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We offer our services to owners of private estates, suburban and city home grounds, suburban communities, residential parks, officials in charge of the development of the grounds of educational and other institutions, summer and winter resorts, hotel grounds, country club and golf grounds, public squares and playgrounds, parkways, mill villages, cemeteries, and to all those desiring to have their properties laid out and improved in good taste.

We have had long and varied experience in this profession, and are almost daily called into consultation with the owner and house-architect in selecting the layout of approach drive, service road, walks, lawn areas, flower garden, kitchen garden, and service yard. We visit and make a study of the property to be improved, give verbal suggestions and written reports.

If the problems requiring solution are such as can only be satisfactorily disposed of by means of plans, we are prepared to make topographical surveys, design preliminary and general plans, and, for the better execution of the work, detailed grading, drainage, and planting plans, specifications and estimates.

We solicit correspondence with any one interested in landscape work.
SUGMUND TARNOK & COMPANY

Suggestions

Always address all communications to SUGMUND TARNOK & CO., Drawer 920, Augusta, Ga., and not to individuals.

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

ORDER NOW—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now; it will be carefully filled until you desire it shipped. When making out your order, write the full and correct name of the article desired, as given in catalogue.

Give size and catalogue price. Never give local names of plants, as different plants frequently have the same local name.

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

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

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

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

EXPRESS—In all cases, when possible, we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are taken at a special reduced rate.

PARCEL POST—Owing to the nature of our products, we can send very few plants by Parcel Post, but if order can be sent this way, sufficient amount to cover postage must accompany order; otherwise it will be sent by express.

PACKING—All articles in this catalogue packed free, except when for export, as such orders require large quantities of specially prepared packing material, and entail much extra labor and care in preparation. This extra packing is charged at actual cost. We maintain a large force of experienced packers, and only the most expert are entrusted with this work.

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

PRICES—All prices quoted are net. We offer no premiums, discounts, or gratuities. Five trees or plants of a class will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 trees at the 100 rate; 400 at the 1,000 rate, viz.: Five Pecans will be billed at the 10 rate; 40 at the 100 rate, etc.

REMITTANCES—Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Orders, or by checks on Augusta or New York. All our banks charge exchange on checks on all points except Augusta, New York, and few large cities, please add one-fourth of 1 per cent on private checks. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender’s risk. Make all remittances payable to Sigmund Tarnok & Co.

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

RESPONSIBILITY—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We are not responsible for failures arising from defective packing, unfavorable weather conditions, or improper treatment and cultivation.

If any Nursery stock, etc., proves untrue to description under which it is sold, Seller shall be liable to the Purchaser only and to no greater extent or amount than the purchase price of such Nursery stock, etc., and the Seller or except for the aforesaid agreed liability and in respect to such purchased Nursery stock, etc., gives no warranty express or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter.

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

SHIPPING FACILITIES—Augusta being the terminal point of seven lines of railroads, enables us to secure low rates of freight to all points.

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

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

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

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Given Distances Apart

<table>
<thead>
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2
Hints to Planters

Time for Planting—In this climate, vegetation, al-
though inactive in winter for the formation of leaves
and new wood, is never so at a standstill. A tree planted
in the early winter will, by the ensuing spring, have
grown sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the
ground, and will stand up by itself well before the
winter weather begins. Plant early after the first killing
frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely
transplanted anytime during the winter months. Avoid
the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin
to swell.

Preparation of the Soil—The most desirable soil
for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made
so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted
on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare
the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first
using a two-horse plow, followed by a sub-soil plow.
Down the rows at required distances, 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 upward. Use surface soil in fill-
ing this mix of or soil two shovels of
thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure, or use one
or two pounds of good bone meal; all should be
mixed with the soil. Avoid the contact of the roots with
heating manures.

We strongly advocate digging holes with dynamite
whenever feasible.

Preparation of Trees and How to Plant—Remove
the heavy branches; cut back one-year peach,
apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked
stem 1½ to 2½ feet high, leaving no side branches.
The proper time for their transplanting is one
and a half to two and a half years old. The trees as sug-
gested are in accordance with the latest recom-
mandations of the leading Entomologists.

Preparing to spray during the dormant season
all trees and plants should be properly pruned. The
proper time for applying spray solutions cannot be
given exactly in this calendar. Allowances for dif-
ference in climatic and weather conditions between
the different localities must be considered. The orchard-
ist should familiarize himself with the habits and
life history of the different insects and diseases. In
order that he may apply to his particular locality
and conditions the necessary measures.

APPLES

Apple Worm (Codling Moth)—Spray with two
pounds of Standard Arsenate of Lead, three pounds
of lime to each fifty gallons of water; first, as soon
as the petals fall and before the calyx closes; second,
two weeks later; third, about eight weeks after the
petals fall.

When the time comes for using the third spraying,
Bordeaux Mixture should be combined with one full
or one-half pounds of Arsenate of Lead. The Bordeaux
Mixture (4-4-50) is used at this time to prevent Bit-
ter Rot and other fungus diseases.

Apples—The time treatment as recom-
meded for Pear Blight.

Bitter Rot—Use Lime-Sulphur Solution one and
one-fourth gallons, two pounds of Arsenate of Lead to
three pounds of lime to each fifty gallons of water.
Give a second application of this same mixture three or four weeks after petals fall; then

Injurious Insects and Fungus Diseases

We only enumerate the most abundant and de-
structive insects and fungus diseases which infest
our orchards and gardens. The remedies sug-
gested are in accordance with the latest recom-
mandations of the leading Entomologists.

Apples—The mixture of one and a half
pounds of lime to each fifty gallons of water; first, as
soon as the petals fall and before the calyx closes; second,
two weeks later; third, about eight weeks after the
petals fall.

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Bordeaux Mixture should be combined with one full
or one-half pounds of Arsenate of Lead. The Bordeaux
Mixture (4-4-50) is used at this time to prevent Bit-
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Bitter Rot—Use Lime-Sulphur Solution one and
one-fourth gallons, two pounds of Arsenate of Lead to
three pounds of lime to each fifty gallons of water.
Give a second application of this same mixture three or four weeks after petals fall; then

about eight weeks after petals fall use Bordeaux Mix-
ture (4-4-50) with the addition of two pounds Arse-
nable of Lead, and repeat this latter spraying every
two weeks until four applications of same have been
given.

Borer—Keep orchard free from litter and examine
trees regularly for borers. Their presence will be
indicated by sawdust at the entrance of their bur-
rows. Remove, if near the surface, by means of a
knife or wire. For those that have entered a con-
siderable depth, inject, by means of medicine drop-
er, a small quantity of carbon bisulphide in their
excavation and seal securely with putty or wax.

Canker Worm—Encircle the tree with a canvas belt
thoroughly coated with tar; also spray with arsenate
of lead as soon as worms appear; two pounds of arse-
nate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty gal-
ions of water. If necessary repeat in three or four
days.

Cankerpillar—Destroy nests as soon as they appear
in the spring by burning, or spray with two
pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to fifty
gallons of water.

Green or Black Aphids—Spray with Black Leaf
40 at the rate of one part to 200 or 300 parts of water, as
soon as they appear.

San Jose Scale—For dormant spraying, use Thom-
sen’s hemlock meal in a proportion of one
pound to 200 or 300 parts of water, at the rate of one gallon to eight gallons of water.
Spray as early in the fall as trees are dormant, and
again later in February or early March if the orchard is badly infested. For summer would suggest spraying the tree with kerosene emulsion, one part of the emulsion to five parts of water.

**Sap—** Use one and one-fourth gallons of lime sulphur solution, two pounds of arsenate of lead to each fifty gallons of water. Spray first, just before buds open; second, repeat as soon as petals fall; third, three or four weeks after petals fall; fourth, eight weeks after petals fall.

**Woolly Aphids (Sclizoenea lanigera)**—For above-ground colonies, spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 part to 200 parts of water, or tobacco solvent. The most common concentration of lime-sulphur to 50 gallons of water will also kill them, but must be applied with great force.

For root-inhabiting colonies, remove the soil to a depth of about three inches, or sufficient to partially expose the roots; open a circle from four to eight feet in diameter, depending on the spread of the roots; distribute three to eight pounds of tobacco dust or use 10 per cent kerosene emulsion. Enough emulsion should be used to saturate the soil to a depth of three or four inches. Recent experiments have shown that kerosene emulsion may be used with success. Tobacco dust is of more value as a preventive and fertilized lime trees should be treated with kerosene emulsion, applying this in April or May, but be sure to have the stock solution properly made or it may injure the trees.

**BLACKBERRIES**

**Rust—** Use a spray of sulphate of copper solution; one part to fifteen gallons of water before buds break. Use Bordeaux Mixture (4-5-50) if Rust appears in spring or summer.

**GRAPEs**

**Black Rot—** Use Bordeaux Mixture (3-4-50). Spray recipes are exaggerated; second, third, after fruit has set; repeat every two weeks until fruit is nearly grown.

- **Borer (Prionus)**—Its presence is manifested by the unhealthiness of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

**Curculio—** Use Bordeaux Mixture (3-4-50) adding two pounds of arsenate of lead. Spray, first, before blooming; second, when fruit is about one inch in diameter; third, about first or fifteenth of June.

**Flea Beetle**—Use two pounds of arsenate of lead, two pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water. Spray as buds are swelling and a second time about two weeks later.

**Leaf Roller (Desminia funeraria)**—Kerosene emulsion or paris green or arseniate of lead as a spray.

**Mildew—** This can be controlled by Bordeaux Mixture same as recommended for Black Rot.

**JAPANESE SIMMONDS, WALNUTS AND PECANS**

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

**Caterpillar (Catocala macosta)**—Feeds on the leaves of pecans, and is sometimes very injurious. Spray with Paris green four ounces, lime one pound, to fifty gallons of water.

**Pecan Bud Worm (Proteoperyx deludana)**—Spray the trees just as the buds are opening, with arsenate of lead. Spray with Paris green to fifty pounds of water; two pounds of lime, and repeat application ten days later. If the worms appear again in June or July repeat the treatment. This will also help control the pecan husk borer.

**Twig Girdlers (Oncideres cingulatus)**—All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned. Cut once, thus destroying all future broods of sawyers.

**White Fly—** One and one-half gallons of Schratz’s Insecticide to 100 gallons of water, or Whale-oil soap 1 part, 10% coal-tar 1 gallon of water, or Thomson Chemical Company’s lime-sulphur solution, 1 part to 25 parts of water.

**PEACHES AND PLUMS**

**Peach Tree Borer (Sanninoides exittos)**—The old method of worming peach trees in winter has been found ineffective, principally because the worms cause much too much damage before being removed.

In the spring remove the earth from about the base of the trunk to the crown, peeling off the gummy exudations, and carefully search for the borer. For this work use a firmer’s knife or a tool especially made for worming peach trees.

An excellent wash to prepare is the following: One bushel of quicklime, 20 pounds of sulphur, 1 gallon of coal-tar, 50 gallons of water. Mix tar and sulphur well; add the quicklime and fill with water well while stirring. When it is entirely slaked dilute the above to 50 gallons, and apply this wash to the tree, allowing it to run well down upon the roots. As soon as it is applied, draw up the earth to the tree so that it will form a cone about six inches above the level. A second application of this wash should be made during August. During the last October remove the mound of earth from around the tree and thoroughly scrape the bark, as in the spring, and give another application of the wash. If this is completed draw up the earth about the tree as above recommended. This is a vigorous treatment, but is effective in all cases.

**Black Knot in Plums—** Cut off the affected branches below affected parts and burn to prevent its spreading.

**Brown Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines—** As Brown Rot, Curculio and Scab work together, the same treatment is, therefore, recommended for all.

**For Early and Mid-Season Varieties—** First: Spray the leaves with Bordeaux Mixture on all one or two days after the calyces or shucks are being pushed off, using 1½ pounds of tri-plumbic arsenate of lead and 3 pounds of lime to 50 gallons of water. The spraying must be done until the leaves are dry; mix with a nozzle capable of throwing a fine spreading mist, covering the fruit and the leaves on the lower side. Under no circumstances should the trees be drenched.

**Second:** About twenty days later, or one month after the petals fall, spray the trees with atomic sulphur, 5 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or self-boiled lime-sulphur (8-8-50). To this should be added 1½ pounds of tri-plumbic arsenate of lead, and where arsenate of lead is used, 3 pounds of lime to each 50 gallons of the spray. This is the second treatment for the curculio and the first treatment for scab and brown rot.

**Third:** About one month before the fruit is expected to ripen, spray the trees with atomic sulphur, 5 pounds to each 50 gallons of water, or with self-boiled lime-sulphur. The spray should be used at this time, and since the application is intended to prevent the development of brown rot during the month preceding the picking of the fruit, and during the picking season, the trees should be sprayed rather heavily so as to coat the fruit on all sides.

**For Late Varieties—** Late varieties should be sprayed with an additional application of atomic sulphur or self-boiled lime-sulphur about three weeks after the second treatment. This extra treatment is for the protection of the fruit from the attacks of peach scab, to which late maturing varieties are especially susceptible, as the interval between the second and the third treatment would be too long without it.

**Curculio—** To prevent the depredation of this pest see remedial measures under Brown Rot and Scab.

**Peach and Plum Rosette—** Root out and burn the trees as soon as the disease is observed.

**Sau Jose Scale—** Same treatment as recommended for Apples.

**PEARS**

**Pear Blight—** Cut off and burn all affected limbs. Careful pruning should be resorted to during the spring to remove all dead and blighted areas. Disinfect the pruning shears after removing each branch or affected part. About a 4 per cent solution of formaldehyde can be used for this purpose.

**Pear Blight** is a bacterial disease and easily transmitted. Write to the State Board of Entomology.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga., for bulletin on Pear Blight and Its Control; also the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

San Jose Scale—Same treatment as recommended for Apples.

PECANS

See under head of Japanese Persimmons, Walnuts and Pecans.

RASPBERRIES

Rust—Same treatment as recommended for Blackberries.

ROSES

Anthracnose—Cut off and burn diseased parts and spray with Bordeaux Mixture (4-6-50).

Aphis—Spray plants with a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap; or a 2 per cent solution of lime-sulphur; or tobacco water, using four ounces of tobacco-stems to one gallon of boiling water; strain the solution and add four ounces of soft soap while it is still hot; stir well to dissolve the soap.

Black Leaf Forty can be used, as recommended, for Green or Black Aphis.

Black Spot—This is a fungus disease. All diseased leaves should be removed from the plant, and those on the ground raked up and burned. Spray the plants with same strength of Bordeaux as recommended for mildew.

Leaf Hopper—Spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

Mildew—This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water, and dust them with soot, or spray with Bordeaux Mixture (3-9-50), taking care to reach the under side of the leaves as well as the upper; also spray the ground around the plants.

Slugs—Spray with hellobore or insect powder.

Thrips and Other Insects—Same treatment as for Aphis.

SHADE TREES

Leaf Eating Insects—Spray with two pounds of arsenate of lead, three pounds of lime to each fifty gallons of water.

San Jose Scale—Same treatment as recommended for Apples.

