-in. pots.............. $0 35 $3 00 $2 50
Strong plants, from 3-in. pots................. 25 2 00 15 00

Rhynchospermum Jasminoides (Malayan Jasmine). A beautiful, hardy, and rapid-growing evergreen climber, producing from April until July fragrant white flowers. When in full bloom this plant is most conspicuous.

R. variegatum (Variegated Rhynchospermum, or Trailing Myrtle). A beautiful variegated creeping form of the above. Very effective for covering low walls or rockwork.

Faces, Climbing

Prices, our own selection of varieties:

EACH 10 100
1-yf. plants, on own roots, strong, field-grown
...$0 25 $2 00 $15 00
1-yf. plants, budded on Manetti, strong,
field-grown........................................ 35 3 00 25 00
2-yf. plants, budded on Manetti, extra-
strong, field-grown............................. 50 4 00 35 00

Solanum Jasminoides grandiflora

Potato Vine

Free-blooming and rapid-growing; flowers white; evergreen. Not hardy north of Augusta. An improvement upon the old variety; 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Vinca. Periwinkle

Vinca major (Larger Periwinkle). An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers, produced in early spring; leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than V. Minor; excellent for vases, rockwork and bordering slopes. Strong clumps, from open ground, 25 cts. each, $1.50 for 10, $10 per 100.

V. Major variegata (Variegated Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle). Same as the above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white: excellent for vases, rockwork and window-boxes. From 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

V. Minor (Common Periwinkle; Running, or Trailing Myrtle). A well-known old-time evergreen trailing plant. Flowers blue; leaves dark green, but smaller than V. Major. Strong plants from open ground, 25 cts. each, $1.50 for 10, $10 per 100.

Wistaria

EACH 10 100
4 yrs., extra heavy, grafted....................... $1 00 $0 80
3 yrs., heavy, grafted............................ 5 0 4 00 3 50
2 yrs., grafted................................. 25 2 50 2 00
Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Purple Wistaria). The well-known purple-flowering variety

W. Chinensis alba (Chinese White Wistaria). A white-flowering variety; a beautiful, graceful climber.

W. Chinensis flore pleno (Double Purple Wistaria). A variety with very double purple flowers. Until the vine in three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterward it becomes floriferous.

W. frutescens magnifica. Own roots. Flowers in large tassels, pale blue, with a yellow center; blooms about a month later than the Chinese varieties; also produces flowers during the summer. Extremely vigorous.


Wistaria, Standard or Tree Form. These are specimens which have been trained to standard or tree shape. They have stems from 3½ to 5 feet, and well-formed heads. These are usually imported from Europe and Japan, but we offer a beautiful lot of our own propagation of white, purple, double purple and Multijuga, at from $2 to $3 each.
ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

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

Berberis Thunbergii
Thunberg's Barberry
A beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. Has small, bright green foliage, changing to coppery red in autumn, before its leaves fall for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low-growing hedge. Strong, well-branched plants, 18 to 24 in. high, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Buxus sufruticoso
Dwarf Box
For edging. As with many plants, that have gone gradually out of use, this plant is again becoming in great demand. We offer a nice lot of plants. 4 to 6 in., bushy, 85 per 100, $60 per 1,000.

Cerasus Caroliniana
(Prunus Caroliniana)
The Mock Orange of the South
The Mock Orange of the South. This well-known hardy evergreen makes a beautiful hedge. We offer a fine stock of young plants. Large plants are difficult to transplant, unless defoliated, and it is desirable to cut back severely the young plants when transplanting. The plants should be set one foot apart, if used for a screen they could be set 18 inches apart. 1-yr. seedlings, 10 to 12 in., 85 per 100, $15 per 1,000.

Citrus trifoliata
Japan Hardy Orange; Trifoliate 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 can be had three years from planting. It is, so far, 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 wool 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 28-inch scythe blade, straightening the Shank, and riveting it to a 14- or 18-inch straight wooden handle. 1-yr., 12 to 18 in., 85 per 100, $15 per 1,000.

Cydonia Japonica (Pyrus Japonica)
Japan Quince, or Fire Bush
This is a very desirable hedge plant where a blooming hedge is desired. 100, 1,000. Strong plants, 3½ to 4 ft., well branched . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $20 00 $25 00 Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., well branched . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12 00 75 00

Ligustrum Privet
Ligustrum Amurensis (Amoor River Privet). The true variety. This far surpasses any other evergreen privet. It does well in many sections of the North and East. For the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its bright-colored foliage throughout the entire year. Since 1885, we have cultivated and disseminated millions of the Amoor River Privet and it is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated, a hedge may be secured in two years after planting. Set the plants 12 inches apart and, after setting, cut them back to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of 8 or 10 inches, cut off half of this growth. Proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until the hedge has attained the desired height and width. 100, 1,000. Well-branched, transplanted plants, 24 to 30 in., 50 00 50 00.

Rose Marie Pavie (Polyantha)
This makes a very ornamental hedge of low growth. Well adapted for cemetery lots, as it is in constant bloom from early spring until frost. May be planted 2 feet apart. Pale rose, changing to white; flowers ½ inch in diameter. Of all the Polyanthas, this is the most desirable for hedges, as it is hardy in the northern states. 1-yr., 12 to 15 in., heavy, $15 per 100.

Spiraeo Thunbergii. Thunberg's Spiraea
Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow, light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall; flowers small, white, which appear very early in March and last three weeks. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge. 2 yrs., 12 to 15 in., bushy, $15 per 100.
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE

These are very effective for bedding purposes. All are exceedingly graceful and have large, plump heads. When planted in masses or groups, their great value is brought out.

Arundo donax variegata

Variegated Giant Reed

A hardy, vigorous perennial. Leaves very long, longitudinally striped with green and creamy white. A very striking plant. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Eulalia Eulalia

Eulalia Japonica (Striped Eulalia). A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower-stalks are very graceful and numerous and we highly recommend it as a very ornamental grass.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina (Zebra-striped Eulalia). Similar in habit to the above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

Gynerium. Pampas Grass

Extra-heavy clumps from open ground, each 10 100 12 to 18 in. .................. $2 00

Strong plants, from 3- and 4-in. pots. 25 $2 00 $15 00

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

G. elegans (White Pampas Grass). New. Plumes silvery white, upon very long stems; blooms early.

G. Rol des Roses (Pink Pampas Grass) Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color: very free-blooming and compact-growing. New variety A very beautiful and valuable addition to the Ornamental Grasses.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

It is a well-established fact that we grow the largest and most varied stock of Coniferous Evergreens in the Southern States, and especially such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. We also grow large quantities of many of the hardy varieties which are adapted to the East and West. In our collection of Biota, Cupressine, etc., are to be found many rare and valuable sorts. Our conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots, and then set in the open ground, and are afterwards several times transplanted. Therefore, we can offer to our patrons plants with excellent root systems. Many varieties of conifers are grown in the open ground during the summer, lifted in the early fall and potted, and before being shipped, plants have already started new roots. All plants, both from open ground and pots, are shipped with a ball of earth around the roots, same being wrapped in burlaps or moss. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December and from February to March, but in the lower sections, where the ground does not remain frozen during the winter, planting can be successfully done any time when the ground is in proper condition. We have a superb lot of shapely specimen plants of many varieties of conifers. These are from ten to fifteen years of age and have been several times sheared and transplanted, and those desiring immediate effect will secure it by using the above-mentioned specimens. The pictures on page 39 will convey an idea of the beauty of these specimens. The prices vary from $5 to $50 each, according to size.

