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FRUITLAND
NURSERIES
AUGUSTA,
GA.

1896

FRUIT
AND
ORNAMENTAL
TREES,
ROSES Etc.

P. J. Berekmans
PROPRIETOR.
To Our Patrons.

With this edition of our General Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., for 1896, we gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increasing patronage which has been bestowed upon our firm for many years past. We feel a legitimate pride in numbering among our regular patrons many persons whose names appeared upon our Order Book in 1857, and aided us with their faithful support in building up our present extensive Horticultural establishment.

The following brief description of our establishment may interest those not personally acquainted with us:

At the beginning of our business career in 1857 the area then planted in Nursery stock covered less than 15 acres. Our venture was considered a hazardous experiment because everything relating to Southern Fruit culture was a problem which must be solved by practical test. There was little of Horticultural material here to draw upon, but from what did exist we were satisfied that many fruits and plants from other portions of the world could be grown here with successful results. At large outlay of money and under great difficulties we began the formation of extensive collections of Fruit and Ornamental trees. After the second year our test grounds contained upwards of 1,800 varieties of Fruits, 500 varieties of Foreign and Native Grapes, and more than 1,000 varieties of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses.

These experimental collections have been annually enlarged with the addition of new varieties of fruits and plants appearing in this and foreign countries; and while these additions have during some years been very numerous, still the number of varieties of Fruits retained at this date is less than were planted during 1857 and 1858—all doubtful or undesirable sorts having been gradually eliminated.

Our facilities for testing innumerable varieties of fruits and plants enable us to recommend the fruits best adapted to the various sections and soils of this country, and we offer in this catalogue such varieties as will give the best results. From the 15-acre Nursery area in 1857 our business has gradually increased until upward of 300 acres are now used for Nursery, besides extensive Orchards.

The Nurseries have been owned and conducted by the senior member since 1857, and of late years assisted by his sons.

The firm consists of P. J. Berekmans, who retains the ownership of the Fruitland Nurseries, and all property connected therewith, as well as the former firm name, and his sons, Louis A., Robert C. and Prosper J. A. Berekmans, Jr., under whose management every branch of the business is carefully conducted.

We have no connection whatever with any other nursery; do not employ agents or salesmen, all our dealings being made directly with purchasers.

The fruitland Nurseries are located west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington road (continuation of Broad street), and 11 miles from terminus of Lake View Electric Car Line. In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the state, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions.

The Nursery Department

Is divided as follows: Roses, 25 acres; Fruit Trees, 250 acres; Grape Vines, 10 acres; Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, 10 acres; Small Fruits, 15 acres; Orchard and test grounds, 40 acres.

The Greenhouse and Plant Department

Now covers 50,000 square feet of glass. All modern improved appliances tending to economy in labor and healthy products have been added, and in addition to the plants houses a large quantity of cold frames allow us to safely carry through the winter an immense stock of plants which in our mild climate do not require artificial heat. With the numerous additions and improvements added to this Department, we are prepared to offer plants at such prices as are in keeping with Horticultural progress and the times.

Our foreign trade has of late years increased rapidly. We refer with pleasure to this feature of our business, as our products are sent to Australia, China, Japan, Africa, the East Indies, Brazil, Bermudas, the West Indies, and every section of Europe and the United States.

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

Catalogues.

The following Catalogues will be mailed free on application:

No. 1.—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.

No. 1.—Spring Catalogue of bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

No. 3.—Wholesale Catalogue for Nurserymen and Dealers only, issued in July.

Special lists are issued during the year, giving descriptions and quotations for specialties of Nurserymen.

Address

Telegraphic and Cable Address: Berekmans, Augusta, Ga.

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LEASE READ THIS BEFORE ORDERING.

Ordering.—Write your orders plainly upon the Order Sheet attached to this Catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., to enable us to direct our answers properly. The same name should always be used.

Order Early.—Orders are often sent in too late to enable us to fill them, or to notify parties in time to allow them to get supplied elsewhere. We, therefore, solicit early orders, which are filed as received, and filled in rotation. Usually we commence taking up trees by the 5th of November, and the forwarding season lasts until the middle of March. Plants grown in pots can be forwarded at almost any time of the year; Strawberry plants from October to March.

Don’t Wait Until Ground is Ready.—While we desire to serve all our friends as promptly as possible after the reception of their order, we beg to say to all who order late that we often have a large unfilled order list which must be filled first, that all orders must take their turn, and consequently some days may elapse before they can be reached.

Substitution.—In ordering, state whether standard or dwarf trees are desired, and if the age, or style, or varieties can not be supplied, state whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, etc., may be substituted. We never substitute unless authorized to do so. In case our supply of any particular variety is exhausted—which will happen in the most extensive establishments—we make it a rule to return the money, unless authorized to fill out the order with other varieties.

Shipping Directions.—Give plain and particular directions for marking and shipping packages. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases the articles are at the risk of the purchaser after proper shipment, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarders alone must be held responsible. Carriers’ receipts will be taken and sent to our customers in all possible cases.

Freight Rates on Application.—By express, the rate now on plants or shrubbery is 25 per cent less than on merchandise.

Packing.—Trees and plants are packed with the utmost care, so as to insure their safe carriage to great distances. Orders to the amount of $5 are packed free of charge. Cost of boxes or bales will be charged on orders below that amount. The charge is from 25 to 50 cents, according to size of box or bale.

Limit of Shipper’s Risk.—We guarantee every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition and fully graded to standard when leaving our hands, but after delivery in the hands of forwarders all losses resulting from delays in transit are at the risk of purchaser. All orders are delivered free of charge at the express office or railroad depots in Augusta.

Terms and C. O. D. Orders.—Cash with the order, or C. O. D. (collect on delivery) by Express, collecting charges to be paid by the consignee. Large orders can be forwarded by ordinary freight lines, and will be consigned to shipper’s order. The Bill of Lading indorsed to parties ordering will be sent C. O. D. by Express, thus reducing heavy Express charges and facilitating collections. C. O. D. orders must invariably be accompanied with a remittance for half the amount of the order. The Express and Railroad Companies hold us responsible for freight charges on all such shipments, hence our friends will recognize the necessity of this rule.

Remittances.—Prefered in drafts on New York or Augusta, payable to our order, or, wherever convenient, by Postal Order. Money sent through the mail is in all cases at sender’s risk. When Postal or Express Money Orders can not be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter or by Express.

Enclosing Money.—Count everything you put in your letter, checks, money orders, stamps, or whatever it is in, and state fully what the amount is.

Trees and Plants in Large Quantities and Special Varieties.—Estimates for such will be given on application. Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, will be billed as follows: 50 trees of a class at 100 rates; less than 50, at 10 rates; 500 at 1,000 rates; less than 500 at 100 rates.

Reserving Trees.—Orders for trees to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season must in every instance be paid for in full at the time of ordering. We trust that the necessity of this rule will be obvious to all our friends.

No Trees or Plants Sent by Mail.—The labor and time required to properly prepare trees for mailing during our busy season, together with frequent insufficient remittances for postage, are inadequate to the returns, and compel us to respectfully decline this class of orders.

Attention to Customers.—It is our earnest desire that all the requirements and directions of our customers to be scrupulously attended to by our assistants, and we practice the utmost personal supervision to see that it is carried out. We would therefore respectfully request that we be informed if at any time there is cause of dissatisfaction, that we may have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

Errors.—While exercising the utmost care in filling orders, usually doing more than we offer, accidental errors will sometimes occur in the press of business; prompt and satisfactory correction will be made when notified. Patrons are earnestly requested to keep copies of their order for comparison.
WHAT WE CAN NOT SUPPLY.—Boquets, Cut Flowers, Flower Vegetable or Tree Seeds, Horticultural Implements, Flower Pots, Labels, Wire, Rustic Work, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Gladiolus, Lilies, Pansies, Violets, and other plants which can be kept in stock but a short time.

Orders for some of the above named articles are received almost daily, and much needless correspondence may be avoided if our friends will kindly omit such items from their orders.

Shipping Facilities.—Our packing houses cover an area of 4,300 square feet, and are supplied with every appliance tending to economize labor and reach as near perfection in packing as possible. A thorough trained set of men, many having been twenty-five years in our employ, are entrusted with this labor.

Augusta has eight trunk lines of railroad and their connections; other railroads are now in course of construction. This, in connection with several lines of steamboats plying the Savannah River, afford us unsurpassed shipping facilities. The low rate of freight which we have secured from these transportation companies enables us to lay down our products at a trifling advance upon catalogue rates in the most distant sections of the United States. At an additional cost of from one and a half to two and a half cents per tree, the latter can be laid down in the most remote sections of Texas, and at New Orleans, at from one half to one cent above first cost.

Responsibility.—We desire to be distinctly understood that we have no connection whatever with any other Nursery, or employ agents or salesmen, and that our RESPONSIBILITY for any business transaction extends only to persons purchasing direct from the Nursery. Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. We likewise disclaim any liability for results arising from defective planting or at improper seasons, or from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees or plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for said trees or plants that prove untrue. Our reputation for upright dealing and the uniform high standard of quality of our products, the results of a thirty-eight years’ business career, are our only guarantee to our customers.

Replacing Trees.—Some persons so neglect or badly plant their trees as to cause their loss, still they believe that the Nurseryman should be responsible and replace them. We desire to say that if our suggestions for planting, pruning and cultivating are followed, little or no loss will result. But we can not be held responsible for unfavorable seasons or other causes beyond man’s control, and the purchaser must take the same risk that we do in that respect. We guarantee trees to be healthy, fully up to grade, true to name, and carefully packed, but do not insure their living after having passed out of our hands and care.

Prices and Cost of Production.—Few persons outside of those engaged in the Nursery pursuit are in a position to form a correct estimate of the cost of production of strictly first-class trees and plants; are seldom posted as to the various grades, only consider prices, and purchase what is offered at lowest quotation, regardless of the value of a tree or suitableness of a variety. Within the past few years the cost of labor and materials for producing stock have advanced from 20 to 40 per cent, while the prices of trees have declined at the same rate. First-class stock of every description is now too low to scarcely leave a legitimate profit, because the enormous quantities of inferior trees thrown on the market have caused a depreciation in prices. We believe, therefore, that all discriminating purchasers will concede that the quotations in this Catalogue are exceedingly low for the quality of the products.

Landscape Gardening.

Plans and specifications for Parks, Cemeteries or Residence grounds. We are prepared to take contracts for executing the work and the supply of trees and plants. Correspondence solicited.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Given Distances Apart</th>
<th>No. of Plants</th>
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<th>No. of Plants</th>
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GENERAL INFORMATION.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry, or made so by drainage. Before planting prepare the land by thorough plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton seed and stable manure compost, well decomposed, or some bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

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

PREPARATION OF THE TREE.—Before planting remove all broken roots. Cut back one-year Peach or
Apple trees to a naked stem two or three feet high—leave no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leave the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except Dwarf Pears and Cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from two to three inches. Bear in mind that it is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place, rather than in the nursery row.

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

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

AFTER CULTURE.

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

For Orchards—Sow cow peas broadcast in May or June, one to one and a half bushels per acre; or keep the ground planted in vegetable, melons, or vegetables. Avoid corn and small grain crops. For stilt soils, devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye or scarlet clover or barley in fall, using fifty bushels of crushed cotton seed or ten to fifteen loads of stable manure per acre, or if the above fertilizers can not be procured use from five hundred to one thousand lbs. of some good commercial manure, and plow the green crop under in April. If devoid of lime or potash, supply deficiency by a top dressing of bone meal, plaster, or good commercial fertilizers.

Remember that to insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping can not return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized. Wherever stable manure is obtainable, use it liberally.

INSECTS.

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages, otherwise he must remain at their mercy, and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this Catalogue allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards, and best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists.

APPLES.

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

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

Apple Worm (Carpoecapsa Pomonella) or Coding Moth—Spray (For proportion, see under head of “Solutions”) with Bordeaux mixture when buds begin to swell, second application before blossoms open, third application when blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites; fourth application, when fruit is the size of peas, Bordeaux and arsenites, fifth and sixth applications 10 to 14 days apart, with Bordeaux.

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

Aphis, Root (Dempghis Pyri)—Scrape the earth away and wash with soap soda or kerosene emulsion.

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

PEACHES AND PLUMS.

Curculio (Rynchaenus Nemunns)—Spray the trees before the blossoms open with solution of Paris Green. Use Bordeaux mixture when blossoms have fallen, 10 days later Bordeaux with arsenites.

Borer (Zerygidae Exilis)—During November or December scrape the earth from the collar of roots, carefully examine the bark for larvae or grubs: apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unheated ashes and earth up the tree, forming a cone six inches above the surface.

San Jose Scale (Aspidiotus Perniciosus)—This is considered the most destructive scale insect known, and has made its appearance in some sections of the northern and middle states. It attacks also pear, apple, quince, cherry, English walnuts, raspberry, roses and evonymus. Following are the remedies suggested: For Winter Wash—Use two pounds of whale oil soap to a gallon of water; spray while solution is warm. When Trees Are in Foliage—Spray with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water. Several treatments may be necessary to entirely destroy the scale.

Scale Insects—Several species have of late become quite numerous and are destructive to deciduous fruit trees. Various washes have been used, but kerosene emulsion and whale oil soap have so far given the best results.

We would recommend every fruit grower to procure the special bulletins issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or State Experiment Stations treating upon insects, pests and remedies.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS, PECANS.

Twig Girdler (Oncideres Cingulatus)—All limbs that have been girdled and fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying prospective broods of sawyers.

Borer (Prionus)—Which bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree, must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of tree in winter and mid-summer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

GRAPE VINES.

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

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

Leaf Folder (Desmila Maculata)—Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

Borer (Prionus)—Its presence is detected by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots, and the grub destroyed.
Fleece Beetle (Haltica Chalybea)—Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (Cuelodes Inequallis)—London purple solution as a spray as soon as fruit is set.

**STRAWBERRIES.**

Beetle (Haltica Ignita)—Dust leaves with dry lime.

**FUNGUS DISEASES.**

Pear Blight—The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling spray with copper sulphate solution; as blossoms open spray with Bordeaux mixture; as blossoms fall Bordeaux mixture and arsenites; 8 to 12 days later repeat latter application and use Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days, and again 10 to 14 days later if necessary. If blight has occurred cut off and burn all affected limbs to prevent spreading.

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; repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeated every 10 days until coloring, is advisable for midew, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

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

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

**Rot in Peaches and Nectarines**—Spray with copper sulphate before buds swell, and with Bordeaux before flowers open, and again with Bordeaux when fruit is well set. Repeat this at intervals of 10 to 14 days, and with flowers of sulphur if fruit is half grown, and repeated every 10 to 14 days, is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used.

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

**SPRAYING.**

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

**FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAS.**

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

**Quassia Chips, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons.** This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to rose bushes and to kill plant lice.

**Pyrethrum—1 ounce of the “Buhach,” powder added to 2 gallons of cold water on any plant used for food, as this is not poisonous.**

**Bordeaux Mixture—Copper sulphate 6 pounds, quick lime 4 pounds, water 40 gallons.** Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a large and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding at least 4 gallons; shake and let it stand until all bubbles are escaped. Mix and add sufficient quantity of water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for use, but will not keep more than 24 hours.

**Copper Sulphate Solution—Dissolve 1 pound of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water.** Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on Grape and Peach Trees. For the latter use 25 gallons of water.

**Paris Green—Actively poisonous. 3 ounces to 1 barrel of water.** If used upon Peach trees, add 1 pound of quick lime, otherwise it will injure the foliage. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

**London Purple—Use same proportions as for Paris green, but being very caustic it should be applied with the lime. Not suited for Plum or Peach trees, and only for insects that chew.**

**Kerosene Emulsion—1 pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from nine to fifteen parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than one part of oil to fifteen of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.**

**White Hellebore, 1 ounce; boiling water, 4 gallons.** Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

**Ammonia-Copper Carbonate (As recommended by the Delaware Experiment Station)—Into a wooden pot pour 1 quart of the strongest ammonia (26° Baume), and to this add 2 gallons of water. Then add copper carbonate in successive quantities until a large portion remains undisolved. Stir vigorously for five minutes or more and then allow the undisolved copper to settle. Pour off the clear blue fluid cautiously and dilute 2 gallons of this with enough water to make one barrel. The undisolved copper in the above can be redissolved by adding more ammonia in 1 quart of strong ammonia to 2 gallons of water, add to this 1 pound of copper carbonate. Be sure that your strong ammonia has the strength of 26° Baume by sufficient assurance. Discard all other formulas heretofore published for the preparation of this fungicide. They are misleading and unreliable. (For same purpose as Bordeaux mixture.)**

**Powders—Fifty pounds of land plaster; mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.**

**Lemon Oil—We have found this a most valuable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouses or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants.**
fruit well here after August, as it decays and falls from the tree during that month.

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

For orchards and long-lived trees, plant only Standards, grown by either being budded or grafted upon whole seedling stocks. We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots. We have advocated planting whole seedling-propagated trees for thirty-eight years past, and hold to same advice now.

**PRICES OF TREES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each.</th>
<th>Per 10.</th>
<th>Per 100.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard, one year old, 4 and 5 feet, single stem</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standard, two years old, well branched</td>
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**DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.**

Standards, 20 to 35 each way, according to soil.

**Summer Varieties.**

Varied for Market Orchards in Large Type.

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

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

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large, bright yellow, tender, juicy, well flavored. A fine market apple, but, as most yellow apples, is soon bruised and turns black; invaluable in any orchard. June 5th, and lasts two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET. Synonym: Southern Striped June. Small to medium, rather flat, skin yellow with dark red stripes; sub-acid and high flavor. June 20th, and lasts until July 20th.

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

Gravenstein. Large, striped, juicy, sub-acid. June and July.

Homony, or Sops of Wine. Medium, red, very juicy, sub-acid. July.

HORSE. Synonyms: Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc. Large, green, acid; good for cooking and drying; everywhere known. July and August; very productive.

Jewett's Best. Large, flat or oblate, yellow with red cheek; sub-acid, with a rich flavor; very good; tree good grower. End of July.

Julian. Medium, conical, yellow, with bright crimson stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavored; a beautiful fruit. Ripens middle of July; productive and a thrifty grower.

Kansas Queen. Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. August; a very attractive variety.

Mar Pippin. Small, yellow, good quality. Ripens first of the season.


OLDENBURG. Large, striped, juicy, sub-acid; good grower; prolific. June 25th to July 15th.

Pear, or Palmer. A native variety; resembles Rhodes' Orange, but matures a month earlier, or about the middle of June. Flesh yellowish, coarse grained, sugary; quality good. Tree of rather slow growth. This is entirely distinct from the Pear Apple of Pennsylvania.

RED JUNE. Medium, conical, deep red, juicy and very productive. June 15th to end of July.

Rhodes' Orange. Large, conical, red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet, sugary and high aroma. July 15th.

Summer Golden Pippin. Medium, yellow, flesh yellowish, juicy; pleasantly acid. July to August. Tree bears young. An excellent summer apple, extensively cultivated in Western North Carolina. This resembles Keswick Codlin, and may prove a seedling of that old variety.

Summer Queen. Large, yellow, striped and clouded with red, aromatic, sugary; good. July.

Sweet Bough. Large, yellow, very sweet. Ripens end of June; slow grower.

Washington Strawberry. Large, yellow, mottled carmine, flesh yellow, sub-acid; very good. July.

Yellow Transparent. Medium, yellow, good quality. June. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of a dwarfish habit.

**Autumn Varieties.**

Varied for Market Orchards in Large Type.

BONUM. Medium, deep crimson, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September to October.

BUNCOMBE. Synonyms: Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Jack-
covered with deepカード, tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September, and can be kept until New Year; excellent and desirable fruit.

CARTER’S BLUE. Synonym: Lady Fitzpatrick. Very large, green, washed dull brown red and a thick blue bloom, crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Ripe in September, tree vigorous grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.

CAROLINA GREENING. Synonyms: Southern Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Cheese, etc. Medium, green or yellow, crisp, sub-acid, fine flavor. Ripe end of September, and will last until January; compact grower and prolific.

Disharoon. Medium to large, yellowish and green, crisp, sweet and good flavor. Ripe end of September and during October; compact grower.

Elgin Pippin. Large, oblate, bright yellow; sub-acid, very rich; an excellent and showy fruit. Ripe in August; tree a thrifty grower.

EQUINETELEE. Synonym: Bachelor, King, Isla, Ne Plus Ultra, Iveras, Bonningham, etc. Very large, oblate, yellowish with bright red cheek and crimson stripes, flesh yellow, sub-acid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September and lasts until November; tree compact and a vigorous grower; bears young.

Fall Pippin. Large, green, sub-acid, quality best. August and September.

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

Haywood. Large, usually flat, yellow, covered with crimson, with darker cheek and stripes. Flesh white, brittle, sub-acid; quality good. September and October. A seedling of Hoover. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Origin, Haywood County, N. C.

Hargrove. Originated in Haywood County, N. C., above medium to large, oblate, golden yellow, with a bright carmine cheek. Flesh crisp, white, with Pearmain flavor, sub-acid, quality best. Maturity, October and November. Of the many scores of new varieties hitherto to our notice within the past few years, the Hargrove possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it a valuable addition is made to our best fall apples.

HOOVER. Synonym: Watatouah. Large, oblate, dark red, juicy, acid, crisp and good flavor. Ripens September and October; tree vigorous, short-jointed grower, very distinct.

Mamona. Large, bright, upright grower; juicy and high flavor. Ripe October; a very distinct and vigorous grower, prolific and fine fruit.

Moon. Above medium, oblong, yellow, washed crimson, flesh white, brittle, rather coarse, sub-acid, quality good; a showy fruit, which commences to ripen June 1st, and yields a succession of ripe fruit until October. Origin, Walton County, Ga., about 1870.


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

Raws’ Jennet. Large, oblate, yellowish, shaded red and striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy sub-acid, very good. Late fall and early winter ripening. Synonym: New York Ripening. A German apple which has given good results in several sections, but still comparatively new. Fruit large, cream colored, mostly covered with deep crimson. Flesh white, firm, sub-acid and pleasant flavor. September and October.

Roman Beauty. Large, yellow and bright red, good; very handsome. Valuable for the mountain districts.