West India Scale—When trees are dormant use lime-sulphur solution as a spray, mixed one gallon to eight of water. During the growing season use sulphur’s Insidicide, mixed 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water.

Walnuts

See under head of Japanese Persimmons, Walnuts and Pecans.

Fungicide and Insecticide Solutions and Formulae

Arsenate of Lead can be used as a substitute for paris green and London purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds of the powder are used of each pound of lime to make 50 gallons of 2 gallons of kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added.) Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 parts of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

Larkin’s Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a universal insecticide. A safe and sure exterminator of all kinds of insects and mites, it is also valuable in killing the small fruits and trees. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

Lime-Sulphur Solution—Lime unsalted, 20 pounds; sulphur, 16 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Place 8 to 10 gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point, add the sulphur, and mix thoroughly; then add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as necessary to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pesty, becomes thinner and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After boiling at least one and a half hours, the mixture should be diluted to the proper amount by the addition of sufficient hot water. If a suitable boiler is not convenient, the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

Thomsen Chemical Company’s Lime-Sulphur Solution is recommended for the treatment of the San Jose scale as the lime-sulphur treatment is superior in many ways to the other remedies.

Naphtha Soap and Nicoticide—One ounce of soap and one-quarter ounce of Nicoticide to each gallon of water. It is advisable to have the water at 100 degree Fahrenheit, this is an excellent spray for red spider.

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

Pyrethrum—One ounce of the “Bubach” powder added to 2 gallons of cold water, for any plant used for food, as this is non-poisonous.

Scaleicide—One per cent solution of scaleicide or 1 per cent prepared lime-sulphur solution will eradicate red spider.

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 2 gallons; strain when cool. It is very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, aphides (plant lice).

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

SPRAYING

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; it can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solution continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or early in the morning on the shady side.

Apply with a sprayer, or with a brush or by hand, for very small scale insects, of which there are several species, such as cherry scale, pecan scale, obscure scale on shade trees, can be controlled during the warm months by spraying with a mixture of lime sulphur or soluble oil, or during summer months by spraying with kerosene emulsions or sulpho-tobacco soap.

NOTE—If your trees are infested with any insects or fungous diseases, send infested portion to your Experiment Station, your Entomologist, or the United States Entomologist at Washington, D. C.
Special Southern Evergreen Lawn Grass

"Fruitland Mixture"

IF YOU WANT A BEAUTIFUL LAWN THIS WINTER, TRY OUR "FRUITLAND MIXTURE"

For a number of years we have tested many grasses to determine which ones would stand best in the South. We have finally succeeded in obtaining one, our "Fruitland Mixture," which has given most satisfactory results and we have not yet seen a better lawn grass for this section than our mixture produces. It is composed only of such grasses as have exhibited the greatest heat and drought-resisting qualities. These grasses are most carefully blended, resulting in a mixture that stands our hot weather better than any evergreen lawn grass that we have been able to obtain. Of course, during periods of intense heat and drought, the "Fruitland Mixture," as well as all other evergreen lawn mixtures, will burn out more or less. During the hot, dry periods use a lawn sprinkler or hose and nozzle after sunset. Lawns are frequently injured by using the hose and putting on the water with too great force, especially when the sun is shining. All of our seed has been re-cleaned, is strictly free from weeds, and of high germination. During prolonged droughts it pays to water daily instead of only periodically. Grass, when artificially watered, requires that this be repeated regularly.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN. The ground must be first thoroughly prepared by being plowed as deep as possible, and then sub-soiled; harrowed, and all stones removed. If the area cannot be plowed, then spade it up carefully and thoroughly. Apply a liberal amount of thoroughly rotted stable manure, turn this under and harrow. If this is not available then use sterilized sheep manure at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, or 500 to 800 pounds of bonemeal; rake in well and level off the ground. When the surface has been raked perfectly smooth, the seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds to the acre (a space 210 x 210 feet). Rake lightly, thoroughly covering the seed, then roll. If the space is too small for rolling; or if you do not possess or cannot procure a roller, firm the soil with a plank. When the weather is very hot and dry, do not mow the lawn as frequently or as closely as when weather conditions are more favorable. A light reseeding on established lawns each Autumn will take care of the bare spots and will insure a good, substantial turf. By following these directions, no trouble should be experienced in obtaining and keeping a perfect lawn.

NOTE—The best period for making a lawn is from September to December. The earlier in the fall the better. Never attempt to make a lawn during very dry or very windy weather.

Prices of “Fruitland Mixture”

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<th>Weight</th>
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Postage extra if by Parcel Post

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A WONDERFUL INSECT AND BUG EXTERMINATOR

Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers, in- and out-of-doors. Effectively destroys squash and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth. You cannot afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying results. We have discontinued handling anything smaller than the 10-lb. size. 10-lb. cake by express $3.00, postage extra, 62 cents.
Fruit Department

Apples

Clay or clay loam is the best soil for growing Apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well drained and kept thoroughly cultivated. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the importance of drainage; recent investigation has shown that a surplus of water in the orchard produces fruit of an inferior quality and flavor. The expense of tilling or ditching is not to be compared with the profits that are derived from an orchard that is properly drained and cultivated.

Plant Apple trees 25 to 40 feet apart, each way, according to soil.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Standard, one-year, 4-5 feet | $0.75
| whips | $6.50 |

**Summer Apples**

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

**EARLY HARVEST.** (Early June-Eating; Yellow Harvest). Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well-flavored. An excellent home-market apple; available in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

**HORSE.** (Hass; Summer Horse; Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.) Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying. Known everywhere. A very productive variety. July and August.

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

**RED JUNE.** (Carolina Red June, etc.) Medium conical; deep red; Juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July.

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** (White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.) Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

**Autumn Apple**

**GRIMES** (Grimes' Golden). Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp, rich, sub-acid, very good. October.

**Winter Apples**

**DELICIOUS.** A remarkably popular variety in the West. Fruit large, nearly covered with dull dark red; fine grained, crisp, juicy; quality best; a splendid keeper and shipper; vigorous grower.

**GANO** (Black Ben Davis, Red Ben Davis, Peyton). Roundish; oblate, large; color deep, dark red; flesh yellowish white; mild, subacid. Quality good and a profitable market variety.

**ROME BEAUTY** (Royal Red Phoenix, etc.). Large; yellow and bright red; medium quality; moderate grower; a good bearer; an excellent market sort. Ripens in October. Keeps well.

**STAYMAN WINESAP** (Stayman). A seedling of Winesap. Dark red; flesh firm, fine grained, crisp, subacid; quality best. Strong grower.

**WINESAP** (Holland's Red, Winter Winesap, etc.). Small to medium; red, vinous; quality very good. A good keeper apple.

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

Apricots

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

**PRICES OF TREES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MOORPARK** (Dunmore, Temple's, DeNancy, etc.). Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange; freestone, Juicy; rich and luscious flavor. Very productive; an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho.

**SUPERB.** Light salmon color, medium size: excellent quality, very productive and of good flavor.

**WILSON.** About ten days earlier than Moorpark, originating in Colorado, where it is regarded as the most prolific and profitable of all the apricots. It is rival an improved Moorpark.

Figs

This fruit adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climates. By protecting the plants during winter some varieties have been successfully grown in the state of New York. The trees should be planted 12 to 18 feet apart, according to character of soil, and they should be trimmed so as to admit plenty of light and air into the center of the tree. Figs bear early, and the ripening period covers the season from June until November.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Two years, heavy | $0.75
| One year, heavy | $6.00

**BROWN TURKEY.** Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field-culture. One of our hardest varieties.

**BRUNSWICK** (Madonna, Broughton, etc.). Very large; violet; pulp thick; quality good; productive and hardy.

**CELESTE** (Sugar, Celestial, etc.). Medium; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent; prolific; early. Hardest of all figs.

**GIKEN ISCHIA** (White Ischla). Medium to large, green with crimson pulp; excellent, prolific. Produces fruit from middle of July until frost.

**LEMON.** Fruit medium to large, flattened, slightly ribbed, yellow, flesh white, sweet; early. Strong sour and very prolific. A favorite for canning.
Smoothing flesh—uhhmm—t10t, $12.50. Few $4.50, 6.50.

Berck—excellent. They and RED T.

Very valuable PRICES: yet, newly genous meal and flavored dynamite to as far as the fruit is harvested drill in pens for a cover-crop and turn this under as above directed.

Peaches, Freestone

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper. Tree a rapid grower. July 3 to 20.

BRACKETT. (Named in honor of Col. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.) Introduced by P. J. Berckmans Co. After experimenting with the best named varieties, we have finally succeeded in securing in the Brackett a Peach which fills a long-felt want. Before disseminating this valuable Peach, we gave it a thorough trial for several years, and it has come up to our most sanguine expectations. It is a very early ripening. Commences just at the close of the Elberta season. The fruit is a perfect freestone; large to very large, oblong, with sharp apex and shallow nectarine; color orange-yellow, washed red and mottled deep crimson, with a very dark crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, highly flavored and of the best quality. It stands shipping well and promises to be a most popular variety. Ripens August 1st to 15th.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of best flavor; flesh yellow. Ripens middle of July. This is an excellent shipping variety.

Peaches, Clingstone

RED BIRD. Tree hardy, good bearer. Large fruit, brilliantly colored; fair quality, and a splendid shipper. June 15th to 20th. Clingstone.

Pears

As a rule, Pears are most successfully grown in a very heavy, clay, or clayey loam, that has been well fertilized. If grown on sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Mulching is of great benefit, and the orchard should be kept cultivated at all times.

This list of select varieties has been reduced to such as have been thoroughly tested and have proven valuable throughout the large section of the South. We grow Standard Pears principally, but can furnish Dwarf trees of a few varieties.

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

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard, 4 years, well branched</th>
<th>$15.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard, 3 years, well branched</td>
<td>$12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard, 1 and 2 years, branched</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.
Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermillion color; flesh brittle; very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old.

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

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

ABOVE VARIETIES IN ONE AND TWO YEARS ONLY.

- FOLLOWING VARIETIES IN THREE AND FOUR YEARS ONLY.

Amao. Origin, Texas. Large; yellow, with bronze check. Tree a vigorous grower; bears young.

Angouleme (Duchesse d’Angouleme). Large; melting; juicy and well flavored. Vigorous grower and reliable bearer. August.

Archangel (St. Michael Archangel). Large; melting; very good; juicy; tree pyramidal; ripens in August.

Chapp Favorite. Resembles Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Fine flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.

Golden Russet (Japan Golden Russet). Large, almost globular, entirely covered with russet; firm, juicy; excellent for canning and preserving. A strong vigorous grower.

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


Philadelphia. Large, melting, very good; middle of July.

Summer Doyenne (Doyenne d’Ete). Small, melting, very good; tree a medium grower; ripens early June.

Wildor. Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek; melting sweet and very good. Beginning of June. Of vigorous and symmetrical growth. A valuable early market fruit.

WINTER AND AUTUMN

Anjou (Beurre d’Anjou). Large; juicy; melting. A fine tree and regular bearer. September.

Diel (Beurre Diel). Large; butytry; rich; vigorous grower. September.

La France. Resembles Angouleme, but a month or six weeks later. A desirable variety.

Langelier (Beurre Langelier). Medium, juicy, vinous and good; October and November.

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

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

Sheldon. Large; round; russeted; first quality. Last of August.

Superfin (Beurre Superfin). Large; melting; subacid. Fine tree and regular bearer. August.

Japan Persimmons (Diospyros Kaki)

The Japan Persimon is thoroughly at home in the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the Coast Region. Some varieties have succeeded in Middle Kentucky and Virginia, also are growing successfully in southern New Jersey.

The tree is a vigorous grower and an early and most prolific bearer. In fact, the tree is apt to overbear, and, therefore, the fruit must be properly thinned. The persimmons will succeed with little care or attention, but to get the best results it should receive the proper care and attention as to fertilization and cultivation.

This fruit is coming to the front for market purposes, and commands good prices, as it usually comes on the market in the fall and early winter. A careful selection of varieties will give fruit from August until frost. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. For shipment the fruit should be packed in flat boxes with divisions, or in the standard six-basket carrier as is used for Peaches. Some varieties have dark flesh which are edible while the fruit is hard; whereas the light flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are very astringent until fully ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the tree until just before frost is expected, or in the case of early-ripening varieties, when fully matured. Many of the late-ripening varieties can be kept until February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years, and then again is other years they will contain more or less seeds. Furthermore, both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

PRICES:

Budded and grafted, 4 to 5 feet

$1.00

Budded and grafted, 3 to 4 feet

.75

Among (Yemen). Round; flattened; deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; average weight, 6 ounces; flesh red; very sweet and relishable; edible while still solid.

Costata. Medium. Conical, pointed; 2½ inches long by 2½ inches in diameter. Skin salmon yellow; flesh light yellow; astringent while solid, excellent when ripe. Ripens late; fine keeper; tree a rapid and upright grower. Luxuriant foliage.

Hyanakume. 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 Pound, etc. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red; fruit very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Tumpan (Big Grindstone). This valuable, new, vigorous variety was introduced by Mr. Frank N. Moyer, Agricultural Explorer of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In Japan this is considered the best of all persimmons. Fruit bright orange-red; skin thick and tough; flesh light colored; seedless; of excellent quality. Some without astrignency and can be eaten while hard. The tree is a thrifty grower.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
SIGMUND TARNOK & COMPANY

Plums

PRICES:

5 to 7 feet, extra heavy .......................... Each 10 $1.25 $10.00
4 to 5 feet ........................................... 1.00 8.00

Distance for planting, 15 to 25 feet apart, each way.

Abundance (Yellow-Fleshed Botan). Round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker check; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturate June 15th to July 20th. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for northern and middle states. Carries well to distant markets.

Red Nantes (Red June, or Long Fruit). 1½ by 1¾ inches, pointed; skin thick; purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruit market variety.

Quinces

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

PRICES:

Strong, budded, 4-5 feet, branched .................. Each 10 $1.00 $8.00
Strong, budded, 5-4 feet, branched .................. 75 6.50

Apple, or Orange. Large; round. Excellent late variety; bears abundantly.

Meeche. Larger than Apple Quince. Ripens early.

Nut-Bearing Trees

Almonds

Almonds can be successfully grown in some sections of the South, but, owing to their early blooming periods, the fruit is sometimes killed by late spring frosts. The Almond requires the same cultivation as the Peach.

PRICES:

1-year trees, 4 to 5 feet .......................... Each 10 $1.00 $8.00

L. X. L. A desirable California variety. Sturdy, upright grower; nut large; soft shell; heavy bearer.

Chesnuts

PRICES:

Each 6-8 ft., heavy branched ...................... $2.00
5-6 ft., heavy branched ............................ 1.50

Large Spanish. Nuts large; not so sweet as American, but command a ready sale. Does well in this locality. Bears early and freely.

Walnuts

ENGLISH OR PERSIAN WALNUTS

(Juglans Regia)

The English Walnut requires a rich, well-drained and preferably stony soil. Never plant in hard pan, heavy clays, or soils which are not properly drained. In some sections of the Eastern and Southern States the English Walnut is quite successfully grown. The trees we offer are all grown from the best French seed, and have been transplanted.