Special Collection of Conifers. We will supply 10 fine plants, distinct varieties, our selection, 12 to 24 inches, for $4, or 100 fine plants in 25 or 30 varieties, our selection, for $25.

Abies. Fir

Abies Fraseri (Frazer’s Balsam Fir; “She” Balsam of the Southern Alleghany Mountains). Of erect pyramidal growth; foliage dark, shining green. Thrives best in the upper sections of the South. EACH 10

2 to 2 1/2 ft. ............................................. $1 00 $8 00

18 to 24 in. ......................................... 50 00

A. pectinata (European Silver Fir). A tall-growing tree, and one of the oldest in cultivation. Leaves dark green above and silvery beneath. A most valuable and handsome variety. 12 to 15 in., strong, pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

Arborvitae. Biota and Thuya

ASIATIC SECTION

Biota aurea (Thuja orientalis aurea; Golden Arborvita). This has green foliage tinted with gold. Ultimate height, 8 to 10 ft. 30 to 36 in., very compact plants, $1 each, 88 for 10.

B. aurea conspicua. A variety originated by us. Of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metal tint, others suffused with green. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 22 feet high, with a diameter of 4 feet. Perfectly hardy at New York. EACH 10 100

5 to 6 ft., beautiful compact specimens ........................................... $5 00 $5 00

4 to 5 ft., beautiful compact specimens ........................................... 4 00 $5 00

3 to 4 ft., compact specimens .................................................. 2 00 $5 00

20 to 30 in., compact specimens ................................................ 1 25 $5 00

24 to 30 in., compact specimens ................................................ 75 00 $5 00

18 to 24 in. ......................................... 50 00 $5 00

Biota Aurea Conspicua (original plant)
BIOTA AUREA NANA

ARBOVITAE, continued

Biota aurea nana (Berckmans’ Golden Arborvitae). The wonderfully increasing demand for this, the most popular of all Biotas, shows the great popularity of this plant. It originated in our grounds. As photograph shows, it is of very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit; a perfect gem for window-boxes or as a specimen plant in a bed. If grown in every way, its parent, the old Biota aurea. For window-boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is certainly desirable where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants. For formal gardens it is a great favorite. In many sections it has stood a temperature of 10 degrees below zero without injury.

**Cedrus. Cedar**

Cedrus atlantica (Mount Atlas Cedar). A large and stately tree and very hardy, similar to Cedrus Deodara, but foliage more compact and of a darker green. 12 to 15 in., 50 cts. each.

C. Deodara (Himalayan, or Deodar Cedar). The Great Cedar of the Himalayan mountains. A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow this very largely. **EACH 10 100**

Cephalotaxus. False Yew

Cephalotaxus Drupacea. This is a beautiful dwarf-growing variety, forming a low bush with spreading branches; very scarce and valuable.

C. Fortunei (Fortune’s Yew). This is a most graceful species, of spreading growth; leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. Produces purple fruit about one-half inch in diameter. Attains a height of about 12 to 15 feet. **EACH 10 200**

C. pedunculata (Podocarpus Japonicus; Stem-fruited Yew). A medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit; leaves from 2 to 2 inches long, dark glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet. **EACH 10 20**

C. pedunculata fastigiat A (Podocarpus Koriyana; Korean Yew). An upright-growing variety, of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 ft. **EACH 10 20**

B. orientalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Oriental Arborvitae). Of tall and compact habit. Green foliage. **EACH 6 to 7 ft., compact 4 00**

B. Rosedale. A variety which originated in Texas. Foliage very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter. Very desirable, beautiful, compact plants. **EACH 10 100**

**Cephalotaxus Aurea Nana**

**Cedrus Deodara**
Cryptomeria Japonica. Japanese Cedar

A great favorite in Japan; attains a height of 100 or more feet. Of graceful and rapid growth. Regular, pyramidal habit, the foliage somewhat resembles that of the Norfolk Island Pine; hardy in New England in sheltered positions. 18 to 24 in., strong, pot-grown, 75 cts. each, $6 for 10.

**Cupressus. Cypress**

Of this species we grow several varieties, which are well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. They are graceful, rapid-growing trees, varying in habit and growth, from feathery, drooping branches to others of more erect and formal shape.

**Prices, except where noted**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra-heavy specimens, 6 to 7 ft., from tubs</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very heavy specimens, 5 to 6 ft., from 10-in. pots</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very heavy specimens, 5 to 6 ft., from 10-in. pots</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very heavy specimens, 4 to 5 ft., from 8- to 10-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very heavy specimens, 3 to 4 ft., from 8- to 10-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cupressus glauca.** Foliage ashly green; rapid, upright grower; ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

**C. Goweneana.** Of rapid growth and compact habit; foliage bright green; ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

**C. Lawsoniana.** These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. Maximum height, 10 to 30 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft., compact specimens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in., compact specimens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., compact</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. majestica.** Foliage ashly green. Branches slightly pendulous. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

**C. sempervirens pyramidalis** (Oriental, or Italian Cypress). This well-known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shaft-like habit; ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

---

**JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS GLAUCULA (original plant)**

**Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis,** continued each 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 7 to 8 ft., from tubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 6 to 7 ft., from pots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 5 to 6 ft., from pots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 4 ft., from pots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 5 to 6 ft., from tubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 4 to 5 ft., from tubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 3 to 4 ft., from tubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 5 to 6 ft., from pots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 4 to 5 ft., from pots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 3 to 4 ft., from pots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., from pots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. variegata** (Chamaecyparis; Variegated Cypress). A beautiful variety, with foliage with golden variegations. A very distinct and conspicuous tree. Growth somewhat open. Each 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., fine specimens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 in., fine specimens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Juniperus. Juniper Tree**

**Juniperus communis** (English, or Common Juniper). A most desirable variety, with spreading or erect branches, frequently forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high. A beautiful Juniper and one of the best grown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 7 ft., very strong, compact specimens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 ft., very strong, compact specimens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ft., very compact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ft., compact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., compact</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Each**

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra-strong, bushy plants, 24 to 30 in. spread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong, bushy plants, 18 to 24 in. sprd. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong bushy plants, 12 to 18 in. sprd.. 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**CEPHALOTAXUS PEDUNCULATA FASTIGIATA** (see page 36)
JUNIPERUS, continued