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

TAUNTON. Large, conical, yellow, with dark red cheek, flesh yellow, crisp, high flavored; very acid in rich clay soils, but in sandy loams it is unsurpassed in flavor. Ripe beginning of September; tree productive, vigorous, but very open grower and requires close pruning.

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

Yopp’s Favorite. Large, round, conical, greenish yellow, flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; excellent. Ripe September and October; compact grower and productive.

Winter Varieties.

Varieties for Market Orchards in Large Type.

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

BEN DAVIS. Synonyms: New York Pippin and Thornton of Southern Alabama. Medium, oblate, greenish yellow with a crimson cheek, sub-acid, fair quality; keeps remarkably well.

Cannon Pearmain. Medium, greenish yellow, shaded red, sub-acid, good, a fine bearer and an excellent keeping apple.

CHATTASOOCHEE. Large, greenish, with a red cheek, sub-acid, very good. November to January.

Cullasaga. Large, dark red, crisp, sugary; in sandy soils is apt to be too mealy. Ripens from November to January.

Etowah or Cooper’s Red. Doubtless a seedling of Shockley, which it resembles in shape, but more highly colored; flesh crisp, sweet and well flavored; quality good. November to March; a fine keeper.

HILEY’S EUREKA. Deep red, flesh white, vivous; quality best. December.

Horn. Synonym: C. Vandeene. Medium, flat or conical; here and further South dark crimson; further North green with red cheek, juicy, rich. Ripens in November, and has been kept until March; tree open grower; productive.

Hockett’s Sweet. Large, red striped and dotted with darker red, flesh juicy, crisp, sweet; a very good grower. Originated in Ohio.

Kittageskee. Medium, yellow, flesh firm, pale yellow, highly flavored, spicy and juicy. Ripens November, and keeps well; very prolific; tree a luxuriant grower; rather open when young.

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

Maverack Sweet. Large, oblate, green with dark red cheek and much bloom; flesh crisp, very sugary and of high aroma; a fine fruit. Ripens October, and keeps well, tree good grower.

Moultrie’s. Large, very flat, green with red stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. October to January.

Nickajack. Very large, striped, sub-acid; good. An excellent variety in some sections; fails in others.
Pryor’s Red. Large, red, russety, tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich. November to March; a good fruit and thrifty tree.

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

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

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

SAUTA. Large, greenish yellow and russet; quality good; a good keeper. October to March.

SHOCKLEY. Synonyms: Waddell Hall, Sweet Romanite. Medium, conical, always regular, yellow with a bright crimson cheek, flesh firm, sweet or sub-acid, with some flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and has been kept until the following August. Although this apple can not be classed as of first quality, it is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. It produces large and regular crops, the fruit is uniformly of fine size, beautiful in appearance, and the tree bears very young. Best in sandy loam.

STEVenson’S. Medium to large, green, covered with brown, flesh firm, juicy and spicy; a regular bearer, and keeps until April; tree a fine grower.

Terry. Medium, oblate, dull crimson, flesh yellowish; brittle, sub-acid, high flavor; quality best. November to January. Resembles Pryor’s Red, but tree is of different habit. Said to have originated in Spaulding County, Ga. Not a showy fruit, but an excellent keeper and very productive.

WINEsap. Small to medium, red, vinous; quality very good; a good keeping apple.

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

N. B.—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.

Cider Apples.

Hewes’ Virginia Crab. Small, dark red; regular and profuse bearer. October to March.

Yates. See description above.

Apples for Ornament or Preserving.

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

APRICOTS.

Price, 25 cents each; $2 per 10; $15 per 100.

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where the 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 later spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall growing fruit trees, but in California and many sections of the Southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits.

The period of maturity extends from beginning of June to end of July. The best varieties are as follows: Breda, Luizet, Early Golden, Moorpark, St. Ambrose, Roman, Royal.

CHERRIES.

Price of Trees, 25 cents each; $2 per 10; $15 per 100.

The Cherry is rather uncertain in this climate, and still more unreliable farther South, but in the upper sections of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi it succeeds well. Trees grafted upon the Mahaleb are only possible here; this stock adapts itself to more varieties of soil than the Mazzard or Standard stock. All ripen here from May to middle of June.

While the fruit is uncertain here, Cherry trees make an unusual fine growth, and we propagate a large stock of latter for sections where this fruit is an assured crop.

Heart and Bigarreau Cherries.

Five to six feet. Fruit heart-shaped; flesh tender; sweet. Trees vigorous, with spreading branches and luxuriant foliage, leaves drooping.

Black Tartarian. Large, black.

Buttners’s Yellow. Clear yellow, early.

Cleveland Bigarreau. Amber, shaded red.

Coe’s Transparent. Amber and pale red.

Early Lammare. Large, dark purple.

Governor Wood. Large, light red.

Luelling. Very large, black; very fine.

Noir de Schmidt. Large, black.

Rockport. Large, amber, red.

Werder’s Early Black. Black, early.

Duke and Morello Cherries.

Four to five feet. Flesh usually acid or sub-acid, tender, melting and pleasant. Trees of more bushy and compact habit, and of smaller growth.

Belle et Magnifique. Bright red.

Belle de Choisy. Bright red, of best quality.

Empress Eugenie. Large, red, excellent. Tree of dwarf growth.

Early Richmond or Kentish. Deep red; valuable.

May Duke. Dark red; a popular sort.

Olivet. Large red; a valuable new sort; sub-acid.

Royal Duke. Dark red.
FIGS.

Price—One year old, 20c each; $1.50 per 10; $10 per 100. Two years old, 25c each; $2 per 10.

Best Varieties for General Cultivation in Large Type.

Angelique or Early Lemon. Small, greenish-yellow; early.

BRUNSWICK or MADONNA. Very large, violet; good and productive.

BLACK ISCHIA. Medium, blue-black; good.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium, brown, very sweet and excellent; very prolific and hardy. The most reliable for open field culture.

Blue Genoa. Medium, bluish black.

CELESTIAL. Small, pale violet, with bloom: very sweet, prolific and hardy.

GREEN ISCHIA. Green, with crimson pulp: very good and prolific.

Lemon. Large, yellow, sweet.

Madeleine. Small, white.

San Pedro. Brownish yellow.

White Adriatic, White Marseilles, White Neril, White Smyrna. 

Varieties recommended for drying. All produce large fruit.

PEARS.

Our list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South. These will ripen through the season, and doubtless give satisfaction generally.

We grow Pear trees mainly as standard, but can also supply dwarf trees of such varieties that are well suited to the Quince stock. The prefix (D) refers to Dwarf trees.

Standard Trees are propagated upon seedling Pear trees. Dwarf trees are budded upon Quince stocks.

We have upwards of 50,000 Pear trees in nursery. Trees are unusually large and healthy.

PRICES OF TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each.</th>
<th>Per 10</th>
<th>Per 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard, 1 year old, very fine</td>
<td>25c.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard, 2 years old</td>
<td>30c.</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf, 1 year old</td>
<td>20c.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Dwarf trees, 10 to 15 feet. Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet each way.

Summer Pears.

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


Beurre Giffard. Medium, juicy. Middle of June; tree a straggling grower.

Clapp’s Favorite. Large, of very good quality; showy and becoming quite popular. Ripens before the Bartlett.

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

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

Hardy (Beurre Hardy). Russet, melting, very good. August.

Henkel. Medium, yellow, very good. August.

Howell. Medium, very rich and juicy, a good bearer and fine fruit; tree an open grower. Beginning of August.

Madeleine. Small, melting, sweet, very early. About June 5th.

Osband’s Summer. Small, very good. Beginning of July; fine grower.

Ott. Small, highly flavored; excellent grower. Seedling of Seckle. Middle of July.

Petite Marguerite. Small, very early; an improvement upon Doyenne d’Ete. Beginning of June.

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

(D) Seckle. Small, but exquisite; tree a stout, slow grower. August.

Sheldon. Large, round, russet, very good. August.

St. Michael Archangel. Large, melting, very good; beautiful pyramidal tree. August.

Stevens’ Genesee. Large, round, melting; vigorous grower.

Tyson. Medium, deep yellow, crimson cheek; very good, vigorous grower. September.

Urbaniste. Large, buttery, very good; moderate grower.

(D) Wilder. Small to medium, yellow with dark red cheek; melting, sweet and very good; a very attractive pear which is one of the earliest to ripen. Beginning of June. The tree is of vigorous and symmetrical growth; a valuable, early market fruit. Can supply trees in large quantities.

Autumn and Winter Pears.

Beurre Easter. Large, melting; very good; good grower. Ripens in November and can be kept until spring.

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

(D) Beurre Superfin. Large, melting, sub-acid; fine tree and regular bearer. August.

Doyenne Sieulle. Medium, very good; quite late.

(D) Duchesse d’Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy and well flavored; best on quince; tree vigorous grower, and the most reliable bearer of all our good pears. Middle of August and Sept.
Hebe. Very large, rather coarse, juicy and of fair quality; keeps well. Originated in South Carolina, and is supposed to be a seedling of Easter Beurré. Tree thrifty.

Lawrence. Very large, melting, rich; tree a remarkable fine grower; best on standard. September and October.

**Newer Varieties.**

**Standard Trees.**

Bijou. Medium, oblong, clear yellow and red cheek, melting, of good flavor; very good. August. A showy variety.

Beurre Perpetual. Medium, yellow, melting, juicy; very good. Blooms twice; fruit of the first blooms ripens in August; of the last blooming in September.

Dr. Jules Guyot. Large, yellow, melting; very good. July.

Idaho. Fruit has not been produced at this date outside of its locality of origin. It is a large and excellent pear, but trees are liable to blight.

Fertility. A promising summer pear, of good quality.

Lawson. A showy, very early pear, but trees require 8 to 10 years before fruiting.

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

Lucy Duke. Medium, golden brown, very good, September to October. A cross of Winter Nelis and Bartlett.

**Oriental Varieties.**

This class is conspicuous for its remarkable vigor of growth and perfect adaptability to the Southern States. While less liable to blight than the older varieties of the European type, they are by no means impervious to its attacks, as the rapidly increasing cases of blight in every section of this and other states testify, and a tree grown from cuttings is no more blight-proof than a grafted one.

All our trees are grafted upon either Japan or European seedling pear stocks. We do not grow LeConte or Kieffer pear trees upon their own roots, or use the LeConte as a stock, because of its deficiency in roots, which make such trees undesirable in many soils.

**Prices of Trees.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Tree</th>
<th>Per 10</th>
<th>Per 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One-year-old Standard, single stem</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-year-old Standard, heavily branched</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kieffer. A seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. As a full pear, there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the trees is surprising. Many of our trees, four years after planting, have yielded as high as three bushels of perfect fruit.

It is unfortunate that the merits of this fruit have been underestimated from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark, room, there are few pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality combine extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit. As to its value as a market fruit, it commands on an average $1.00 per bushel when shipped in an immature stage, and is then only a second-class cooking fruit. If marketed after being house-ripened, $3.00 per bushel has been realized if sold in quantities. Our stock consists of upwards of 30,000 trees last year we could not supply the immense demand. Early orders for large quantities are respectfully solicited.

LeConte or Chinese Pear. Supposed to be a cross between the old Chinese Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform, skin

Onondaga. Large, melting and well flavored; tree vigorous. September.

Winter Nelis. Medium to large, buttery, juicy and good flavor; tree slender and somewhat straggling grower. October to December.

Reine des Vergers. A promising new fall variety.

Reliance (seedling of Van Mons' Ninth Generation). Medium, bergamot-shaped, brown, red with russet, flesh fine-grained, juicy, melting, high-flavored; quality very good to best. Ripens from middle of July to middle of August.

This, with many hundred other unnamed seedlings, came in our possession in 1845, when a large portion of Dr. Van Mons' unnamed seedlings were purchased from his estate. For the past 35 years this has failed but twice to produce a most abundant crop; the tree is remarkably vigorous, holding its foliage until frost. While the fruit lacks size, it is of excellent quality, and its remarkable fertility and, so far, entire freedom from blight induced us to propagate it.

Triomphe de Vienne. A new French variety, of very large size and fine appearance; good quality. September and October.
smooth, pale yellow, quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20th to end of August. The tree is of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage dense and luxuriant; hardy everywhere, but of greatest value South. Trees begin to bear fruit when five years old.

Oriental Pears for Cooking and Canning.

These are all enormously productive and valuable for the purposes stated.

Hawaiian, or Sandwich Island. Medium, round, begamont shape; very prolific; foliage luxuriant; fine tree. October to December.

Mme. Von Seibold. Large, round, russet, similar in shape to the old China Sand. Flesh brittle, juicy with a peculiar spicy aroma. Quality inferior for table use, unless ripened slowly, when it is better. Prolific and good grower.

Mikado. Medium, acute, pyriform, pale green, washed brown; flesh brittle, sub-acid. Matures during September. Trees exceedingly vigorous, and with leaves of extraordinary size.

PEACHES.

PRICES OF ONE-YEAR-OLD TREES.

Purchaser's selection, first size, 4 feet and up........15c. each. $1.25 per 10. $10.00 per 100.

Purchaser's selection, second size, 3 to 4 feet........10c. " 1.00 " 8.00 "

We have an immense stock of healthy trees. Special prices will be given for large quantities, or car loads lots.

A sandy loam is most suitable for the Peach, still it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees out cut back to three feet. Prune every year by cutting off one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth. To prevent the attack of the bozer, see page 3. Plant trees 20x20 feet in ordinary soils, but increase distance in lands rich in plant food.

Peach trees should never be planted in newly cleared pine wood lands. Such lands should be cultivated in corn or cotton for at least one year before planting in fruit trees.

Select List for Commercial Orchards.

Trees of most of the varieties on this list can be supplied in large quantities if ordered early.

Freestones.

Alexander—Above medium, highly colored in clay soils, less in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20th to June 15th at Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific and bear very young; a most valuable market fruit, and is the earliest to ripen. Trees may be planted 1x15 feet, as they are of medium growth. The following are either synonyms, or resemble Alexander very closely: Joba, Assured, Arkansas Traveler, Bree's Early, Brigg's May, Cumberland, Gov. Garland, Honeywell, Hyne's Surprise, Musser, Sales of, Throupe, Yander, etc.

Crawford's Early—Large, with yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; a standard market variety. Ripens from 5th to 15th of July.

Crawford's Late—Similar to the above, but usually larger and two weeks later.

Early Beauty—Large, yellow, very showy, good quality. Follows Fleitas, St. John, or about July 1st to 5th.

Early Louise—Large, very thin skin and delicate aroma. Maturity from June 8th to 15th; tree very prolific.

Early Rivers—Large to very large, pale greenish white; flesh white, sub-acid, very vinous and very juicy, of exceedingly delicate flavor, skin very thin. Maturity June 10th to 20th.

Early Tillotson—Medium, white, covered with red, melting, good; very prolific; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well. Ripens from June 20th to 25th.

Ellerba—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow, supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripens middle of July; an excellent shipping variety. No other peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively for the supply of Northern and Western markets. Orchards containing from 25,000 to 80,000 trees of this variety alone are now planted in Georgia; this is sufficient evidence of its value.

Fleitas, or Yellow St. John. Synonym: May Beauty. Large, roundish, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek, juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens with Early Tillotson and lasts longer.

Globe. Very large, yellow, of excellent quality. Follows Elberta; desirable shipping peach.

Greensboro. Origin, N. C. A new variety, which has been extensively grown in North Carolina, and is claimed to be earlier and larger than Alexander. June-budded trees, 12 inches and up, 15c each, $1.25 per 10, $10.00 per 100.

Hale's Early. Above medium, white, with red cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous and very good; very productive. Maturity from June 5th to 10th, and continues until the 24th to the 30th. In some localities this variety is predisposed to decay, and therefore almost worthless. In others, however, it has proven to be free from decay. Wherever it is successful it has given large profits, but should not be shipped to distant markets.

Lady Ingold. Resembles Early Crawford, but of better quality and a few days earlier; superior for canning.

Mountain Rose. Large, white, washed with carmine; flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor; very good. Ripens June 25th, or immediately after Early Tillotson; an excellent early market variety, and superior to Early York.
Oldmixon. Large, white, with red cheek, juicy, vinous and excellent. Follows Mountain Rose, or end of July.

Piequet'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. Originated by Antoine Piequet, Esq., Belair, Ga. First trees disseminated by us in 1880. This variety seldom fails to produce a crop of fruit, and after thirty-five years test is considered one of the most profitable late yellow peaches South and West.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, oblong; skin deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh juicy and bitter; very sweet; good. Ripens July 15th.

Robert (Rareipe strain). Large, creamy white and crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best. Free-stone. Middle of August, and follows Stump the World.

Stump the World. Very large, white, with bright cheek; flesh white, juicy and of good flavor; yields large crops. The largest commercial variety. July 20th, and lasts three weeks.

Susquehannah. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, juicy and of high flavor. End of July. Unsurpassed for canning.

Sally Worrell. Very large, white; very good. August.

Snead. Synonyms: Booeve, Peebles. Medium, creamy white with carmine blush and mottling, flesh greenish white, fine-grained, juicy, sprightly, vinous, adheres slightly to the stone, quality very good, of Chinese strain. This peach has been cultivated in Tennessee and Mississippi for several years past and proven remarkably free from decay. It is considered the best of the very early varieties, the crops being usually marketed when Alexander is well colored. Its period of maturity being on an average six to eight days before Alexander. Tree of thrifty growth and luxuriant foliage. We offer a very large stock of trees. (Special quotations by the thousand upon application.)

Triumph. Above medium, skin downy dark orange yellow, nearly covered with dark carmine; flesh yellow half way to the stone where it changes to greenish white and adheres to the stone like Alexander; juicy, melting and slightly sub-acid; quality good. Maturity with Alexander. The great value of this peach for shipping purposes is its yellow color and attractive appearance, it being the earliest yellow peach so far known, and has brought very high prices.

June Budded Trees twelve inches and up 15 cents each, $10 per hundred.

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

Wonderful. Very large, deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm; good. End of August. Good for late marketing. Of the “Smock” strain, of which it may be said to be a large sub-variety.

Select List for Family Orchards or Home Markets.

Trees of varieties on this list can be supplied in moderate quantities.

Freestones.

Amelia. Synonyms: Stroman’s Carolina, Orangeburg, Roser’s June, etc. Very large, conical, white, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, melting, vinous, sweet and high flavor. Too tender to stand long carriage, but as a peach for home consumption is truly magnificent. July 1st to 10th.

Berenice (China strain). Large, yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy; excellent. Maturity end of July to Middle of August.

Cora. Above medium, white, with a pale red cheek; flesh white, juicy and well flavored. Middle to end of September.

Columbia. Synonyms: Pace, 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. Reproduces from the stone with slight variations.

Dr. Berekmans. One of the last series of pedigree seedling Peaches of the late Dr. L. E. Berekmans and first fruiting in 1880. During the past 12 years it has sustained the excellent qualities which we noted at its first season of fruiting, and is worthy of being dedicated to its originator. It is a seedling of a seedling of Chinese Cling. Size large, creamy white, a blush cheek and crimson mottlings at base. Flesh white, slightly red near the stone; melting, juicy, vinous and of the highest flavor. It surpasses any of the varieties of same parentage maturing at the same season. Maturity middle to end of July, and immediately follows Thubber, of which it is a fit companion.

Ford. A large white-fleshed Chinese; free. Ripening immediately after Alexander.

Muscogee. A variety of the Columbia, with white flesh; size large, skin dingy yellow, nearly covered with crimson, red and dark brown cheek, spotted and somewhat striped like the Columbia; flesh white, with some red veins around the stone; melting, juicy and very good. Maturity beginning of August.

Mystery. Medium, yellow, with red cheek; quality best. Follows Early Beauty, or about July 10th.

Oseola. Large, golden yellow, with orange cheek and a few red veins; flesh golden yellow, sweet, buttery, and with an apricot flavor; belongs to the Indian type. Beginning of September.

Pallas (Seedling from Honey). This is the only seedling out of many hundreds of the Honey Peach which has varied from the parent. It was originated by the late Dr. L. E. Berekmans, and first fruiting in 1878. The fruit resembles the parent, but is much larger and more round in shape; flesh white, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma. Maturity July 10th; blooms two to three weeks later than the Honey, and is therefore more successful.

Red River. An improvement on Early Louise, of best quality and better carrier. Flesh white, juicy, fine grained, vinous and pleasant aroma. Maturity June 15th to 20th.

Spottwood. Similar to Chinese Cling, but free-stone, very large and of best quality. Middle of July.

Clingstones.

Annie Wylie. Large, white, with red cheek; flesh very juicy, vinous and best quality. Maturity September 1st to 10th.

Chinese or Shanghai. Very large, creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh finely grained, melting,

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—PEACHES.

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vinous; quality variable, best in some soils, in others apt to be slightly bitter. July 20th to August 1st. Tree of straggling growth.

**Croft's Golden.** Very large, deep yellow and crimson cheek; flesh yellow, sub-acid, vinous and well flavored. End of July to August 10th.

**Darby.** Large, round, skin creamy white, with pale white blush on one side; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy, sweet and of good aroma; quality very good. Maturity middle to end of October; an excellent late peach; origin, Newberry, S. C.

**Demming's September.** Large, oblong, with a protruberance; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red near the stone; juicy, vinous and good; resembles Lemon Cling, but one month later.

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

**Flewellen.** Medium, dark red and darker stripes. Flesh white with red streaks; juicy, vinous, very good, middle of July. This is an early Indian clingstone.

**General Lee.** Above medium, oblong, creamy white, with carmine wash, flesh very finely grained, melting, very juicy and of high flavor; quality best. July 1st to 10th. Improved Chinese Cling.

**Goode's October.** Large, skin white, washed and veined pale red; flesh white with red veins; juicy, vinous and well flavored; of the Indian type. Beginning of October.

**Heath Late White.** Synonyms: White English, Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Racy Peach, White Globe, Henrietta, etc. Large, oval with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy, sweet and good aroma; very popular for preserving; ripens beginning of September. There are numberless local names for this peach, which reproduces itself from the seed with slight variations.

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

**Juno.** (China and Picquet strains). Very large, deep yellow, mottled orange crimson; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, vinous, sub-acid; quality best. August 10th to 20th.

**Old Mixon.** Synonym: Congress Cling. Large, oblong, creamy white, with much red; juicy, sweet and well flavored. End of July.