PRICES:

Each 10

10-12 ft., very heavy .............................. $1.50
9-10 ft., very heavy ............................... 1.25
8-9 ft., heavy ...................................... 1.00
2-3 ft., heavy ....................................... 75 6.00

BLACK WALNUT

(Juglans Nigra)

The well known native Black Walnut

PRICES:

Each 10

10-12 ft., heavy .................................... $1.50
9-10 ft., heavy .................................... 1.25
8-9 ft., heavy ...................................... 1.00
2-3 ft., heavy ....................................... 75 6.00

PECANS

Where soil and climatic conditions are proper, it has been practically demonstrated that Pecan-growing is a paying investment; but only grafted or budded trees of well-known and meritorious varieties should be planted, and these varieties should have the following qualifications: Large size, good flavor, thin shell, easy-cracking quality, and freedom from disease; furthermore, the purchaser should know that the trees are propagated from grafts or buds taken from good bearing trees.

It is a well-established fact that some varieties of Pecans, the same as with other fruits, are adapted to certain localities, whereas the same varieties are not so good in other localities. It is not yet known which variety is adapted to the greatest number of localities. There are scores of varieties now cultivated and new sorts are being advertised every year, but a half-dozen of the best tested and well-known sorts would be amply sufficient for any commercial grower.

Pecans should be planted from 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil, but this must be good; although the Pecan adapts itself to a great variety of soils—the rich alluvial soil of the river bottom and high land of the sandy pine levels. The Pecan grows well on sandy land having a clay sub-soil, but it will not flourish in deep sand. *Never set a Pecan in pipe clay land, or that which is not well drained. If the land sours the tree will die or will be so badly injured that it will never give satisfactory results.
to get good results from your Pecans the trees must receive the proper care and attention as to cultivation, fertilization and pruning. If you do not follow these directions better crops may be expected from the trees than have been expected from them in the past, and the results of the present experiment should be more than satisfactory.

The best time for transplanting Pecans is just as soon as the trees are thoroughly matured in the fall, and the transplanting can be safely done until March. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in Cotton, Peas, Potatoes, Melons or any other crop. Never plant small grain in the Pecan orchard. When the trees have reached the bearing stage it is advisable to plant a cover crop of Peas, Soy Beans, Vetch, or Clover, and turn these under at the proper time.

The Pecan is long lived. Budded and grafted trees, if given the proper attention will begin to bear 3 years from being set out, but bearing results cannot be expected of the trees before 8 years of age. A 10 year old tree should produce from 15 to 20 pounds of nuts.

For fungus diseases and insects injurious to the Pecan, see page 4.

Directions for Handling and Transplanting Pecans

Take great care in preventing the roots of trees from becoming dry by being exposed to the weather. Keep the roots moist and covered at all times. When taking the trees to the field for setting, they must be carefully handled, and, if possible, packed in straw, sacks or boxes to protect the roots. Only one tree should be removed at any one time. The hole must be at least two feet wide and of proper depth. Cut out the ends of all bruised or broken roots.

Use a sharp knife for this; do not use an axe or hatchet. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the tap-root, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive food, and at the same time afford it a firmer hold upon the land. Place the tree in the hole about two inches deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row; fill the hole about half full with well pulverized top soil in which there is a proper proportion of well-rotted stable manure. If this is not available, use the proper amount of high-grade fertilizer or bone meal. This must also be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

The earth well around the roots of the tree, the firmer the better. Fill up the hole and pack the dirt well, but leave at least two inches of loose soil on top. If the soil is very dry, some water should be poured about the base of the tree when the hole is partly filled.

When the trees are more than four to five feet in height, the top should not be cut out to within four feet of the ground. Do this after the tree is planted. Be careful not to break the eyes off the tree in handling. Keep them well cultivated and properly pruned.

Excellent results are obtained in planting Pecans with dynamite—one half pound of dynamite placed 2 feet below the level is ample.

All trees are budded or grafted on thorny two and three year seedlings, and are therefore, very hardy and satisfactory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRICES:</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 feet, heavy</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet, heavy</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet, heavy</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet, heavy</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frotscher Very large, nuts averaging 3 to 5 to the pound; shell very thin; cracks or split with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entirely from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown.

Delmas A large nut and a very early and prolific bearer.

Seytey Medium to large; 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches long; oblong, slightly flattened; shell thin; plump, rich flavor; good grower; one of the best.

Stuart. Nut large to very large; 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 inches long; oblong, slightly flattened; shell thin, medium to large; good grower; one of the best.

Van Deman Nut large to very large; from 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches in length, slender, pointed at both ends; shell of medium thickness; excellent cracking qualities; kernel full and plump; flavor good; vigorous grower; large foliage.

Small Fruits

Blackberries

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRICES:</th>
<th>20 cts. each</th>
<th>$1.50 for 10;</th>
<th>$10.00 per 100.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eldorado Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; very sweet; no core. A heavy bearer, and valuable sort.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mersereau A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer; very hardy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cherries

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRICE:</th>
<th>Heavy, 11-16 in. caliper</th>
<th>$1.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Richmond. Medium size, light red, acid. Ripens last of May.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dewberries

Cultural Directions—Dewberries should be mulched to keep the berries from the ground.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>PRICES:</th>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
Raspberries

Cultural Directions—The same as for Blackberries and Dewberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist welldrained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red, and the heavy loams for the black. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought, well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone, or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. To get the best results and keep the plants in prime condition, they must be mulched heavily with straw.

PRICES:
Each 10 100
Strawberry plants $0.20 $1.50 $12.50

Cumberland (Black). Very large, firm, high quality and the best mid-season market variety, giving the utmost satisfaction to both grower and shipper.

Cuthbert. Queen of the Market. This is the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties.

Grapes. Native Varieties

The varieties below described have been thoroughly tested in this section. In addition we can supply a limited quantity of vines of several other good sorts. Our plants are strong and vigorous.

In transplanting Grapes, leave the main branch and cut this back to two or three eyes. The usual distance for planting Grapes is 10 by 30 feet. If you want to get good results from your Grapes, prune annually.

PRICES:
Each 10 100
Amber. Pale amber; long branches; berry medium; sweet; fine flavor. $0.35 $3.00
Catawba. Bunch and berry large; deep red, with light bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. $0.75 $6.00
Concord. Bunch and berry; very large; blue-black, with black bloom; cracking easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable white grapes for general cultivation. $0.75 $6.00
Delaware. Bunch compact; berry medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular grape grown; unsurpassed for table and for white wine. $0.75 $6.00
Knight. Originated at Savannah, Ga. Bunch compact; berry medium, blue-black; very prolific; vigorous grower. Commences to ripen last of July and fruit matures through a long period. $0.75 $6.00
Moore (Moore's Early). Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. A very desirable market sort. $0.75 $6.00
Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish-yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. $0.75 $6.00

Bullace or Muscandine Grapes
(Vitis Rotundifolia or Vulpina)
This type is purely southern, and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all disease. The fruit never decays before maturity. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row; train on an arbor or trellis.

PRICES:
Strong, 1-year, heavy-transplanted vines, 50 cents each; $4.00 per 10. Strong, 2-year, heavy-transplanted vines, 55 cents each; $8.00 per 10; $25.00 per 100.

Flowers. Bunches from 15 to 27 berries; black and sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Georgia. $2.00

Superb. Berries large; seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; color brown; skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. In all respects may be expected any time. $2.00

Summerong. Berries large; seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; color brown; skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. In all respects may be expected any time. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. $2.00

Thomas. Bunches from 6 to 10 berries; berries slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. $3.00

Grape Types

Strawberries

Klonidike. Early. Berries uniform; dark red; mild and delicate; very productive. $3.00

Lady Thompson. Berries medium in size, of very rich flavor. A thrifty grower and very productive. $3.00

Wilson. Popular old variety. Good for canning. $3.00

Mulberries

Downing. Fruit of rich, subacid flavor; lasts six months. $3.00

Olive

Picholine Olives were quite extensively cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, previous to the Civil War, and an excellent quality of oil was produced. Some of these plantings are still producing fruit which is use quite successfully for pickling. There is no reason why this industry should not be revived.

A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rock and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

PRICES:
Each 10
18 to 21 inches, well-branched, from pots and open ground $8.00
15 to 18 inches, from the field, open ground. $1.00

Pomegranates

The Pomegranate is hardy in the Gulf states and central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The plants will frequently attain a height of upward of 20 feet. It is of good form and foliage; bright scarlet flowers make it a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. The demand for the fruit is increasing in eastern markets, and the Pomegranate is being grown in some sections on an extensive scale. The fruit carries well to distant markets.

PRICES:
Each 10
3-4 ft., very bushy. $2.00
3-3 ft., bushy. $1.00
2-2 ft., thin. $0.50
Subord. Very large; highly colored. Pulp Juicy, subacid. $2.00
Sweet. Fruit very large; brilliantly colored. $2.00

12
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Ornamental Department

Deciduous Shrubs

It is seldom that a home in the country, suburb or town cannot be improved in appearance and greatly enhanced in value by the judicious treatment of the grounds, irrespective of size; and for this purpose many flowering shrubs lend themselves most admirably. Shrubbery, properly planted and massed, is most effective in bringing out certain features of the lawn, to screen some unsightly building or object; or to break the outline of foundation walls.

Along the drive, the walk or the edge of the lawn, borders of shrubs may be planted that will give a succession of bloom from early spring until frost. Even after the leaves have dropped, the brilliant berries and branches of many varieties add cheer and color to the winter landscape. Frequently one finds a spot that suggest the use of an individual specimen—in such a case a variety should be selected that will develop symmetrically.

In addition to the shrubs that are best adapted to the various sections of the South we grow many of the harder kinds suited to the colder sections of the North and North-West.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING SHRUBS

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous trees on page 2 apply to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly emphasize the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequent stirring, after being planted.

Do not fail to properly prune your shrubs as soon as planted. The success of your plants depends upon proper pruning. All deciduous shrubs should be pruned annually. The tops and branches should be cut back one-third or one-half if necessary, all dead branches and weak growth should be removed, and care must be exercised not to cut off the blooming wood. All shrubs that flower on the previous year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, or after the blooming period has passed. To this class belong the Althaeas, Cydonias, Deutzias, Forsythias, Philadelphia, Spiraea, etc. Do not fail to fertilize your shrubs at least once a year.

ALTHAEA FRUTEX. See Hibiscus Syriacus.

Azalea

Azalea calendulacea. (A. Lutea). (Great Flame Azalea.) This is one of our most magnificent native flowering shrubs, producing about the middle of April, quantities of clusters of large flowers of many shades of yellow, orange, buff, and shades of red. The plant remains in bloom for several weeks. Some plants attain a height of from 6 to 8 feet. When planted in masses, its great beauty is brought out.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-2½ ft., strong clumps</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in., clumps</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Berberis

Berberis Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry). A dwarf shrub from Japan; leaves small, bright-green, changing in autumn to beautiful tones of orange, scarlet and crimson; yellow flowers produced in early April followed by red berries which are produced in great profusion and which last the entire winter. A popular plant for massing and for hedges.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-18 inches, well branched</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Buddleia

Buddleia Davidii magnifica. (B. variabilis magnifica.) (Butterfly Bush). Flowers of a deep shade of violet; plant is also tall grower; blooms from June until frost; very ornamental. The best Buddelia yet introduced.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24 inches, well branched</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18 inches, branched</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CALYCANTHIS PRÆCOX. See Meratia præcox.

Cercis

(Cudas Tree)

Cercis Silvianum. A new form which originated in the Nursery of P. J. Beekman's Co. A large growing shrub or small tree; leaves heart-shaped, and, like the other Cercis, assumes a yellow tone in autumn, This Judas Tree is the most profuse bloomer we have ever seen; deep lavender colored flowers, four times as large as that of our native Judas Tree. They are produced in large bunches, and when in full bloom, the tree is an entire mass of color. This variety has been tested for several years, and, in offering it, we are sure that it will become a great favorite.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-8 ft., extra heavy, budded</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 ft., extra heavy, budded</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chilopsis

Chilopsis linearis. (Flowering Willow.) A tall-growing shrub or small tree from southwest Texas; leaves linear; flowers lilac striped with yellow; lobes beautifully crimped; blooms continuously from April until frost. Does well in dry situations.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-3 feet</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chionanthus

Chionanthus virginica. (White Fringe.) A very ornamental native shrub. In early April the plant is literally covered with white, fringe-like flowers.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-18 in., branched</td>
<td>$.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. See Poncirus trifoliata.

Cornus

(Dogwood)

C. Shihioke (Red Siberian Osier). An upright shrub. Branches bright red; leaves dark green; flowers creamy white, in numerous small panicles; fruit light blue. Usually attains a height of 6 to 10 feet. A very conspicuous shrub in early spring.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft., branched</td>
<td>$.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CYDONIA Japonica. (Japan Quince, or Fire Bush.) Flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades of red, salmon and pink. Have also a pure white variety.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
  - 10-12 in. ............................................. $ .50 $ 4.00

DEUTZIA Pride of Rochester. Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April, and continues to bloom three or four weeks.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
  - 3-4 ft., very heavy .................................. $1.00 $ 9.00
  - 2-3 ft., very heavy .................................. .75 6.00
  - 18-24 in., very bushy ................................ .50 4.00

D. gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped; quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot-plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April.

D. gracilis rosea. Flowers single, outer petals pink; quite dwarf; blooms in early April.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). A tall variety with slender, arching branches; flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion. Attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet; blooms in March.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
  - 3 yrs., 3-4 ft., well branched .................. $ .50 $ 4.50
  - 2 yrs., 2-3 ft., well branched .................. .40 3.50

F. suspensa Fortunel (Fortune's Golden Bell). Similar to F. suspensa, but habit is more upright and vigorous. Flowers golden-yellow, frequently with twisted petals. A desirable variety. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in March.

F. viridissima (Golden Bell). Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

HIBISCUS Syriacus

EUNONYMUS

Euonymus Bungeanus (Bunges' Spindle Tree). A tall growing Chinese shrub; branches slender; leaves dark, shiny green; fruit bright red, very showy. Yellowish flowers produced in late spring. A most desirable deciduous shrub. Ultimate height 8 to 12 feet.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
  - 4-5 ft., heavy ..................................... $1.00 $ 9.00
  - 3-4 ft., heavy ..................................... .75 6.00

EXOCHORDA

**Exochorda grandiflora** (Spiraea grandiflora). A desirable, large, growing shrub, attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet. Large, pure white flowers produced in great profusion about middle of March. When in full bloom the plant has the appearance of a snow bank. When planted in a mass this plant is most conspicuous.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
  - 2-3 ft., well branched .......................... $ .75 $ 6.00
  - 18-24 in., well branched ...................... .50 4.00

HONEY Suckle. See Lonicera.
When given a rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubes. Several varieties vary in color from pale rose to blue. This variations is due to certain chemicals contained in the soil.

Can supply white, pink and blue. When ordering state color desired.

Prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft., heavy, well branched</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., heavy, well branched</td>
<td>$2.00 $17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-36 in., well branched</td>
<td>$1.50 $12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-30 in., well branched</td>
<td>$1.00 $ 8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in., branched</td>
<td>$.50  $ 4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hypericum

Hypericum Moserianum (Golden St. John's Wort).
A beautiful dwarf shrub, attaining a height of one to two feet. In this section almost an evergreen; leaves dark-green; large, single, bright, golden-yellow flowers two inches in diameter; a very desirable plant; most effective when planted in masses. Blooms from early May throughout the entire summer.

Prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 years, well branched</td>
<td>$.45 $ 4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jasminum

Jasminum nudiflorum. (Naked-Flowered Jasmine.)
A very graceful, hardy, drooping shrub with dark-green bark which gives the plant the appearance of being evergreen; leaves dark-green; bright yellow flowers freely produced in early January and continuing for some time. One of the first plants to bloom. Hardy at New York.

Prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft., very heavy</td>
<td>$.50 $ 4.50 $35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in., well branched</td>
<td>$.50 $ 4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lagerstroemia

Lagerstroemia Indica (Crape Myrtle). A very popular and free flowering shrub, or small tree, which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or a single specimen, makes a most striking effect. Commences to bloom in May. We offer three colors: White, Crimson and Pink.

Prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft., well branched</td>
<td>$1.50 $12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., well branched</td>
<td>$1.25 $10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft., branched</td>
<td>$1.00 $ 9.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lonicer (Honeysuckle) Bush or Upright Form

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are readily cultivated.

Prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft., bushy</td>
<td>$.60 $ 5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in., well branched</td>
<td>$ 4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lonicer bella. Hybrid variety; abundance of pinkish white flowers in early spring, followed by yellow fruit.

L. Morrowi (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

L. Ruprechtiana (Manchurian Honeysuckle). Flowers pure white. Blooms in March and lasts six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.

Merata

Meratia Praecox (Chionanthus fragrans, Calycanthus Praecox). (Oriental Sweet Shrub.) A Japanese shrub, producing exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers, usually about January 1st, and lasting for about four weeks. The flowers appear before the leaves, and when in full bloom it is most pleasing plant. It blooms at a period when our gardens are scarce of flowers.

Prices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft., well branched</td>
<td>$.75 $ 6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in., branched</td>
<td>$.50  $ 4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PEARL BUSH. See Exochorda.
Philadelphus
(Syringa or Mock Orange)

Very handsome and vigorous growing shrubs with large foliage and beautiful flowers, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
  - 2-3 ft., well branched $0.50 $4.00
  - 18-24 in., branched .90 3.50
- Prices on larger sizes on request.

Philadelphus bouquet blanc. A fine new variety with pink double white flowers; very free bloomer.
P. conique. A very desirable new variety with large sweet-scented flowers; dwarf grower.
P. coronarius (Garland or Sweet Syringa). Flowers pure white, very sweet, produced in great profusion.
P. grandiflora. A conspicuous variety, with very large white flowers.
P. sou de Billard. Leaves broad, beautiful flowers, late bloomer.

Ponceiris triflora. (Citrus triflora.) (Hardy Orange.) As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant attains a height of 30 to 15 feet, and is very bushy and thorny; foliage triflora, retained quite late, but is not an evergreen here; however, the vivid green wood gives it an evergreen appearance during winter. In early March the plant is covered with a mass of large, single, white flowers, and a second and third crop of blooms, of similar size, are produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes this plant a showy garden feature. It is also an excellent hedge plant.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
  - 4-5 ft., well branched $1.00 $8.00
  - 3-4 ft., well branched .75 .60
  - 2-3 ft., strong .50 4.00

Prunus (Double-Flowering Almonds)

Prunus japonica flore pleno alba. (Dwarf Double Flowering Almond.) A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing in early spring, before the leaves appear, a mass of small double white flowers. One of the best of the early flowering shrubs.
P. japonica flore plena rubra. (Dwarf Double Pink Flowering Almonds.) Same as the double white almon, except the flowers are double rose. A very beautiful shrub.

**PRICE:**
- Each 2-3 feet $1.00

Punica
(Pomegranate)

Very valuable, summer-flowering, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy in the South. Flowers are produced in great profusion very early in May, and last almost during the entire summer. Foliage bright, lustrous green. Very conspicuous and desirable.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
  - 4-5 ft., extra heavy $1.50 $12.50
  - 3-4 ft., very heavy, well branched .75 6.00
  - 2-3 ft., branched .50 4.00

Punica Granatum um alba. Double; white.
P. Granatum variegata. Sometimes double-red and double-variegated blooms will appear on the same plant.

PRUNUS JAPONICA. See Cydonia.

Rhodotypos
(Kerria)

Rhodotypos kerrioides (White Kerria). A beautiful and distinct Japanese shrub, attaining a height from 4 to 6 feet; large leaves; white flowers an inch or more in diameter freely produced middle of April, followed by black berries which are retained during the winter.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
  - 3-4 ft., very bushy $0.75
  - 2-3 ft., well branched .60 5.00
  - 18-24 in., well branched .50 4.00

Spiraeas

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

S. Reevesiana (Reeve’s Single Spiraea). Produces large clusters of single white flowers, covering the entire bush; flowers very free in early spring; blooms just before Spiraea Reevesiana fl. pl.

S. Thunbergii (Common Snow Garland). A very beautiful dwarf variety with many slender branches forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Commences to bloom first of March and lasts for some time. Most desirable for a low hedge and for massing.

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

**PERPETUAL BLOOMING SPIRAEAS**

Spiraea Anthony Waterer (Crimson Spiraea). An improvement upon S. Bumaldii. A remarkably free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Attains a height of about 5 feet. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom the entire season. Makes a low-growing hedge.

S. Billardi (Billard’s Spiraea). A tall-growing variety. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles; commences to bloom in May and lasts throughout the summer. Very showy.

S. callosa alba (Fortune’s Dwarf White Spiraea). Flowers white, of very dwarf growth. Commences to bloom early in April.

S. Fortunei. A variety with very large leaves, which are tinted royal purple, making the plant
Deciduous Trees

The intelligent tree planter readily appreciates the difference in value between a tree dug in the forest and one taken from our nursery where it has received proper care during the first years of its life. The one is tall, slender and with only a small top; the other is sturdy, with well-developed trunk and a top that is a promise of its future beauty and usefulness as a shade tree. All of our trees have been transplanted several times and plenty of room for development allowed in the row. The root-system is perfect, and when our nursery-grown trees are properly set and pruned, there should be no loss.

**Directions for Planting and Pruning.** Before setting out, cut off the broken or bruised roots, should there be any. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base; but, when a tree has an abundance of roots, and a small top, and few branches, then the pruning need not be so severe. However, when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. In many cases remove every lateral limb, preserving only the leader, and this, if too long, may be cut back to the proper height. Frequently large trees are transplanted without pruning. This neglect will often cause the tree to die. Dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rooted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about two inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, pack in a bucket of water, so as to get the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, if the ground is very dry, it should be sprinkled at evening and early morning. This will keep the bark tender and when rooted the sap will flow easily.
ACACIA, (Mimosa.) See Albizzia.

Acer (Maple)

Acer dasycarponum (A. saccharinum). (Silver or White Maple). A native species. A desirable, rapid-growing shade tree. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath. Attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. Should not be confused with the Silver Poplar, or European Aspen, which throws up many shoots from the roots.

PRICES:
Each 10
15-18 ft., 3-3½ in. caliper .......... $7.50 $70.00
12-15 ft., 2-2½ in. caliper .......... 3.00 27.50
12-15 ft., 1½-2 in. caliper .......... 2.00 17.50
10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in. caliper .......... 1.50 12.50

Acer Japanicum (Japanese Maple). When planted in a shady situation where they are protected from the afternoon summer sun, these beautiful plants will give most satisfactory results. The foliage is delicately and finely cut, and the decorative value of these Maples has long been recognized by all lovers of beautiful trees. The plants should be set about three to four feet apart, when planted in a bed.

PRICES:
Each 10 100
3-5 feet .................................. $3.00
3-5 ft., extra branched ......... 3.50 30.00

A. dasycarponum Wierii (Wier's Cut-Leaf Silver Maple). This is a beautiful form of the Silver Maple. Leaves deeply cut and delicately divided; branches drooping, frequently touching the ground. A rapid grower and a very effective and popular variety for lawn and park planting. Height 35 to 40 feet.

PRICES:
Each 10 100
12-15 ft., budded, well branched .... $3.50 $30.00
10-12 ft., budded, well branched .... 2.50 22.50
8-10 ft., budded, well branched .... 1.50 12.50 $100.00
6-8 ft., budded, well branched .... 1.00 9.00 80.00

Albizzia

Albizzia Julibrissin (Acacia Julibrissin). A rapid growing tree, with spreading branches and a low, flat-topped head; foliage fine and feathery; pink flowers in large heads borne at tips of branches; blooms middle of May and continues for several weeks; a remarkably fine tree.

PRICES:
Each 10
12-14 ft., very heavy .......... $4.00 $35.00
10-12 ft., very heavy .......... 2.50 22.50
8-10 ft., very heavy .......... 2.00 17.50
6-8 ft., heavy .......... 1.50 12.50

Aleurites

Aleurites Fordii. The Tung Oil or Wood Oil Tree of China. A medium-sized tree indigenous to central China; reaches a height of 20 to 30 feet, with a spread of 25 to 30 feet. The rather large, pinkish white flowers, which appear in large numbers in April, with the broad, handsome, green leaves following, make the tree a valuable ornamental. It thrives best in well-drained sand-clay loams. The tree is reported to live to the age of 30 years or more. The apple-like fruits contain several large nut-like seeds which yield the valuable tung oil or China wood oil of commerce, used extensively in paints and varnishes. Commercial plantings should be confined to cheap lands, as the probable yield of oil will not pay for the use of more valuable ones. Experimental plantings of this tung tree have been started in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina. It is quite distinct from the Candelent Tree (Aleurites moluccana), in being harder and deciduous. This tree is becoming very popular as an ornamental. It is perfectly hardy in Augusta.

PRICES:
Each 10
12-15 ft., heavy .......... $5.00 $45.00
10-12 ft., heavy .......... 4.00 35.00

Amygdalis Persica

During March these Double-Flowering Peaches are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees cannot be too highly recommended for early spring blooming. They are perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil in which other Peaches will grow.

PRICES:
Each 10
1 year, 4-5 ft., extra heavy .......... $7.50 $60.00
1 year, 3-4 ft., well branched .......... 5.00 45.00

Amygdalis Persica Chrysanthemum (Chrysanthemum-Flowered Peach). Flowers very large, double pink, center quilled like a Chrysanthemum, extra fine; blooms first of April.

A. Persica rubra flore plena. Double crimson.
A. Persica alba flore plena. Double white.
A. Persica carnica flore plena. Double pink.

Celtis

(Hackberry)

Celtis mississippiensis (Nettle Tree, Hackberry or Sugarberry). One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for avenue or street planting; of rapid growth. As the Hackberry is difficult to transplant, the tree must be pruned to a single stem, the roots kept moist and not exposed to the air, so that they will not dry out.

PRICES:
Each 10 100
18-20 ft., well branched, 3½-inch caliper .... $5.00 $45.00 $400.00
14-16 ft., well branched, 2½-3 inch caliper .......... 3.50 32.50 300.00
12-14 ft., well branched, 1½-2 inch caliper .......... 2.50 22.50 200.00
10-12 ft., well branched, 1-1½ inch caliper .......... 1.50 12.00 100.00

CERASUS. Flowering Cherry. See prunus.

Cercis

(Judas Tree)

Cercis canadensis (Red Bud or American Judas Tree). A fast-growing round headed tree with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. The last of March, before the foliage appears, the tree is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers.

PRICES:
Each 10 100
12-14 ft., extra heavy .......... $5.00 $45.00 $400.00
10-12 ft., 1½-2¼ in. cal, extra heavy .......... 2.50 22.50
8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in. cal, extra heavy .......... 2.00 17.50 150.00
6-8 ft., 1¾ in. cal .......... 1.50 12.50 100.00
Cornus floridea (White-Flowering Dogwood). The native large white-flowering Dogwood. A most effective plant for the lawn.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-8 ft., very heavy, well branched</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-8 ft., very heavy, well branched</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft., very heavy, well branched</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., well branched</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft., branched</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. floridea flore ploena (Double White Flowering Dogwood). This is a form of the White Flowering Dogwood, but with double flowers. A very attractive variety.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft., very heavy, budded</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$27.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., very heavy, budded</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft., heavy, budded</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 inches, budded</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-6 ft., very heavy, budded</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft., very heavy, budded</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., heavy, budded</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ELM. See Ulmus.

Ginkgo

Ginkgo biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia). (Maidenhair Tree). A most beautiful and interesting Japanese tree. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of the Maidenhair Fern. One of the most desirable shade trees we have. Free from insect diseases. A very popular tree in many cities for street and avenue planting. Considerably used in Washington, D.C. Ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-10 ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-8 ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6 ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Koelreuteria
Koelreuteria paniculata (Golden Rain Tree). A most beautiful, hardy, ornamental shade tree from China, with broad, flat, spreading head of large compound-ovate leaves, which are of a dull red when first appearing in the spring, later assuming a dark-bright green. During the latter part of May, large clusters of yellow flowers are produced for at least three weeks. These completely envelop the entire head of the tree. The flowers are followed by bladder-like seed pods, which make the tree very attractive for several weeks after the blooming period. We recommend this tree highly. Height, 25 feet.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 10-12 ft., well branched ............... $3.00
- 8-10 ft., heavy, well branched ........ 1.50 12.50

**LINDEN.** See *Tilia.*

**Liquidambar**

*(Sweet Gum)*

Liquidambar styraciflua (American Sweet Gum, or Bilsted). One of our handsome native trees, of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change from green to either yellow or deep purple. Invaluable for street and landscape planting.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 12-14 ft., well branched, 2-3 in. caliper ............... $5.00
- 10-12 ft., well branched, 2-3 in. caliper ............... 4.00 35.00
- 8-10 ft., well branched, 1%-2 in. caliper ............... 2.50 20.00

**Liriodendron**

*(Tulip Poplar)*

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree, Tulip Poplar). A magnificent, rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish-green, tulip-shaped. Valuable for street and lawn planting; also for lumber. Needs severe pruning when transplanting.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 15-18 ft., 3-3½ in. cal. .................. $8.00
- 12-15 ft., 2-2½ in. cal. .................. 4.00 35.00
- 10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in. cal. .................. 3.00 22.50
- 8-10 ft., 1¾-1¾ in. cal. .................. 2.00 17.50

**Magnolia**

*(Chinese Species)*

All of the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in the early spring, before the leaves appear, and several sorts produce, or continue to bloom, at periods during the entire summer. No selection is complete without some of these desirable plants.

