

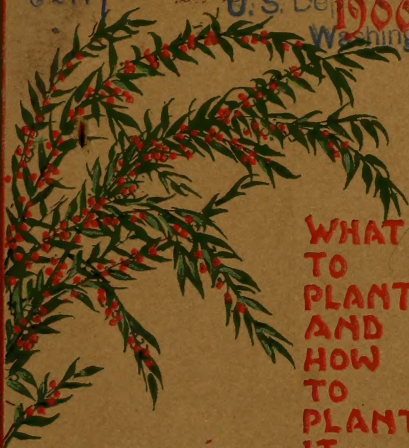
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U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Washington

1906



WHAT
TO
PLANT
AND
HOW
TO
PLANT
IT

GRIFFING'S ~
TREE CATALOGUE

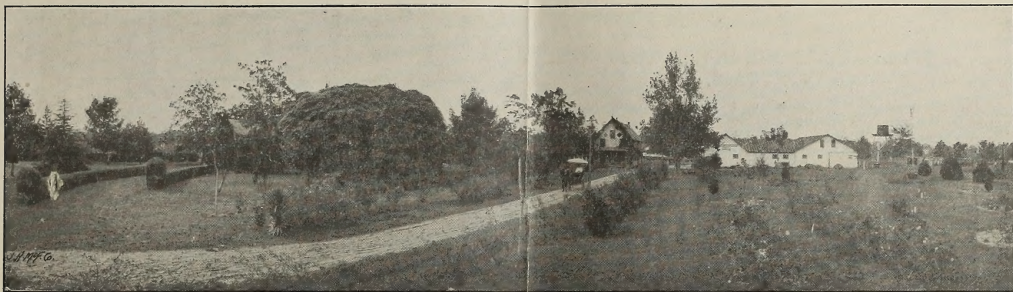
GRIFFING BROS CO

JACKSONVILLE,
MIAMI & FLA.

1909

HOW
TO
PLANT
AND
CARE
FOR
PLANTS

GREENING
THE CAMPUS



GROUNDS AT NORTHERN DIVISION FROM MAIN ENTRANCE.

CATALOGUE OF TREES AND PLANTS FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES

WHAT nobler calling can one have than the converting of barren fields or the rugged woodland into beautiful grounds and orchards, that are not only beautiful to look upon, but the fruitage of which delights the palate of the most fastidious? Such is the work of the Horticulturist, who prompted by Pomona (the Goddess of Fruit) not only gives freely of the sinew of his arm, but also the careful study and thought of the professional.

The result of such callings and of such efforts is the great horticultural industry of the South. Have you taken a part in this noble work? If not, you are missing one of the most pleasant and fascinating of occupations, to say naught of the remunerative features when properly conducted.

The object of this Catalogue is not alone to sell trees and plants but to lend what assistance it may to the novice in horticulture. In it are listed the best and most practical fruits, flowers, trees and shrubs for the Southland. It is not the largest collection that could be compiled, but comprises the best varieties of the classes offered and so arranged as to make it as comprehensive as possible to the new beginner as well as practical to the professional horticulturist.

This comparatively small list has been selected as a result of nearly twenty (20) years' experimenting and testing of nearly every known variety promising to succeed in the lower South, comprising nearly two thousand (2,000) varieties of fruits, flowers, trees and shrubs. In the list offered are the ones we are using in our own extensive orchards and to beautify our own grounds, and are those that we can recommend to our friends and patrons.

Thanking our friends and patrons for past orders and the many expressions of satisfaction, and soliciting a continuance of their business and good will, we beg to submit this, our 1906 Catalogue.

December 1st, 1905.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY.

A WORD ABOUT OUR NURSERIES AND INTERESTS.

Range of adaptability and climatic conditions have made a natural division of our Nursery interests. Our Nurseries are divided into two divisions, the Northern and Southern Divisions. The **Northern Division** is located twenty-eight miles west of Jacksonville at Macclenny, on the Seaboard Air Line R. R., or Nursery (formerly called Griffing) on the Atlantic Coast Line R. R. in Baker County. At these, our **Northern Division Nurseries**, we grow all classes of deciduous and evergreen trees, roses, ornamentals, etc., that are hardy in Southern Georgia and in Central and Northern Florida and other States of corresponding latitude. Our land at the **Northern Division** is high, rolling pine land of best quality, underlaid with yellow sandy loam and clay subsoil. This soil produces the best root system of any land known.

Our **Southern Division** is located in the vicinity of Miami and Little River in Dade County and White City, in St. Lucie County, all well below the danger line for killing



PEACH NURSERY AT NORTHERN DIVISION.



ORANGE NURSERY AT SOUTHERN DIVISION.