**Oriole.** Large, yellow, rich, buttery. Middle of August. A yellow fleshed Chinese cling.

**Pine Apple.** Synonyms: Lemon, Kennedy's Carolina, Allison Early Lemon Cling, etc. Large, oblong, with a protruberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone; juicy, sub-acid, excellent; reproduces from the seed with slight variations. Middle of August.

**Stinson's October.** Large, white, with red cheek, of very good flavor. An excellent very late peach.

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

**Syphilis.** Similar to Chinese Cling, but maturing one month later. 

**Timley's October.** Medium, white, with a wash of red; flesh white, juicy, vinous and of high flavor. Middle of October.

**Tuskena.** Above medium, oblong; skin yellow and deep orange red; flesh sub-acid, vinous; good. Ripens end of June; origin, Mississippi.

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**Ornamental Peaches — Double Flowering.**

**15 CENTS EACH.**

**Chrysanthemum.** An accidental seedling originated in South Carolina. Flowers light rose, outer petals broad, center petals beautifully quilled like a Chrysanthemum.

**Crimson.** Flowers large, very double, and beautiful Pink. In early spring.

**Italian Dwarf.** Grows five feet high: makes a bush; leaves very large; fruit large and green; flesh white, juicy, with almond flavor; free. Ripens end of August.

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**NECTARINES.**

**PRICE 15 CENTS EACH; $1.50 PER 10; $10 PER 100.**

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

**Coosa.** Very large, red; flesh white; a new seedling from Upper Georgia.

**Early Violet.** Small, green, nearly covered with purple; good.

**Golden Cling.** Medium, yellow; good; cling.

**Pyramidal.** Grows to a height of twenty feet in a compact form, like the Lombardy Poplar. Fruit a white freestone of second quality.

**Van Buren's Golden Dwarf.** Grows six to eight feet high, of a compact habit; fruit very large, similar to Lemon Cling, and of good quality; suitable for city gardens, or where space is limited.

**Weeping.** Curious weeping habit; fruit hardly good.

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**PLUMS.**

(Native Varieties.)

**Prices of Trees: One year, very fine, 25 cents each, $2 per 10, $15 per 100.**

All our trees are grafted upon Marianna stocks, which are superior to any other we have ever tested.

**Improved Chickasaw Type.**

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness. Plant trees 15 feet each way.
Cumberland. Originated near Augusta from seeds collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet, good. Maturity August and September.

DeCaradou. Medium, round, yellow with brown red cheek; juicy, sweet and of fine flavor. Beginning of June. This variety is doubtless a hybrid between the Chickasaw and a European variety, and is remarkably fine.

Honey Drop. Medium, yellow and red; sweet. July. Marianna. After fruiting this variety quite extensively, we find it not as profitable as Wild Goose, being smaller, later and not equal in quality, but in some sections it is quite prolific and good. The tree is of a remarkably healthy and thrifty habit, and so far seems to be less liable to die back than the Wild Goose. We grow this variety upon its own roots.

Poole, or Poole's Pride. Large, oblong, carmine red with bloom, sweet and of good quality. Enormous and regular bearer; blooms stand considerable more cold than most other varieties of this type. Ripen middle of July.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion red, juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June; a very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Most profitable for early shipments. We grow this variety very extensively, as it is the leading market sort of its season. Can supply trees by the thousands.

N. B. All these plums should be picked when they commence coloring, and ripened in the house. In three days' time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long the fruit drops and never attains the quality of that which is house-ripened. This gradual ripening allows these varieties to carry perfectly to distant markets.

**Peach-Leaved Type.**

Forest Rose. Large to very large, round, dark red, with delicate bloom and very good quality. A very profuse bearer and tree of rapid growth. August.

Miner. Large, roundish, deep red; very juicy, rich and high flavor. Ripens in August. Tree of upright growth and very prolific. Fruit should not be gathered until well colored.

**European Type.**

(Prunus Dometica.)

One Year Old Trees, 25 cents each.

This type is only successful in a few sections, and can not therefore be recommended for general cultivation. The best results have usually been where trees are planted in a poultry yard or near dwellings, where the ground, although regularly supplied with plant food from either the poultry droppings or kitchen slops, is left undisturbed. All varieties are subject to the attacks of the curculio, and should be carefully sprayed. Trees are also often affected by a disease known as Black Knot. All branches showing this disease should be cut off and burned. By following these suggestions a large crop of excellent fruit will often follow.

**Clyman.** A California seedling, where it is much esteemed for its early maturity, good size and excellent quality. Large, reddish purple, firm, very good; freestone; an excellent shipper and enormous bearer. Maturity middle of June.

**Imperial Gage.** Large to very large; an excellent and showy fruit. End of July.

**Missouri Green Gage.** Valued West as a better bearer and larger fruit than the old Green Gage, and of best quality.

**Shippers' Pride.** Large, round, dark purple, flesh firm, of the Damson type, and valuable for its shipping qualities in sections where the European type is successful.

**Stark Green Gage.** A seedling of the Missouri Green Gage, which it resembles, but larger and more productive; of not quite so high quality.

**Persian Purple-leaved Plum, or Prunus Pissardi.** Fruit medium, dark purple, flesh deep red, juicy, sub-acid. Ripens here end of May; a good cooking fruit. Foliage deep purplish red, retained throughout our warmest weather and until midwinter. Its great value is as an ornamental tree. (Prunus Miroboliana type.)

**JAPANESE PLUMS.**

Prunus Triloba of Botanists. Prunus Japonica of Pomologists.

This race is as distinct from our native varieties as is the LeConte Pear from the Bartlett. The trees resemble somewhat our vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw type, but the foliage is larger and quite distinctive. Some are hard as far north as where the Wild Goose succeeds, and for our Southern states they open a new era in Plum culture. We have fruited sixteen varieties of this type, and find many of decided value for market and for family use. The confusion existing in the nomenclature as given by the importers of Japanese fruits is such that scarcely two invoices received under similar names contain the same varieties. Some of the synonyms given in our Catalogue of 1888, and which were taken from those of the Japanese growers, do not correspond with the descriptions of the latter, as we found upon fruiting these varieties.

As with the Persimmons, our Japanese horticultural friends have given to their Plums names usually indicating a class or type, and thus helped our own Pomologists in increasing the already existing confusion.

To simplify the nomenclature, and avoiding the increase of an already perplexing synonymy, specific names under which these varieties are now being disseminated by leading American Nurserymen have been adopted.

These plums are not curculio proof, and fruit must be sprayed as suggested on page 3.

**Distances for planting, 15 to 30 feet each way. All are budded upon Marianna stocks.**

**PRICES OF TREES, EXCEPT WHERE SPECIALLY QUOTED.**

One year, 4 to 5 feet, 25c.; 2$ per 10; $15 per 100.

**Hattanlio Group.**

As the varieties of this group appear to be less hardier in the Northern states, we would recommend these for sections below the thirty-fourth degree of latitude north.
Georgeon or Hattankio No. 1—Usually round, 1½ to 1¾ inches in diameter, clear gold or yellow; flesh firm, yellow, sweet, and gage flavor; clingstone. July 1st to 10th, or two weeks later than Kerr.

Kerr or Hattankio No. 2—Variable in shape, usually by 1½ inches, but perianth round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. The pointed form is the Hattankio-Togari (Togari means pointed); the round form is sometimes called Hattankio-Maru (Maru means round). Skin bright yellow, flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid, gage flavor; quality very good. Clingstone. Maturity from June 10th to 20th. Very prolific and an excellent early market as well as dessert fruit.

Kelsey—This we consider the most remarkable variety of this section. It sustains every point of excellence claimed for it by the introducers. Size large to very large; often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart shape; color greenish yellow, over-spread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. For canning or evaporating it is also most valuable. Experiments resulted in yielding 19½ pounds of dried fruit to 100 pounds of fresh fruit. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

Note—The abundant yield of 1882 and 1885 was extraordinary, many trees three years old producing a bushel of fruit, and our oldest trees, grafted in 1885, yielding from two to three bushels each. In many cases the fruit decayed to some extent during the continued rainy season in July. This was more apparent where trees had been kept cultivated after the middle of June. Upon clay soils, and where the surface was left undisturbed a month or six weeks before maturity, the fruit was almost entirely free from decay, and kept sound until the middle of September.

As an instance of its remarkable shipping qualities, In 1888 we made several shipments to France, which arrived there in perfect condition. The specimens were exhibited at the "Paris World’s Exhibition," and remained sound for more than a week.

Smomo Group.

This type seems to belong to the hardier or Northern group, and has given good results in Northern and Western States.

Abundance or Yellow Fleshed Botan—Round, with pointed apex, but varies from round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow ground, heavily washed purplish carmine and a darker cheek. Flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor, quite firm, skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 25th to July 5th. 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 very extensively for ten years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and quality inferior.

Berekmans or Sweet Botan—Large, obtusely conical, green, nearly covered with dull purple; flesh firm, yellowish, somewhat coarse, and of second quality; freestone. Ripes from June 15th to July 15th, very productive.

Note—This variety was first fruited by us in 1886, upon trees received from Japan. Although possessing some merits here, we discarded it as inferior in quality to the yellow fleshed Botan, but this variety seems to be one of the most desirable for the Eastern and Northern states, where its quality is improved, and our friend, Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, in his revision of the nomenclature of Japanese plums gave it our name.

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 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—2½ inches long by 2 inches broad; yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine red, flesh orange yellow, very solid, sub-acid, quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. This is doubtless identical with Bailey of several growers, as trees received from various sources as Bailey have proved identical with Chabot.

Maru—Of medium size, slightly pointed, light red; flesh yellowish, melting, juicy, sub-acid, nearly freestone, second quality but showy. Maturity end of June. Not desirable for the South, but in Western states it is said to be harder in bud than any other Japanese plum tested, and bore a crop when all other varieties were killed in bud.

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

Red Nagate, or Red June or Long Fruit—1½ inches, pointed, skin thick, purplish red, with
blue bloom. Flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, sub-acid with Damson flavor; clingstone, quality good. Maturity middle to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited mar-

Satsuma or Blood Plum—Synonym: Foneromo. Large, skin dark-purple red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular or with sharp point, flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color,

A remarkable fruit indeed. This was introduced twenty-four years ago from China. The tree is of attractive, erect and compact habit; flowers very small; fruit large, bright red, flattened, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches broad, by 1 1/2 to 2 inches through, and very much resembling a tomato; flesh yellow, fine-grained, and exceedingly firm; juicy, acid, and combining the most remarkable flavors of pear, apple, pineapple and musk melon; quality best; begins to ripen June 15th and lasts until July 15th; a shy bearer. Not desirable as an orchard fruit.

New Japanese Plums.

Mr. Burbank introduced this variety to the Nursery trade last winter, and we secured a quantity of grafting brood, from which our present stock of trees is grown. We also received specimens of the fruit, and can therefore indorse Mr. Burbank's description. Fruit large to very large; oblongical, waxy white when half grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson purple; flesh very firm; yellow, juicy, sub-acid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best. Specimens received in August, 1895, kept sound for six days. It is an excellent keeper. Ripens a little after Burbank, or about August 1st.

Price of Trees, 3 to 4 feet, 60c each.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

Diospyros Kaki.

After having fruited many varieties for the past sixteen consecutive years, the question as to the value of this fruit for the cotton growing belt of the Southern States is satisfactorily settled. In the middle sections of Georgia, South Carolina and other Southern States the trees are perfectly hardy, and instances are given of their hardiness in Southern New Jersey. The merits of this fruit are the early bearing age of the trees, as well as their wonderful fertility, as it is quite common to see one-year-old trees planted in spring produce a crop of from twenty to fifty well-developed Persimmons the following year. The tendency to overbearing should be checked by removing the largest proportion of its fruit when fully set in May, and leaving only a number commensurate with the age and size of the trees. The fruit is usually of a bright orange red or light vermillion color; the shape varies from a perfectly flat one, resembling a large, smooth tomato, to sharply pointed forms. The flesh varies also in color; in the pointed varieties it is usually deep orange; in these varieties it remains solid and quite astringent until November and December, but becomes soft after being house-ripened. In the round varieties, those having dark brown flesh are edible while still solid, while most of those with orange flesh should be allowed to become soft before being eaten. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties when fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house for a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. Gather the fruit before frost, if intended for keeping, some varieties will remain sound until January or February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and a slight apricot flavor. Some varieties will be perfectly seedless during one or more years, and again every specimen will contain more or less seeds the following season.

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

All our trees are grafted upon seedling stocks of our native type. They are exceedingly well rooted, and in every way far superior to the imported trees, which are usually deficient in roots. Seedlings seldom give good results, as but a small proportion prove to have proper flowers, the majority being male, and thus barren.

Many of our two-year-old nursery trees are bearing a heavy crop of fruit. The growth varies as to varieties. Some assume a dwarf habit when two years old, and seldom grow beyond six or eight feet in height; others attain a growth of four to six feet at one year from graft. The best soil is a clay loam, or gravelly, and not retentive of moisture. The tree fails in wet lands. Plant 10 to 15 feet each way.

Price of Trees.

Each. Per 10.

One year grafts, 3 to 4 feet........... ............................. 25c $2.00
Among, or Yemon (name of a Japanese ornament). Round, flattened, deeply ribbed, dark, orange red and some times yellowish red; 2% to 3 inches in diameter; average weight 6 ounces, and occasionally a specimen weighing 16 ounces is produced. Very sweet, flesh red, and is edible while still solid, but quality improves as it becomes soft. Maturity September to end of November. Tree of moderate height.

Hiyakume (weight 100 "me," a unit of Japanese weight). This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Fanned, Tsuru-nashi, or Seedless, etc. The Agricultural Bureau of Tokio gives the latter name to a variety with black mottled apex, but we find both round and elongated forms upon the same tree, as also uniformly orange and orange yellow colored specimens, while many are heavily tipped with black. This variation of forms and colors has doubtless led to its array of synonyms. Fruit large, average 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; apt to be of dwarf growth.

Kurokume (this may possibly be Goshiki-ko, or Palace Persimmon). Very large, round, somewhat flattened; 3 to 4 inches in diameter; average weight 10 ounces, and sometimes yields specimens of 16 ounces in weight; keeps late. Flesh red. Tree erect grower.

Miyo-tan. Synonym: Mazelli. Round or slightly oblong; % to % inches in diameter; average weight 5% ounces; slightly ribbed; skin deep orange red; flesh usually deep brown red, but bright red or half brown specimens are often produced upon the same tree, the result of cross fertilization by other varieties. Tree of medium or dwarf growth; exceedingly prolific. Fruit keeps very late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid, and as early as October 1st.

Tsuru-no-ko (Stork Egg). Synonym: Mino-kaki (Persimmon from Mino, a locality). Large, oblong, 2½ x 3½ inches; weight 4 to 5 ounces, sometimes 10 ounces. Skin bright red; some specimens covered with black at apex. Flesh red, very good. Keeps late; edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny; tree compact and vigorous grower.

Zenji, or Zingi (name of Japanese villages). Small, 1½ x 2 inches; weight 3 to 4 ounces. Flesh dark brown, with darker spots; very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September, while still solid, and lasts throughout October.

QUINCES.

Price 25 cents each; $2 per 10. All grafted unless noted.

Angers. Large, pear-shaped; thrifty grower; on own roots.

Apple, or Orange. Large, round; most esteemed for preserving.

Chinese. A most extraordinary fruit; oblong, of immense size, often weighing from 2 to 2½ pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms very early in spring, but withal seldom fails to produce a crop. Fruit rather coarser in texture than the preceding.

Champion. Claimed to be superior to the Apple or Orange.

Meech. Not fruited here, but has a good record where tried; fruit large.

Note—Quince trees need little pruning besides removing the dead wood. They succeed best in a strong, rich clay soil, except the Chinese, which thrive equally well in good light soils.
NUT-BEARING TREES.

ALMONDS.

Prices of Trees: One year from bud, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, $2 per 10.

Princesse and Sultana. Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the almonds of commerce.

Pistache. A half soft-shelled variety, with very small pointed fruit, and kernel of a delicate sweet flavor; highly esteemed in Southern Europe.

Almonds are unreliable for the middle sections of the South, but more successful in Florida.

CHESTNUTS.

American. Seedling trees, 3 to 4 feet, 25c each, $2 per 10.

Large Spanish. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each, $2 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 50c each. Yields very large nuts, not as sweet as the American, but their size commands ready sale.

WALNUTS OR MADEIRA NUTS.

All our trees are grown from seed. Some varieties are imported from France, from reliable growers, others are grown from nuts produced in our orchards. The varieties as offered, although seedlings, usually come true, or with slight variations. Grafted trees are always scarce and high-priced, owing to the difficulty of this method of propagation. The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate in ordinary crops are available for Walnuts.

Price of Trees, unless specially noted, 2 to 3 feet, 25c, $2 per 10.

Chaberte. Nuts oval, medium; very prolific; blooms late.

Thin Shelled. Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality, and keeps sweet a long time. We grow this variety very extensively, and can supply trees 2 to 3 feet at $15 per 100.

WALNUT EARLY BEARING OR PRAEPARTURIENSIS.

One year old, 10 to 12 inches, 25c each; $2 per 10, $18 per 100.

The most desirable variety of this class. Tree of low growth; begins to produce a few nuts when four years old; nuts are of good quality and mature early in fall. We have trees now fifteen years old, which at eight years old yielded one bushel of nuts, and at twelve years produced three and a half bushels. They have never failed but twice to yield a crop during the past ten years. Trees are all grown from seed produced in our grounds, and from many years' experience they usually come true from seed.

JAPAN WALNUT.

One year old trees, grown from seed planted here, 25 cents each; $2 per 10.

Two and three years, grown from seed planted here, 50 cents each.

Nuts are produced in clusters. Shell very thick, kernel sweet. Tree is very attractive, with large foliage. Our trees, when five years old, bore the first crop of fruit produced South. The value of the nut commercially, compared with Pecans, has yet to be decided. As an ornamental tree it is very desirable.

FILBERTS.

Of easy culture. They are of bushy habit of growth. Dry, ordinary soil is suitable. Require but little space to grow, but suckers must be removed as they appear.

Two-year-old plants trained to single stems, 25c. each; $2 per 10; $15 per 100, unless noted.

Three-year-old plants trained to single stem, 30c. each; $2.50 per 10, unless noted.

The Common White is perhaps the most desirable; Purple-Leaved Filbert. Leaves and fruit purple; nut oblong, very sweet.
PECANS.

Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield as regular and larger income after they attain the bearing age, which is at 8 to 10 years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich alluvial soils produce larger crops. The Pecan tree is difficult to graft, but as the sub-varieties, of which there are many, reproduce themselves at the rate of 60 to 70 per cent, and thus the variation being small, we offer only seedling trees grown from the largest Paper-Shell nut obtainable in Louisiana. These vary in number from 50 to 60 nuts to the pound, and retail at from 50c. to $1 per pound, extra sizes sometimes commanding $1.50 per pound. The small hard-shelled nuts can be purchased at from 5 to 6 cents per pound. Pecan trees are found growing in rich alluvial soils from Texas to Illinois, and are therefore hardy throughout the Middle states. Nuts may be planted in the place where trees are to grow permanently, but experienced Pecan growers of Louisiana advise raising the trees in nursery 1 to 2 years before planting in orchard. It is claimed that whenever the tap root is cut in transplanting the tree never bears fruit. A more ridiculous assertion was never made, as it is contrary to all past experience and the fact that most of the thousands of bearing Pecan trees had their tap root sometimes reduced to a few inches in length. Four and five year old trees seldom survive transplanting if their tap root has not been reduced when one year old seedlings in nursery rows. If a tree digger is then run under the seedlings, lateral roots are produced, and trees thus treated seldom fall in transplanting. But as the price of trees increases with age, and one or two-year seedlings cost less and transplant readily, we advise securing the latter sizes, and if the tap root is too long to suit the depth of the hole it can be reduced without endangering the future fruitfulness of the tree. Plant trees from 50 to 40 feet apart.

PRICES OF TREES.
Extra Large Louisiana Paper-Shell, Grown from nuts averaging from 50 to 60 to the pound.

Two years, 12 to 15 inches high, 15c. each; $1.25 per 10; $8 per 100.
Two years, 2 to 3 feet high, 25c. each; $2 per 10; $12 per 100.

RASPBERRIES.

Price 50 cents per 10, $2 per 100, $15 per 1,000.

Plants can not be supplied before November 15th.

Cuthbert. After several years' trial, this proves perhaps the best and most reliable of all the red fruited varieties. Its introduction has made raspberry culture quite profitable in sections of the Southern states where this product had been unreliable. Fruit red, large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May, and continues for several weeks.

Golden Queen. Fruit golden yellow, similar in quality to Cuthbert. Prolific; stands our summers.

Gregg. The largest of the Black Caps. Fruit firm, dark purple, with heavy bloom; ripens a week before the Cuthbert.

Shaffers. Of vigorous and rampant growth. An excellent market berry. Berry large and good, but of an unattractive reddish color. Prolific and hardy. Of the Cap class; ripens late. Plants stand our driest summer.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Upright Growing Varieties or Red. The soil should be rich and well worked.

For Field Culture. Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 4 feet in the row, or 5 feet apart each way. In July, after the crop is harvested, remove all the canes which have produced fruit, and cut back the new canes to 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and become self-supporting. During winter give a liberal manuring, and keep the ground well worked.

Caps. Plant further apart in the row, as they propagate from the tips of the canes, bent down. They should not be pruned until winter, and cut at the bend of the cane. The old canes must be entirely removed as in the red varieties.

For Garden Culture. Plant the red varieties 4 feet apart and the caps 6 feet, and train to stakes. The
summer pruning of the red varieties may be done if stakes are not used; otherwise omitted. Large yield of fruit can be expected only if the plants are well manured and thoroughly cultivated. Cotton seed compost, cotton seed meal, or pure ground bone are all desirable fertilizers, and should be applied during winter or early spring.

BLACKBERRIES.

Root Cutting Plants. 50 cents per 10; $2 per 100.

Cultivation—The Same as for Red Raspberries.

Early Harvest. Medium, long, very sweet. Ripens two weeks before Wilson’s, and is enormously productive. Valuable for an early crop. $10 per 1,000.