Juniperus 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td>$12 00</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>8 00</td>
<td>$70 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in., heavy</td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td>4 00</td>
<td>30 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in.</td>
<td>3 50</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>25 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. Japonica (Japan Juniper). A beautiful variety, with bright green foliage; of compact growth. A most desirable sort.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 to 40 in., heavy</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>30 00</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in.</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>8 00</td>
<td>$7 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in.</td>
<td>7 50</td>
<td>8 00</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 18 in.</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>4 00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. oshunga (Nepal Juniper). Upright habit; with slender, diverging and recurving branches. Can be sheared in different shapes. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra-heavy specimens, 30 to 36 in. high, 2½ to 3 ft. spread</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., heavy</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>8 00</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. Sabina cuypressitofila. A procumbent variety of much beauty. Foliage bluish green; almost creeping in habit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in. high, 18 to 20 in. spread</td>
<td>$2 00</td>
<td>$20 00</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. Sinensis argentea variegata (Variegated Chinese Juniper). Foliage somewhat similar to J. Japonica, but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches beautifully variegated golden yellow. Does not burn out in summer. This is a fine variety.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 to 40 in., heavy, compact specimens</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$20 00</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., compact specimens</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>8 00</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in., compact specimens</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>8 00</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. Squamata (Scaly-leaved Juniper). A trailing variety of great merit; foliage dark green. A most valuable plant for rockeries or where a trailing effect is desired.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plants of 15 to 18 in. spread, well branched</td>
<td>$0 75 50</td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. Suedca (Swedish Juniper). Foliage light green; very compact. Ultimate height, 10 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in.</td>
<td>$0 75 50</td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in.</td>
<td>$0 75 50</td>
<td>00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NEW JUNIPERS

The two following Junipers are seedlings of the the Common Juniper, of our own growing, and, after several years' trial, we unhesitatingly place them upon the market as great acquisitions to the list of Junipers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 ft., beautiful specimens</td>
<td>$3 00</td>
<td>$30 00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>15 00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 2 ft.</td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td>12 50</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in.</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>8 00</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Juniperus communis compacta. Of erect and very compact growth; foliage light glaucous green.

J. communis glauca. A beautiful form of Common Juniper, of erect and compact habit. In winter assumes the blue color of a Koster Spruce. A most desirable and attractive variety.

Libocedrus decurrens. California Arborvitae

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in., heavy specimens</td>
<td>$1 50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in.</td>
<td>7 50</td>
<td>8 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in.</td>
<td>5 00</td>
<td>4 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce

A popular species, extensively cultivated in the northern sections, but succeeding only to a moderate extent in the South. Well adapted to the mountain districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 3½ ft.</td>
<td>$1 00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>$8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 in.</td>
<td>5 00</td>
<td>4 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pinus excelsa. Bhotan Pine

Resembles the White Pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as “Drooping Fir.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 in., heavy, well branched</td>
<td>$1 00</td>
<td>$8 00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 20 in., well branched</td>
<td>7 50</td>
<td>6 00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in., well branched</td>
<td>5 00</td>
<td>4 00</td>
<td>$35 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Retinospora obtusa nana (see page 39)
**Taxus Baccata. English Yew**

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

**Thuya. Arborvitae**

**AMERICAN SECTION**

**Thuya gigantea** (Loböl; Pacific Coast Arborvitae). A tall-growing species, with dark green foliage. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**T. globosa.** A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth; ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 20 in.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in.</td>
<td>75 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in.</td>
<td>50 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**T. Peabody.** Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage of bright golden color, which is intensified during the winter. 12 to 15 in., 30 cts. each.

**T. pumila.** A variety of very dwarf and compact growth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 in.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 in.</td>
<td>50 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**T. Reidii.** A dwarf variety of rather slow growth and compact habit. Very desirable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 to 36 in.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in.</td>
<td>40 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Tsuga Caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock**

A fine, graceful, tall-growing tree of compact habit. Foliage dark green; very hardy and one of our most desirable conifers. Far superior to the Common Hemlock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 to 21 in.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 18 in.</td>
<td>50 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Retinispora (Chamaecyparis)**

**Retinispora obtusa nana** (Dwarf Japan Cypress). Very compact; foliage rich dark green. Very valuable. This is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes. Seldom attains a height of over 3 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 in., very bushy</td>
<td>$0.75 0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 in., bushy</td>
<td>50 4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**R. pisifera** (Sawara, or Pea-fruited Cypress). A Japanese evergreen of great hardiness and vigor. There are many forms of this variety. Dwarf growth, with slender branches and glaucous leaves.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 in., 50 cts. each.</td>
<td>$4 for 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**R. pisifera aurea** (Golden Pea-fruited Cypress). Foliage similar to R. pisifera, except that the new growth is of a rich golden yellow; very distinct and showy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 to 15 in.</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 in.</td>
<td>50 4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**R. plumosa** (Plume-like Cypress). A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite foliage. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., compact</td>
<td>$1.00 0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in., compact</td>
<td>75 6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**R. plumosa aurea** (Golden Cypress). This is one of 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>Size</th>
<th>Each Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., beautiful compact plants</td>
<td>$1.50 0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in., compact plants</td>
<td>75 6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30 in., compact plants</td>
<td>$1.50 12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 18 in.</td>
<td>75 6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Ornamental Department • Coniferous Evergreens**
Specimen Conifers for Immediate Effect

The conifers which we herewith offer are beautiful specimens which have been several times sheared and carefully transplanted, and they can, therefore, be lifted with a large mass with moss and burlaps, thus ensuring success in transplanting. Many of these trees are 18 to 20 years old, and those who desire immediate effect can attain same by using these specimen conifers. The accompanying photograph will give an idea as to the shape and beauty of these plants. A personal inspection of these conifers on our grounds is invited. One can then better judge of the value of the trees.

**Biota Japonica filiformis.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 ft. high, 4½ ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5½ ft. high, 4 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ft. high, 30 in. spread, compact</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Libocedrus decurrens.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 ft. high, 6 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ft. high, 6 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ft. high, 5 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5½ ft. to 6 ft. high, 4 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Retinispora filifera.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 ft. high, 8 ft. spread</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Retinispora pisifera.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 ft. high, 5½ ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6½ ft. to 7 ft. high, 4½ ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 ft. high, 3 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Retinispora plumosa.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 to 12 ft. high, 5 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 12 ft. high, 4 to 4½ ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 9 ft. high, 6 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 9 ft. high, 3 to 3½ ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 ft. high, 30 to 36 in. spread, very compact</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Retinispora plumosa aurea.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 to 7½ ft. high, to 3½ ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 ft. high, 4 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 ft. high, 4 to 4½ ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 6½ ft. high, 5 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6½ ft. high, 3½ to 4 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 5½ ft. high, 3½ ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft. high, 3 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Retinispora pisifera argentea.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 to 12 ft. high, 5 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 12 ft. high, 5 to 5½ ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 11 ft. high, 4½ to 5 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ft. high, 4½ to 5 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 to 8 ft. high, 4½ to 5 ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thuyla Lobii (Gigantea).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 ft. high, 3 to 3½ ft. spread, very compact</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Sub-Tropical Division**

**FRUIT-BEARING AND ECONOMIC SUB-TROPICAL TREES AND PLANTS**

The exportation of our nursery products to Cuba, Porto Rico, the West Indies, South America, Mexico and other foreign countries 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 and plants as are grown especially for tropical and sub-tropical countries. The periods of maturity vary more or less, according to localities.