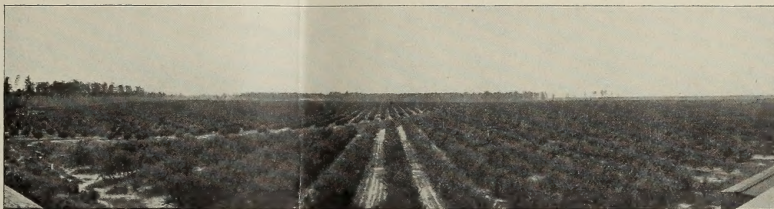
frosts for our class of trees. The disastrous freezes of 1895 and 1899 and several minor freezes since, together with the spread of the White Fly throughout a large portion of the State, made the lower East Coast of Florida a **safe harbor for our Citrus Nurseries**, where we are exempt from the freeze risk and can ship freshly dug trees to our customers throughout the entire year, and where the dreaded White Fly has never established itself as it has in many other citrus nursery sections.

Our Oranges, Grapefruit (pomelo) and other citrus fruits are grown on the best grade of pine land, practically free from rock and on high hammock. Experience has taught us that this class of land produces the best, most vigorous and finest rooted citrus trees that can be grown. In addition to citrus trees, we grow at our **Southern Division** a limited variety of more tender tropical and semi-tropical trees and plants.

Aside from the large nursery interests, the Griffing Brothers are interested in a greater acreage devoted to horticulture than any other firm in Florida; the past season our shipments amounted to over one hundred and thirty-

five carloads and the coming season's crop is now estimated at three hundred carloads. The Griffing Peach Orchards consist of five hundred acres in Alachua County, one hundred and fifty acres in Baker County. Over one hundred acres is now cleared and ready for planting in Pasco County. Budded and grafted Pecans are planted at proper distances throughout these Peach Orchards. Work is now in progress clearing and planting one thousand acres of Pecans in Baker County and one hundred acres of Citrus Fruits in Dade County. This winter we will complete contract for furnishing trees and planting two one-thousand-acre Orange and Grapefruit Groves in Cuba.

These vast interests of our own along horticultural lines puts us in closest possible touch with the actual needs of the planters, thus being better able to furnish both the professional



VIEW OF KOMOKO PEACH ORCHARD FROM PACKING HOUSE.

and amateur horticulturist with his needs in our line than any other Nursery firm in the South. Our interests have been identically what yours are—we know your wants and can supply them.

ABOUT VARIETIES AND PRICES.

From a careful perusal of the following pages it will be seen that we have greatly curtailed the list of varieties offered. The varieties here listed cover the best and most practical fruits and flowers for the Florida or Southern planter, both in season of ripening and for home and market purposes.

There may be other varieties as good as some of these, but if not superior, why list them? To do so would only be to list practically a lot of synonyms and make the lists more confusing, but no better. The varieties offered cover the field of usefulness and are those that we can recommend.

It will also be noticed that our prices are the same this year as heretofore, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of production of nursery trees is increasing along with the cost of production of other commodities. We therefore caution our friends and patrons against the firm or nursery offering cheap trees or who cut prices lest they be inducing you to buy undesirable or unsalable trees, which would be dear at any price.



PECAN NURSERY AT MACCLENNY.



HARVESTING PEACHES AT OUR KOMOKO ORCHARD.

PEACHES.

Peach growing on a commercial basis is now making more rapid strides than any of Florida's varied horticultural enterprises and none yields quicker or greater returns for the capital invested. From an industry that a few years past only warranted scattering express shipments, largely to Southern markets, it has leaped to an industry ranking among the largest in the State. Last season about one hundred and fifty carloads were shipped to the Northern and Eastern markets, and with the large acreage of young orchards just commencing to bear, next year's crop will be fully double that of last. Since the beginning of our business, we have made the growing of peaches, both the trees in the Nursery for sale, and in the orchard for their fruitage, one of our leading features. We were among the first to plant peach orchards and grow peaches for express shipments to Southern markets, this was a money-maker and led to the planting of our present extensive orchards, which are not only the largest in Florida but among the largest in the United States. Florida Peaches are just beginning to be recognized on the great markets of the North and East. Millions of peach-loving people, anxious to get a taste of the first peaches of the season, ripening in May and June, do not realize that Florida produces the best flavored and most palatable peach of the year. Florida peaches are as a rule small in size, but usually well colored and of most exquisite flavor, and if once eaten by our Northern friends will be called for again. Fruit merchants in Philadelphia say they have customers that will have no other peaches so long as Florida peaches are in the market. Five hundred carloads of Florida peaches a year would only nicely introduce them to the fruit loving people of the country, so as to create a demand for this fruit on its merits and realize the best prices.