Minnewaski. Large, oblong and of good quality; a very profuse bearer, and canes exceedingly vigorous.

Wilson’s Early. Growth somewhat trailing; berry very large, sweet, very good; very prolific bearer; early; begins to ripen end of May. $10 per 1,000.

STRAWBERRIES.

Cultural Directions.

A deep, rich, sandy loam is the most desirable; still, with proper work and manure, any soil not too wet may be made to yield large crops.

For Field Culture use from 15 to 25 two-horse loads of manure per acre. This should be well plowed under and the soil well pulverized before planting. A top dressing of hard wood ashes or bone meal should be applied during February. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the spring following, but a large crop is only certain the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, that one field may take the place as the other is plowed up. Plants may be set in rows 3 feet by 1, and this will require 14,520 plants for one acre.

For Family Use the plants can be cultivated in hills, with the rows sufficiently apart to cultivate the ground thoroughly, or along garden walks. Manure the ground well and plow deep before planting. Nothing equals a compost of cotton seed and stable manure well mixed with the soil, and a top dressing of cotton seed between the plants so soon as set in fall. Leave this all winter and fork it slightly in March. Ashes are also very good as a top dressing. After the crop is gathered keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. If you expect a large yield of fruit give the soil liberal manuring, and cut off the runners as fast as they appear. This will increase the size of the plants, and from these large stools or bushes a crop of fine berries may be expected.

We have tested hundreds of varieties, and find but few that will give general satisfaction. Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we can not, therefore, depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils. The following varieties, however, will be found suitable to most soils. All have perfect blossoms, unless marked P, meaning pistillate. These latter should be planted near perfect flowering sorts, when they are usually very productive. Where pistillate varieties are planted, every third row should consist of a staminate or perfect blossom variety. Hoffman Michel and Wilson’s Albany are good varieties for that purpose, but care must be taken to keep the runners of each variety from encroaching upon the others.

Leading Market Varieties.

Price, 50 cents per 100; $4 per 1,000, after October 15th.

Bubach. Medium to large, dark crimson; firm, sweet and perfumed; very good. Mid season. Foliage healthy, but of low growth.

Crescent (P). Large, bright scarlet; of good flavor and very prolific. Cultivated near other varieties, as its flowers are pistillate; a very vigorous grower, and under favorable circumstances a very valuable market sort.

Hoffman. Large to very large; ripens earliest of all berries; colors evenly and carries well; quality very good; very vigorous and stands the summer well. Origin, Charleston, S. C. It is greatly superior to the Numan as an early shipping berry, and is remarkably successful in the coast region. We can supply this variety in very large quantities. We consider this the most profitable early variety for this section. Matures two weeks ahead of Wilson’s.

Haverland (P). Very large, long, handsome; always regular in shape; flesh deep red, flavor good; foliage healthy; stands the summer well; mid season to late. Although not of strictly first quality, its large size and attractive appearance makes it a very profitable variety for home market. It is rather soft to stand distant carriage.
Gandy—Large and regular; bright crimson; firm, sprightly, sub-acid, flavor best; prolific; ripens late; foliage healthy. Calyx very large; excellent shipping variety.

Michel. Medium, regular and globular, colors evenly, dark red; quality very good; very prolific and ripens very early. In some sections it is the earliest of all varieties. Foliage healthy, plants of robust growth. A very valuable early variety for shipping.

Sharpless. Very large, irregular, deep red, sweet and of very good flavor; vigorous grower and prolific. A valuable market variety, as the berries are uniformly large.

Wilson's Albany. Large, always regular, high flavor, sub-acid, prolific; vigorous grower. No variety combines more qualities. After thirty-nine years' trial everywhere, it stands unsurpassed for market or family use.

Warfield (P). Medium, deep crimson, sub-acid, quality good; season medium to late; foliage healthy. Resembles Crescent, but is an improvement upon that variety, and in some soils is very productive.

Our stock of plants of the preceding varieties is very large and unmixed. Prices for 5,000, 10,000 or upwards on request.

New Varieties and Others for Amateur Culture.

Many of these varieties will be found valuable for family use and market, in certain localities.

PRICES 50c. PER 100, UNLESS NOTED.

Bessie. Large, crimson, flesh firm, sub-acid, rich, high flavored, quality best; resembles Sharpless, but firmer.

Big Bob. Very large, deep red, sweet; best in rich sandy land.

Howell No. 2. One of the largest berries known; of good quality and plants very healthy. This variety has been well tested in Tennessee and always commanded the highest prices. Stock of plants limited. $1 per 100.

Lady Thompson. This is claimed to be the best all around early strawberry grown near Norfolk, Va. The berries are large through the season; carries well, and is of good quality. 50c. per 100.

May King. Berry medium, bright scarlet, firm; early and of best quality, but not very prolific.

Parker Earle. Large, good quality, but soft; needs high culture; midseason.

Parry. Large, good color and good quality; flesh quite firm; late.

Prince of Berries. Large, colors well; deep red, rich; quality best, not prolific.

TIME OF ORDERING PLANTS.

Plants can not be supplied at the prices quoted until October 15th, and providing the condition of the soil admits of being dug. To fill orders for plants before the last runners are well rooted entails the loss of three plants where one is secured. We therefore request our patrons not to have plants shipped until they are well rooted and the weather sufficiently cool to plant with safety. No large orders filled until after October 15th.
21 stands profusion makes wonderfully Stubbs'.

Elaegnus

JAPAN OLEASTER

(Elm Fruit of the Japanese.)

Pot Grown Plants, 25c each; $2 per 10.

Medium-sized shrubs, with leaves green above and silvery beneath. Flowers axillary, small, fragrant; produced in early spring, and followed by reddish colored berries, which are sprightly sub-acid, pleasant, and make a palatable sauce or jelly. The shrubs are very ornamental, with clean, silvery-hued foliage, fragrant flowers, and yield a profusion of fruit. Plants do not transplant readily from open ground. We therefore offer all pot-grown.

Elaegnus Longipes (Long-stalked Oleaster). Nearly evergreen here, holds its foliage very late. Fruit matures early in May.


Medlar.

(European.)

Price, 25 cents each.

Low-growing trees producing small brown-colored fruit, which must not be gathered until fall and house-ripened; when soft, is of a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Two varieties, Common and Nottingham.

Mulberries.

Each 25 cents, $2 per 10.

Hicks' Everbearing. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs; fruit produced during four months. The value of Mulberries as an economic food for hogs is beginning to be appreciated by many farmers, who have planted large orchards of the Hicks for that purpose. $15 per 100.

Downing's. Fruit of a rich, sub-acid flavor; stands the winters of the Western and Middle states. Fruit lasts six weeks.

Stubbs'. This is a form of the native red Mulberry, and was discovered in Laurens County, Ga., some twenty years ago. Tree very vigorous, and with broad foliage. Fruit very large, from 1 1/2 to 2 inches long, black, vinous and of excellent quality; greatly superior to any of the cultivated varieties. It is a wonderfully prolific bearer; fruit lasts nearly two months. The annexed cut is a correct photograph and shows its wonderful fertility. 25 cents each, $2 per 10.

Pomegranates.

Two-year-old plants, 25c each; $2 per 10.

Purple Seeded or Spanish Ruby. Large, yellow, with crimson cheek; meat purplish crimson, sweet, and of best quality.

Olives.

Pot-grown Plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 25 cents each.

Picholine. A variety much esteemed in California 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 12 months, thus bearing a crop annually; makes excellent oil, and stands as the best for pickling.

Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils where no other fruit trees are successful. Olive trees begin to bear fruit at from 8 to 10 years of age, but should not be planted farther North than this section, where they are sometimes injured by excessive cold.
SATSUMA ORANGE.

A seedless variety of the Mandarin or Kid Glove class, of rather dwarf habit of growth, and the hardiest of all known oranges. While trees have withstood a cold of fifteen degrees below freezing here, they were all killed during the excessive cold of February, 1895, but dormant buds upon Trifoliata stock were uninjured. This variety is, however, well adapted to Northern Florida, extreme southern portions of Georgia, the Gulf Coast and lower Louisiana. Fruit is of a deep orange color, juicy and rich, and matures from the middle of September to November. It is, therefore the earliest market variety, and brings remunerative prices. Very prolific and trees bear young. A valuable fruit for growing in tubs for sections where the winters are severe, as such trees require no artificial heat, and can be wintered with slight protection.

SATSUMA ORANGE.

PRICES OF TREES GRAFTED ON TRIFOLIATA STOCK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>Per 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One year old, pot-grown, 10 to 12 inches high</td>
<td>50c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two years old, pot-grown, 18 to 24 inches high</td>
<td>75c.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

GRAPEs.

Native Varieties.

We have in our test vineyards upwards of 100 native varieties, and have discarded fully as many more. There is too little difference between many sorts, or merit, to entitle them to further trial. Nothing but varieties that have stood severe test are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of some twenty additional varieties.

Our stock consists of upwards of 100,000 extra strong one and two years old vines.

PRICE OF ASSORTMENTS—OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

| 10 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use | $1.00 |
| 100 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use  | 8.00 |

The prices quoted are for very strong and healthy vines. Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upwards.
Agawan (Rogers' No. 15). Large, dark red. Each, 15c; per 10, $1.25; per 100, $6.

Brighton. Bunches medium, berries large, reddish, skin thin; quality best; an excellent early table or market variety; vigorous. Each, 15c; per 10, $1; per 100, $3.

Catawba. Bunches and berries large, deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and musky flavor. Fairly productive; good crops for many years, but of late seems to do better in some localities. Each, 10c; per 10, 80c; per 100, $3.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and, next to Delaware, the most popular of native grapes. Each, 10c; per 10, 80c; per 100, $3.

Delaware. Bunch medium, compact; berries medium; skin thin but tenacious; light red; pulp, tender, vinous and sprightly; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. This variety ranks as the standard of excellence. Each, 10c; per 10, $1.25; per 100, $3.

Diana. Bunches large, compact; berries large, redish lilac, little pulp and little foxiness; sweet, very productive; ripens late, or about August 15th to 25th. Each, 15c; per 10, $1.25; per 100, $8.00.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable grapes for the mountain regions of Georgia and South Carolina. Each, 10c; per 10, $1; per 100, $3.

Grein's No. 1, or Missouri Riesling. Greenish white, with a pale red tint at maturity; very tender; juicy, sweet; good quality; excellent for white wine. Each, 15c.

Ives. Bunches very large, berries large blue, skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. This variety is most Hardy and very popular as a wine grape. Each, 10c; per 10, 80c; per 100, $3.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9). Large red, very good. Each, 10c; per 10, $1; per 100, $6.

Moore's Diamond. Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp and of very good quality. For the past three years this variety has yielded abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. It begins to ripen very early in July, and is so far the best very early white variety we have. Exceedingly prolific. Each, 15c; per 10, $1.25; per 100, $8.

Moore's Early. Bunch small; berry very large, round, blue-black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good; very early, or two weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market. Each, 15c.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Although not of the best quality, its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. Each, 10c; per 10, 80c; per 100, $4.

Pearl. Bunch and berry medium, white, very good. Each, 10c.

Worden. Seedling of Concord, which it resembles. Berries larger and ripens a little earlier. Quality very good. Each, 10c; per 10, 80c.

Vitis Rotundifolia or Vulpina.

(Bullace or Muscadine Type.)

This type is purely Southern, ranging from North Carolina to Texas, and of no value for the Northern or Western states. Although the Scuppernong has been known for upwards of three hundred years, it is only within a short period that the improved varieties of this type have been largely cultivated. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Vines should be planted from 20 to 30 feet in the row, trained on arbor or trellis, and never trimmed. All two years old, once transplanted. Vines are wonderfully prolific, and is rapidly becoming popular as a very profitable wine grape. Makes a very good sweet wine, resembling Muscat, and when properly manipulated produces an excellent sparkling wine. Each, 15c; per 10, $1.25; per 100, $8.

Scuppernong. Bunches seldom ever composed of more than 8 or 10 berries; berries large, round, of a bronze color when fully ripe; skin thick; flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma, exceedingly pleasant. A certain crop may be had annually. Vine is free from all diseases and attacks of insects, and fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. It

Thomas. Bunches from 6 to 10 berries; berries slightly oblong, large, of a slight violet color, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet, of a peculiar vinous flavor; quality superior to any of the type. Maturity middle to end of August. Has but little musky aroma, and makes a superior red wine. Each, 15c; per 10, $1.25; per 100, $8.
Ornamental Department.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

LIST REDUCED TO DESIRABLE VARIETIES ONLY.

We will supply 10 shrubs, 10 varieties, our selection, $1.50
We will supply 50 shrubs, 50 varieties, our selection, 10.00

ALTHAEA FRUCTEX (Rose of Sharon).
These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties lately introduced are nearly all of dwarf growth, and their flowers are greatly superior to the old sorts. Their colors include white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet, mottled, etc. Double and single, 25c each; 10 varieties, our selection, $2.

AMYGDALUS (Chinese Almond).
Sinensis Alba. White, double flowering. An exquisite shrub, covered in early spring with a profusion of snow-white flowers. 25c.

BERBERIS (Barberry).
Thunbergii. A dwarf Japanese variety, small foliage, changing to red in fall. 25c.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub).
Floridus. A native species; fragrant and profuse bloomer. 25c.

OREOSOX, or Chimonanthus Fragrans. A Japanese variety; flowers yellowish white; very early in spring; very fragrant. 25c.

OCIDENTALIS, or Western. Flowers large, brick red. 25c.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS (Hardy Shrubby Verbena).
A dwarf shrub growing freely in any soil and producing fragrant azure blue flowers in the greatest profusion from September until frost, and if grown in pots keeps in bloom until midwinter. An excellent old plant. 25c each.

CASSIA TOMEMOSA.
A shrub or small tree with pinnate leaves, producing in summer and autumn a profusion of yellow pea-shaped flowers. Needs some protection in extreme cold weather. A very attractive shrub. Small plants from pots, 25c.

CHAMÆCERASUS (Upright Honeysuckle).
Medium growing shrubs, flowering profusely during March and April. In some varieties the flowers are succeeded by bright colored berries. 25c each.

Ledebourii. Flowers yellow; tinted red; April; berries black.

Sempervirens. Flowers light pink.

CHILOPSIS LINEARIS (Flowering Willow).
Tall growing shrub from Southwest Texas, and which is well adapted to this climate. Leaves linear, flowers very showy in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Tube lilac; end of corolla mottled deep lilac, and two yellow stripes in center of tube. A most valuable shrub, which blooms almost continually throughout the summer. Price 25c.

Linearis Alba. A new white flowering variety lately discovered near Laredo, Texas. 25c.

CARYOPTERIS CASTANACANTHUS.
Linearis Lilacinica. Tube white and lilac, lobes clear lilac, mottled and striped darker lilac, inside pure white with two yellow stripes. 25c.

CLERODENDRON.
Fragrans. A low-growing shrub, foliage emitting an unpleasant odor when bruised; flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose; very fragrant; stems die back during winter. Blooms from July until frost. 25c.

Trichotomum, or Viscossissimus. A tall growing shrub, profuse bloomer, flowers pink, followed by dark blue berries. 25c.

CORCHORUS (Japan Kerria).
A favorite shrub, producing double yellow flowers during spring, and often through the summer. 25c.

CRATÆGUS (Hawthorn).
Tall shrubs or small trees, producing a profusion of double flowers in April. Grafted plants, 50c.

Coecinea Plena. Paul’s double crimson.
Alba Flora Plena. Double white.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Japan Quince).
These are among the first spring blooming shrubs, flowers appearing before the leaves. Some varieties are of straggling growth and should be kept pruned in any form desired. Some of these produce medium size fruit which makes good jellies. 25c each; $1 per 10.
Candida. White.
Cardinal. Dark red.
Double. Red.
Japonica. Red (type).
Macrocarpa. Pale pink. Fruit large.
Rosea Plana. Semi-double pink.
Umbilicata. Flowers pale flesh, produces an abundance of fruit.
Versicolor Lutescens. Yellowish white.

DEUTZIA.
Crenata Fl. Pl. Double flowering, an exceedingly handsome variety; flowers white, tinged rose.
25c.
Crenata Fl. Pl. Alba. Flowers pure white; double.
25c.
Pride of Rochester. Double, white, back of petals pink; large panicles and blooms early.
25c.
Gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot plant for winter, blooming in conservatory.
25c.

ELAEAGNUS.

EXOCHORDA (Spiraea Grandiflora).
A tall and handsome shrub from North China. Flowers pure white, large and produced profusely. Blooms in April. 25c.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bells).
Viridissima. Flowers golden yellow; produced in greatest profusion early in March. 25c.

GENISTA ANDREANA.
This plant has created a sensation in Europe, where it was offered in 1892 for the first time. It is a Scotch Broom with red flowers, and has already become very popular for forcing, although the plant is hardy here. Flowers in long bunches, ground color of corolla is golden yellow; lower and lateral with a crimson border. This plant is in full bloom during April and is most attractive. Strong plants, 25c each.

GENISTA JUNCEA (Spanish Broom).

HYDRANGEA.
Strong plants, 25c each; $2 per 10.

SECTION I—HORTENSIAS GROUP.
(With Globose Heads.)
All require a shady, and where practicable a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color.

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

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

We can recommend this after twelve years' trial as a most valuable variety.

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

Thomas Hogg. Best white flowering variety of this group. Flowers last several weeks.

SECTION II—JAPANESE GROUP.
(With Cymose or Flat Heads.)
Japonica. Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.
Imperatrici Eugenie. Pale blue.
Stellata Prolifera. Outer florets pale rose, center darker.

SECTION III—JAPANESE GROUP.
(With Heads in Panicles.)
Paniculata Grandiflora. Produces immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last several weeks.

HYPERICUM (St. Johnsworth).
Low spreading shrubs, with bright yellow flowers. 25c each.

Mosereanum (New). Flowers very large, golden yellow and crimson anthers. Very free bloomer during summer.

Multiflorum. Very profuse bloomer.

INDIGOFERA DOSUA.
Low-growing shrub, with pinnated leaves; flowers small, in purplish spikes. 25c.

LAGERSTROMIA (Crape Myrtle).
Indica Alba. White; a desirable variety; blooms when 18 inches high.
25c.

New Crimson. Vivid crimson. 25c.

LILAC.
See Syringa.

LONICERA BELGICA. (Belgian Honeysuckle).
Of bushy growth; flowers pink, profuse bloomer, excellent. 25c.

LYCIUM (Matrimony Vine).

Barbarum. A shrub with slender branches and small purplish flowers. In autumn it is covered with bright orange-red berries. 25c.

Chinense. Differs from above in stronger growth. 25c.

LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM, or CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.
A hardy variety of Lemon. As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desir-
able. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, is very bushy and thorny, foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but here not an evergreen. Flowers appear in great profusion early in spring, and a second and third crop is produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, and makes this plant a showy garden feature. 25c.

MAAIA AMURENSE. 
A new shrub from the north of Asia, resembling "Yellow Wool" or "Virgilia Lutea" in general characteristics. Flowers white. 50c.

NEVIRUSIA ALABAMENSIS. 
A very scarce native shrub, with alternate leaves and spreading branches. Belongs to the rose family; flowers white, showy in April. 25c.

PHILADELPHUS (Syringa, or Mock Orange).
25c each.
Coronarius. White, fragrant.
Gordonii. Flowers white, large; blooms late.
Multiflora Plena. Flowers white, double, fragrant.
Microphyllus. Flowers white, small; dwarf.
Primuliflora. Flowers white, semi-double.

PUNICA GRANATUM (Pomegranate).
25c each.
Alba. Double white.
Legrelli, or Variegata. Double flowering, variegated; very handsome.
Rubra. Double red.

PYRUS SALICIFOLIUS (Willow-leaved Pear).
Of medium growth and weeping habit; leaves narrow, silvery, very ornamental. Trees grafted on three feet stems. 50c each.

RHODOTYPUS KERROIDES. 
A Japanese shrub, growing 6 to 10 feet, with single white flowers; flower boom. 25c.

RHUS COTINUS (Venetian Sumac, or Smoke Tree).
A tall-growing shrub, producing curious hair-like flowers, resembling mist. 25c.

SPIREIA.
Very desirable shrubs, of medium or dwarf growth. 25c each, 25c per 10.

SPRING BLOOMERS.
Opulifolia Aurea. Leaves golden yellow; flowers white.
Prunifolia (Ladies’ Wreath). Flowers small, pure white, very double; produced in great profusion upon long, slender branches; blooms very early in spring.
Reevesi Fl. Pl. (Reeves’ Double). Large, round clusters of double white flowers covering the whole plant. Follows the Prunifolia.
Thunbergii. Dwarf, flowers white; very early in spring. This variety is suitable for a low hedge for commerce lots. $10 per 100.
Van Houtteli. Large white flowers.

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS.
Billardi. Flowers in spikes, deep pink.
Bumalda. Of very dwarf growth; flowers deep pink in umbels and variegated foliage.
Fontenaysi Alba. Resembles Billardi, but with spikes of white flowers.

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA. 
A Japanese shrub allied to Spirea; flowers white, in panicles; blooms in May. 25c.

STYRAX VIRGINICA. 
Flowers white, bell-shaped in spring. 25c.

SYMPHORICARPOS. 
25c each.
Glomerata Texana. A form of the Indian Currant, of more compact growth; berries larger.
Glomerata Variegata. Leaves finely variegated.
Racemosa (Snowberry). Produces large white berries, hanging on the plant throughout part of the winter.

SYRINGA (Lilac).
25 cents each; 25c per 10.
Among our most valuable early spring-blooming shrubs; succeeds best in strong soils. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:
Alphonse Lavallée—Blue, shaded violet.
Charles X—Reddish-purple; best sort for forcing.
Common Purple.
Common White.
De Cronecles—Carmine red while in bud; opens lilac.
Rouge de Marly—Red.
Rubra Major—Reddish lilac, large panicles.
Virginalis—Pure white.

NEW DOUBLE VARIETIES.
All Grafted plants at 25c each.
Lemoine—Reddish purple.
Le Gaulois—Dark peach color.
Mathieu de Dombasle—Reddish-mauve.
Pyramidalis—Azure rose, carmine in bud.
Renoncule—Azure-mauve.
The new double varieties are especially desirable both for their beautiful flowers and the length of their blooming period.