Magnolia obvata (M. purpurea), Chinese Purple Magnolia). This popular variety makes a small tree of compact growth; large purple and white flowers are produced in great profusion the latter part of March, and a few flowers are produced during the entire summer.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 6-8 ft., very bushy, specimens ............... $8.00
- 5-6 ft., very bushy specimens ............... 5.00 45.00
- 3-4 ft., well branched .................. 2.00 17.50
- 2-3 ft., well branched .................. 1.50 10.00
- 18-24 in., branched .................. .75 6.00

M. soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). Flowers large, cup-shaped; white, more or less suffused with pink. Blooms in March. Hardy. Ultimate height, 25 feet.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 2-3 ft., well branched .................. $1.25 10.00
- 18-24 in., 2 year layers .................. .75 6.00

M. soulangeana nigra (Dark-Flowered Magnolia). A very rare variety of vigorous and robust growth; flowers large, dark purple; several shades darker than *M. obvata.* A free bloomer. Commences to bloom in March and blooms spasmodically during the entire summer. A most beautiful and desirable variety. Distinct from any other sort.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 5-6 ft., branched, home-grown ............... $5.00
- 4-5 ft., branched, home-grown ............... 3.00
- 3-4 ft., branched, home-grown ............... 2.00
- 2-3 ft., branched, home-grown ............... 1.50

**Melia (China Tree)**


**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 7-8 ft., very heavy, well branched ............... $2.50 22.50
- 6-7 ft., heavy, branched, 1¾-2 in. caliper ............... 2.00 17.50 150.00
- 5-6 ft., well branched, 1¾ in. caliper ............... 1.50 12.50 100.00
- 4-5 ft., branched, 1 in. caliper ............... 1.00 8.00 75.00

M. Azedarach umbraculiformis aurita. (Golden Leaf China Tree). This is a new variety of the China tree. Foliage of beautiful golden hue. In every other respect similar to our well known China tree. A very desirable variety.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 7-8 ft. ............... $3.00 22.50
- 6-7 ft. ............... 2.00 17.50

**OAK.** See *Quercus.*

**Platanus**

*(Plane Tree)*

Platanus occidentalis, (American Sycamore). The well-known variety. It is extensively used for street and park planting, especially where there is smoke. Ultimate height, 100 to 150 feet.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 18-20 ft., very heavy, well branched ............... $3.50 32.50
- 14-16 ft., very heavy, well branched ............... 2.50 22.50
- 12-14 ft., 2-2½ in. cal, well branched ............... 1.75 15.00 125.00

[Image of *Platanus* tree]
Populus (Poplar)

Populus carolinensis. (Carolina Poplar). A rapidly growing native tree of upright growth. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

PRICES:  
Each 10 100  
18-20 ft., very heavy .................................. $1.00 $37.50  
14-16 ft., 2-3/4 in. cal. .............................. 2.00 17.50  
12-14 ft., 1-1/2 in. cal. .............................. 1.50 12.50 $100.00  
10-12 ft., 1-1/2 in. cal. .............................. 1.25 10.00 90.00

P. nigra Italica. (P. fastigiata). (Lombardy Poplar). The well-known Italian variety. A tall, pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree; very hardy; extensively planted in the southern part of Europe. Very desirable wherever formal effect is desired.

PRICES:  
Each 10 100  
14-16 ft., very heavy .................................. $2.00 $47.50  
12-14 ft., 2-2/3 in. cal. .............................. 1.50 12.50  
10-12 ft., 1-3/4 in. cal. .............................. 1.25 10.00 90.00

Prunus (Flowering Cherry and Plum)

Prunus avium flore plebe alba. (Double White Japanese Cherry). This is a remarkably fine tree. In early spring it produces a wealth of pure, double white flowers which are frequently so numerous that they conceal the branches; each individual flower resembles a miniature rose.

PRICES:  
Each 10 100  
6-8 ft., heavy, well branched.......................... $2.00 $17.50 $35.00  
5-6 ft., heavy, well branched.......................... 1.50 12.50 100.00  
4-5 ft., branched .................................... 1.00 8.00

Quercus (The Oak)

All of our Oaks have been several times transplanted, and therefore have a good root system; but, nevertheless, all Oaks must be severely pruned when transplanted; otherwise there is danger of the tree dying.

Quercus alba. (White Oak). A beautiful variety with spreading branches and a broad open head; light grey bark. The foliage assumes a deep purple in fall. One of our finest oaks. Very desirable for lawn or street planting.

PRICES:  
Each 10  
8-10 ft., heavy ...................................... $3.00  
6-8 ft., heavy, well branched ....................... 2.50 22.50

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

PRICES:  
Each 10 100  
11-16 ft., very heavy .................................. $10.00 $90.00  
12-14 ft., very heavy, 2-1/4 in. cal. ............... 7.00 60.00  
10-12 ft., very heavy, 1-1/2 in. cal. ............... 3.50 32.50 $200.00  
8-10 ft., heavy, well branched, 1-1/2 in. cal. ........ 2.50 22.50 200.00

Q. palustris, (Pla Oak). The tree is shapely and symmetrical; leaves are of a beautiful tone of green, in autumn fading to a brilliant scarlet. This is one of the most desirable trees for street and avenue planting. Ultimate height, 50 to 60 feet.

PRICES:  
Each 10 100  
12-15 ft. specimens, 2-1/2-3 in. cal. ............... $10.00  
10-12 ft. specimens, 1-1/2 in. cal. ............... 4.50 $10.00 $350.00  
8-10 ft. specimens, 1-1/2 in. cal. .................. 3.00 25.00 200.00

Q. Phellos. (Willow Oak). A very graceful variety, with narrow lanceolate leaves, resembling those of the willow. Well-known native tree, but extremely difficult to secure.

PRICES:  
Each 10 100  
12-14 ft., very heavy .................................. $7.00  
10-12 ft., heavy ..................................... 4.00 $35.00  
8-10 ft., strong, well branched .................... 3.00 25.00 $200.00

Q. rubra. (Red Oak). A variety of symmetrical, spreading growth; foliage dark green; in autumn turns red. One of the best varieties for lawn and street planting.

PRICES:  
Each 10 100  
10-12 ft., heavy, well branched .................... $4.00 $35.00  
8-10 ft., well branched ............................. 3.00 25.00

Salix (Willow)

Salix japonica. (Japanese Weeping Willow). Being an improvement on Salix Babylonica, as it puts out its leaves about ten days later in the spring, which thus prevents it from injuries of late frost.

PRICES:  
Each 10 100  
10-12 ft., very heavy, 1-1/2 in. cal. ............... $3.00 $27.50  
8-10 ft., very heavy .................................. 2.00 17.50  
6-8 ft., heavy ....................................... 1.50 12.50 15.00

SWEET GUM. See Liquidambar.

Tilia (Linden)


PRICES:  
Each 10 100  
10-12 ft., heavy ..................................... $3.00 $27.50  
8-10 ft., 1-1/2 in. cal. ............................. 2.00 17.50

TULIP TREE. See Liriodendron.

Ulmus (Elm)

Ulmus Americana. (American White Elm). A handsome tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively used for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

PRICES:  
Each 10 100  
11-16 ft., 2-2/3 in. cal. .......................... $5.50 $30.00  
12-14 ft., 1-1/2 in. cal. .......................... 2.50 22.50 $200.00  
10-12 ft., 1-1/2 in. cal. .......................... 1.50 12.50 100.00  
8-10 ft., 1-1/4 in. cal. .......................... 1.00 8.00 75.00

UMBRELLA CHINA. See Melia.

WILLOW. See Salix.
Broad-Leaved Evergreens

We can supply large specimen plants of many varieties of Broad-leaved Evergreens described in this catalogue. Descriptions, prices and sizes will be given to prospective purchasers. All of our plants are most carefully grown, frequently transplanted, pruned and given plenty of space; therefore the plants which are offered are stately, vigorous and healthy.

Many of our evergreens are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting. In fact, it is impossible to transplant some varieties of Broad-leaved Evergreens which have been grown in open ground; therefore, to make the transplanting of these particular varieties assured, we grow them in pots.

Nearly all plants which are taken from the open ground are lifted—with a ball of earth about the roots. This is wrapped in moss, excelsior or burlap. When transplanting evergreens which have a ball of earth about the roots wrapped in burlap, it is not necessary to remove this burlap. Place the plant to the right depth in the properly prepared hole; cut the string so that the burlap can be released from about the ball of earth around the roots of the plant. It is not necessary to remove the burlap from the hole, but when the ball of earth about the roots of the plant is wrapped in moss or excelsior this wrapping must be carefully removed. The earth about the roots should not be disturbed. When the hole has been half-filled with earth, pour in water freely, but not so as to wash the soil from about the roots of the plant. After the water has settled put in more dirt, firm this well about the roots of the plant, and then fill up the hole.

In transplanting broad-leaved evergreens the soil should be properly prepared and holes of ample size dug and rich top soil put in instead of fertilizer. Do not fertilize the plant until it has been set out one year and has become well rooted. Fertilizing should be done between November and March. Should ball of earth about the roots of broad-leaved evergreens fall away, then the plant must be defoliated and properly pruned.

Even when the ball of earth about the roots of plants remains intact it is advisable to prune severely and defoliate such plants as Abelia, Cerasus Caroliniana, Camphor, Citrus Fruits, Cotoneaster, Crataegus, Elaeagnus, Hex, Laurococcus, Ligustrum, Neriums, Photinia, Querceus.

It is advisable to place a mulching of well-rotted leaves to a depth of 4 to 6 inches about the plants, as this mulching conserves the moisture in the soil, and protects the roots from the sudden changes of temperature. In the summer the mulching prevents drying out of the soil, and in winter prevents freezing.

We are beginning to appreciate more and more the effect attained by a proper planting and selection of Broad-leaved Evergreens. We are particularly fortunate in being able to grow in this favored locality such a large collection of them. We can successfully grow in this section many kinds which are not hardy in the far North, and we bring to perfection a large portion of the hardy northern Evergreens also. A judicious selection of varieties, with the proper planting arrangement of Evergreen trees and shrubs, gives to the winter aspect of our home grounds a warm and cheerful effect.

Certain varieties must be planted in the proper situation and given specially prepared soil; otherwise they will not give satisfactory results. We will gladly suggest or recommend the best varieties for certain soil and localities.

All Broad-leaved Evergreens are pot-grown unless otherwise stated.

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora. (A. rupestris). One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory Broad-leaved Evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assumes a metallic sheen. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers about an inch long which are borne in clusters. During the growing season it is advisable to pinch off the ends of the long shoots.
This will make the plant dense and compact. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge we cannot too strongly recommend this plant. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia. Has also been successfully grown in sheltered positions in Massachusetts, and, even when partially killed back, the young shrubs flower profusely the same season.

PRICES:  
Each  
2-3 ft., strong plants, from open ground $1.25 $10.00  
18-24 in., strong, from open ground 1.00 8.00  
12-18 in., strong, from open ground .75 6.00  

Ardisia

Ardisia creanula rubra. An exceedingly ornamental dwarf-growing shrub, with dark, shining leaves; produces a profusion of bright-red berries which remain upon the plant for a year. Success best in a shady situation, and in a rich soil. Hardy at Savannah and southward. This plant is very largely used as a house plant in winter.

PRICES:  
Each  
12-15 in., from 4 inch pots, well branched with berries $1.50 $12.50  
10-12 in., from 4 inch pots, well branched with berries 1.25 11.00  
8-10 in., from 4 inch pots, with berries 1.00 9.00  

Aucuba

(A Gold Dust Tree)

This beautiful plant is not sufficiently appreciated. When in the open ground it gives the best result when planted in a shaded situation, in a somewhat moist, though rich, well-drained soil. This genus contains both male and female plants. If the latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries which makes them very attractive. Aucubas are especially desirable for city gardens when set among the male are exposed to smoke. These plants are also largely used for vases, urns and window boxes. Hardy at Washington, D. C.

PRICES:  
Each  
21-30 in., well branched $2.00 $17.50  
18-24 in., well branched 1.75 15.00  
12-18 in., well branched 1.50 12.50  
10-12 in. 1.00 8.00  

Aucuba himalaica. A strong growing variety with large, dark, glossy leaves. Produces a profusion of scarlet berries which makes a fine contrast with the rich, green foliage.

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

A. Japonica aurea-maculata. (Gold Dust Tree). A form of the above, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinières and window-boxes; also for planting in masses.

Azalea

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

PRICES:  
Each  
15-18 in., well branched buds $3.50  
18-24 in., well branched buds 2.90  
12-15 in., well branched buds 2.50  
10-12 in., well branched buds 2.25  
6-8 in., branched with buds 1.50  
6-8 in., branched with buds (Indian Azaleas) (Home Grown) 1.00  

A. Hinodegiri (Home-Grown). A magnificent, hardy, early-blooming Japanese Azalea; deemed improve-
can only supply two double whites. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer and lifted and potted in October when they are thoroughly matured. In this latitude it is best to plant Azaleas in mid-March and April, but southward they can be safely planted from October until April.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if the plants suffer from want of proper watering. Daily spraying of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests, as also will a spray of sulpho-tobacco soap.

A well-fed, well-tended and well-pruned Azalea need never grow scruffy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool-room after they have expanded.

Azalea Kaempferi. (Japanese Azalea). A beautiful variety recently introduced by the Horticultural Collector, Mr. E. H. Wilson. This beautiful Japanese shrub is very floriferous. Perfectly hardy at Boston, Mass. This is a most desirable addition to our collection of evergreen azaleas. We can furnish plants in shades of pink and salmon. The varieties are not named, and are sold under colors.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 12-15 inches $2.00
- 15-18 inches $1.50
- 6-8 inches $1.00

**BERRYERIS JAPONICA.** See Mahonia Japonica.

**Buxus**

*Boxwood*

B. Handsworthi. A stiff-leaved, upright form of *Boxwood*, with large, dark green leaves. Very hardy and distinct.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 18-24 in., very bushy $1.50
- 12-18 in., bushy 1.00
- 10-12 in., bushy .75

B. sempervirens. (Common Tree Box). (Home grown). We offer a fine lot of very compact, thisty plants of our own growing.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 12-15 in., very bushy, from open ground $1.00
- 10-12 in., bushy .75

B. sempervirens strictufoiosa. (Dwarf Boxwood). See under head of Hedge Plants. Page 51.

**Callistemon**

Callistemon lanceolata. (Metrosideros floribunda). A beautiful shrub with narrow, lanceolate leaves, reddish brown when young. Bright, red flowers produced in long cylindrical spikes the last of April. Plant continues to bloom for several weeks, hardy at Savannah and southward. Ultimate height, 15 feet.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- From 4 in. pots $1.00

**Camellia japonica**

*(Home Grown Plants)*

This is one of our specialties. All of our plants are propagated from our own specimens which are grown in the open ground. Our collection contains nearly 100 choice, named varieties, and the plants we offer comprise a great range of colors, also early and late blooming varieties, and with double and semi-double flowers.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 24-36 inches, branched $4.00
- 18-24 inches $2.50
- 15-18 inches, slightly branched $2.00
- 12-15 inches, not branched $1.50
- 10-12 inches $.75

**CULTIVATION OF CAMELIAS**

For Open Ground. To get the best results Camellias should be planted in a partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter and the hot, afternoon sun of summer. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mold and well-rotted cow manure better results will be obtained. The plants should be kept thoroughly mulched with well-rotted leaves. In this section the best time to transplant Camellias is from early October until middle of November, and from middle of February to end of March.