In planting peaches in the South and especially in Florida, it must be borne in mind that it is of utmost importance that varieties are selected that are adapted to the particular sections in which they are to be grown. Among the most successful types planted in the United States are: The **Peen-to**, abbreviated (P-to), adapted only for planting in South Florida and the Southern

portion of Texas; **Honey**, abbreviated (Hon.) a type adapted to the sections from Central Florida north as far as Savannah; **Spanish**, abbreviated (Sp.) the native peach for the extremelower South; **Chinese Cling**, abbreviated (C. C.) a type to which such varieties as Elberta, Thurber, Gen. Lee, etc., belong and which type has made the Georgia and Texas Peach-growing sections famous, being adapted to all of Georgia and the States farther North and corresponding latitudes; **Persian**, abbreviated (Per.) a class to which all of the varieties of the North belong. Some of these will succeed fairly well as far South as the extreme Northern part of Florida, but are more at home, and mostly planted, in the older Peach-growing sections. The **Oriental Bloods** abbreviated (O. B.) we listed only one variety, the **Red Ceylon**, introduced from the Isle of Ceylon, should only be planted in the Southern part of Florida.

For the benefit of those who want to know to which class the varieties belong, we list them with the above abbreviations fol-



A PEACH ORCHARD IN PASCO COUNTY. (NOT OURS.)



PACKING PEACHES AT KOMOKO.

lowing the names in the description, which will show to which class each belongs. The following character marks (* = × +) following the name of variety and class given in the alphabetically arranged description referring to foot notes show the general section to which each variety is best adapted. If the planter will follow these instructions, he can scarcely make a mistake in the selection of varieties adapted to his particular locality.

By noticing our list of varieties, it will be seen that we have greatly curtailed same. The varieties offered cover the best and most practical varieties for the Florida or Southern planter, both in early and late ripening and for home use and market. There may be other varieties as good as some of these listed, but if not superior, why list them? To do so would only be to list practically a lot of synonyms, making the list more confusing, but no better. The varieties listed cover the eld of usefulness and are those we can recommend.



A PORTION OF KOMOKO PEACH ORCHARD AT FIFTEEN MONTHS OLD.

PRICES OF PEACHES.

ALL VARIETIES LISTED ONE YEAR TREES ONLY.

(Two year trees are undesirable and we never offer them.)

	Each.	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet, small size.....	10c.	\$0.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 45.00
3 to 4 feet, medium size.....	13c.	1.10	7.00	55.00
4 to 6 feet, standard size.....	15c.	1.30	9.00	70.00
6 feet up, extra fine.....	25c.	2.00	14.00	100.00

DESCRIPTION OF PEACHES.

In making list of varieties note carefully varieties recommended for your section as per adaptability marks explained in foot notes at bottom of this page.

Angel. (P-to. adpt.*) Originated near Waldo, Fla. Tree blooms from one to three weeks later than the Peen-to; size large, round, flesh white, melting, juicy and rich with acid flavor. Freestone. This Peach when well grown is almost entirely devoid of the noyau found in the Peen-to. June 20 to July 5.

*Varieties adapted to all of Florida, Southern Louisiana and Southern Texas.

×Varieties best adapted to Central and Northern Florida, the Southern borders of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Central and Southern Louisiana and Texas.

Bidwell's Early. (P-to adpt. +) A Peach maturing at the same time of the Peen-to; round, ordinary shape, being the first Peach of this shape on the market. Size medium to large, with short recurved point; skin creamy white, with carmine; flesh fine grained, slight noyau flavor. Cling. May 1 to 25.

Bidwell's Late. (P-to adpt. +) Very similar in character to Bidwell's Early. Size larger, measures from 8 to 8½ inches in circumference; very rich, melting and juicy, with little or no noyau. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed. May 30 to June 15.

Chinese Cling. (C. C. adpt. =) Very large, round; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh, red at pit; best of the Clings. June 5 to 15.

Carman. (C. C. adpt. =) A leading market variety in Georgia and Texas, also becoming popular further north. Belongs to same class as Elberta, tree of same habit of growth only has larger, darker-colored foliage. Large size, broadly oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flecked red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinged red; of a slightly vinous flavor; freestone. Ripe June 15 to July 1.

Elberta. (C. C. adpt. =) This Peach is considered to be the finest all-round market variety that has ever been introduced or planted, and

+Varieties best adapted to South Florida.

=Varieties best adapted from Central and Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas and to the North as far as Peaches are a success.

is more largely planted than any other one Peach throughout the entire country. There has never been enough trees of this variety to supply the demand. Fruit is very large; color rich yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow, juicy and of fine quality. Freestone. June 10 to August 1.

Emma. (C. C. adpt. =) Was originated by the same gentleman who originated the Elberta. This Peach is very large, yellow, with light crimson cheek. Flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy. Quality best; freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after Elberta. It is better in quality than the Elberta and more desirable for home use. An annual bearer, and will produce good crops when others fail.