SYRINGA JAPONICA (Japanese Lilac).
A new species from Japan, and found there in the northern islands. It grows to a tree of fifteen to twenty feet in height. Flowers creamy white, in long thyrses, flowering during midsummer. 25c each.

SYRINGA VILLOSA. 
Another new species from Japan, foliage resembling our native White Fringe or Father Grey beard. Flowers rosy pink, free bloomer; blooms later than the ordinary European sorts. 25c each.

SYMPLOCOS CRATEGOIDEES. 
A Japanese shrub, bearing white flowers in panicles; blooms early in spring. 25c.

TAMARIX. 
Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small delicate leaves, which resemble the Cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. 25c each.
Gallica. Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.
Plumosa or Japonica. Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; a fine new plant.

VIRGILIA LUTEA or CLADASTIS TINCTORIA (Yellow Wood).
A native shrub of tall growth, but quite rare; flowers white in panicked racemes; produced during May. 50c.

VIBURNUM (Snowball).
Dilatatum. A new Japanese sort, with cymes 4 to 6 inches in diameter; flowers white in spring. 50c.
Lantana. Tall-growing shrub with downy leaves; flowers white, followed by clusters of dark-colored berries, 25c.

Opulus. Produces large globular clusters of white flowers; a favorite old shrub, 25c.

Pileatum. Of dwarf habit; flowers very large, white, with salmon pink tint; foliage distinct; very desirable, 50c.

VITEX AGNUS CASTUS (Chaste or Shade Tree).

Grows 20 feet in height; forms a good shade tree; flowers dark blue, in spikes, of a spicy fragrance. South of Europe, 2 to 3 feet 25c, 6 and 8 feet 50c.

ACER (Maple).

Dasyarpurn (White or Silver Maple). A native species from the Northern states, but succeeding admirably South. One of our most desirable and rapid growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath; comparatively free from insect depredations. It attains a height of 40 to 50 feet.

| Trees 5 to 6 feet high | 25c each | $2 per 10. |
| Trees 8 to 10 feet high | 50c each | $4 per 10. |

Weir's Cut-leaved. A distinct variety of the Silver Maple, with leaves finely cut. Rapid growth and slender drooping shoots. Grafted trees 75c each.

Negundo, or Negundo Fraxinifolium (Ash-leaved Maple or Box Elder). Of rapid growth and irregular spreading habit; foliage resembling the Ash. 4 to 5 feet, 25c; 6 to 7 feet, 50c; 10 to 12 feet, 75c.

Platanoides (Norway Maple). A European species, of compact and rapid growth; foliage deep green, shining; a most desirable shade tree. 4 to 5 feet, 50c.

Saccomarum (or Sugar Maple). Of pyramidal form and fine foliage. 4 to 5 feet, 50c.

AVENUE OF TEXAS UMBRELLA.

We carry in stock a large assortment of trees suitable for shade, streets, parks, avenues, etc. Special quotations will be given for large quantities.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Note.—These varieties are the most desirable of the genus. We have tried upwards of 20 other sorts, but all proved undesirable. The variegated-leaved varieties are beautiful in early spring, but soon lose their yellow and red markings, and usually drop their foliage in May. The Japan Maples seldom retain the exquisite colors of their foliage after May, and unless planted in a rich, moist and partly shaded situation soon change to a dull green tint. These handsome small trees are undesirable for the middle sections of the Southern states, but give better results in the mountains of North Carolina.

BETULA (Birch).

Cut-leaved Weeping. A conspicuous variety, with finely cut leaves and graceful drooping branches. Grafted trees, 4 feet, 50c.

Nettle-leaved (Urticifolia). Of slender growth and irregular cut leaves; a handsome tree. 50c.

FAGUS (Beech).

Purple-leaved. A conspicuous tree, with deep purple foliage in spring, changing to a dark purplish green in fall. It retains its dark tint better in the upper districts of Georgia. 50c and $1.
FRAXINUS (Ash).
American White. A desirable native shade tree. 4 to 6 feet, 50c. European White. A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head. 4 to 6 feet, 50c.

GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS (Kentucky Coffee Tree).
A native tree of rapid and upright growth and feathery foliage. 4 to 5 feet, 50c.

HOVENIA DULCIS.
A small Japanese tree with cordate leaves, with small white axillary flowers; the peduncles, which thicken after flowering, contain a sweet red pulp; hardy. 50c.

MAGNOLIAS.

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

Consipicua, or Yulan (Chinese White). Flowers pure white. $1.50 to $2.

Lennel. A swelling of M. Purpurea, producing very large, dark purple flowers in spring and sometimes during summer and fall; very handsome. $2 each.

Purpurea (Chinese Purple). Of bushy growth; flowers purple. 50c.

Soulangeana (Chinese Hybrid). Flowers white and purple; very fine. $1.50 to $2 each.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree). Of rapid growth and fine shape. 50c.

Macrophylla. Immense leaves, flowers white, fragrant. 50c.

Tripetela (Umbrella Tree). Leaves large, flowers white. 50c.

PAWLONIA IMPERIALIS.
A rapid-growing tree, with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue flowers, very fragrant; an excellent shade tree. 4 to 5 feet, 25c; 8-10 feet, 50c.

PEACH, DOUBLE FLOWERING.
Beautiful in early spring. Trees attain a height of 12 to 15 feet, each 15c.

Chrysanthemum, Double Pink,
Double Crimson, Double White.

PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE (Chinese Cork Tree).
With pinnate foliage of great length and thick corky bark. 50c.

POPLAR (Carolina).
A rapid-growing native shade tree. 5 to 6 feet, 25c; 8 to 10 feet, 50c.

PYRUS SPECTABILIS (Chinese Crab Apple).
A small sized tree, producing double pink flowers. 20c.

PRUNUS PISSARDII (Persian Purple Leaf Plum).
The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. We can not too highly indorse it. 25c.

SAPINDUS MARGINATUS (Soap Berry).
A native tree from the Southern coast belt; of rapid growth and with pinnate leaves; flowers white, followed by bright yellow berries, which are retained through the winter. 50c.

SALISBURY.

SALISBURY ADIANTIFOLIA (Maiden Hair Tree).
A rapid-growing tree, with curious fan-like foliage; erect habit; valuable for avenues and streets. Several sizes, from 25c to 50c each.

SALIX (Willow).
Annularis, or Ring-leaved. Of rapid growth, erect, and with leaves singularly curled like a ring. 25c.

Babylonica (Common Weeping). A valuable tree. 25c.

SOPHORA JAPONICA.
A medium-sized tree with pinnated foliage, yellow flowers, bark glossy green. A desirable tree. 3 to 4 feet, 25c; 6 to 7 feet, 50c.

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA (Japan Varnish).
A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth; bark very smooth, leaves large. 50c.

STILLINGIA SEBIFERA (Chinese Tallow Tree).
A medium-growing tree, hardly on the sea coast of South Carolina and Georgia, where it has become naturalized in a few restricted localities. Foliage distinct, leaves long-petioled, rhomboidal. Flowers in terminal spikes. Tallow is obtained from the seeds: the leaves are employed for dyeing black and the wood is used for wood engravings. Potted plants, 25c.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.
Melia Azedarach Umbraculiformis. A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella and of unique appearance, and is one of the most desirable shade trees of rapid growth. 1 year, 3 feet, 15c each, $1.23 per 10; 2 years, 4 feet, 25c each, $2 per 10.

WALNUT—Black.
An excellent native shade tree. 25 and 50c each.
Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.

With but few exceptions all the plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting, and enabling us to ship with less danger of loss from removal.

10 Plants, our selection of varieties..................................................$ 4.00
100 " " " 50 varieties ................................................................. 25.00

shady situation, as on a north side of a house; foliage very broad, with five pairs of leaflets, flowers yellow, in long spikes during February and March, followed with dark purple berries; a magnificent shrub. 25c; large plants, 50c.

BUXUS (Tree Box).
25c to 50c, according to size.


CHAMÆROPS FORTUNII (Chinese Fan Palmetto).

This is the hardiest of all exotic Palms, and can stand a cold of several degrees below freezing. It is of graceful habit and very ornamental. No garden should be without it. Thrives best in rich soil, and if planted where partly shaded from the midday sun its foliage assumes a brighter tint. Few Palms are more desirable for decorating apartments or piazzas, as it can stand more rough handling than any other

ABELIA RUPESTRIS.
A small shrub, with numerous pale pink tubular flowers. 25c to 50c.

ANDROMEDA JAPONICA.
A new compact variety, attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet. Flowers in racemes, white, slightly tinted pink. Early in spring the plant is literally covered with flowers and is most striking in appearance. It thrives best in rich moist soil and is very hardy. It is also very valuable for forcing under glass, as its flowers are exceedingly desirable for floral decorations. Imported plants, large sizes, $1.

ARDISIA CRENATA.
A dwarf growing shrub, with dark shining leaves. Its beauty consists in a profusion of very showy berries, which are retained during winter and until May. Succeeds best in a shady situation near a building. Is only hardy southward.

Rubra. With red berries, 50c; without berries, 25c.
Alba. With white berries, 50c each; without berries, 25c.

AUCUBA (Gold Dust Tree).
This genus contains both male and female plants; if latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries which make these plants very attractive; succeeds best in a shady situation. 25c each; 5 varieties, our selection, $1.

Hymalaica. Leaves green, sinuated.
Japonica (male). Leaves spotted yellow.
Longifolia (female). Leaves narrow, green.
Macrodontha (male). Leaves broad, green.
Picta (female). Leaves broadly variegated.

BERBERIS.
Fortunii (Fortune's Barberry). Foliage long, flowers yellow; a low growing shrub, 25c and 50c.
Japonica. This splendid plant thrives best in a

varieties. Our stock of plants is very large. We believe that its introduction as a garden tree will soon become general throughout the cotton belt.

CHAMÆROPS FORTUNII.
A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy, flowers creamy white; produced in greatest profusion during June, and delightfully fragrant, rivaling in this the popular Tsu Olive. The flowers are followed by red berries, which are retained all winter. 25c and 50c.

CLEYERA JAPONICA.
We can not 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.

Frederici Variegata. A dwarf shrub with undulated leaves, bright yellow center, margined green; quite new. 50c.
Japonica Macrophylla. Leaves very large undulated, clear green on upper side, silvery white on under side; a showy shrub. 50c.
Pungens Variegata. Leaves margined white. 50c.
Pungens Maculata. Leaves with broad yellow blotches. 35c.
Reflexa. Rapid growing shrub, with long, flexible branches, suitable for training in various shapes, as arbors, etc.; foliage glossy, flowers small, fragrant. 25c.
Reflexa Aurea. With golden variegated leaves, and of more bushy habit of growth. 30c.
Simoni. Foliage elongated; silvery on under side, of compact growth. 25c.

ESCALLONIA MONTENVIDENSIS.
Profuse blooming shrub, flowers white in umbels; produced during summer; a showy shrub. 50c.

GARDENIA (Cape Jasmin).
All Pot-grown. 25c each; $2 per 10.

Florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.
Fortunii. Flowers larger than Florida.
Radicans. Dwarf, trailing, foliage smaller than above, flowers white; very fragrant.
Radicans Marginata. Very dwarf, leaves edged silver.
Japonica Variegata. A distinctly variegated variety, introduced from Japan by ourselves.

HELIANTHEMUM, or CISTUS ALGARVENSE (Rock or Sun Rose).
A fine compact evergreen shrub, thriving in any soil. During May and June it produces a great profusion of large white flowers, with a dark purple spot upon each petal; one of the most showy and desirable shrubs. 25c each.

ILEX (Holly).
We have a large collection of these desirable plants, which are conspicuous by the various forms and coloring of their foliage. Any ordinary soil suits these, and a group of a few of the most distinct sorts forms a pleasing feature in a garden. We offer 10 varieties, all grafted and imported plants, 10 to 12 inches high, at 50c each, or $1.00 per 10.

ILLICIIUM ANISATUM (Anise Tree).
The leaves when bruised, give a pungent anise odor; fine ornamental tree. 25 and 50c each.

JASMINUM.
Fruticans. Large spreading shrub, with yellow flowers. Further South it grows to a small tree. 25c.
Reevisii. Shrubs with fragrant yellow flowers. 25c.
Triumphans. 25c.

LAURO-CERASUS (English Laurel).
Two years old, from open ground and pots, 25c. $2.
These are valuable shrubs; their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful broad shiny foliage, of easy cultivation and thriving in any ordinary good soil. For massing or single specimens few plants possess more advantages.
Laurocerasus. (English Laurel). Foliage broad; light green.
Bertini. Foliage very broad.
Colchica. Foliage dark green.
Cameliefolia. Leaves recurved.
Rotundifolia. Leaves broad, round.

LAURO-CERASUS LUSITANICA (Portugal Laurel).
With narrow leaves and compact growth; a very desirable plant. All pot grown, 3 years, 25c.

LARUS NOBILIS (Laurel).
Apollo's or Spice Laurel; leaves very aromatic. 25c and 50c.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet).
Amurens. From Amoor river; very rapid and compact grower; foliage small; no finer hedge plant is grown. Plants are also desirable for single specimens or for wind breaks; for latter, plant 8 to 10 feet apart. 25c each. [See under head of "Hedge Plants," page 44.]
Coriocaum Volutum. A variety with broad recurved leaves, of dwarf and unique growth. Grafted plants, 50c.
Ibota. New Japan Privet, with glossy orange-like leaves. 25c.
Nepalensis (Nepaul). Dwarf habit, leaves more oval than Japonica, panicles of white flowers, berries purple-brown, long. 25c.
Ovalifolium. Growth erect, leaves larger than Amurens, but not equal to latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West as California Privet. 25c.
Robustum Aureum. Of very vigorous and compact growth; leaves large, handsomely variegated yellow. 25c.
Variegatum. Foliage broad, variegated yellow. 25c.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

MAGNOLIAS.
Grandiflora. The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. Pot grown, 1 foot, 50c; 2 feet, 75c. We can also supply plants from open ground. 12 inches, 25c; 24 inches, 50c; 36 inches, 75c each. To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, all leaves should be cut off from open-ground grown plants.

Grandiflora Gloriosa. A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 2 years grafted plants, $1; 1 year, 50c.
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, which makes this plant very popular. Plants 8 to 10 inches, 25c; larger plants from 50 to 75c. All pot grown.
Mespliùs (Crataegus).  
Pyraeantha Lalandi. A new sub-variety of the Evergreen Thorn, or Burning Bush. Its merit consists in producing a great profusion of bright orange berries, which are retained during winter; a conspicuous plant. 35c.

Metrosideros Speciosa (Bottle Bush).  
A handsome shrub; flowers scarlet in crowded spikes; blooms more or less during the summer. Should be planted where protected from cold winter winds. Small plants, 25c.

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 ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture and especially desirable as a window plant. In India and Europe it is considered choice and valuable from the great difficulty experienced in propagating it. This seems to be the rule also North, but we find less difficulty in growing it here, and doubtless can offer the largest stock in the United States. It is one of the most profitable winter blooming plants. Several sizes, 25c and 50c. As an evidence of the popularity of this shrub, we keep in stock from 8,000 to 10,000 plants.

Osmanthus.  
Plants allied to Olea Fragrans, but with prickly toothed leaves.

Aquifolium (Holly-leaved). Leaves dark green; grows 12 to 15 feet; flowers white like Olea Fragrans, but produced upon old plants only. 35 and 50c.

Aquifolium Aureum. Foliage mottled gold, of dwarfer growth than above. 50c.

Aquifolium Argenteum. Leaves beautifully variegated silvery white; a fine plant. 50c.

Photinia Serrulata.  
Dark glossy leaves, flowers white, in large heads; makes a showy, tall growing shrub, or medium-sized tree; blooms in spring. 25 and 50c.

Pittosporum.  
Tobira. A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes; flowers fragrant. 1 foot, 25c.

Variegata. Variegated leaves; a most showy and desirable shrub. 25c.

Quercus Suber (Cork Oak).  
A valuable shade tree, growing in comparatively poor soil. Trees grown in open ground do not trans-plant successfully. Our trees produced acorns for the first time in 1890. We offer two-year-old plants from 4-inch pots at 50c each.

Ruscus Aculeatus (Butcher’s Broom).  
A dwarf evergreen, with acute or spiny leaves, and producing numerous red berries, which are retained during winter. 25c.

Thea Boheá (Chinese Tea Plant).  
A beautiful shrub, with large white flowers and yellow anthers, giving it much resemblance to Single Camellia. 25c.

Viburnum.  
Oidoratissimum (Chinese). Fragrant; broad leaves and compact shrub; flowers white. 25c.

Tinus, or Laurustinus. A popular white flowering shrub; blooms profusely. 25c.

Suspensum. Flowers creamy white, resemble the Trailing Arbutus; blooms early in the spring; of low growth. 25c.

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

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

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

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat and part leaf mould and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

We have upwards of one hundred varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purplish, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc., etc. Single and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add all the new European varieties. All our
plants are grown in open ground during summer, and lifted in October, when they are in most healthy condition. Plant in March if intended for open ground. For this purpose they are superior to imported plants; the latter class is intended for growing under glass and forcing, but when planted in open ground they seldom thrive.

**PRICES OF PLANTS, HOME GROWN, BUSHY.**

- 6 to 8 inches high, with flower buds, 25c each, $2 per 10.
- 10 to 12 inches high, with flower buds, 50c each, $4 per 10.
- Collections of 50 plants in 50 varieties, 6 to 8 inches, $7.50.
- Collections of 50 plants in 25 varieties, 10 to 12 inches, $12.00

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**CAMELLIA JAPONICA.**

We have in stock upwards of 10,000 plants from two to three years old. All are in thrifty condition and include the best varieties in the trade. Our specimen plants, which are all grown in open ground, are from 3 to 12 feet high, and consist of 150 varieties. We have, therefore, excellent opportunities of testing their relative merits. For open ground we can not too highly recommend the semi-double varieties, which produce a wealth of flowers, and are of vigorous habit. For growing in conservatories the Imbricated and Ranunculoform varieties contain the most perfect flowers.

Camellias are hardy in this section, but much further North they should be treated as conservatory plants.

For open ground. A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the coldest winds of winter, is the most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mould better results may be expected, and always select home-grown plants of small size rather than large imported ones.

The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March.

For Conservatories. Use a potting compost of peat, leaf mould and good loam, give ample drainage; when in growth they require an abundance of water, and frequent syringing of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed except during excessive cold weather, which would injure expanding buds. Dropping of buds is caused from plants becoming too dry or overwatering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.

The colors range from pure white to all shades of red, from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencellings, mottings, etc.

**PRICES OF PLANTS, HOME GROWN FOR OPEN GROUND.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>10 inches</th>
<th>12 to 15 inches with or without buds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Double White..............</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colored Varieties .......</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 varieties, our selection</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plants with flower buds are usually in stock until January 1; after that date only a portion of the varieties can be supplied with buds.

For distant carriage there is more or less risk of losing the buds while in transit.

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**RHODODENDRONS.**

(Mountain Laurel.)

**IMPORTED PLANTS.**

Hybrid Varieties of Catawbiense.

These shrubs are perfectly hardy, as the type is indigenous to the mountains of Georgia and North Carolina. They require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf mould. Never plant these in places where exposed all day to direct sunshine. We offer only grafted plants, which we import annually from Europe. These plants are much superior to the seedlings in the size of clusters and the greater variety of colors, which range from pure white to pink, crimson and purple; 25 varieties.

**Price of grafted plants, 2 and 3 years, with flower buds, $1 to $1.50 each; without flower buds, 75c. to $1.50.**

**Ponticum (Seedlings).** From Asia-Minor. These can be grown more successfully further South than the Catawbiense class. Flowers vary more or less in shade of color, and range from pink to purple. 3 years old, 50c each; $4 per 10. Blooming size, $1 each; $7.50 per 10.
CLIMBERS.

Price, except where noted, 25¢ each; 10 varieties, our selection, $2.

AKEBIA QUINNATA (Five-leaved Akebia.)

A Japanese climber with reddish purple flowers in early spring.

AMPELOPSIS (Japan Ivy).

Japonica. Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. 15¢ each.

Royalla. A sub variety with larger leaves. 12¢

Bipinnata Tricolor. A handsome form of our native variety, with variegated leaves.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS.

One of the best summer climbers; of rapid and dense growth. It bears profusely from July until frost; has handsome and elegant flowers of a rich dark color. Stems die back in winter, and roots should be covered with straw during excessive cold weather.

BIGNONIA (Japan Trumpet Vine).

Grandiflora. Superb climber; flowers very showy, deep orange; blooms nearly all summer. 10¢

Atrosanguinea. Dark blood-red flowers. 8¢

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during midsummer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, latter are also very fragrant and foliage is handsome; a most desirable new climber of shrubby habit and perfectly hardy. 25¢ and 50¢.

HEDERA (Ivy).

Algeriensis. With very large leaves. 15¢

Hibernica. Irish. 15¢

Conglomerata. New, with narrow leaves and compact growth. 25¢

Aurantia. Leaves triangular and three-lobed; grayish green with lighter shade; yellow berries. 15¢.

The above succeed quite well here, while few of the varieties cultivated further North are of any value for this climate.

We can, however, supply fine plants, pot grown, of several varieties with variegated leaves at 25¢ each.

JASMINUM.

Reevesii. Yellow.

JASMINE DOUBLE CAROLINA (Gelsemium).

A sub-variety of the native species, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in a conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter. Strong plants 25¢ each; $2 per 10.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle).

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

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

Coccinea Brownii. Scarlet trumpet.

Heckrotti. Resembles Belgica, but with larger flowers.

Sinensis (Chinese). Evergreen, flowers white, turning yellow; very fragrant.

MATSEA GLABRA, OR MANETTIA.

A rapid growing climber, with scarlet tubular flowers, produced in great profusion. The stems are killed every winter; the roots require a covering of leaves in the winter. 10¢ each.

PASSIFLORA.

Arc-en-Ciel. Flowers large, center white and citron colored, with outer circle dark; a rapid grower; an excellent plant.

Constance Elliott. Similar in habit to above, but flowers pure white.

RHYNCOSPERMUM.

Jasminoides (African Jasmine). Evergreen, with white fragrant flowers in April and May; a valuable, hardy climber. 25¢.

Variegatum. With variegated leaves. 25¢.

ROSES.

Several varieties of Noisette. 25¢. (See under “Roses.”)

SOLANUM.