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

**CERUS CAROLINIANA.** See *Laurocerasus*.

**CHAMAEROPS FORTUNEI.** See *Trachycarpus Fortuneti*.

**Cinnamomum (Camphor)**

Cinnamomum Camphora. *Camphora officinalis*. (Camphor Tree). This desirable and beautiful tree is hardy at Augusta. Along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast it is largely used as a shade tree for street and avenue planting. In Florida the Camphor is now being extensively and successfully planted for the extraction of gum. The tree is of a very rapid and stately growth; leaves bright, glossy and cow. Their young growth is very attractive, as it tinged with red, which gives a most striking and pleasing effect. The Camphor will do well on poor soil, but will give a most satisfactory growth when properly fertilized and when grown on well-drained soil. It does not thrive in wet situations. In transplanting, both the pot-grown and open ground plants should have their side branches cut back and the plants defoliated; otherwise loss is apt to ensue.
Elacagnus

(Japanese Oleaster)

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

E. pungens. Leaves two to four inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath, margin of leaf undulating; creamy white, fragrant flowers produced in January; a beautiful shrub.

PRICES: Each 10
3-4 ft., very bushy, from open ground $3.00 $25.00
2-3 ft., very bushy, from open ground 2.25 20.00
18-24 in., bushy, from open ground 1.50 12.50

Gardenia

(Cape Jasmine)

Very popular evergreen shrubs with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any well-drained soil. Large fragrant white flowers are freely produced from middle of May until fall.

PRICES: Each 10
3 years $1.00 $8.00
2 years, seedlings .50 4.00

Laurocerasus

(Prunus Laurocerasus)

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (Cerasus caroliniana, prunus caroliniana). (Wild Olive or Mock Orange of the South). This well-known hardy evergreen can be safely classified as a tree, as it attains a height from 20 to 40 feet. It is very desirable as a single specimen or for grouping, as it makes a most effective background in landscape work. Can also be pruned in standard, pyramidal, and other formal shapes. We offer a fine stock of thirsty, transplanted plants. As the Carolina Cherry is difficult to transplant, it is always advisable to de-
Laurus

(Laurel; Sweet Bay Tree)

This beautiful evergreen is very popular and is perfectly hardy in the middle south and southward. The plant frequently attains a height of 30 feet, and the dark, bright-green leaves make the plant most effective as a single specimen or for planting in groups. This Laurel is the tree which is commonly grown in standard or pyramidal form and used so largely as a tub plant. The plants we offer are not trimmed in standard or pyramidal shapes, but are grown in bush form.

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

**Prices:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24-30 in., strong, well branched, from pots and open ground</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in., well branched, from pots and open ground</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-18 in., branched, from pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Laurustinus. See Viburnum Tinus.

Ligustrum

(Privet)

None of our broad-leaved evergreens give a greater form of foliage than Ligustrum. For groups or individual specimens there is nothing more desirable.

Ligustrum amurense. (Amoor River Privet). True. From the Amoor River in China. A very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. The best evergreen variety for hedges (see under head of Hedge Plants). It is also desirable for single specimens or wind-breaks. In rich soil will attain a height of 20 to 30 feet, with a corresponding breath.

**Prices:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., strong, bushy</td>
<td>$.50</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft., strong, bushy</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L. japonicum. (Japanese Privet). A very handsome broad-leaved variety with large, dark-green leaves. Flowers produced in panicles followed by purple berries which are retained during the winter, giving the plant a very pleasing appearance. This plant can be grown into a small tree, can also be trimmed into pyramidal, standard or other forms. Ultimate height 20 to 30 feet.

**Prices:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7-8 ft., extra heavy, bushy</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-7 ft., extra heavy, bushy</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6 ft., extra heavy, bushy</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft., extra heavy, bushy</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>$27.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., heavy, bushy</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft., well branched</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L. japonicum excelsum superbum. (Silver Leaved Privet). A tall-growing form of Japanese Privet. Leaves large, beautifully variegated white and green. Stands sun to perfection; in winter the dark-purple berries are very effective. Ultimate height 12 to 15 feet.

**Prices:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., grafted, very bushy</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft., grafted, very bushy</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in., grafted, well branched</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Magnolia

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

**Prices:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-6 ft., well branched, from open ground</td>
<td>$4.30</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft., well branched, from open ground</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., well branched, from open ground</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft., well branched</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Magnolia fuscata. See Michelia fuscata.
Mahonia
(Barberry)

Mahonia japonica. (Berberis japonica), (Japanese Barberry). This splendid plant thrives in almost any situation, but does best in partially shaded location, where the ground is well drained. Leaves very broad, with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow in long spikes during the first three months of the year, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub. Hardy at New York in protected situations.

PRICES:
Each 10
12-18 in., heavy, from open ground .................................. $1.50 $12.50
10-12 in., heavy, from open ground .................................. 1.00 8.00

METROSIDERO. See Callistemon.

Michelia

Michelia fuscata. (Magnolia fuscata). (Banana Shrub) In the South one of our most popular and desirable evergreen shrubs. From early April until June the plant produces a quantity of yellowish-white flowers edged with maroon. The banana-like fragrance is so pronounced that it is recognized several yards from the plant. In the North this is a very desirable conservatory shrub.

PRICES:
Each 10
4-5 ft., very bushy .................................................. $10.00
3-4 ft., very bushy, from open ground .......................... 8.00
2-3 ft., very bushy, from open ground .......................... 5.00 $45.00
24-30 in., well branched, from pots ...................... 3.50 30.00
18-24 in., well branched, from pots ...................... 2.00 17.50

Nandina
Nandina domestica. (Japanese Nandina). A beautiful upright-growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems springing from the same root. Leaves deep glossy green, when young tinged with red. In winter beautiful coppery tones are assumed; white flowers produced in long panicles, followed by masses of small, bright red berries, which are retained all winter. Hardy at Washington, D. C., ultimate height 10 feet.

PRICES:
Each 10
5 inch pots .................................................. $2.50
4 inch pots .................................................. 1.50

Nerium
(Oleander)

All Neriums are practically hardy in this latitude. They are also successfully grown along the coast of southern New Jersey, but should be protected during winter. They commence to bloom the last of April and bloom throughout the summer. The Oleander is also a most desirable plant for growing in tubs in conservatory.

PRICES:
Each 10
3-4 ft., from open ground .................................. $8.50
30-36 in., well branched, from 4 in. pots .............. 2.50 $29.00
20-30 in., well branched, from 4 in. pots .............. 1.50 12.50
12-20 in., from 4 in. pots .................................. 1.00 8.00

Mme. Peyre. Very double, triple carolla; pale flesh.
Prof. Parkartor. Pink, double carolla; very fine.
Single White. Strong grower, continuous bloomer.
Splendens. One of the best. Flowers large, deep pink, double. Free bloomer.

OLEA. See Osmanthus.

Osmanthus

Osmanthus Fortunei, (Holly-Leaved Tea Olive). A strikingly beautiful evergreen shrub with dark-green, spiny-toothed leaves resembling the Holly.

Quercus
(Oak)

Quercus acuta. (Japanese Evergreen Oak). Without doubt this is the most beautiful evergreen Oak ever introduced. The tree is of medium growth; bark
very smooth; leaves oblong, of a bright, glossy green; growth very symmetrical and compact. A specimen of this Oak in our grounds is the admiration of all who see it. Seems to do well in almost any soil; this comparatively little care, but will repay any attention given.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price per Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-6 ft., heavy</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft., transplanted, from open ground</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q. laurifolia Darlington. This is a very handsome form of Evergreen, or Laurel-Leafed Oak. The tree is of more upright growth than the Live Oak. A magnificent species, and very popular wherever known.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price per Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14-16 ft., 3-3½ in. cal.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14 ft., 2½-3 in. cal., bushy</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12 ft., 1½-2 in. cal.</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-10 ft., 1-½ in. cal., bushy</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-8 ft., ¾-1 in. cal.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q. virginiana. (Q. sempervirens.) (Live Oak.) The native Live Oak of the South. We have a beautiful lot of stocky transplanted trees.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price per Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-12 ft., 2½-3 in. cal., bushy tops</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-10 ft., 1½ in. cal., bushy</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-8 ft.</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: As all evergreen Oaks are difficult to transplant, they must be defoliated and severely cut back before being set out. Keep the trees well mulched until thoroughly established.

**Trachycarpus**

**Trachycarpus Fortunei.** (Chamaerops Fortunei) (Chusan Fan Palmetto). This is without doubt

**Hardy Perennial Plants**

**Artimesia**

A. Gnaphalodes. A handsome variety, with finely cut silvery foliage.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price per Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants, 4 to 5 in. clumps</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Iris**

Iris germanica. (German Iris or Flag). The German Iris is one of our most desirable early spring-blooming plants. It is a vigorous grower and is of easy cultivation. Flowers are large and conspicuously the hardiest of all exotic palms. Fine specimens are grown in the northern part of South Carolina and Georgia. The plant attains a height of 12 to 15 feet. Seems to adapt itself to a great variety of soils, but will give best results when grown in a rich, heavy, well-drained soil. Very graceful and ornamental.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price per Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30-36 in., extra heavy</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-30 in., extra heavy</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in., extra heavy</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18 in., strong</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15 in., strong</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Viburnum**

**Viburnum odoratissimum.** A Japanese variety with broad, glossy green leaves; of spreading growth. Attains a height of 10 feet. Very fragrant, pure white flowers in large panicles produced about the middle of April. A very handsome shrub.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price per Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24-30 in., well branched</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in., from pots and open ground</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Y. Tinus.** (Laurustinus). One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth; attains a height of 10 feet. The flowers are creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February, and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Price per Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in., strong plants</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18 in., strong plants, from pots</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15 in., branched, from pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-12 in., from pots</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Garden and Greenhouse Plants**

We offer a large collection of greenhouse and bedding plants such as: Cannas, Coleus, Salvia, Petunias, Asters, Zinnias, etc.; also a beautiful lot of ferns and large flowering Chrysanthemums. Will be pleased to give prices for early spring delivery.

**Climbers and Trailers**

Climbing plants are indispensable for many ornamental uses, and are decidedly useful in nearly all of our garden operations. Some varieties are especially desirable for the beauty of their flowers; others for attractive foliage. They are easily cultivated, but must have proper care and attention in the matter of training. Possibly no Climbers offer greater possibilities as ornaments than Clematis Paniculata, Rhynchospermum and Wisteria; while Bignonia, Climbing Roses and Elaeagnus are very useful for trellised hedges. Our Climbers are carefully grown and properly pruned, and are unusually vigorous. Nearly all in the lists are hardy in the North.

**Acteniaida**

**Acteniaida chinensis.** The most beautiful of the species. A vigorous climber. The hairs of the young branchlets and leaves are bright red. Leaves very large, heart shaped. Flowers creamy-white. In China the fruit, which has the flavor of the Gooseberry, is edible.

**PRICE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price per Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong plants from 6 in. pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Akebia**


**PRICE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price per Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 year, strong</td>
<td>$8.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Signum Tarnok & Company**
Ampelopsis
(Ivy)

Ampelopsis tricuspidata Veitchii. (Parthenocissus tricuspidata Veitchii), Japanese or Boston Ivy. A deciduous vine of rapid growth; suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong, 2 years, from 5 inch pots</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Antigonon Leptopus**
(Mexican Rose)

**Antigonon leptopus**, (Rosa de Montana). A beautiful climbing plant with tuberous roots; blooms freely from June until fall. Beautiful, rosy-pink flowers produced in large racemes. Leaves heart-shaped. This is the most desirable vine for the South. In this section leaves die down in winter; it is therefore, advisable to protect the roots with a mulching of leaves.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong, 4 inch pots</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bignonia**
(Trumpet Vine)

Bignonia capreolata. (Bignonia crusigera). (Cross Vine, Quarter Vine). A very handsome, vigorous-growing, evergreen, native climber, producing in early April a great profusion of trumpet-shape flowers about 2 inches long, yellow-red on outside, yellow throat. Hardy North.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 years, strong clumps, from open ground</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. hybrid. (Campsis hybrid). A handsome, deciduous variety of Trumpet vine with dark, blood-red flowers. Very free bloomer. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 years, extra heavy, grafted</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clematis

Clematis paniculata. (Japanese Clematis). Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of fragrant flowers, the foliage is handsome.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-yr., extra strong, field grown</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elaeagnus

Elaeagnus pungens reflexa. (Climbing Elaeagnus). A wonderfully vigorous Japanese evergreen climber. Leaves green above, silvery beneath, overspread with yellowish, light brown scales, giving the entire surface a bronze tint. The bark of the young growth is brown. This vine will go to the top of the highest tree, and by frequent pruning, can be grown as a shrub.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft., very heavy, well branched from open ground</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., heavy, well branched from open ground</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft., heavy, well branched, from open ground and pots</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in., strong, from pots</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Euonymus

**Euonymus Kewensis.** A beautiful new trailing evergreen plant; desirable for rock garden or carpeting. Leaves very small; oval; dark green, with light veins. A very desirable variety.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2½ inch pots</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. radicans. (Climbing Euonymus). A trailing evergreen of rapid growth. Fine for covering walls and stumps; good ground-covering for shady places.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra strong from 3½ in. pots</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ficus

Ficus pumilia. (F. repensa). (Climbing Fig). An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy in Augusta.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra strong from 3½ in. pots</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gelsemium
(Yellow Jasmine)

Gelsemium sempervirens. (Carolina Yellow Jasmine). Our native variety, with bright yellow, fragrant flowers, which are so profusely produced in early spring.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong clumps, nursery-grown</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hedera

Hedera canariensis. (H. algeriensis). (Algerian Ivy). A very fine variety, with pretty green leaves of limulsea size. A rapid grower. A most conspicuous plant; not quite so hardy as the English Ivy.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra strong, from 3 in. pots</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29
Jasminum
(Jasmine)

Jasminum primuliferum. (New Chinese Jasmine). This new variety, recently introduced from China, is a desirable acquisition to our list of hardy evergreen climbers. Light yellow flowers are produced in early March, and the plant continues to bloom for three months or more. In general appearance the flowers resemble those of Jasminum nudiflorum, but are considerably larger, sometimes being 2 inches in diameter. The foliage is rich, dark-green, in this locality the vine is an evergreen. It is not hardy north of Washington without protection. This plant should have a place in every garden. It does best when pruned and fertilized.

HONEY SUCKLE. See Lonicera.

JAPANESE OR BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis.

Kadsura

Kadsura japonica. A very handsome, hardy Japanese climbing evergreen. Leaves 4 to 5 inches in length, dark green. The young growth of both the stems and leaves is red, giving the plant a bright appearance; flowers inconspicuous. In winter the clusters of small fruit, when ripe, make the plant very attractive.

Lonicera
(Honeysuckle)

Lonicera Brownii. (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A strong and rapidly-growing evergreen variety with orange-scarlet flowers, which are produced in April. A decided improvement upon L. sempervirens (Woodbine), both as to foliage and bloom.

L. Heckrotti. (Heckrott's Honeysuckle). Flowers rose-colored on the outside; yellow in the center. A most excellent evergreen variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

L. japonica halliana. (L. Halliana). (Japanese Honeysuckle). A very vigorous evergreen climber. White flowers changing to yellow, are borne in great profusion in late spring or early summer, and again sparingly in the autumn. Naturalized in many sections of the country. Good for trellises and ground-covers.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM. See Trachelospermum.