**Acacia farnesiana (Popinace).**

A well-known and popular plant. Branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round yellow balls; very fragrant. A profuse bloomer. 18 to 24 in., from 3- and 4-in. pots. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

**Apples.**

Description and prices on pages 5 and 6. Early-ripening varieties are recommended for extreme southern sections.

**SELECT LIST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Harvest Horse</td>
<td>Red Astrachan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Red Margaret Kansas Queen</td>
<td>Red June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hominy May Pippin</td>
<td>Yellow Transparent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Apricots.**

Description and prices on page 6

**Camphor (Eucamptophylla).**

The Camphor Tree

We have a large stock of pot-grown plants, which can be shipped and transplanted at any time. Plants grown in open ground do not transplant readily. This tree is perfectly

**Elaeagnus edulis**

Description and prices on page 14

**Eriobotrya**

Description and prices on page 14

**Figs.**

Description and prices on page 7

**Mulberries.**

Description and prices on page 14

**Hicks' Stubs.**
### Grapes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-tropical</strong></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berckmans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concord</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mikado</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Variegated</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Olives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Peaches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Pears

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Psidium, Guava

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 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 shipments the plants should be defoliaged. In this manner the growth of the plant is not checked.

---

**Kinkan, or Kumquat**

This plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum; find sweet; juice acid. It can be eaten whole and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive and an excellent plant for growing in pots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Lemons, Grafted**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Pomelo, or Grape Fruit**

Triumph. 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.

---

**Satsuma Orange**
The increasing demand for hardy ornamental shrubs, plants, etc., in the past few years, has forced us to discontinue the growing of a general line of greenhouse and bedding plants, such as geraniums, heliotropes, coleus, etc., and the space heretofore devoted to these plants in our greenhouse is now used for producing plants such as azaleas, camellias, palms, citrus fruits, etc., in large quantities. We offer herewith a small collection of greenhouse plants, but these will be found to be of superior quality.

**Ferns**

*Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis*, continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beautiful specimens, from 10-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beautiful specimens, from 8-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beautiful specimens, from 7-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beautiful specimens, from 6-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beautiful specimens, from 5-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fine plants, from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fine plants, from 3-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*N. PIERSONI ELEGANTISSIMA*. A sport from the Boston Fern. The side pinne being again sub-divided and standing at right angles to the midrib makes very beautiful fronds. Apt to revert to the original type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fine plants, from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fine plants, from 3-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ficus elastica. India Rubber Tree**

This is the well-known and popular Rubber Plant. Unsus- passed for table and parlor decoration. All our plants are grown from top-cuttings and can be supplied by the thousand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 100</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stocky plants, from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stocky plants, from 3-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong plants, from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong plants, from 3-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hibiscus rosa sinensis**

A magnificent plant for bedding or pot culture. Perfectly hardy in southern 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very heavy, well-branched plants, from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong, well-branched plants, from 3-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong, well-branched plants, from 2-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very fragrant, profuse bloomer. Strong plants, from 3-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Jasminum. Jasmine**

*J. Maid of Orleans.* Semi-double; white; very fragrant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very heavy, well-branched plants, from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong, well-branched plants, from 3-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong, well-branched plants, from 2-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Meyenia erecta alba.** A large shrub. Flowers large white, with yellow throat. Almost a perpetual bloomer. In middle Florida this plant is perfectly hardy and attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. A most beautiful plant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong plants, from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong plants, from 3-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tabernamontana camasss**

*Crape Jasmine*

An evergreen shrub, of dwarf habit, flowers resembling the Jasmine. White; very fragrant, and blooms during a long period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong plants, from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong plants, from 3-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tecoma capensis (Climber)**

Flowers bright red; blooms continually during the summer. A beautiful plant. Hardy south of Savannah. Strong plants, from 3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

---

**ARAUCARIA EXCELSA**

**Norfolk Island Pine**

This noble conifer has succeeded in southern Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahn. There are a few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extra-strong plants, from 6-in. pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extra-strong plants, from 5-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extra-strong plants, from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Asparagus plumosus nanus.** A most graceful plant. The branches are slender and arching. Foliage is finer than the most delicate fern, and of a bright and very pleasing green.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fine plants, from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nephotroplepis Barroisi** (Improved Ostrich Plume Fern).

Of the Boston Fern character, but with the leaflets subdivided so as to form a perfect frond. These grow broad and heavy and are exceedingly handsome. They frequently measure 6 inches across. This variety, being a sport, is apt to revert to the original type, either as a whole or part of the plant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fine plants, from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**N. Davalloides fucens** (Curled Sword Fern). A very distinct and beautiful variety; the fronds are long and broad, beautifully crested at the tops; feathery foliage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beautiful specimens, from 6-in. pots</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fine plants, from 4-in. pots</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. exaltata Bostoniensis (Boston Sword Fern).</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PALMS

During winter, our Palm houses are kept under low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat houses, where they have free circulation of air and a clean and healthy growth, becoming thoroughly hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand distant carriage without injury, and will not suffer from the sudden change when removed from a high greenhouse temperature to that of a sitting-room. All our Palms, being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot to top of plant, in its natural position.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike, we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth, others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as Phoenix, Seafortia and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest prices refer to two-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

Cultural Directions.—Use a compost of equal parts of leaf-mold, rich garden soil and well-decayed cow-dung and some bone meal. Give drainage and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil only moist during winter and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February and smaller ones twice during summer. 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 Lutescens

Areca

Areca lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems.

24 to 30 in., from 5-in. pots .................. $1.00 $9.00
20 to 24 in., from 5-in. pots .................. 75 7.00
18 to 20 in., from 4-in. pots .................. 50 4.00
15 to 18 in., from 3-in. pots .................. 35 3.00

A. lutescens. We offer a fine lot of made-up plants, three plants in a pot.

24 to 30 in., very bushy, 6-in. pots .................. $2.00 $15.00
20 to 24 in., very bushy, 5-in. pots .................. 1.00 9.00
18 to 20 in., bushy, 5-in. pots .................. 75 7.00
15 to 18 in., bushy, 4-in. pots .................. 50 4.00

Chamaerops

Chamaerops Canariensis. Quite dwarf in habit, leaves bright green. A desirable variety.