Jasminoides (Potato Vine). Free blooming and rapid grower; flowers white; evergreen.

Jasminoides Grandiflorum. A new variety of more bushy habit; flowers larger, and produced in numerous large racemes.

WISTARIA.

Sinensis Purpurea. A beautiful climber, producing in early spring large clusters of purple pea-shaped flowers; a vigorous grower.

Sinensis Alba. A white flowered variety; beautiful.

Sinensis Fl. Pl. (Double Purple). A double variety; rather shy bloomer.

Fruticosens Magnifica. Flowers in long tassels, pale blue; blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS.

ARBOR VITAÉ.

Intermedia. Seedling of Chinese Golden, 10 to 12 inches, 3 years; once transplanted, per 10, $1.00; per 50, $4.00; per 100, $8.00.

CAPE JASMINE.

12 to 15 inches, from 4-inch pots, $7.50 per 50; $15 per 100.

CITRUS, or LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM (Japan Hardy Lemon).

This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. 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. Requires but little trimming after the third year. So far it has been free from insect depredations. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set two feet apart. (One-year-old plants, 12 inches and up, $4 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Two years old, bushy, $5 per 100; $40 per 1,000.)
LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE (Amoor River Privet).

Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in Northern sections under the name of CALIFORNIA PRIVET (Ligustrum Ovalifolium), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the AMOOR PRIVET retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year. We have cultivated this plant since 1866, and during that time have propagated and sold immense quantities for planting hedges which are now to be found in every section of the Southern states. It has stood a cold of 20° below zero in Western North Carolina and is equally successful in South Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is therefore the most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens, where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. $4 per 100; $30 per 1,000.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

These make very ornamental hedges of low growth. Well adapted for cemetery lots, as they are in constant bloom from early spring until frost. Per 50, $3; per 100, $10.

Clothilde Soupert. White with rose center. Flowers 1 1/2 inches in diameter, beautifully formed.

Marie Favie. Pale rose changing to white. Flowers 1 inch in diameter.

Mignonette. Delicate rose, changing to blush. Flowers very small. These roses may be planted two feet apart.

PYRUS JAPONICA (Japan Quince).

We offer three years old seedlings. The flowers will vary in color from dark-red to pure white, $10 per 100.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS.

We believe that we may claim to grow the largest and most varied stock of these plants in the Southern states, and especially of such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. The collections of Biotas and Cupressine, etc., comprise many new and valuable varieties.

The largest number of these plants are grown in pots from the time they are propagated, or during part of the year in open ground, and potted off in fall.

Biotas, which always form a mass of fibrous roots, are grown in open ground, but lifted for shipment with the roots in a ball of earth, which reduces the loss in transplanting. We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens, which can only be furnished from open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March.

Price for plants grown in 4 and 6 inch pots, unless noted............................................. 50c. 10 plants, our selection of varieties............... $4 Large specimens, from 8 to 10 inch pots and open ground................................. $1 to $2

ARACURIA IMBRICATA (Chili Pine—Monkey Puzzle).

A tree of remarkable aspect. Branches horizontal, leaves stiff and sharp at apex; of a deep green. This tree does not thrive in the middle sections of the South, but is eminently suited to the mountain regions. Imported plants from $2 to $3 each.

ARBOR VITÆ.

ASIAN SECTION.

Plants from open ground.

Biota Aurea. Golden; a beautiful compact tree of golden hue; most desirable; a popular and well known variety.

12 inches .................................................. 35c each; $3 per 10
24 inches .................................................. 60c each; $4 per 10
Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

Biota Aurea Nana. A new variety which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. The original plant, now 9 years old, measures only 30 inches in height, and is
perfect in every respect. It far surpasses the old Biota Aurea where a very dwarf tree is desired. Plants 10 to 12 inches high, 50c each; $4 per 10.

Biota Aurea Conspicua. Another new variety of similar origin. Growth more erect than the Aurea; foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. Plants 13 to 15 inches high 50 cents.

Biota Aurea Pyramidalis. Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact and of golden hue. The original plant now standing in our grounds measures 12 feet in height and is nine years old. The three last described sub-varieties were selected from a lot of 10,000 seedlings and are of transcendent value. Plants 12 to 15 inches, 50c each.

Biota Semper Aurea. A beautiful variety, more golden than Aurea; it retains its bright golden hue longer. 35c, 50c and 75c; ultimate height, 8 to 10 feet.

Biota Japonica Filiformis. A new Japanese variety, with thread-like foliage, of compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, well suited for cemeteries. Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 feet. Grafted plants 12 inches high, 50c.

**ARBOR VITÆ.**

**AMERICAN SECTION.**

**Thuya.**

**Thuya Pumila (Booth’s Dwarf).** Of dense, rounded habit. 25c and 50c. Ultimate height 2 to 3 feet.

**Thuya Tom Thumb.** A dwarf variety of slow growth and compact habit. 25c. All the Arbor Vité have abundant small roots, and transplant well from open ground.

**CEDRUS ARGENTEÁ (African Cedar).**

Thrives well, and forms a fine tree of compact habit. Foliage of a beautiful glaucous tint. 50c. Ultimate height 25 to 40 feet.

**CEDRUS DEODORA (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 an immense stock. 12 to 18 inches, 50c, larger sizes, 75c and $1.

**CEDRUS LIBANI (Cedar of Lebanon).**

Of regular conical habit while young, but widely spreading and with round head as it increases with age. Foliage deep green. A stately tree, best suited to the mountain sections of the South. Its ultimate height is from 60 to 80 feet. Small plants 10 to 12 inches high, 50c.

**CEPHALOTAXUS DRUPACEA.**

Foliage broad, dark green, of dwarf growth. 6 to 8 feet. 50c.

**CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNII (Fortune’s Yew).**

Broad-leaved, moderate grower. 10 to 12 feet, 50c.
CHAMEGYPAHS VARIEGATA (Variegated Cypress).

A medium-sized tree, with a portion of the branches and leaves marked with white and yellow. Height 8 to 10 feet. 25c and 50c.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA (Japan Cedar).

A rapid growing tree of erect habit and spreading branches and with numerous branchlets. Leaves falcate quadangular and of bright green color and unique appearance. Ultimate height here 30 to 40 feet. 50c.

CUNNINGHAMIA SENSINIS.

A tree somewhat like the Araucaria, with lance-like leaves and horizontal branches; rapid grower and very beautiful. 50c. Ultimate height 75 to 100 feet.

CUPRESSUS (The Cypress).

Of this section we grow many varieties, which are remarkably well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. All are graceful trees, varying in habit of growth from feathery drooping branches to others of a more erect and formal shape. We can not too highly recommend these beautiful trees.

C. Penthamii. A native tree of the mountains of Mexico, of dense compact head, attains a height of 40 to 50 feet. 50c.

C. Eriocides. Heath-leaved: very compact of moderate height; foliage quite distinct; turns purple in winter. 25c to 50c.

C. Funebris (Funeral Cypress). Rapid growth and graceful habit. Ultimate height 40 to 50 feet. 50c.

C. Goveniana. Of rapid open growth; foliage dark green. Ultimate height 50 feet. 50c.


C. Lawsoniana. Fine compact habit, foliage feathery; varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to sub-varieties. It sports from seed. Maximum height, 20 to 30 feet. 25c and 50c.

C. Lusitanica, or Sinensis Pendula (Cypress of Goa). A graceful variety of glaucous green and with pendant branches, varies in height from 30 to 50 feet. 50c. This species sports from seed and has produced many garden forms, of which the following are the most conspicuous:

Glauea, with foliage of an ashy green. 50c.

Gracilis, with light green foliage and slender branches. 50c.

C. Macrocopa (or Monterey Cypress). In California this is extensively planted for hedges and wind-breaks. It forms here a fine tree 60 to 70 feet high, with spreading branches and foliage dark bright green. 50c.

C. Naturaens (Thujiopsis Borealis or Nootka Sound Cypress). Of dwarf compact habit. 6 to 8 feet. 50c.

C. Sempervirens Horizontalis. Rapid grower, and branches spreading. 50 to 60 feet. 25c and 50c.

C. Sempervirens Pyramidalis (Oriental or Pyramidilal Cypress). Of very compact and shaft-like habit. From 25c to 50c each; large specimens, 81, 82.

C. Sempervirens Royli, or Whitleyana. The most shaft-like of the group; forms a main stem, from which very short and small branches radiate; plants are all propagated from cuttings, and are true. 25c and 50c. Grows to a height of 50 feet.

C. Torulosus. Native of the East India mountains, of open growth and branchies twisted, foliage of a glaucous green. It attains large proportions, possibly here a height of 75 feet. 50c.

JUNIPERUS (The Juniper Tree).

Communis Hibernica (Irish). Of fine pyramidal growth. 8 to 10 feet. 25c and 50c.

Communis Suecica (Swedish). Yellowish east. 10 feet. 25c and 50c.

Japonica (Japanese). Bright green, very good. 8 to 10 feet. 50c.

Japonica Variegata. With gold-spotted foliage; of dwarf growth. 50c.

Oblonga (Nepal). Of spreading habit. 10 to 15 feet. 50c.

Oblonga Pendula (Nepal Weeping). The finest of its class. 20 feet. Plants 1 foot high. grafted. 81.

Sabina (Sabin). Male and female; a low spreading, dark-leaved shrub. 25c and 50c.

Squatnata (Scaly). A trailing shrub of great beauty, and the finest of the trailing section. 25c and 50c.

PINE FAMILY.

Abies Excelsa (Norway Spruce). A popular species extensively cultivated in the Northern sections of the continent, but only succeeding to a moderate extent at the South, where its proportions become more or less dwarfed. Is well suited to the mountain districts. Several sizes, 25c to 50c.

Abies Concolor. A tall tree growing on the mountains of New Mexico, and well adapted to the upper districts of the South. Leaves flat, dark green above and silvery glaucous below. 50c.

Pinus Massoniana. A Japanese variety, attaining a height of 40 to 50 feet; leaves long, glaucous green. Promises to become a valuable tree for the South. Small plants, 25c; larger, 50c.

Pinus Strobus Excelsa (Bhutan Pine). Resembles the white pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir." 50c.

PODOCARPUS (Japan Yew).

Japonica. A medium sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit. Leaves broad, dark green. Height, 10 to 15 feet. 50c.

Korensis. Of bushy habit, foliage narrow, dark green. A valuable variety. Height, 6 to 8 feet. 50c.

Pseudolarix Kempferi (False Larch).

The golden pine of the Chinese; from the rich golden tint which this tree assumes during the autumn. Of medium height here, but may grow much taller in the Piedmont region. A most strikingly beautiful plant. It is very scarce, owing to the rapid germination of its seeds, which makes it difficult to carry them to any great distance. 50c.

RETNOSPORIA (Japan Cypress).

A valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan; very hardy and desirable for small gardens or cemetery lots.

Filifera. Of medium height, branches very slender and thread-like. Height, 15 to 20 feet. 50c.

Fulleri. A sport of R-Obtsusa, with gold-tipped foliage; growth rapid. Height 15 to 18 feet. 50c.

Obtsusa Nana. Exceedingly dwarf and distinct foliage. 50c.

Pisifera, or Pea Fruited. Dwarf growth, with slender branches and sharp pointed glaucous leaves. 50c.

Pisifera Argentea. With foliage tipped light yellow. Very dwarf. 50c.

Plumosa, or Plume-Like. A rapid growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches; very handsome. 50c to 82. Height 10 to 12 feet.
Plumosa Aurea. Similar in habit to Plumosa, but with foliage tipped with gold. 50c to $2. Height 10 to 15 feet.

Plumosa Alba Pietra. With foliage distinctly blotched with silvery white; of dwarf habit, and requires shade to prevent sun scorching. 50c.

Squarrosa Selbodtii. Dwarf and compact; foliage bluish green, changing to purplish green in winter. Height 3 to 4 feet. 25c and 50c.

Squarrosa Veitchii. Rapid grower, foliage light bluish green, very handsome; one of the best of the genus. 50c to $3. Height 15 to 25 feet.

SCIADOPYTIS VERTICILLATA (Umbrella Pine of Japan).

A most striking tree with leaves in whorls, giving the ends of its branches the appearance of small umbrellas. It is as yet quite rare, and we are not determined as to the most suitable locality for its success; but it is hardy in the Middle states, and will doubtless prove best in the Piedmont region. Imported plants, $1 to $2 each.

THUJOPSIS (Japan Arbor Vitæ).

Dolobrata. Axe-leaved, branches drooping, dark green leaves, of dwarf growth; thrives best in partial shade. 50c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

EULALIA.

Japonica Variegata. A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the Ribbon Grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps six feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and after several years' trial in our grounds we highly commend it as a very ornamental grass. 25c.

Japonica Zebra. Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe instead of running longitudinally like the former, runs across the leaf. 25c.

Univitata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf. 25c.

GYNERIUM (Pampas Grass).

Argenteum. A most ornamental plant, with silvery plume-like spikes of flowers; very hardy and thrives in ordinary rich soil. 25c.

Aurea. Linearis. Foliage beautifully lined with gold; of compact and dwarf habit. 25c.

Elegans. Plumes silvery white, produced upon very long stems; blooms early; a graceful new variety. 25c.

Purpureum, or Purple Colored. Of very robust habit, producing plumes of great length and substance; of light purple tint. 25c.

Roi des Roses. Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color, very free blooming and compact-growing new variety. 25c.

PLANTING A TEN-ACRE FIELD IN TEA ROSES.

ROSES.

We have for years past made the growing of Roses on a large scale one of the main features of our establishment, and annually added every good new rose to our collection, proving their qualities before sending them out, so that our customers can rely fully upon our selection. We have, within the past thirty-seven years, tested the relative merits of upwards of fifteen hundred varieties, and in our specimens Rosary can be seen in bloom during spring and autumn upwards of one thousand varieties.

Many types of Roses, produced by the crossing of several species, are of such weak constitution and delicate growth as to prove unsuited to open ground culture. The enormous proportions which Rose growing has of late assumed for the supply of cut flowers has also caused the annual introduction of varieties that are eminently suited for cultivating under glass and the forcing system, but when planted in open ground fail to give satisfaction and bring disappointment. Out of several hundred new Tea Roses introduced within the past ten years very few have stood the test of our climate. An evidence of weak constitution is that very few of the most valuable flowering varieties can be made to give good results unless budded upon stocks that invigorate their growth.
The demand for novelties is increasing and compels us to keep abreast of the times. We therefore grow
*Roses on their own roots*, of the old favorite or new strong growing varieties, and *Plants budded upon Monetti
stocks* of the newest or some old sorts which succeed better when propagated in that way.

We have *twenty-five acres* closely planted in roses. The plants which we send out are *grown in open
ground*, are very strong and healthy. The usual average height of the tall growing Hybrids is four feet, and
many varieties attain to six feet. The tea and other dwarf sorts are from one to two feet high. Plants are
cut back eighteen inches or two feet to reduce bulk in packing.

**Planting, Pruning and Fertilizing.**

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be fertilized with stable manure. Keep the soil free of
weeds during summer and stir it frequently. Mulching in fall with stable manure is advisable. A top dressing
in summer of bone meal or some good commercial fertilizer will add to the growth and size of flowers.

**In Planting,** select two or three of the strongest branches, cut these back to 2 or 3 inches each, and
remove all the smaller ones. Each new shoot will produce finer flowers than if the old wood is left, and plants
can thus back will stand transplanting better.

**Annually,** after the first killing frost, prune back the bush 8 to 10 inches above ground. Climbing Roses
excepted; those require only the shortening in of side branches without disturbing the main stem. Com-
plaints are frequently received from persons who order late in the spring, stating that the flowers produced
are very inferior and cause disappointment. We desire to say that no perfect flowers can be reasonably
expected from plants set out late in February or March before they can have time to become well established,
but if allowed to grow until the following fall, such causes for complaint will be removed.

**Roses on Their Own Roots—For Open Ground Cultivation.**

All the roses in this class are ever-blooming, except those specially noted in separate lists.

**PRICES—GENERAL COLLECTION OF BEST VARIETIES.**

Purchasers’ selection ........................................ each, 25c; per 10, $2.50; per 100, $20.

Our selection, one of a variety ................................ per 10, $2; per 100, $15.

**CHINA ROSES.**

The Roses belonging to this class are among the best bloomers for this climate. Their flowers are
produced in great abundance, though not equal in beauty of shape or variety of color to the other
classes.

*Archiduc Charles.* Variable, light pink to deep crimson.

*Laurette Massimy.* Coppery ground.

*Mme. Carl.* Dark crimson.

*Mme. Jean Sisley.* White, slightly tinged pink.

*Nemesis.* Dark crimson.

**TEA ROSES.**

Varieties of bushy and dwarf habit, of delicate
structure, profuse bloomers, very fragrant and de-
sirable. The climbing section is of vigorous growth.

*Albertine Borguet.* White, canary center.

*American Perfection.* Large, deep rose.

*Bon Silene.* Rosy carmine, shaded salmon, fine in
bud.

*Bremlond.* Light salmon rose.

*Bride.* Variable; white, and at times silvery rose,
like its parent, *Catherine Mermet*; a fine flower,
but not constant in open ground.

*Bridesmaid.* A sport of *Catherine Mermet*, but of
deeper color.

*Catherine Mermet.* Silvery, rose, large.

*Charles de Franciosi.* Chrome yellow, shaded salmon.

*Charles de Legrandy.* Carmine red, changing to
rosy salmon.

*Claudius Levet.* Carmine rose, shaded purple.

*Comtesse de Fingueuse.* Canary yellow.

*Coquette de Lyon.* Pale yellow, free bloomer, of
dwarf habit.

*Corinella Cook.* White, fine in bud; dwarf growth;
excellent for forcing, but of little value in open
ground.

*Duchesse de Brabant,* or *Comtesse de Labarthe.*
Salmon pink.

*Duchesse Mathilde.* White.

*Edmond de Biauzat.* Light carmine, darker edge.

*Enfant de Lyon.* White, pink center.

*Etoile de Lyon.* Large, full, canary yellow.

*Francisca Pries.* Rosy lilac, coppery center.

*Gen Lee.* Buff yellow.

*Gustave Naborond.* Tender rose, shaded yellow.

*Gustave Nadaud.* Light red, shaded carmine.

*Golden Gate.* Center creamy white, base of petals
yellow.

*H. Plantagenet.* China rose, shading to pink and
carmine.

*Isabella Sprunt.* A sport of *Seffrano*; light yellow.

*J. B. Varonne.* Rosy carmine.

*Joseph Metral.* Violet carmine; dwarf.

*Kaisler Augusta Victoria.* Large, pure white.

*La Syphide.* Mme. Ristori. White with creamy
center.

*Lady Castlereigh.* Pale rose, lighter edge.

*Louis Richard.* Coppery rose, deeper center; ex-
cellent.

*Luciole.* China rose, shaded saffron yellow.

*Mme. Bravy.* White.

*Mme. Camille.* Rosy salmon, large, very fine.

*Mme. Dubrocque.* Pink, apricot center.

*Mme. Damaizin.* Salmon pink.

*Mme. Francesca Kruger.* Blush, salmon center.

*Mme. de Watteville.* Pale yellow, margined pink.

*Mme. Etienne.* Dark rose with white center.

*Mme. Honore Defresne.* Resembles Perle des Jar-
dins.

*Mme. Margottin.* Yellow, apricot center.

*Mme. Scipion Cochet.* Yellowish, suffused rose,
and with a darker center.

*Mme. Veue Menier.* Large pale rose, shaded light
carmine.

*Mme. Welche.* White edge, center orange-yellow.

*Maman Cochet.* Dark rose; good form.

*Mme. Gulliot.* Pure white, dwarf.

*Mme. Lambert.* White, medium sized flower.

*Mme. Van Houtte.* Light yellow, outer petals
tinged pink.

*Marquise de Vivens.* Cherry rose, shaded light
carmine.

*Meteor.* Dark velvety crimson.

*Mrs. DeGraw.* Glossy pink.

*Maurice Rouvier.* Rose, shaded red.

*Papa Gontier.* Bright red, reverse of petals purple.

*Perle des Jardins.* Bright yellow, best when
budded.

*Princesse Sagan.* Bright crimson, shaded dark
carmine; color excellent, but flowers rather small.
Princess Vera. Cream, bordered rose.  
Queen. Pure white.  
Rose Nabonnand. Bright rose.  
Souvenir d’Eliza Vardon. White, shaded salmon.  
Souvenir de Fr. Gaulain. Magenta red, shaded violet.  
Souvenir du Dr. Passot. Deep red, changing to lighter red.  
Souvenir de George Sand. Salmon rose, shaded lilac.  
Souvenir de Clairvaux. Bright china rose, base of petals, apricot yellow.  
Souvenir de Gabrielle Drevet. Salmon white; cupped red center.  
Triomphe du Luxembourg. Large, coppery rose.  
Victomeuse de Wautier. Bright rose tinted, white and dark rose center. 1888.  
Waban. Sport of C. Mermet, darker in color.  
Zeia Pradel. White with a yellowish center; half climbing habit. Excellent.

BOURBON ROSES.

Roses belonging to this class are generally of a vigorous dwarf habit.

Glorie de France. Pink.  
Imperatrice Eugenie. Large, very full, beautifully cupped, delicate rose; an extra good flower.  
Souvenir de la Malmaison. Large, very full, flesh; magnificent.

NOISETTE AND OTHER PERPETUAL CLIMBERS.

Devoniensis. White, flesh center, large and very good.  
Elle de Beauvialin. Soft rose, salmon center.  
James Sprunt. A climbing China; dark crimson.  
Jules Jurgensen. Magenta, center shaded violet.  
Lamarque. White.  
Marechal Niel. Deep chrome yellow, a popular and valuable rose, always deeper in color and better grower when budded upon Manetti. We can supply a limited number of plants on own roots.  
Solfatara. Deep yellow; free bloomer.

HYBRID REMONTANT.

This class comprises the most perfect forms and colors. They are nearly all of vigorous growth. Some varieties bloom only during spring and again in fall, with an intermission of two months; others are as free bloomers as Tea Roses. First-class varieties only are here described, and which give satisfactory results on their own roots.