Trachelospermum
(Star Jasmine)

Trachelospermum jasminoides. (Rhynchospermum Jasminoides). (Malayan or African Jasmine or Star Jasmine). The best evergreen climber for this section. A very beautiful, hardy and rapid-growing plant; producing in abundance from April until July, fragrant, star-shaped, white flowers. When in full bloom this plant is most conspicuous. Very effective where a thick screen is desired.

Vinca

Vinca major. (Large Periwinkle). An old and favorite plant, with large blue flowers, produced in early spring; leaves larger and a more vigorous grower than V. minor; excellent for vases, rock-work and bordering slopes.

Wisteria

All of our Wisterias are grown from free-flowering plants, and these must not be confused with the Wisterias which are grown from seed.

W. chinensis. (Chinese Purple Wisteria). The well-known, single purple flowered variety; fine bloomer.


W. frutescens magnifica. (On-own roots). Flowers in large, drooping racemes, pale blue, with a yellow center; blooms about a month later than the Chinese varieties; also produces flowers during the summer. Vigorous.
Ornamental Hedge Plants

Nothing can be more desirable for street protection or property divisions than a well-grown and carefully trimmed hedge. It may be a little more expensive than a fence in the beginning, but no repairs are required and it grows in beauty from year to year.

For dividing lines, where a low hedge is desired, nothing is more appropriate than Abelia grandiflora, Berberis Thunbergii, Spiraea Thunbergii or Viburnum Tinus. All of these plants are graceful in form and beautiful in foliage and flowers. For formal plantings the Amoor and California Privet, Boxwood and Carolina Cherry are unsurpassed. All are evergreen and easily cared for and make a dense and compact growth.

Note—Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the price quoted per hundred; not less than 400 at the price quoted per thousand.

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora. (A. rupestris). This beautiful broad-leaved evergreen is becoming a very popular hedge plant. As this makes a very bushy growth, the plants can be set 18 to 24 inches apart.

**PRICES:**

12-18 in., strong plants from open ground............... $50.00

Buxus

B. sempervirens suffruticos. (Dwarf Boxwood). This is the variety so extensively used in the old-time gardens for edging walks and beds. It is of very slow growth, and its ultimate height is from 4 to 5 feet. The plants should be set from 3 to 4 inches apart. We offer a superb lot of home-grown plants.

**PRICES:**

3-5 in., very bushy, 4-5 in. in diameter ............... $10.00

5-6 in., very bushy, 3-4 in. in diameter ............... 25.00

4-6 inches ................................................................ 15.00

3-4 inches, two years ........................................... 12.50  $100.00

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. See Ponecirus.

Laurocerasus

Laurocerasus caroliniana. (Prunus caroliniana). (Wild Olive, Mock Orange of the South). This makes an admirable hedge plant. Stands shearing well and is perfectly free from the depredations of insect and fungus diseases. Plants should be cut back to within 4 inches of the ground when set out.

**PRICES:**

100
18-24 in., bushy, from open ground .................. $45.00

12-18 in., bushy, from open ground, 2 years, transplanted .......................... 30.00

Ligustrum

Ligustrum amurense. (Amoor River Privet.) The true variety. For the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its foliage throughout the entire year. Since 1896 we have cultivated and disseminated millions of the Amoor River Privet, and it is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid-growth, adapted itself to almost any soil, not too acid or extremely wet. If properly treated, a hedge may be secured in two years after planting.

**PRICES:**

100
18-21 in., well branched, transplanted ................... $80.00

24-30 in., branched, transplanted ....................... 55.00

NOTE—To save freight, we always cut back Amoor River Privets before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids the possibility of the plants heating, should there be delay in transit.

To Make a Privet Hedge—Prepare the ground by plowing or spading to the proper width and depth. Open the trench 12 inches wide by 15 inches deep. Apply to this a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure, and if this is not available, bone meal or some high grade fertilizer. Mix the manure or fertilizer thoroughly with the soil. Set the plants in a straight line in the trench one foot apart, about one inch deeper than they originally stood in the nursery row. Firm the earth well about the roots, level off, and then cut the plants back to within four inches of the ground. In the spring, after the plants have made a growth of six or eight inches, cut off one-half of this growth, both side and top, and proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until your hedge has reached the desired height and width. Cultivate well.

Ornamental Grasses

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE

These are very effective as ornamental screens or for planting in masses or groups.

Aruno

(Arundo donax variegata). (Variegated Giant Reed). A hardy, vigorous variety with long leaves, striped green and white, very striking.

**PRICES:**

Each 10

Strong roots .................................................. $0.50

$4.00

BAMBUSA. See Phyllostachys.

Cortaderia

(Pampas Grass) GYNERIUM

**PRICES:**

Each 10

Extra heavy clumps, 18-24 inches in diameter .................. $5.00

Large clumps, 18 in. in diameter .......................... 3.00

Strong clumps, 8 in. in diameter .......................... 2.00

Strong clumps, 5-6 in. in diameter .......................... 1.50

Strong clumps, 4 in. in diameter .......................... 0.50

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

Miscanthus

EULALIA. See Miscanthus.


**PRICES:**

Each 10

Extra large clumps, 24 in. in diameter .................. $5.00

Large clumps, 18 in. in diameter .......................... 3.00

Strong clumps, 8 in. in diameter .......................... 2.00

Strong clumps, 5-6 in. in diameter .......................... 1.50

Strong clumps, 4 in. in diameter .......................... 0.50

M. sinensis grazilimus. (M. uninivittata). A variety with narrow foliage and with a narrow stripe running through middle of leaf; very graceful.

M. sinensis variegatus. (Striped Eulalia). A variegated, hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower-stalks are graceful and numerous.

M. sinensis zebrinus. (Zebra-Striped Eulalia). Similar in habit to the above, but with its leaves bichoted with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
PAMPAS GRASS. See Cortaderia.

Phyllostachys

**BAMBOO**

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extra strong</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phyllostachys aurea. (Golden Bamboo). A graceful Japanese variety, with quantities of yellow stems from 15 to 20 feet. Leaves green and drooping; very numerous delicate branches. One of the hardiest Bamboos.

**P. No. 23260.** A new Chinese variety recently sent out by the Department of Agriculture. It is a vigorous grower and promises to be of great merit.

### Coniferous Evergreens

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their deep green foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of summer; but it is in winter, when the northern landscape is barren of color and foliage, and the beauty of the southern greatly lessened, that they are most appreciated, the absence of other colors tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking manner.

It is an undisputed fact that at Fruitland Nurseries we grow the largest and most varied stock of coniferous evergreens in the southern states, and especially do we give attention to such varieties as are best adapted to this warmer climate. In our collection of Thuja, Cupressus, Chamaecyparis, Juniperus, etc., may be found many rare and valuable specimens. We also grow large quantities of the harder varieties, adapted to the northern part of the country.

Our conifers are grown in the most careful and scientific manner. Nearly all of the open-ground plants have been grown one year in pots and then in the open ground, and are afterward several times transplanted. Therefore we can offer to our patrons plants with a compact root-system. Many varieties of conifers are grown in the open during the summer, lifted in the early fall and potted, and, before being shipped plants have already started new roots. All plants, both from open ground and pots, are shipped with a ball of earth around the roots, which is wrapped in burlap or moss.

**DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING CONIFERS**

Place the plant in the properly prepared hole; cut the string, so that the burlap can be released from about the ball of the plant, and plant in the same manner as instructions given under head of Bread-leaved Evergreens. Keep the plants well watered and mulched. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March, but the lower temperatures make the ground do not male frozen during the winter, planting can be successfully done any time when the ground is in proper condition. We have a superb lot of shapely plants of many varieties of conifers. These are from ten to twenty years of age, and have been several times shared and transplanted. Those desiring immediate effect will secure it by using the above-mentioned specimens. The prices vary from $5.00 to $100.00 each according to size. Prices of SPECIMEN CONIFERS given on request.

**ARBOR-VITAE.** See Thuja.

**BIOTA.** See Thuja.

### Cedrus (Cedar)

**Cedrus atlantica.** (Mount Atlas Cedar). Similar to Cedrus Deodora, but foliage more compact and of a darker green. The tree attains large and stately proportions. Hardy in New York. Rapid grower and attains a height of 60 to 80 feet.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-6 ft., extra heavy specimens</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft., extra heavy specimens</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., extra heavy specimens</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft. in.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Libanii. (Cedar of Lebanon). This historical tree needs no introduction on account of its association with antiquity and sacred writings. It is harder than our Cedrus deodora. Foliage dark-green, sometimes almost bluish.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., extra heavy</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft., heavy</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cephalotaxus (Yew)

**Cephalotaxus Fortunei.** (Fortune's Yew). This is a most graceful species, of spreading growth; leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. Attains a height of about 12 to 15 feet.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., extra heavy</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-30 in., very heavy</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-30 in., heavy</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Harringtonia. (C. pedunculata). (Stem-Fruited Yew). A medium-sized tree of compact and rather...
bushy habit; leaves from 1 to 2 inches long, dark, glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

PRIECEs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price 1</th>
<th>Price 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-24 inches, branched</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$27.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18 inches, branched</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15 inches, branched</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Harringtonia fastigiata. (Korean Yew). An upright-growing variety of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.

PRIECEs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price 1</th>
<th>Price 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30-36 inches, well branched</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$27.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-30 inches, well branched</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 inches, well branched</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18 inches, well branched</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chamaecyparis

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana. (Cupressus Lawsoniana) (Lawson's Cypress). This is an exceedingly beautiful and valuable conifer. Habit of growth varies according to the varieties; some are of a very compact and upright growth while others are drooping; foliage ranges from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. They also vary in height, from 20 to 30 feet.

PRIECEs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price 1</th>
<th>Price 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-8 ft, compact</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>$90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6 ft, compact</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft, compact</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft, compact</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chamaecyparis pisifera. (Retinospora pisifera). Pea Fruited Cypress. Foliage bright-green, somewhat pendulous. This is a very valuable and hardy form, and is not commonly grown.

PRIECEs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price 1</th>
<th>Price 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21-30 in., compact</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-21 in., compact</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18 in., compact</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


PRIECEs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price 1</th>
<th>Price 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24-30 inches, very compact, specimens</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in., very compact</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18 inches, very compact</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15 inches, very compact</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. pisifera aurea. (Retinospora pisifera aurea). (Golden Pen-Fruited Cypress). In foliage and habit of growth similar to C. pisifera, except that the new growth is of a rich, golden hue; a very showy and valuable variety. Ultimate height, 20 to 25 feet.

PRIECEs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price 1</th>
<th>Price 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft, very compact</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft, very compact</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft, very compact</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 inches, compact</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18 inches</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. pisifera filifera. (Retinospora pisifera filifera). (Thread-Branched Chamaecyparis). A beautiful variety, with light green, thread-like foliage, and slender, drooping branches; of medium height. A very hardy and desirable sort.
C. pisifera filifera aurea. (Retinospora pisifera filifera aurea). Similar to C. pisifera filifera, but the slender, drooping foliage is golden; of dwarf growth; very desirable where a low effect is wanted.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft. compact, specimens</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft. compact, specimens</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft. compact</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. (Retinospora pisifera plumosa aurea). (Golden Plumed Cypress). This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable Chamaeyparis. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft. very compact</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft. very compact</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 inches, very compact</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. pisifera squarrosa Veitchii. (Retinospora pisifera squarrosa Veitchii). (Veitch’s Silver Cypress). Rapid grower; heath-like foliage; bluish green; handsome and distinct. Ultimate height. 15 to 25 feet.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft. compact, specimens</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 ft. compact, specimens</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18 inches, compact</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cunninghamia


PRICE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12-15 inches, from pots</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA. See Chamaeyparis Lawsoniana.

Juniperus

(Prunus)

Conifers of easy growth, hardy and long-lived. This splendid group is becoming annually more popular. They are most effective in landscape plantings. The different tones of green are very pleasing when properly planted in groups, using the taller varieties for the background and graduating the plantings until the creeping forms are in front; thus forming an exquisite effect.

Juniperus communis. (European, or Common Juniper). One of the best and hardiest varieties with spreading, erect branches. There are several forms of this Juniper, some of them forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-6 ft., very heavy, compact specimens</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft., very heavy, compact specimens</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft., heavy, compact specimens</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. squamata. (Trailing Juniper). A very hardy trailing variety of great merit. Foliage glaucous green. A most valuable plant for rockeries, slopes or where a trailing effect is desired.

PRICES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21-30 inch spread, very heavy</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-21 inches, heavy</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thuya

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Thuya occidentalis, (American Arbor-Vitae). A variety which grows naturally from Nova Scotia to the mountains of north Georgia. In this locality it will attain a height of 15 to 25 feet. Of erect form; adapts itself to a wide range of territory and soils. Very popular in the East and West for hedge purposes. Desirable as single specimens.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 30-36 in., very compact $3.00 $2.50
- 24-30 in., very compact 1.50
- 18-24 in., compact 1.00
- 12-15 in., compact 75
- 12-15 in., compact 50

T. occidentalis elegansissima, (Peabody's Golden Arbor-Vitae). Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage of bright golden color, which is intensified during winter.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 24-30 in., compact $3.00
- 18-24 in., compact 1.50 $3.50
- 15-18 in., compact 1.00 75
- 12-15 in. 75

T. occidentalis globosa, (Globe Arbor-Vitae). A very dwarf, compact variety of spherical growth; stands shearing well; fine for formal effect, also for vases. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 18-24 in., very compact 3.00 $27.50
- 15-18 in., very compact 1.50 15.50
- 12-15 in., compact 75

P. occidentalis pumila, (Booth's Arbor-Vitae). A very dwarf, compact grower, with bright-green foliage; globe-like form; very desirable where formal effect is desired. Ultimate height, 4 to 5 feet.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 18-24 in., very compact 3.00 $27.50
- 15-18 in., very compact 1.50 15.50
- 12-15 in., very compact 75
- 12-15 in., compact 47.50

**Pricing Notes:**
- Each denotes the price per specimen.
- Various sizes and shapes are priced accordingly, from very compact to compact.

---

**Libocedrus**

**Libocedrus decurrens.** (Incense or White Cedar). A tall, stately tree of compact, upright growth; foliage beautiful dark green. A native of the northwestern section of America; attains a height of 75 to 100 feet.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 4-5 ft., compact, specimens $10.00
- 3-4 ft., compact, specimens 4.00
- 3-4 ft., compact, specimens 4.00
- 15-24 inches, compact 2.00

**Pinus**

**Pinus densiflora.** (Japanese Red Pine). This is the pine which is dwarfed by the Japanese and trained into many curious and fancifust shapes, but if allowed to grow the tree will attain a height of 75 to 100 feet. A rapid and hardy grower; leaves slender, bright, bluish green, 5 to 7 inches long. A very ornamental variety.