18 to 20 in., from 5-in. pots .................. $0.75
15 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots .................. 50 $4.00

C. Fortunei, or excelsa (Chusan Fan Palmetto). The hardiest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental. Does best in a rich and partially shaded situation.

18 in., extra-strong plants .................. $0.75 $6.00
16 to 18 in., strong plants .................. 50 4.00

C. gracilis. A very graceful variety, with deeply cut, fan-shaped leaves.

18 to 20 in., from 5-in. pots .................. $0.75
15 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots .................. 50 $4.00

Cycas revoluta. Sago Palm

A valuable decorative plant, both for garden and house. We have a beautiful stock of this old favorite. Hardy at Charleston.

Steps 5 in. in diam, 5 to 12 perfect leaves ............... 15 1.00
Steps 4 in. in diam, 8 to 10 perfect leaves .............. 2 50
Steps 4 in. in diam, 6 to 8 perfect leaves .............. 1 50
Steps 3½ to 4 in. diam, 5 to 6 perfect leaves ........... 1 00

*Cocos campestris

Leaves spreading, recurved; segments narrow, lanceolate.

Each 10
18 to 24 in., from 5-in. pots .................. $0.75 $6.00
15 to 18 in., from 4-in. pots .................. 50 4.00

Kentia

Kentia Belmoreana (Howea, or Curled-leaf Palm). A most graceful variety, with beautiful, drooping foliage. Decidedly the most popular palm grown. 12 to 15 in., 4 to 5 characterized leaves, from 3-in. pots, 30 cts. each, $4 for 10.

K. Forsteriana (Thatch-leaf Palm). The most robust of the genus; leaves broader than those of K. Belmoreana. Stems often of a reddish cast.

Each 10
18 to 20 in., several characterized leaves, from 4-in. pots .................. $1.00
15 to 18 in., several characterized leaves, from 4-in. pots .................. 75
12 to 15 in., several characterized leaves, from 3-in. pots .................. 50 $4.00

*Latania borbonica. Chinese Fan Palm

The most popular of all the fan-leaved Palms. Very desirable for all decorative purposes.

Each 10
30 to 36 in., 8 to 10 characterized leaves, 8-in. pots $2.50
24 to 30 in., 6 to 7 characterized leaves, 6-in. pots $1.50 $1.25
20 to 24 in., 6 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots .................. 1.00 8.00
18 to 20 in., 5 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots .................. 75 6.00
15 to 18 in., 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots .................. 50 4.00
12 to 15 in., 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots .................. 35 3.00

KENTIA BELMOREANA
Phoenix. The Date Palm

These make handsome plants for decorative purposes, being the stateliest of all the Palms, of robust and rapid growth. An exceedingly distinct and popular genus.

**Phoenix reclinata.** A valuable variety of robust and compact growth. Of great decorative merit. Glossy, dark green foliage. The most valuable of all the Phoenix

- **EACH 10**
  - 24 to 30 in., several characterized leaves, 6-in. pots ........................................ $1.00
  - 20 to 24 in., several characterized leaves, 5-in. pots ........................................ 75 60
  - 15 to 18 in., 3 to 4 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots ........................................ 50 40

**P. rupicola.** This is the most graceful of all the Phoenix. It has the wide-spreading, arching, pinnate leaves, broadly lance-shaped in outline, with long, narrow pinna. Dwarf habit.

- **EACH**
  - 20 to 24 in., with 5 to 6 characterized leaves, 5-in. pots. $1.00
  - 15 to 18 in., 2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots ............ 50

---

**OUR POPULAR SPECIAL COLLECTION OF PALMS**

These special collections of are good value and have never yet failed to please the purchaser. We will supply the following collections of Palms, selection to be left with us:

- 10 varieties, 2-yr. old plants, 12 to 18 in. high ...................................................... $3.00
- 10 varieties, 3-yr. old plants, 18 to 24 in. high ...................................................... 6.00
- 10 varieties, 4- to 5-yr. old plants, 20 to 30 in. 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.

---

**Pandanus. Screw Pine**

Among the foliage plants for home decoration and especially for use for fern-pans and table ornaments, none are more desirable than Pandanus. They are easily managed and thrive best in a soil composed partly of good loam and old cow manure. Water freely during summer, but keep plants moderately moist only during winter, as too much water at that season, and when plants are dormant, will cause them to decay. They should be kept under high temperature during winter.

**Pandanus utilis.** With spiny, recurved green leaves, which assume a screw-like character. This is the most valuable for general purposes, either for vases or specimen plants.

- **EACH 10**
  - 24 to 30 in., very stocky, from 6- and 7-in. pots, $2.00
  - 18 to 24 in., very stocky, 6-in. pots ............. 1 50 $1.00
  - 15 to 18 in., very stocky, 5-in. pots ............. 1 00 7 50
  - 12 to 15 in., stocky, 4-in. pots ..................... 75 6 00
  - 10 to 12 in., stocky, 4-in. pots ..................... 50 4 00
Roses

FOR OPEN-GROUND CULTIVATION

In the ornamental line, strong, field-grown Roses claim our best attention. We annually test the adaptability of the majority of the new sorts to southern conditions, and those which we offer are of the greatest merit.

Owing to our climate especially adapted to Roses, our one-year-old, field-grown plants equal the two-year-old plants of Northern and Eastern growers.

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, 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 hoppers, 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.


NEW ROSES

We offer for the first time the following new Roses on own roots. Strong, 1-year field-grown plants at 50 cts. each.

$4 for 10


Blumenschmidt. (H.T.) Pure citron-yellow, outer petals edged tender rose. A sport from Francisca Kruger, which it resembles in form.

Catherine Zeimet. (P.) Double-White Baby Rambler. This is a pure double white form of Baby Rambler, which grows to a height of about 20 inches; of very compact growth. Perpetual bloomer.

Celia. (H.T.) Flowers large and full, petals reflexed; vigorous grower; color pure carnation-pink.

Countess of Derby. (H.T.) Center salmon, shaded to delicate peach; large, full, free and vigorous; buds pointed. Very fragrant.

Dean Hole. (H.T.) Deep salmon-pink, with buds of great length. A vigorous and free-blooming variety.

Freiherr Von Marschall. (T.) A double form of Papa Gontier. Flowers large and full; color dark carmine-red; bud long. A very free and vigorous grower.

Lady Ashton. (H.T.) Fine grower. Flowers are of a good form; rose-colored, shaded to silvery pink. Excellent.

Lena Curtis. (T.) Rose salmon, passing to flesh; large and full. A vigorous grower.

Mme. Edmond Sablayrolles. (T.) Clear yellow, center orange; flowers very large and double. Very fine.

Mila Simone Baumes. (H.T.) A vigorous grower; flowers very large, of fine form; delicate flesh, outer petals reflexed. A fine variety.