Achille Gnonod. Lilac rose.  
Blanche de Meru. Light flesh, changing white.  
Charles Dickens. Large and very full; dark rose; free bloomer.  
Charles Margottin. Red, shaded crimson.  
Dr. Hogg. Deep violet red.  
Duc de Cazes. Purplish red shaded violet, dwarf growth.  
Gen. Jacquemindot. Fiery red; an old standard sort, not very double, but a valuable forcing rose.  
Gloire Lyonnaise. Very large, white when fully expanded, but canary yellow while in bud; vigorous grower.  
James Bougault, or White La Reine. Large, full; white tinted rose; free bloomer.  
John Nesmith. Brilliant deep red.  
Mme. Alfred Carriere. Pure white, sometimes slightly tinged flesh; very free and constant bloomer and vigorous grower.  
Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Bright pink, very handsome shape.  
Mme. Furtado Heine. Bright rose, shaded carmine.  
Mme. Moreau. Deep brilliant carmine; perpetual bloomer and best of its color.  
Magna Charta. Bright pink, large.  
Paul Neyron. Deep pink, very large; an extra fine rose and very free bloomer.  
Penn. Crimson red, very fine bloomer.  
Sidonie. Light pink.  
Ulrich Brunner. Cherry crimson.  
Yolande d’Aragon. Pale pink.

ROSA POLyantha.

The varieties of this class, which have only been introduced within a few years, are crosses between the Japan type and Teas. They are ever blooming, producing a profusion of clusters of very small but very double flowers. Growth slender, dwarf, very double.

Cecile Brunner. Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, salmon pink; deeper center, beautifully formed.  
Clothilde Soupert. Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or white carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.  
Etoile d’Or. Center citron yellow, passing to pale orange.  
Gloire des Polyantha. Flowers small, finely formed, bright rose, with a few darker stripes.  
Marie Favier. Pale rose, changing to white.  
Mignonette. Delicate rose, changing to blush; flowers very small.  
Miniature. A lilliputian plant, very bushy; flowers white and very small; excellent for borders.  
Perle d’Or. Not yellow, as its name indicates, but of a light buff shade, good form.  
Pink Clothilde Soupert. Identical with Clothilde Soupert, but flowers of a deep rich pink and of more dwarf growth. Plants 6 to 8 inches high.

MOSS ROSES.

SPRING BLOOMERS, UNLESS NOTED.

Adolphe Brogniard. Pink.  
Eugene Verdier. Crimson; perpetual.  
Eugene de Savoie. Pink.  
Glory of Moss. Light pink; dwarf.  
Mme. de la Rochelambert. Bright red.  
Precocce. Dark red carmine.  
Salet. Pale rose; perpetual.  
White. White.  
Zobelde. Pink.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

SPRING BLOOMERS.

Crimson Rambler (Polyantha). A vigorous growing climbing rose, producing a profusion of small crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom during April and May. 25c.  
Persian Yellow. Of the deepest chrome yellow, flowers large and produced in spring only. Budded plants, 35c.
Roses Budded Upon Manetti.

Please Read Carefully Before Ordering.

It is almost impossible to propagate some varieties of Roses upon their own roots, and unless these are budded upon Manetti stocks their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Budded Roses in the hands of careful cultivators will yield more perfect flowers than could be expected from the same varieties if upon their own roots; they are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

All Budded Roses must be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which appear below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed, otherwise the stock will outgrow the bud and failure follow. Plant sufficiently deep to place the junction of the bud with the stock from two to three inches below the surface of the soil.

We therefore CAUTION persons inexperienced in cultivating Budded Roses not to purchase such plants, because the neglect in removing suckers will bring disappointment, and create the impression entertained by some purchasers that they have received plants incorrectly named. If the suckers are allowed to grow the budded portion will often be starved, and instead of a perfect flower, answering the description, a small, insignificant one will be produced. We must decline to entertain any claim for the failure of Budded Roses from neglect in giving such plants the proper attention.

We have a limited quantity of plants on own roots of a few varieties described in this list. Should we be unable to supply budded plants as ordered, please state whether plants on own roots may be sent, allowing purchasers the difference in price.

Price of plants, budded low.................................................................35¢ each; $3 per 10.
When selection is left to us.............................................................$25 per 100 plants, all distinct.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

A. K. Williams. Bright reddish crimson.
American Beauty. Rises La France in shape and size; but its color is of a deep shade of rose; an excellent flower. Plant is of dwarf habit.
Anna de Diesbach. Fine satin rose, large.
Antoine Mouton. Bright rose, tinted pale lilac.
Baronne de Rothschild. Rosy pink, beautiful form.
Charles Dickens. Large and very full; dark rose; free bloomer.
Dinsmore. Similar to Mme. Charles Wood as to flower, but differs in habit, reddish crimson; dwarf.
Dupuy Janain. Bright cherry rose.
Docteur Henon. Pure white, thornless.
Earl of Dufferin. Very large, crimson, shaded maroon.
Eliza Boelle. White, slightly tinged flesh; very dwarf.
Emile Bardaux. Very large, fine form; carmine red, shaded purple; vigorous habit.
Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson.
Frere Marie Pierre. Large, full, dark rose, one of the best H. P. of 1884.
Gabriel Tournier. Light crimson; free bloomer.
Glorie de l'Exposition de Bruxelles. Dark crimson shaded maroon.
Grand Mogul. Purple crimson, shaded darker purple; large and well formed.

Gustave Piganeau. Large cupped, carmine red; of brilliant color and free bloomer; of dwarf, compact habit.
Henrich Schultheis. Lilac rose.
Her Majesty. Flowers of immense size, exquisitely imbricated, of a bright silvery rose, as near perfection as could be desired. A shy bloomer, seldom giving many flowers after June. Growth exceedingly vigorous.
Jules Fingier. Blush, pink center.
Lady Author Hill. Large, carmine rose, good form.
Lord Raglan. Deep crimson, shaded purple.
Louis Van Houtte. Crimson maroon.
Mable Morrison. A white form of Baronne de Rothschild.
Mme. Vidot. Flesh color, fine form.
Margaret Dickson. White with pale flesh center, fine form.
Marguerite de Roman. Salmon flesh.
Marie Fingier. Rosy salmon.
Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine, a free bloomer.
Merveille de Lyon. White, lightly tinted flesh, large flower.
Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, large.
Mrs. Paul. Large, white shaded rose.
Ornement des Jardins. Vivid crimson, finely imbricated, compact growth.
Pierre Notting. Dark crimson, fine form.
Pride of Relgate. Crimson, handsomely striped, white and sometimes half crimson and half white.
Prince Charles d'Arenberg. Carminc rose, satin sheen.
Queen of Queens. Light rose with darker edge, Dwarf, free bloomer.
Rev. J. B. M. Camm. Carminc rose, large.
Roger Lambelin. 1893. Ground color, crimson purple, petals lobed and edged white. The flower resembles a double Petunia; not a free bloomer.
Rosy Morn. Bright lilac rose.
Spencer. 1893. Large flesh, rosy center.
Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry red.
Victor Verdier. Bright rose, fine form.
White Baronne. Pure white, form of Baronne de Rothschild.

BOURBON.
Gloire d'Olivet. Lilac rose, globular, free bloomer. 1889.
Mme. Baron Veillard. Large, cupped, light rose; lighter edge.
Melle Berger. Delicate rose, medium size flowers.
Princess Imperial Victoria. A sport from Malmaison, flowers white, tinted yellow.
Souvenir de la Malmaison. Large, very full, flesh; magnificent.

HYBRID TEA.
Angelique Veysset, or Striped La France. Similar to La France, but with flowers striped and shaded white.
Augustine Guinoiseau, or White La France. Large, white tinted rose.
Captain Christie. Blush, rosy center.
Denmark. Resembles La France, but flowers somewhat darker.
Duchess of Albany. Resembles La France, but of deeper color.
Fanny de Forest. White, light salmon center.
La France. Silvery peach, excellent, but a poor grower, and apt to die back.
Mme. Andre Duron. Large, light red.
Mme. Caroline Testout. One of the best new Roses of 1891. Of the La France type, but clear pink, large and very free bloomer.
Mme. de la Collonge. Large, full, bright lilac pink.
May Paul. Red inside, lilac outside.
Pierre Guillot. Dark carmine, a most profuse and constant bloomer; dwarf habit.
Princess Bismarck. Rose, changeable to pale rose or cherry red.
Triomphe de Pernet Pere. Bright red carmine, long bud; very profuse bloomer.
Viscountess Folkestone. Outer petals creamy, center salmon pink; flowers large, full and free blooming.

In addition to the foregoing lists, we have a limited include many of the newer varieties of 1893 and 1894

TEA.
Bride. White, but silvery rose flowers are often produced upon the same plant.
Bridesmaid. A sport of Catherine Mermet, but of deeper color.
Catherine Mermet. Silvery rose, large.
Christine de Noue. Bright carmine, shaded rosy pink.
Devoniensis. White, flesh center, an old favorite rose.
Gloire de Dijon. Saloon, shaded pink.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White with slightly creamy center; an exceedingly fine variety.
Isabella Sprunt. A sport of Saffrano; light yellow.
Mme. de Watteville. Pale yellow, margined pink.
Mme. Margottin. Yellow, apricot center.
Mme. Simon. Almost identical with Kaiserin Augusta.
Mme. Welche. Center pale orange yellow, edging white.
Papa Gontier. Bright carmine, reverse of petals purplish, fine in bud, not very double.
Sunset. A sport of Perle des Jardins, of a rich, tawny yellow.
The Queen. Pure white.

CLIMBING NOISETTE AND CLIMBING TEA.
Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow, an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budded.
Climbing Captain Christie. Similar to the bush form, but of climbing habit; apt to revert to the bush form.
Devoniensis (Climbing). White—flesh center.
Elle Beauvillain. Soft rose, salmon center.
Emily Dupuy. Pale fawn, in the style of Wm. Allen Richardson, but a weak grower.
La France (Climbing). Similar to the bush form, but of climbing habit; apt to revert to the bush form.
Marechal Niel. Deep chrome yellow; always deeper in color and better grower when budded.
Niphotes (Climbing). A sport from the bush form; habit very vigorous; flowers pure white; buds long; a great acquisition.
Perle des Jardins (Climbing). A climbing form of the Perle des Jardins. Does not always show its climbing habit until the second year.
Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry red; good form and of vigorous habit.
Reve D'Or, or Climbing Saffrano. Deep coppery yellow.
Triomphe des Noisettes. Bright rose, blooms in clusters.
Wm. Allen Richardson. Orange yellow, center coppery yellow.

number of plants of fifty additional varieties, which and old leading sorts.

Sub-Tropical Division.

Fruit Department.

Varieties included in this division have given successful results in the Southern Coast Belt and Florida and in sub-tropical countries where Apples, Pears, Plums and Peaches can be cultivated. The periods of maturity will vary more or less according to localities. For description, see pages 5 to 15.
Apples.

Early ripening varieties are preferable for extreme Southern sections.

**PRICES OF TREES.**

Standard Trees, 2 and 3 years old, well branched, 15c each: $1.50 per 10: $12 per 100.

Standard Trees, 1 year old, 4 to 5 feet, single stem, 10c each: $1 per 10: $8 per 100.

* Astrachan Red, Carolina Watson, Early Harvest, Early Red Margaret, Family, Hominy, Horse, Julian,
  May Pippin, Nantahalee, Oldenburg, Pear, or Palmer, Red June, Rhodes' Orange, Sweet Bough, Washington Strawberry.

Apricots.

Price, 25c each: $2 per 10: $15 per 100.

They ripen from beginning of May to June. The best varieties are:

Breda, Moorpark, or Peach, Early Golden (Dubois), Roman, Royal.

Figs.

1 year old, 20c each: $1.50 per 10: $10 per 100.

2 years old, 25c each: $2 per 10: $15 per 100.

For description, see page 8.

Pears.—Oriental Varieties.

**PRICES OF TREES.**

One year old, Standard single stem, 25c each: $2 per 10: $15 per 100.

Two years old, well branched; 40c each: $3 per 10: $25 per 100.

Garbers, Kieffer, LeConte, Smith's.

Pears.—European Type.

Standard trees are best for the sandy soils of Florida and the coast, and early or mid-summer varieties are preferable. For descriptions, see pages 8 to 10.


Peaches.

**PRICES OF TREES.**

First size, purchaser's selection, 15c each: $1.25 per 10: $10 per 100.

Second size, purchaser's selection, 3-4 feet, 10c each: $1.00 per 10: $8 per 100.

SELECT LIST OF COMMON OR PERSIAN TYPE.

The following have given excellent results in sections of West Florida:

**FREESTONES.**


**CHINESE TYPE.**

Varieties of this type are more reliable than those of the Persian type, and will give good results much further South, but are best adapted to the higher lands of West Florida. Several of these varieties originated near Pensacola.

Berrien, Freestone, Ford, Freestone, General Lee, Clingstone, Oriole, Clingstone.

Sneed, Spottswood, Freestone, Sylphide, Clingstone, Thruber, Freestone.

Stonewall Jackson, Clingstone.

HONEY PEACH.

Medium, oblong, with a sharp recurved point: creamy white, washed and mottled carmine; flesh of a peculiar fine texture and a honey sweetness; tree very thrifty, distinct grower and prolific. Ripe about May 25th.

KITE, or KITE'S HONEY.

Creamy white, with a bright carmine cheek and mottled deeper carmine, shape irregular, one side usually swelling. Flesh very fine grained, melting, juicy, very sweet and rich: quality best. Freestone. Maturity at Waldo middle of June.

PALLAS.—Seedling of Honey.

This is the only seedling, out of many hundred, of the Honey peach, made in 1876, which has varied from the parent. It was originated by the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1878. The fruit resembles the parent in size, but is more round in shape; flesh white, melting and vinous. Maturity
two weeks later than Honey. Tree retains the habit of the parent, except that it blooms two weeks later.

**WALDO.**

(Origin, T. K. Godbey, Waldo, Fla.) A seedling of the Peen-To crossed with Honey; above medium, round or slightly elongated, with the recurved point of the Honey; flesh: melting slightly, very fine-grained, juicy; sweet; of better quality and more sweetly than Honey; perfectly freestone. End of May or beginning of June. Tree a thrifty and upright grower, and blooms three weeks later than the Peen-To.

**JAPAN DWARF BLOOD.**

Of the size of the Alexander, but a little more oblong. Skin creamy white, washed carmine. Flesh white on one side and marbled deep red on the other; somewhat dry; sweet. Ripens with Alexander. Tree of compact and dwarfish growth.

**PEEN-TO, OR FLAT PEACH OF CHINA.**

This remarkable peach originated in our Nursery from pits sent from Australia in 1869. Although very hardy here, the tree has produced fruit very seldom, owing to its habit of blooming in January. In Pensacola it produced the enormous amount of 1,200 peaches upon a three-year-old tree. In Florida this peach, together with the Honey, succeeds where the other varieties of the common or Persian strain prove of little or no value. From 2 to 3 inches in diameter, very flat; skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; peels readily at maturity; flesh very finely grained, juicy and dissolving, with a delicate almond aroma; quality best; clingstone. Maturity in Florida from April 1st to May 10th.

This peach colors a long time before maturing or full development, and is therefore often gathered prematurely, which renders it unfit for use. It should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, when it shows its excellent quality, and can then be shipped safely to distant markets.

**NEW VARIETIES OF THE PEEN-TO TYPE.**

These originated in Florida. The descriptions of most of the varieties are made by us from specimens received from the originators.

One-year-old Trees, 15c each; $1.25 per 10.

**Angel.** (Origin, near Waldo, Fla.) Large, round; flesh white, melting, juicy, rich sub-acid flavor; freestone. Is entirely devoid of the nectar flavor of its parent. Tree blooms fully one month later than the Peen-To. Maturity middle of July at Augusta.

**Arlington.** Of the shape and size of Early Crawford; flesh rich and melting, vinous, free from nectar flavor; clingstone; quality very good; early.

**Bidwell's Early.** Medium, round, with a sharp apex; creamy white, with a pale carmine wash; skin thin, peeling at maturity; flesh white; slightly red near the stone; juicy, melting, fine grained, sweet; not very high flavored and some astringency, unless fully matured upon the tree; clingstone. Ripens in Orange County, Florida, end of May.

**Bidwell's Late.** Similar to above, but three weeks later, and a heavy bearer.

**Red Ceylon.** Medium, yellow washed with red; flesh yellow, blood red from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch from pit; tender, melting and of good quality; sub-acid; freestone. Ripe in Florida middle of May. This variety originated from pits sent from Ceylon.

**Plums.—Japanese Varieties.**

**PRICES OF TREES.**

One year, on Mariana stocks, 25c each; $2 per 10; $15 per 100. For description see pages 13 to 15.

These varieties succeed admirably in Middle and West Florida and sub-tropical countries.

**Botan, Burbank, Chabot, Hatankio, Ogon, Red Nagate, Satsuma, Prunus Simoni, or Chinese Apricot Plum. See p. 15.**

**Japanese Persimmons.**

[Dospyros Kaki.]

**PRICES OF TREES—ALL HOME GROWN ON NATIVE STOCKS.**

One-year grafts, 3 to 4 feet, 25c each; $2 per 10. For descriptions, see pages 15 and 16.

**Among,** Hiyakume, Kurokume, Miyo-tan, Tsuru-no-ko, Zenji.

**Quince.** Chinese. This variety seems best suited to light soils. 25c each; $2 per 10.

**Nut-bearing Trees.**

**ALMONDS.**

Price of Trees, one year from bud, 4 to 5 feet, 25c each; $2 per 10; $15 per 100.

**Princess and Sultana.** Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the almonds of commerce.

**CHESTNUTS.**

Spanish. Two to three feet, 25c each; $2 per 10.

**WALNUTS, OR MADEIRA NUTS.**

Price of Trees, unless specially noted, 2 to 3 feet, 25c each; $2 per 10.

**Mayette, Thin Shelled.**

**WALNUT, EARLY BEARING, OR PRECEPARTURIS.**

One year old, 10 to 12 inches, 25c each; $2 per 10, $15 per 100.

**WALNUTS, JAPAN.**

Price, 25c each; $2 per 10.

**PECANS.**

Extra Large Louisiana Paper Shell. Two years, 12 to 15 inches high, 15c each; $1 per 10; $8 per 100. For descriptions and prices see page 18.

**Small Fruits.**

Blackberries, Strawberries, Grapes.

For prices, see pages 19, 20, 22 and 23.

**Miscellaneous Fruits.**

**Elaeagnus Edulis (Japan Oleaster).** 25c each.

**Mulberries (Everbearing).** 25c each; $2 per 10.

**Olives.** 25c each; $2 per 10.

**Pomegranates.** Spanish Ruby. 25c each; $2 per 10.
Fruit Bearing and Economic Sub-Tropical
Trees and Plants.

ABERIA CAFFRA.

Kei Apple or Dingaan Apricot. A South African Shrub, much used for hedges in Cape Colony. Yields a golden colored fruit extensively used for jellies and pickles. 25c each; $2 per 10.

CINNAMONUM CAMPHORA.
(Th Camphor Tree.)

This tree is hardly where the orange thrives. It is valuable as an ornamental evergreen shade tree, and is of rapid growth. A tree planted in New Orleans ten years ago has now reached a height of 30 feet. Few trees are more desirable for street planting. But its greatest value is for the production of Gum Camphor, the commercial value of which is advancing rapidly, owing to the exhaustion of the camphor trees forests of the Island of Formosa, whence the world's supply came heretofore. The tree is hardy in lower Georgia, it has stood at Augusta (where partly sheltered by surrounding pines) a cold of 15° above zero, and when cut down by cold has sprouted up again with great vigor. The leaves and small branches are distilled and recent experiments made in Florida show that there was obtained 142-100 per cent of refined camphor from the leaves, or 1 pound of dry camphor to 77 pounds of leaves; this shows very nearly twice as much camphor in the leaves of Florida trees as has been obtained in India by the British Government of Madras, and is but little less than the amount of camphor obtained in Japan from the wood of trees 100 years old. The wood of old trees has always been known to contain more than the leaves. The experiments show very clearly that camphor trees in Florida are richer in that precious gum than trees in any other part of the world. The price of crude camphor is now quoted at $1.30 per pound, and the camphor oil was lately worth about $10 per pound.

Two cuttings can be made annually from mature trees, one-half of the leaves and small branches being harvested at one time without injury. But if planted at 15 feet apart and allowed to grow in bush form the yield is computed to be from $200 to $300 worth of gum per acre annually after the third year.

Since the disastrous freeze, which has so seriously injured vast quantities of orange groves, there has been a great demand for camphor plants, because of the perfect adaptability of this tree to Florida and to moderately rich soils as well as the practical results already obtained from the production of gum.

We have an immense stock of plants and quote as follows, all are pot-grown and can be transplanted at any time:

One year, 12-18 inches high, 20c each; $1.50 per 10; $10 per 100.

Two years, 24 in. 25c each; $2 per 10; $15 per 100.

Two years, 36-40 inches, 50c each; $3 per 10; $25 per 100.

CINNAMONUM ZEYLANTICUM.
(The Cinnamon Tree.)

A broad-leaved evergreen shrub, producing the cinnamon bark of commerce. Much attention is paid to this tree as being likely to become one of the most valuable products of South Florida.

Two-year-old trees from 5-inch pots, 50c each; $4 per 10.

One-year-old trees from 3-inch pots, 25c each; $2 per 10. Special rates per 100.

CYPROMANDRA BETACEA.
(Or Tomato Tree.)

Attains a height of 10 to 12 feet. Foliage large, flowers purple when in bud, then green.

CAMPHOR TREE AT ORLANDO, FLORIDA.
8 Years Old, 30 Feet High.

Fruit egg-shaped, deep orange red; is extensively used in Southern California as a substitute for tomatoes. A very handsome tree.

Strong plants, 50c. each.

One year old, 25c. Each: $2 per 10.

Citrus Tribe.
(Oranges, Lemons, Etc.)

Plants 1 year from grafts, 10 to 12 inches high, 50c each; $4 per 10.

Two-year-old plants from grafts, 18 to 24 inches high, well formed, 81 each.

All our plants are pot grown and grafted upon the Limonium Tropilium, which dwarfs the tree in the same manner that Paradise stock dwarfs the Apple. These plants are thus better adapted for growing in conservatories than those grafted upon the ordinary seedling stock. This class of trees commends itself to amateurs.

We can not too highly recommend these dwarf Orange trees. They begin to yield fruit when two years old, and are very desirable for growing in tubs or city gardens, where space is limited.