**PRICES:**
- Each 10
- 3-6 ft., well branched $4.50 $4.00
- 4-5 ft., well branched 3.50 3.00
- 4-5 ft., well branched 2.50
- 3-4 ft., well branched 2.50

**P. excelsa.** (P. Nepalensis). (Bhutan Pine). Resembles the native White Pine, but leaves much longer and more glaucous, and of more graceful habit; a tree of more compact growth; harder as far north as Massachusetts, and does remarkably well in the South. In India it is known as the "Drooping Fir."
T. occidentalis Rehd. A somewhat dwarf variety of rather slow growth; of compact, pyramidal habit; a rare and desirable variety; attains an ultimate height of 10 to 15 feet.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Compact, Specimens</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30-36 in.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-30 in.</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24 in.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thuya**

**ASIATIC VARIETIES (BIOTA)**

**Thuya orientalis aurea conspicua.** (Biota aurea conspicua). Originated by P. J. Berckmans Co.; of compact, erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage intense gold; some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. As its name implies, it is most conspicuous, easily grown; and has stood perfectly in the east and west 20 degrees below zero.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Beautiful, Compact Specimens</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-7 ft.</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6 ft.</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 ft.</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 ft.</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
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**Thuya orientalis aurea nana.** (Biota aurea nana). (Berckmans’ Golden Arbor-Vitae). The most popular Thuya grown. Originated by P. J. Berckmans Co. at Augusta. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. For window boxes and vases this plant is most effective. It is desirable where it is too cold for Palms and other decorative plants. For formal planting it is at its best when planted in high, well-drained soils and in a protected situation the plants have stood 15 below zero without injury.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Beautiful, Compact Specimens</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-6 ft.</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-5 ft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-4 ft.</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
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**Thuya orientalis pyramidalis.** (Biota pyramidalis). In this we have succeeded in getting a form of the pyramidal arbor-vitae which does not become brown during winter, but retains constantly its bright-green color; of compact and pyramidal habit. A plant which fills a long-felt want.

**PRICES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Beautiful, Compact Specimens</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-7 ft.</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
<td>$137.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-6 ft.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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</table>

**Thuya orientalis Sieboldi.** (Biota japonica filiformis). A Japanese variety with thread-like foliage; compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries; also desirable for tubs. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet.
All of the roses described in this catalogue have been thoroughly tested. We try out annually all of the leading new sorts, many of which will never appear in our catalogue, as they failed to measure up to our standard. Before sending roses to our clients we must be assured that the are good growers and free bloomers. Of course some roses will give better results in certain localities than others, and some of the forcing roses will not stand in open ground, and vice-versa. Strong, field-grown roses have always been one of our specialties. For many years our roses have been noted for their sturdiness and unusual vigor. Roses grown at Augusta are giving splendid results in Canada and other cold sections.

Our soil is especially adapted to developing the rose properly. Our one-year, field-grown plants equal the average two-year, field grown plants of the North and West. All of our roses are grown on own roots. No garden, it matters not how small, is complete without roses, and every landscape scheme should be provided with a place for the rose.

**DIRECTIONS FOR GROWING ROSES**

**Soil and Preparation of Same**—The rose will adapt itself to almost any well-drained soil, but will give best results when planted in a good, rich, deep loam which has been thoroughly drained and well fertilized. If, however, the soil is thin and sandy it is advisable to add a good proportion of heavy soil. It is best to plant roses in an open, sunny place where the plants will be exposed to a full light. Never plant roses under large trees or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. You can never expect to get good results unless the ground is kept free from grass and weeds and thoroughly cultivated. A mulling of straw, leaf mold, leaves, or thoroughly rotted cow manure is beneficial. During the growing season it is advisable to fertilize roses from to time, using bone meal, well-rotted cow manure or liquid manure, apply at intervals of a month or six weeks. So soon as the fertilizer is applied it should be worked into the soil.

Never use a spade in rose bed, but use a digging fork, this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

**Planting**—We cannot emphasize too greatly the necessity of pruning all roses before transplanting. All weak growth should be cut out, leaving only the stoutest and most vigorous shoots, and these must be cut back to within 3 to 6 inches of the ground. Of course, the length to which these branches are to be cut back depends upon the vigor of the plant. The hole in which the plants are to be set must be of ample size. Place the plant in the hole about 1 inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded roses should have the budded portion set 2 to 3 inches below the level. Fill the hole half full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed.

Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

**Pruning**—This should not be done too early in the winter in this section. We have found from experience that if roses are trimmed before January 1st, they sometimes, during warm winters, start an early growth, and consequently the plants are killed by the heavy frosts in February. About two-thirds of the past year’s growth should be cut off, and all of the small, weak shoots and all decayed wood cut out. When pruning cut close to an eye or to the main stem of the plant. Do not leave ragged or jagged stems, as these decay and injure the plants. The more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Climbing roses should have only their side branches shortened in. Do not disturb the main stem.

**Note**—The pruning directions in the above paragraph refer to roses which have been planted more than a year.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring. They state that the flowers produced are inferior and do not come up to description. It should be understood that perfect flowers cannot he had when the plants are set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall and receive the proper treatment as to pruning, fertilization, and cultivation, there will be no cause for complaint.

Each 10
Extra heavy, field-grown, 3 years............ $1.00
Extra strong, field-grown, 2 years........... 75 60.00
Strong, field-grown, 1 year.................. 30 4.00
All Roses one year unless otherwise noted.

Blumenschmidt, (H. T.) Pure citron yellow; outer petals edged tender rose; vigorous grower; fine variety.

Bride, (T.) White tinged blush, and at times silvery rose.

British Queen, (H. T.) A new English rose. Awarded gold medal at the National Rose Association of England. Before expanding the bud is slightly tinted pink, but pure white when fully developed; free flowering; very fragrant.

Catherine Zelnet, (P.) (Double White Baby Rambler) This is a very profuse and perpetual bloomer; the buds are pure white, about one to one and one-fourth inches in diameter; plant grows to a height of about twenty inches; compact habit; excellent for a dwarf hedge.

Clothilde Soupert, (P.) Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Columbia, (H. T.) A large rose with long stiff stem. Peach blow pink, deepening as it opens.

Duchesse de Brabant, (T.) Soft light rose with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and productive.

Etolie de Lyon, (T.) Golden yellow; very double, vigorous; a free bloomer; very fragrant.

F. R. Patzer, (H. T.) Beautiful and free-blooming; robust, of erect growth; profuse bloomer; flowers creamy white, back of petals pink; as the bud opens it changes to light pink; very fragrant.

F. Patzer, (H. T.) This is deservedly one of the most popular roses grown; flowers pure white; perfect in form; very free bloomer, strong grower, perfectly hardy everywhere. By some it is called the White American Beauty; a truly magnificent rose.

Freiherr Von Marchall, (T.) A double form of Papa Gontier. Flowers large and full; color dark carmine-red; buds long; a very free and vigorous grower; foliage very beautiful and distinct.

Gen. Jacqueminot, (H. P.) Bright, shining crimson, very fragrant, free bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz, (H. T.) Bright crimson; very full; free bloomer. Very good.


Helen Gould (Elduin), (H. T.) Rosy pink; long, pointed buds. Fine.


Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, (H. T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Best white Hybrid Tea grown.

Killarney, (H. T.) A favorite rose, of brilliant silvery-pink; beautiful in bud; flowers large; free bloomer and strong grower.

Killarney Double, (H. T.) Identical with Killarney in color. Flowers large and double. Free bloomer and strong grower.

Lady Ursula, (H. T.) Flesh pink edged white. Splendid form; delicately perfumed.

La Tosca, (T.) Pink, tinted flesh. Flowers large, very double. Vigorous grower, free bloomer.

Manon Cechet, (T.) Deep rose-pink; inner side of petals silvery rose; very double. Extra strong grower; fine bloomer. The finest Rose by far that has been introduced for a long time. We can confidently recommend it.


Marshall P. Wilder, (H. P.) Cherry carmine; free bloomer, very fine.

Mme. Caroline Testout, (H. T.) A magnificent Hybrid Tea, of the very loveliest shade of pink.

Mme. Francesca Krueger, (T.) Large, double, coppery yellow shading to peach; of strong and vigorous growth.

Mme. Helene Gambler, (H. T.) Rosy-salmon with deeper shading; very double and full; an excellent variety.

Mme. Lombard, (T.) Bright red; large, full and fragrant.


Mme. Segond Webber, (T.) Bud is long and of rosy-salmon or flesh-color, and color deepens as the bloom expands; a most desirable variety.

Mme. Valerie Baumes, (H. T.) Flowers exquisitely tinted cream, yellow and orange. Good form; an excellent rose.

Melle. Blanche Martignat, (T.) Beautiful peach pink, tinted yellow; an excellent crimson; free bloomer; fine foliage; bud long and pointed.

My Maryland. Bright salmon pink with paler edges; delightfully fragrant. Of robust growth and very free flowering.

Ophella, (H. T.) Brilliant salmon flesh, shaded with rose on outer edge of petals. Very fragrant.

Paul Neyron, (H. F.) The flowers are immense; probably the largest Rose. Bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; double and full; finely scented; blooms all summer. 2 years.

Perle des Jardins, (T.) Bright yellow; very full and double. A vigorous climbing form of this popular rose.

President Taft, (T.) A beautiful shade of deep, shining pink; blooms very large and of fine form; very fragrant. This is in a class by itself.

Prima Donna, (H. T.) A lovely shade of vermilion pink changing to deep crimson; as the flower expands it changes to purple; very large and full, of perfect form and fragrant.

Radiance, (H. T.) Brilliant rose carmine, shaded with rich pink tints. Large and full with strong upright stems.

Red Radiance, (H. T.) A splendid even shade of clear red. A strong, vigorous grower and a remarkable bloomer.

Rhea Reid, (H. T.) One of the best roses of recent introduction. A cross of American Beauty with a red seedling. A vigorous and rapid grower. As large as American Beauty; very double and fragrant; continuous bloomer. Beautiful shade of red.

Robin Hood, (H. T.) Flowers large, full, very double; rosy scarlet; fine foliage; free bloomer and a vigorous grower.

Rugosa rubra, (R.) A popular variety for planting in masses or for hedges. Large single crimson flowers, followed by glossy red berries.

Sunburst, (T.) This beautiful Rose has been tested for three years, and it easily stands at the head of all sorts of its color. The color is a most pleasing shade of yellow and orange; buds long and pointed; plant vigorous and healthy; blooms keep for a long time after being cut. A grand Rose.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

September Morn. A sport of Mme. Paul Euler. Delicate soft shade of pink. The petals are of large size, shell shaped and waved on the edge.
Price: Strong 2 year plants, $1.50 each.

Souv. de la Malmaison. (B.) Large, very full; flesh colored. A very free bloomer; an old favorite.

Wellesley. (T.) Beautiful pink; the reverse side of the petals silvery.


White Killarney. (H. T.) A pure white sport of the popular Pink Killarney. Identical in every way with the parent, except in color, which is a pure white.

White Killarney Double. (H. T.) Sport from the White Killarney, but double and of larger size. Pure white and the flowers are of great substance.

Wm. R. Smith. (T.) Creamy white with shadings of pink. A very free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Yellow Kaiserin. (H. T.) Delicate creamy yellow; large full and perfect form.

Climbing Roses

American Beauty. (Climbing) (H. P.) Crimson flower 3 to 4 inches in diameter; well formed, fragrant, strong grower, holds foliage late; blooms in May and June and occasionally during the summer.

American Pillar. (C. P.) Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine with golden yellow stamen. A profusion of blooms almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber.


Cherokee, Pink. This superb Rose is a pink form of the well-known Cherokee Rose. It is one of the earliest to bloom. Immense, beautiful, single pink flowers are produced in profusion. The plant blooms for a period of about two months. It is a vigorous and rampant grower; foliage is evergreen and of a bright, glossy green. This is a great acquisition to our list of Roses. Immensely popular.

Clothilde Soupert. Climbing. (P.) This variety originated in the nurseries of P. J. Berckmans Co. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well-known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after the first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of Climbing Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites. 3 years.


Dorothy Perkins. (H. W.) This grand rose is a Hybrid Wichuriana. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter, borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a beautiful shell-pink. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable Climbing Rose. Most effective for planting in terraces and slopes. 3 years.

Gainsborough. Rosy-flesh; flowers large; a fine variety. 3 years.

Haunatha. Brilliant ruby-carmine; clear white eye; very distinct; vigorous grower; almost evergreen. 1 and 2 years.

Lady Gay. A bright rose-pink; similar to Dorothy Perkins, but later, the flowers being larger and fewer to the cluster. 3 years.


Reve d'Or. (Climbing Safrano). (T.) Chamois-yellow large; full; fragrant; free bloomer. Extra fine.

Salutarre. (N.) Large flowers; light yellow; free bloomer; rapid grower.

Souv. de La Malmaison. (B.) A beautiful climbing form of this well-known rose; flowers fresh colored, large and very full; rampant grower; evergreen. This variety is becoming a great favorite.

Tausendschoen or Thousand Beauties. (C. P.) Bright clusters of blossoms varying in color from flushed white to rosy-carmine. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns.

Wichuriana. (The Memorial Rose). Almost evergreen; flowers small, single, white; of trailing habit. Beautiful for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. On account of its hardiness and glossy foliage, it is used extensively in the North for cemetery planting. The plant is a strong grower. 1 and 3 years.
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<td>Sugarberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulpho-Tobacco Soap</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet Gum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sycomore</td>
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<td>Syringa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamara</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thuya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tilia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tilia, Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trachelospermum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trumpet Vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umbrella Tree, Texas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viburnum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vitex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vitex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walnuts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weigela</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisteria</td>
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</table>
ORDER SHEET FOR TREES AND PLANTS

To Sigmund Tarnok & Co.
FRUITLAND NURSERIES  AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

Please ship by ........................................
(Write here whether by Express or Freight)

To ........................................................
(Write here name of party to whom we shall ship)

Town........................................ County...................... State..................
(Write shipping point here)

Amount Enclosed
No Orders Filled for Less than ONE DOLLAR

Post Office Order . $..................
Express Order . $..................
Check . . . $..................
Cash . . . $..................
Postage Stamps . $..................
Send C. O. D. for . $..................

Carry out the catalog price of each item. Use this Sheet for Order only. If necessary to give additional instructions, use space headed Remarks. When trees or plants are to be sent by Parcel Post, sufficient money to cover cost of trees and postage must be remitted in advance. Only small trees and plants can be sent by Parcel Post. No trees or plants sent C. O. D., unless one-half of amount is remitted before shipment. We never substitute unless authorized. State if Substitution is allowed should varieties first ordered be exhausted. (Yes, No.)

In giving this order, it is understood that same is subject to stock being sold and no liability is to attach to Sigmund Tarnok and Co., where frost, drought or other casualties beyond their control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

Clerk's Check

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clerk's Check</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>ARTICLES</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
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<tbody>
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(Continue Order on other side of this sheet.)

Amount Carried Over $..............

(Write date here) (Write your Post Office here) (Write your County here) (Write State here)

Received ...................................
(Sign here name of party giving order)

M

Filled by Ship Order No.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clerk's Check</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>ARTICLES</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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**AMOUNT BROUGHT OVER** $0.00

**TOTAL** $0.00

**REMARKS**