Marichu Zayas. (H.T.) Flowers very full, of an odd shade of creamy rose, brightening into brilliant rose-pink. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Mrs. Conway Jones. (H.T.) Creamy white, flushed salmon-pink; flowers very large and full, of great size and substance.


My Maryland. (H.T.) Large, full, double flowers, salmon-pink; distinct and beautiful. A very popular new variety.

Princess Alexandrina. (H.T.) Very large and full, perfect cupped form, opens well; very free, creamy white. Kaiserin type.

Reine Karola de Saxe. (T.) Flowers large; blush-white, with shades of delicate pink. A very free bloomer.

Renee Wilmart-Urban. (H.T.) A strong-growing variety; color salmon-flesh, edges of petals bordered and tinted carmine.

Rhea Reid. (H.T.) One of the finest new Roses. A cross of American Beauty with a red seedling. A vigorous and rapid grower. As large as American Beauty; very double and fragrant; continuous bloomer. Beautiful shade of red. An excellent Rose in every way.

Rosemary. (H.T.) A fine Rose of shiny silvery pink; very large and double. Free bloomer.

Sour du R. Rose Villin. (T.) A seedling of Caroline Testout, which it resembles in habit and foliage; color pure white; very double and full.

Wm. R. Smith. (H.T.) A seedling of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and Maman Cochet. Very vigorous; color creamy white, with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer.
Roses on Their Own Roots

PRICES OF PLANTS

Purchaser's selection, strong 1-year field-grown plants ...................................................... $25 50 $100 00
Our selection, in 25 to 50 varieties, strong 1-year field-grown plants .................................. $3 00 $15 00
Can supply a limited number of strong 2-year field-grown roses of nearly all the varieties listed below .......................................................... $50 4 00

Bourbon, China, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Noisette, Hybrid Tea, Polyantha, Rugosa and Tea Roses

Alfred Colomb. (H. P.) Bright red; large; globular.

Bride. (T.) Pure white.

Bridesmaid. (T.) The most popular Pink Tea Rose grown. A beautiful shade of bright pink. An improvement on Catherine Mermet, of which it is a sport.

Catherine Mermet. (T.) Soft rose-color, large, full and of fine form.

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.


Etoile de France. (T.) A very vigorous grower. Flowers very large, full, cupped; dark velvety crimson, center vivid cerise. A fine variety of recent introduction.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Rich golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.

Gloire Lyonnaise. (H. P.) Full; white; base of petals very light canary-yellow; very large.

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

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

John Hopper. (H. P.) Bright rose, with carmine center; Cupped and well formed.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Decidedly the best white Tea grown.

La France. (H. T.) Silvery peach. One of the most popular Roses grown.

Magnolia Charta. (H. P.) Bright rosy carmine. A standard variety.

Maman Cochec. (T.) Deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery rose. Very double; extra-strong grower; fine bloomer. The finest Rose by far that has been introduced for a long time. We can confidently recommend it.

Marie Pavie. (P.) Pale rose, changing to white. This variety is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cemeteries. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the Polyanthas, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. It is hardy in the northern states.

Mme. Camille. (T.) Rosy salmon; very large; free-bloomer.

Mme. Caroline Kuster. (T.) White, orange-yellow, at center.

Mme. Etienne. (T.) Rose color; a good grower. Free bloomer.


Mme. Jules Groez. (H. T.) Satiny rose color; colors large and very double; free bloomer.

Mme. Lambert. (T.) Bright rose; large; full; fragrant.

Mme. Plantier. (H. N.) Bears thousands of pure white buds; d'Or flowers. Profuse bloomer in early spring only. Desirable for massing and as hard as an oak.

Perle d'Or. (P.) Pale yellow, with a darker yellow center. A very charming little Rose.

Phylis. (P.) Grows to a height of about 2 feet; very hushy. Produces long, leafy panicles of very small, bright carmine-pink flowers, shading to white in center. Continuous bloomer. A fine Rose for bedding or massing.

Rugosa alba. (R.) Single white flower. The Rugosa Roses are especially desirable for massing. Flowers nearly all summer. The foliage is a bright glossy green. During autumn and winter, the plant is covered with brilliant red seed-pods.

Rugosa rubra. (R.) Same as Rugosa alba except that flowers are single crimson.


Souv. de Mme. Pernet. (T.) Rose, base of petals tinge yellow; large, loose flowers. A distinct sort.


Ulrich Brunner. (H. P.) Cherry-red; very large, fine form; extra good.

Vicomtesse de Watier. (T.) Bright rose, tinted darker, dark rose center; free bloomer.

Wassily Chudoff. (T.) Extremely vigorous and free bloomer. Half climber; carmine, changing to rose.


Yellow Cochec. (T.) A form of Maman Cochec, with light yellow flowers. An extra-fine sort.
Climing Roses

Bank's White. Flowers somewhat smaller than
B. Fortunei, produced in immense quantities
in small clusters. Strong-growing climber.

Cherokee. A well-known single, white, spring-
blooming variety of the South. Foliage bright
glossy green.

Clothyde Soupert, Climbing. (P.) This variety
originated in our nurseries. We have
cultivated it for ten years and can recommend
it with the utmost confidence. In color and
form it is similar to its parent, the well-known
Clothyde Soupert, but flowers are larger.
A constant bloomer after the first year, as it
flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower,
and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero.
This is a great addition to our list of Climbing
Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites.

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous-growing climbing
Rose, producing a profusion of small, crim-
son flowers in clusters. It is a most showy
plant while in bloom, during April and May.

Dorothy Perkins. This is said to be a hybrid of
Wichuralana and Madame Gabriel Luciet. It
is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage
is of a deep green leathery texture and remains
on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are
from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. Borne in
clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a
beautiful shell-pink color. Remains in bloom
for several weeks. A most desirable new clim-
bing Rose. Most effective for planting on ter-
races and slopes. Strong, field-grown plants,
25 cts. each, $1 for 10, $15 per 100.

Elie de Bournia. (T.) Soft rose salmon cen-
ter; a vigorous grower. Very good.

Lady Gay. A new and most valuable variety
of remarkable vigor. Flowers of a delicate cerise
pink, fading to soft tinted white. When the
plant is in full bloom, it is most pleasing. Very
desirable for covering banks and terraces, and
can also be trained as a climber.

Lamarque. (N.) Pure white, fine old climber.

Macarexy (Rosa bracteata.) Flowers large,
single, white, produced from June until fall.
Handsome almost evergreen climbing sort.
Frequently used for hedges.

Marie Guillot. (T.) White, slightly tinted
lemon; large, well-shaped. A fine climber.

Philadelphia, (Rambler.) This variety is a cross
between Grimm Raspberry and the hybrid peren-
ual. Victor Hugo. Its color is deeper and brighter crimson flowers
larger and growth more erect than Crimson Rambler.

Softetara. (N.) Light yellow; a fine bloomer.