ORANGES.

De Colmar, Du Roi Blood, Homosassa, Jaffa, Magnum Bonum, Jaffa, Majorca, Maltese Blood,
Mandarin, Navel or Pernambuco, Sanguinea Sweet, Sour Seville, Tangerine (Dancy’s), Satsuma (Amorys).

Mediterranean Sweet, Nonpareil, Sour Seville, Tangerine (Phelp’s), Satsuma or Oonshiu, Satsuma (Amorys).

**LEMONS.**

**POMELO.**
This is of medium size, peel smooth and thin, flesh juicy and free from bitterness. One of the best varieties cultivated in Florida. One year grafts 50c.

**EUGENIA.**
Jambos (Rose Apple). An evergreen shrub; flowers large, globular, brush-like heads, succeeded by white fruit, with a strong attar of rose perfume. Makes a delicate jelly. 25c each; $2 per 10.

Ugni (Chilian Myrtle). Hardwood evergreen shrub, with small foliage. Flowers white or pale pink. Fruit aromatic. 25c, 50c and $1.

Micheli (Serrana Cherry). A small tree, producing a small cherry-like fruit in May and June, and with a pleasant, spicy flavor; much esteemed for jellies. Makes an excellent pot plant. 25c each; $2 per 10. Large, bearing size, 50c.

**MUSA—(Bananas).**
Hart’s Choice. Medium growing plant; fruit of Fig Banana class; bunches large; an excellent variety. 50c to $1.

Sinensis, or Cavendishii. Of dwarf growth; produces very good fruit. Plants seldom grow above 6 feet. 25 to 50c.

Daca. Of medium height; fruit small, but of excellent quality. 50c and $1.

Silk. Delicate foliage, underside leaves of a silky gloss. 50c and $1.

Zebrina. A dwarf ornamental variety; underside of leaves purple, upperside green, striped purple. 50c.

Baracca, or Red Skin. All good fruit bearing varieties of medium height. Magnifica.................... 60c to $1.

All the above are exceedingly ornamental. In this latitude they should be planted in open ground in April and taken up in October, all leaves cut off and kept dry in a small box of earth, either in a greenhouse or cellar, and bedded out in rich ground early in spring, when fruit may be expected during the summer.

**PINEAPPLE.**
Pot-grown plants, 25c to 50c each.

**Egyptian Queen, Red Spanish or Cayenne.**
Pineapples may be grown with comparative ease in almost any greenhouse. The plants need frequent repotting the first year, and must be kept in continual growth. In this latitude they can also be bedded out in rich ground and full sun when excellent fruit is produced.

**PSIDIUM (Guava).**
P. Catleyanum (Red Catley). A small tree or tall bush, producing the well known Red Catley Guava. Plants from 3-inch pots, 20c each; $1.50 per 10; $12 per 100; larger plants, 50c each; $4 per 10; $25 per 100.

P. Lucidum (Yellow Catley). Fruit a little larger than the Red Catley; sweeter and of much better quality. It is a refreshing fruit eaten raw, and makes the best of all the “Guava Jellies.” It is wonderfully prolific. Two years old, 25c each; $2 per 10; $12 per 100.

P. Pyriferum (Common Guava). Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Fruit varies in color of skin and flesh: white, yellow and pink. Several varieties. 25c each; $2 per 10.
Ornamental Trees and Shrubby Plants for Sub-Tropical Sections and Florida.

Varieties marked * are adapted to sections of South Florida and sub-tropical sections only. The others are hardy in the Southern coast belt.

ACACIA.

A genus of medium sized trees, most desirable for the elegance of their foliage and the profusion of blooms, which are produced during winter and early spring. Some varieties will stand several degrees of frost, but all are hardy where the banana will thrive. Plants from 3-inch pots, 25c each.

*Decurrens.* With winged ramifications and slightly pubescent while young, flowers yellow in axillary bunches.

Farnesiana (Popinac). A well known and popular variety, branches thorny, foliage with minute leaflets, flowers in round, yellow balls, very fragrant. Profuse bloomer.

*Lophantha.* Height 10 to 15 feet, foliage bipinnate, flowers small, sulphur yellow in elongated heads, slightly fragrant.

*ACALYPHA.*

Foliage mottled and blotched crimson and scarlet;

attain a height of 6 to 7 feet in South Florida. Most brilliant foliage plants. Three varieties—Marginata, Obvata and Tricolor, 15c each; $1.25 per 10.

AGAVE (Century Plant).

Americana Picta. Golden yellow on both sides, bordered with dark green. 30c to $3.

Americana Recurvata. With recurved leaves; a beautiful variety. 50c to $3.

Americana Variegata. Margined yellow. 50c to $1.

*Sisalina (Sisal Hemp).* Upright; glaucous green; a rapid grower. 50c to $1.

ALLAMANDA.

Cathartica. Shrubby plant, flowers yellow, profuse bloomer. 25c.

*Hendersonii.* Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber, almost perpetual bloomer. 25c.

ARAUCARIA BIDWILLII.

Bunya-Bunya Pine or Moreton Bay Pine. A stately tree, attaining a great height, of regular and symmetrical habit; leaves lanceolate in two horizontal rows; deep green; can stand a frost of 6 to 8 degrees Far., only; $1 to $2.

*ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

(Norfolk Island Pine.)

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

12 inches high. ............................................ $1.50
15 " " ...................................................... 2.00
18 " " ...................................................... 3.00
24 " " ...................................................... 5.00

*CALODENDRON CAPENSIS.

(The Cape Chestnut)

This is considered the finest evergreen tree of Natal, South Africa, and although introduced in Europe in the last century it is but seldom seen in cultivation. As its name indicates (from Kalos, beautiful, and Dendron, a tree), it is of handsome appearance. The flesh-colored or creamy white flowers, composed of linear oblong petals, are produced in immense terminal panicles; stems and leaves pubescent; latter are large, opposite, simple, crenated; branches opposite or three in a whorl.

Plants from 4 to 5 inch pots. at 50c each.

CASUARINA (Beefwood of Australia).

Very graceful tree. Foliage feathery and thread-like. Valuable for decorative purposes. 25c. Two varieties.

CESTRUM NOCTURNUM (Night Blooming Jasmine).

Free-blooming shrub. Very fragrant at night. 16c each; $1.25 per 10.

*COFFEA ARABICA (The Coffee Tree).

An evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and white flowers. 25c; large plants 50c.

CORDYLINE.

Palm-like plants allied to the Dracaena, with a tuft of drooping leaves at the summit of the trunk.

Australis. Leaves 2 to 3 feet long and 2 to 4 inches broad; flowers white, sweet, in panicles. Excellent for sub-tropical gardening, and of robust and hardy habit. 10 to 20 feet. 25c; large plants 50c.

Indivisa. Leaves 2 to 4 feet long, narrow, dark green, very graceful. 25c; larger plants, 50c.

CROTONS.

We can not too highly recommend these gorgeously colored foliage plants for bedding in open ground, but their brilliancy is intensified if plants are given full sunshine. They surpass in beauty any other colored foliage plant.

As Crotons are easily injured by cold, plants should
not be bedded out until after April 15th in this section; they should be lifted and potted in October, when they will make most attractive features for conservatories. We offer 6 best bedding sorts. Prices from 3-inch pots, 25c each, $2 per 10, $15 per 100. Prices from 2 1/2-inch pots, 15c each, $1.50 per 10, $10 per 100.

We can also supply fine plants of thirty other varieties from 3-inch pots, 25c each, or $2 per 10, and in full, large plants for specimens from 50c to $1.00 each.

Crotons.—New Varieties.

We offer plants of fifteen of the newest European varieties. The foliage of some sorts is unusually large and their brilliant colorings surprisingly beautiful. Plants from 3-inch pots, 50c each, or ten plants, all distinct, for $1.

**DATURA, or BRUGMANSIA SUAVOLENS.**
A shrubby plant, growing to a height of from 6 to 8 feet in rich ground; flowers white, very large, trumpet-shaped and fragrant; a most excellent plant for effect. 15c.

**DRACAENA (Dragon Tree).**
Handsome ornamental plants, attaining large size; foliage colored in many varieties.

**FRAGRANTS.** Broad green leaves, flowers very fragrant; a desirable variety of easy culture. 50c to $1.

**TERMINALIS.** Bronzy green, flaked crimson. 50c to $1.

**DURANTA PLUMIERI.**
Tall growing shrub, flowers blue, succeeded by yellow berries, which are retained all winter. 25c.

**EUPHORIA.**
Splendens. A thorny shrub, with bright red flowers; continuous bloomer. 25c.

**SANGEINEA.** Foliage brown carmine, veins carmine; fine bedder. 25c.

**JACQUINIAFLORA.** Flowers bright orange; a fine winter bloomer. 25c.

**GREVILLEA ROBUSTA OR AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK.**
One of the most conspicuous of all shade trees. It has found a congenial zone in South Florida, where trees planted seven years ago have attained a height of 25 feet and 3 feet in circumference 1 foot above the ground. Foliage delicately cut, like fern leaves, remaining dark green all the year. Add to this blossoms like a Bottle Brush, of a creamy pink, forming a most beautiful tree. Several sizes, all pot grown, from 25c to 50c.

**FICUS.**
*Elastica (India Rubber Tree).* With broad leaves, very ornamental. 50c to $1.

*AUSTRALIS (Australian Gum Tree).* Foliage smaller. 50c to $1.

*PARCELLI.* A white variegated plant; rapid grower. 50c to $1.

**HABROTHAMNUS ELEGANS.**
Foliage tubular, carmine, of easy culture; constant bloomer. 25c.

**HAMELLA PATENS.**
This is as yet very little known, but in South Florida is destined to become a very desirable shrub; 5 to 10 feet high. We have found it here to be a very striking summer and fall blooming greenhouse plant. Flowers bright orange red, lasting a long time, and succeeded with dark black berries, which are retained a long time. 25c each.

**HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS.**
*(Chinese Hibiscus).* Valuable free blooming plants for all sub-tropical regions. Many attain a height of 15 to 18 feet, and when covered with their brilliant flowers are most conspicuous in gardens. Twelve varieties, double and single. Colors include crimson, red, yellow and salmon. From 3-inch pots, 25c. 50c each.

**JACARANDA IMMOSEFOLIA.**
A graceful tree, with leaves resembling an Acacia. Flowers blue in large panicles in spring; a showy plant, but requires to be 3 to 4 years old before blooming. 50c.

**JASMINUM.**
Fragrant flowering shrubs.

Sambac (Arabian Jasmine). Flowers white; very profuse bloomer. 25c; large plants 50c.

Grand Duke of Tuscany. Very double; white. 25c and 50c.

**Multiflorum (Star Jasmine).** Flowers white star-shaped. 25c.

**MEYERIA ERECTA.**
_Cærulea._ A large shrub, flowers large, of intense violet, with rich orange throat. Almost perpetual bloomer, and in Middle Florida attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. A most striking and beautiful plant. 25c; larger size, 50c.

Alba. Flowers white. 25c.

**MURREA EXOTICA.**
A rare shrub of the orange tribe; flowers white, very fragrant. 25c, 50c and $1.

**PHYLLANTHUS ROSEA PICTUS.**
A very striking plant; leaves colored with rose, bronze, green and white; beds out and stands the sun well. 25c to 50c.

**POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA.**
Tall growing plants; valuable for decorative purposes in winter; leaves preceding the insignificant flowers are bright crimson. 25c; large plants, 50c.

**RAVENALA MADAGASCARIENSIS.**
_(The Travelers Tree)._ A conspicuous plant. Leaves very large, upon stems of great length, giving this plant a remarkable appearance. Has bloomed at Lake Worth, Florida, and is hardy in that section. Large plants, $3. Small, 50c.

**SOLANUM WENDLANDII.**
A most rapid growing climber, of deciduous habit. Flowers large, pale lavender blue, produced in large bunches; should be planted in open ground in April, and in a sunny situation, where it blooms best. A superb climber of half hardy habit here but hardy in Florida. 25c each.

**SPARMANNIA AFRICANA.**
A tall growing shrub, producing a profusion of white flowers during winter. Flowers large white, with four petals and four sepals, and numerous crimson stamens with yellow anthers, giving a handsome appearance to the plant. 25c.

**TABERNAMONTANA CAMASSA.**
Evergreen shrub; flowers white; very fragrant, resembling the Grand Duke Jasmine; of a dwarf habit of growth and very free bloomer during several months. 25c and 50c.

**TECOMA STANS VELUTINA.**
This is an improved form of the Yellow Elder. Flowers golden yellow; very large and numerous, grows 6 to 10 feet. 25c.

**Note—See Catalogue No. 2 for other Sub-Tropical and Greenhouse plants.**
The rapidly increasing demand for these most ornamental plants is an evidence of their popularity for adorning apartments, green-houses or summer-gardens. Many varieties are now considered indispensable for table decorations.

We grow palms in immense quantities and devote upwards of 30,000 square feet of glass to this class of plants. During winter our palm-houses are kept under an average temperature as consistent with the health of the plants and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat-houses (see cuts), where they have free circulation of air and attain there a clean and healthy growth and become well hardened off by fall. Our palms can therefore stand a long distance carriage and do not suffer from a sudden change of a high greenhouse temperature when removed to that of a sitting-room or a cool conservatory.

We have 20,000 Latanias and 15,000 Phoenix from one to three years, other varieties in proportion, thus being enabled to supply plants of the leading varieties in large quantities, of various sizes and at the lowest prices.

All our palms being grown in pots can be forwarded during the whole year. 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, Senforthis and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the third year. The lowest quoted 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 mould, rich garden soil and well decayed cow dung and some bone meal. Give ample drainage and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil moist only during winter and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February, and small sizes twice during summer.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy, and are suitable for Middle Florida; the others for conservatory or tropical countries.

SECTION I.

PALMATE OR FAN SHAPED LEAVES.

Chamorops Fortunii, or Excelsa (Chusan Fan Palm). The hardiest of all exotic palms, suitable for either conservatory or open ground. Plants of various sizes by the single or hundred. Plants 10 to 12 inches 25c each; $2 per 10. 15 to 18 inches 50c each; $4 per 10.

Chamorops Canariensis. Of low growth, leaves deeply cut. Hardy at Savannah; a graceful and desirable palm. Plants 12 inches, 50c. 18 to 24 inches, $1.00.

Chamorops Elata, Elegans, Graecilis and Nivea are all beautiful varieties, varying more or less in leaves and length of petioles. Plants 12 inches, 50c. 18 to 24 inches, $1.00.

Chamorops Hystrix (Needle or Blue Palmetto). A hardy variety from lower Georgia. Large leaves and numerous spines at base of petals. Plants 2 to 2½ feet, $1.00.

Corypha Australis. Of tall and robust growth. Dark green leaves; can stand a low temperature. Plants 12 inches. 25c. 15 to 18 inches, 50c. 24 inches, $1.00.

Latania Borbonica (Chinese Fan Palm). The most popular of this section. Desirable for all decorative purposes. Large stock, all sizes. Plants 12 inches, 35c; $5 per 10. 18 inches, 50c; $4 per 10. 24 inches, $1.00. Specimen plants from $2 to $25. Prices and sizes on application.

Sabal Blackburnian (Bermuda Fan Palm). Leaves of a bluish green color, of robust habit. 12 inches, 50c. 18 to 20 inches, $1.

Sabal Longipedunculata. A stemless, variety, with glaucous green leaves. 50c.

SECTION II.

LEAVES PINNATE.

Areca Lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable palms of this section. Foliage graceful, bright green and rich golden yellow stems. Plants, 12 to 15 inches, 50c; 15 to 18 inches, 75c; 24 inches, $1. Specimens, 18 to 24 inches, 3
Cocos Weddelliana.

in a pot. $1.50; 24 to 30 inches, $3. Larger sizes, from $5 to $7.50 each.

Areca Rubra. Stems red; foliage reddish green in young plants. 50c to $1.

Areca Sapida. Of dwarf, compact habit; foliage dark green, arched. $1 to $3.

Areca Verschaffeltii. Dark green leaves, light yellow band, arch of middle rib. Requires high temperature in winter. $1 to $3.

Caryota Urens (Fish Tail Palm). Leaves with broad pinnae, the ultimate divisions have the shape of the tail of a fish. 50c to $1.

*Cocos Alphonsi. Known in South Florida as the Belair Palm. A tall growing tree, leaves bright green. 50c to $1.

*Cocos Piumosa. Leaves very long, drooping; pinnae in bunches; flowers waxy. 50c to $1.

Cocos Weddelliana. Unquestionably the most graceful of the smaller growing class; stems slender, erect; leaves long and narrow, of a rich green, gracefully arched. A valuable variety for decorating apartments. 8 to 10 inches, 50c; 10 to 12 inches, 75c; 12 to 15 inches, $1.

*Euterpe Edulis (Para Palm). Attains a height of 40 to 60 feet, with delicate, feathery heads and with clean and naked stems. 50c to $1.

KENTIA.

We have a large stock of these desirable Palms. They are of robust and graceful habit and can stand considerable rough usage. They retain their lower leaves and are of a bright color.

Kentia Belmoreana (Howea, or Curly Leaf Palm).
A graceful variety, with leaves which have the appearance of being curled. 10 inches high, 50c; 12 to 15 inches high, 75c; 15 to 18 inches high, $1. Specimen plants, $3 to $3.

Kentia Fosteriana (Thatch Leaf Palm). The most robust of the genus; leaves broader and stem of darker color. 12 inches, 50c; 15 to 18 inches, 75c; 24 inches, $1.

PHENIX.

The Date Palm. A most valuable genus for conservatory cultivation here and open ground further south. Most of the varieties stand a temperature of 55°; they make handsome plants for decorating purposes, being of robust and rapid growth.

Prices of plants unless noted: 12 inches high, 25c; $2 per 10, 15 to 18 inches high, 50c; $4 per 10, 20 to 24 inches high, $1; $7.50 per 10. Specimen plants of a few varieties, $2 to $3.

KENTIA BELMOREANA.

*P-Canariensis. Foliage narrow and graceful. Very desirable for open ground in Middle and South Florida. Attains large size.

*P-Farinifera. A compact growing species and of quite hardy habit. Foliage deep green.

P-Leonensis, or Spinosa. With sharp-pointed pinnae; a beautiful variety; of rapid growth and makes a large tree.

*P-Paludosa (Marsh Palm). Of medium height, with very long leaves gracefully spreading.

*P-Pumila. Of rapid growth and graceful foliage.

*P-Reclinata. A valuable variety of robust and compact growth, and of great decorative merit. We grow this variety in large quantities.

PHENIX SPINOSA OR LEONENSIS.
**P-Rupicola** (Rock-loving). A species of recent introduction, and rather scarce. It is the handsomest and most graceful of the genus of dwarf habit, leaves drooping and falling over gracefully. Plants 10 to 12 inches, 50c.

**P-Sylvestris** (Sylvan or Wild Palm of Bengal, or East Indian Wine Palm). Leaves very long, grayish-green, pinnae numerous. One of the hardiest of the genus and a most valuable variety.

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**SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS.**

**P-Tenuis** (Narrow). Of recent introduction, resembling the Common Date Palm, but more slender and finer in all its parts.

**Ptychosperma Kuhlii.** A beautiful species from Java, with leaves unequally cut and recurved at base. $1.

**PTYCHOSPERMA ALEXANDREI.**

Australian Feather Palm. Leaves beautifully arched; an exceedingly desirable variety. 50c; larger, 75c and $1.00.

**SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS, OR PTYCHOSPERMA CUNNINGHAMIANA.**

Illawara Palm. An elegant species of graceful habit and rapid growth; leaves very long, dark green; valuable for decorative purposes, and well known. We grow this variety extensively, and can supply plants of various sizes. 12 inches, 25 cents; 18 to 20 inches, 50 cents; 24 to 30 inches, 75 cents; 3 to 4 feet, $1.50 to $2.00.

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**SECTION III.**

**CYCADS, Etc.**

**Cycas Revoluta** (Sago Palm). Highly ornamental plant, with a crown of dark green pinnated leaves. Hardy at Savannah. We can supply several sizes from 50c to $5.00 each.

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**SAGO PALM.**

**Pandanus Utilis** (Screw Pine). A valuable plant for the center of vases. Its long, spine-edged leaves are arranged screw-like, of easy cultivation. 12 inches, 50 cents; larger sizes, 75 cents and $1.00. We can supply this variety in large quantities.

**Pandanus Veitchii.** With leaves beautifully striped with pure white; a very thorny plant: requires high temperature in winter. $1.00 to $3.00.

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**SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF PALMS.**

We will supply the following collections of Palms, selections to be left to us:

- 10 varieties, 2-year old plants.........................., $3.00
- 10 varieties, 3-year old plants........................., 6.00
- 10 varieties, 4 to 5-year old plants.................., 10.00

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**ADDITIONAL LIST OF PALMS.**

Of the following we can supply small plants, two years old:

- Atalea Mariposa, $1.00
- Acrocomia Havanensis, 25c.
- Areca Monostachia, 50c.
- Cocos Flexuosa, 25c.
- Corypha Gebanga, 50c.
- Erythea Armata, 50c.
- Erythea Edulis, 50c.
- Geonoma Gracilis, 50c.
- Livistonia Hoogendorphi, $1.00.
- Martinesia Caryotafolia, 50c.
- Oreodoxa Regia, 25c and 50c.
- Pritchardia Filamentosa, 25c and 50c.
- Rhaphis Humilis, 50c and $1.00.
Greenhouse Department.

This branch of our establishment is now the largest and most complete in the South. For this department a special Catalogue (No. 2) is published on the 1st of February of each year. The increasing demand for Greenhouse Plants has enabled us to keep up with the march of progress, and induced us to cultivate a very large and varied stock of Plants, not only of the favorite classes usually found in greenhouses, but also plants of the newest introduction. Our facilities for propagating large quantities of healthy stock, and the saving of fuel, enable us to offer Plants at unusually low prices.

Special attention is called to our very large stock of Winter Blooming Plants as described in Catalogue No. 2, which will be mailed free upon application.

We take Pleasure in Recommending

The Alexander Drug & Seed Co., of Augusta, Ga.,

AS A RELIABLE FIRM.

Their stock of SEEDS is selected with reference to the Southern climate. Descriptive Catalogues Mailed Free by addressing as above.  

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