Trier. (Rambler.) A strong grower of the Rambler type,
with large trusses of pale rose-colored flowers changing to

white and showing a large cluster of yellow stamens. Blooms
the entire summer. Far superior to White Rambler.

Wichuralana (The Memorial Rose). Almost evergreen;
flowers small, single, white; of trailing habit. Beautiful for
planting on slopes or terraces; it is shown with a
mass of bright green foliage.

Roses Budded Upon Manetti Stock

1-year plants, budded low, 35 cts. each, $3 for 10; when selection is left to us, $12.50 for 50, $25 per 100. 2-year plants,
strong, extra-heavy, of most of the following varieties, at 50 cts. each, $4 for 10

It is almost impossible to propagate some varieties of Roses upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon
Manetti, their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the
Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from 2 to 3 inches
below the surface of the earth. Do not overlook this.

The budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place
where the bud is inserted must be removed. If this is neglected, the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaves, whereas Tea, Hybrid and Bourbon Roses usually
have but five.

Bourbon, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid
Tea and Tea Roses

American Beauty. (H. P.) Deep rose; large, cupped; frag-
ant; dwarf grower.

Antoinette Guilleret. (T.) A peculiar Rose, salmon-pink
center; center of petals light yellow, edges tinted light pink.

Angeline Veynet. (H. T.) Stripped La France. Similar
to La France, but with flowers striped pink and white.

Bessie Brown. (H. T.) A vigorous upright grower; flowers
of good form, large size, creamy white, very fragrant.
A strong grower. A variety of great merit.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Blush, rose center; large and full;
very free bloomer.

Devoniius. (T.) White, flesh center; an excellent and
favorite old Rose.

Doctor Kenyon. (H. P.) Pure white; thornless; dwarf grower.

Earl of Dufferin. (H. P.) Very large; crimson, shaded
maroon.

Elise Heymann. (T.) Light yellow, shaded with nankeen-
yellow, center peach, a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Rich golden yellow; vigorous; free
bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki. (H. P.) Flowers very large, snow-white
strong grower and free bloomer. A new German Rose that
has made quite a sensation, and has also been called the
White American Beauty. A magnificent Rose.

Gloire de Dijon. (T.) Yellow, shaded with salmon; large
and full. A good old variety.

Gloire de Buxis. (Gloire de l’Exposition de Bruxelles.)
(H. P.) Very large, fine form; deep amaranth-purple; free
bloomer and vigorous; one of the best new dark Roses and
one that should be in every garden.

Grand Mogul. (H. P.) Purplish crimson; large and well-
formed. A magnificent variety.

Gruss an Teplitz. (H. T.) Bright crimson; very full; free
bloomer; excellent.

Helen Good. (T.) Pale yellow, shaded pink. Very good.

Helen Gould. (H. T. Rosy pink; long pointed bud; very fine.
 Killarny. (H. T.) A new Irish Rose, of a brilliant silvery
pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong
grower. Although quite new, it has taken a prominent place
amongst our popular sorts.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES

Ornamental Department - Roses
Pride of Reigate. (H. P.) Crimson, handsomely striped white and sometimes half crimson and half white.

Princess Imperial Victoria (White Malmaison). (B.) Similar to Malmaison; flowers white tinted yellow; a vigorous and free-blooming sort.

Souv. de Catharine Guillot. (T.) Coppery, with carmine center, and shaded with orange. Very distinct

Ulrich Brunner. (H. P.) Cherry-red; very large; fine form; extra good.

Wassily Chludoff. (T.) Carminie, changing to rose; a very strong grower and free bloomer.

### Climbing Noisette and Climbing Tea Roses

1-yr.-old plants, budded low, $.35. each, $3 for 10; when selection is left to us, $12.50 for 50, $25 per 100. 2-yr.-old plants, strong, extra-heavy, of most of the following varieties, at 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Can also supply a limited quantity of extra-strong plants of nearly all the following Climbing Roses, 6 to 8 feet, at 75c. each, $6 for 10.


Elle de Beauvillain. (T.) Soft rose, salmon center; vigorous grower; very good.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Climbing. (T.) (Mrs. Robert Peary.) Similar to the bush form. Vigorous.

Lamarque. (N.) Pure white.

Marie Guillot. (T.) White, slightly tinted lemon; large; well-shaped. A fine climber.

Marechal Niel. (T.) Deep chrome-yellow. Always deeper in color and a better grower when budded. This is the most desirable of all the yellow Roses.


Perle des Jardins. (T.) Bright yellow, very full and double. Best of its color.


Reve d’Or (Clipping Safran). (T.) Chamois-yellow; large; full; fragrant; free bloomer. An extra-fine climbing Rose.

Solfaterre. (N.) Light yellow; free bloomer.

Souv. de la Malmaison. (B. C.) A beautiful creamy form of this well-known Rose. Large and very full.


Waltham No. 3. (H. P.) Very fine spring and autumn-blooming climber; dark crimson.

Wm. Allen Richardson. (T.) Orange-yellow, center coppery yellow.

Wootton. (H. P.) Bright magenta-red, richly shaded crimson, very double and fine climber.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>ARTICLES</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Amount brought over*

**TOTAL**

**REMARKS**
ORDER SHEET FOR TREES AND PLANTS

To P. J. Berckmans Company, Inc.
FRUITLAND NURSERIES AUGUSTA, GA.

Please ship by

(Write here whether by Express or Freight)

To

(Write here name of party to whom we shall ship)

Town  County  State

(Write shipping point here)

Carry out the catalog price of each item. Use this Sheet for Order Only. If necessary to give additional instructions, use space headed Remarks. No Trees or Plants sent by mail. No Trees or Plants sent C.O.D. unless one-half of amount is remitted before shipment. We never substitute unless authorized.

State if Substitution is Allowed should varieties first ordered be exhausted. (Yes, No.)

In giving this order, it is understood that same is subject to stock being sold and no liability is to attach to P. J. Berckmans Co., where frost, drought or other casualties beyond their control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clerk's Check</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>ARTICLES</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continue Order on other side of this sheet)

Amount carried over . $ 

(Write date here)  (Write your Post Office here)  (Write your County here)  (Write State here)

Received  (Sign here name of party giving order)

Filled by  Ship  Order No.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

No Orders Filled for less than ONE DOLLAR.

Post Office Order . $ 
Express Order . $ 
Check . . . . . . $ 
Cash . . . . . . $ 
Postage Stamps . . . $ 

Send C. O. D. for . $
INDEX

Abelia..... 25
Abies..... 33
Acacia..... 20
Acer..... 21, 22
Akebia..... 32
Alba White..... 19
Almond, Flowering..... 19
Almonds..... 11
Alnus..... 15
Ampelopsis..... 32
Andromeda..... 25
Annona..... 10
Aphanihe..... 29
Apples..... 8
Aralia..... 12
Aralia..... 22
Arbor vitae..... 43
Ardisia..... 25
Artichoke..... 25
Aster..... 32
Asparagus..... 26
Ash..... 25
Aucuba..... 26
Axia..... 25
Bay..... 26
Bay Tree..... 24
Berberis..... 26, 31
Bigonea..... 32
Biloba..... 23
Bigota..... 25
Blackberries..... 12, 13
Blue Spruce..... 10
Bombay..... 25
Broad-leaved Evergreens..... 25-32
Buddleia..... 16
Buxus..... 16
Calico Bush..... 18
Callicarpa..... 18
Calyx..... 27
Camellia..... 27
Camphor Tree..... 40
Cape Jasmine..... 32
Carquenteria..... 16
Catalpa..... 37
Cercis..... 37
Cedar..... 36, 37
Cedrus..... 25
Celtis..... 39
Cephalotaxus..... 39
Cerasus..... 22, 34
Cercis..... 27
Chamaecyparis..... 27, 43
Cherry, Flowering..... 22
Chesnut..... 16
Chilopsis..... 16
Chionanthus..... 17
Citrus..... 30
Citrus Fruit..... 41
Clematia..... 24
Clethra..... 17
Cleyera..... 28
Climbers..... 33
Corokia..... 17
Corchorus..... 17
Corylus..... 23
Cotoneaster..... 27
Crab-apple, Flowering..... 24
Crinum..... 24
Crape Myrtle..... 18
Crateagus..... 28
Cremastogemma..... 37
Cucumber Tree..... 23
Cupressus..... 37
Currants..... 24
Cycas..... 43
Cydonia..... 17, 34
Cryptomeria..... 17
Date Palm..... 44
Deciduous Shrubs..... 15-21
Diospyros..... 22
Deutzia..... 17
Dewberries..... 13
Diospyros..... 13
Dogwood..... 22
Elaeagnus..... 14, 17, 28, 32
Ellisia..... 25
Empress Tree..... 34
Erlohotiya..... 14
Eucalyptus..... 14
Euonymus..... 28, 33
Evergreens..... 35-40
Exacum..... 12
Ferns..... 42
Ficus..... 12, 22
Flag..... 11
Filberts..... 11
Fir..... 35
Flax..... 15
Forrestia..... 17
Franciscan..... 42
Framaxin..... 22

Fringe Purple..... 19
Fringe, White..... 17
Gardenia..... 28
Gelsemium..... 33
Ginkgo..... 24
Globe Flower..... 17
Gold Finch Tree..... 40
Golden Bell..... 17
Golden Rain Tree..... 23
Grapefruit..... 23
Grapes..... 13
Grasses, Ornamental..... 35
Guava..... 41
Hackberry..... 22
Hedge Plants..... 34
Hemlock..... 39
Hibiscus..... 15, 16, 42
Holly..... 28
Honeyberry..... 22
Honey Tree..... 22
Hovenia..... 22
Hydrangea..... 23
Idea..... 23
Ilex..... 20
Indian Bean..... 22
Iris..... 18
Jasmine..... 33
Jasminum..... 33
Juniper..... 37, 38
Judas Tree..... 22
Kalmia..... 28
Kentia..... 23
Kinnon..... 13
Kinnon..... 12
Kinnon..... 41
Kudzu..... 23
Lagerstroemia..... 18
Lantana..... 43
Laurus..... 29
Ligustrum..... 28
Libocedrus..... 38
Lilac..... 20
Lime..... 25
Linden..... 25
Linum..... 23
Liriodendron..... 23
Lonicer..... 20
Loquat..... 14
Magnolia..... 23, 30
Mahonia..... 23
Maidenhair Tree..... 24
Majorana..... 21
Medlar, Japan..... 15
Melia..... 22
Merceda..... 23
Miscellaneous Fruits..... 14
Mock Orange..... 19, 34
Morus..... 23
Mountain Fever Bush..... 25
Mountain Laurel..... 31
Mountain Tassles..... 13
Mulberry, French..... 16
Mulberry, Weeping..... 23
Neliana..... 20
Nerium..... 30
Nettle Tree..... 22
New Jersey Tea..... 16
Norfolk Island Pine..... 42
Nutmeg Tree..... 41
Oak..... 24, 31
Olea..... 30
Oleaster, Japan..... 14, 17, 28
Olive..... 43
Orchidaceae..... 34
Ornamental Department..... 15-18
Osmantus..... 30
Palafoxia..... 24
Pandanus..... 44
Pauownia..... 24
Peaches..... 7, 8
Pears..... 8
Pecan..... 11, 12
Pine..... 19
Pirrecos..... 33
Perry Weight..... 33
Persimmons, Japanese..... 35
Philadelphus..... 23
Phoenix..... 10
Photinia..... 30
Pine..... 38
Pinus..... 38
Pistacia..... 23
Plant Tree..... 24
Planataus..... 24
Pomegranate, Flowering..... 24
Plums..... 10
Pomegranate..... 14, 19
Pomegranate..... 30
Polytr.... 24
Poplar..... 24
Populus..... 33
Privet..... 29, 34
Prunus..... 19, 24
Pyracantha..... 28
Pyrus..... 24, 34
Quercus..... 24
Quince..... 20
Quince, Japan..... 34
Raspberries..... 13
Rex Hortorum..... 37
Rhododendron..... 31
Rhodotypos..... 19
Rhus..... 19
Rosa chinensis..... 33
Robinia..... 19
Rose Bay..... 31
Rosemary..... 19
Rose, Mexican..... 32
Rose, Polyantha..... 34
Rowan..... 34-38
Roses, Climbing..... 33
Rosa rugosa..... 42
Ruscis..... 31
Saltbush..... 44
Salmi..... 18
Saw Palmetto..... 44
Saw Pine..... 19
Sycamore, Flowering..... 24
Speedwell..... 10
Spirea..... 17, 19, 20, 34
Sorbus..... 38
Sterculia..... 25
Strawberry Tree..... 25
Sweet Cherry..... 20
Sub-tropical Trees and Plants..... 40, 41
Sumac..... 19
Sweet Gum..... 21
Sweet Olive..... 30
Sweet Pepperbush..... 17
Sycamore..... 10
Symphoricarpos..... 20
Syringa..... 20
Tamarix..... 21
Tamarisk..... 21
Tea Olive..... 39
Tea Plant..... 31
Tea Tree..... 12
Texas Umbrella Tree..... 23
Thel..... 28
Thuja..... 35, 36, 39
Tilia..... 25
Tiger Vine..... 32
Tuya..... 29
Tulip Tree..... 23
Ulmus..... 30
Viburnum..... 21
Viburnum..... 17
Virgilia..... 25
Vitex..... 20
Wagner..... 12
Weigela..... 24
Willow..... 24
Wisteria..... 33
Yellowwood..... 25
Yew..... 39
Yucca..... 32

J. HORACE McFARLAND COMPANY, HORTICULTURAL PRINTERS, HARRISBURG, PA.