Florida Crawford. (Sp. adpt. *) Resembling Crawford's Early in size, color and flavor; very prolific; freestone. July 5 to 25.

Florida Gem. (Hon. adpt. *) For extensive planting we rank this variety equal to any. Size medium to large, measuring $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, resembling Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and of excellent flavor. Perfect freestone. June 15 to July 1.

Gen. Lee. (C. C. adpt. =) Medium to large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, highly flavored; best quality. Peach very much resembles the Chinese Cling, but more prolific bearer. Cling. July 5 to 15.

Gibbon's October. (Sp. adpt. *) Medium to large, freestone; good quality for so late in the season. Is a native Florida seedling; tree a vigorous and handsome grower. September 25 to October 15.

Greensboro. (Per. adpt. =) Beautifully colored with



JEWELL PEACHES.



PEACH TREES.

Our Freshly Dug Orange and Grapefruit Trees, from Our Southern Division, will give results and please you.
No Frosted Trees, No White Fly. Read about them pages 15 to 21.

light and dark red, shaded with yellow; size large for so early a Peach; ripens perfectly and evenly from the pit, from which it parts freely when fully ripe. Claimed to ripen a few days ahead of the Alexander.

Hall's Yellow. (P-to adpt. *) Seedling of the Angel, originated by Mr. R. E. Hall, of Volusia county, Fla., and sometimes called the Bonanza Peach. Medium to large size, nearly covered with red; flesh deep yellow, red at the pit; firm, rich, melting and delightful, sub-acid flavor; keeps and ships well. This variety and its parent, the Angel, should be planted extensively in Florida for home use and canning, they being the best varieties that can be grown in Florida for canning. Ripens June 25 to July 5.



IMPERIAL PEACHES.

Heath Cling or Heath Late White. (Per. adpt. =) Large oval with apex; skin white, slightly tinged with red; flesh pure white, juicy, sweet and good flavor; an excellent canning variety; September 1 to 15.

Imperial. (Hon. adpt. x) Very large, round, oblong; skin whitish yellow, freely washed with red; flesh slightly red at pit; sweet, juicy, with decided sprightly tone; quality best. This season this variety has proved itself to be one of the best for North Florida planting. The Peaches ripen more evenly, larger size, and are more attractive than any other Peach shipped from our orchard. June 25 to July 5.

Jewel. (P-to. adpt. *) The earliest and one of the most profitable Peaches for planting in Central and Southern Florida, and in Southern Texas and intermediate points along the Gulf. It blooms about the same time as the Waldo, and ripens its fruit two weeks in advance of that famous fruit. It has been largely planted in nearly all of the fruit-growing sections of Florida and Texas, and good reports have been received from it wherever it is planted. It is especially well adapted to extreme South Florida planting. Fruit medium size, roundish oblong, small point; color light yellow, nearly white, slightly red at pit, rich, juicy, melting and very fine. A most desirable Peach for market or home use. Freestone. May 15 to June 1.

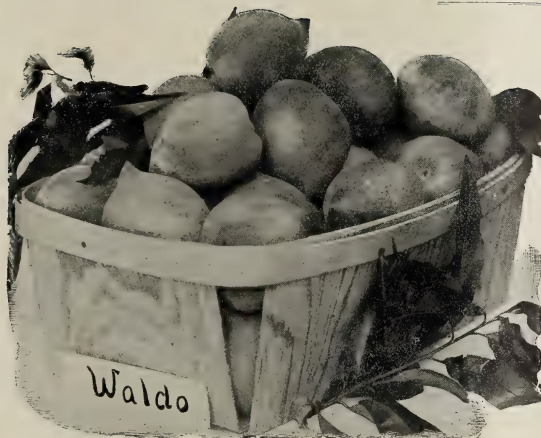
Komoko. (P-to adpt. *) Originated by ourselves and tested in our Komoko orchards. Size, medium to large; roundish oblong with slight point. Color, cream white, washed with yellow and red. Flesh white, red at pit. Firm, juicy and melting. Freestone. Ripe May 10 to 25.

Marguerite. (P-to adpt. *) Originated at Waldo, Florida, and claimed by originator to be larger and better than Waldo and ripening just after that variety. Described as being almost identical with Waldo except larger; freestone. Ripe June 15 to 20.

Mamie Ross. (C. C. adpt. =) A seedling of the Chinese Cling which it very much resembles in size and general appearance; a regular and prolific bearer; a very popular variety throughout Louisiana and Texas, where it is esteemed as the finest early Cling. June 15.

Nix's Late. (Per. adpt. =) Large oblong; pure white, juicy, sweet, highly flavored. Cling. September 20 to October 10.

Oviedo. (Hon. adpt. x) Size large to very large, often measuring 9 inches or more in circumference; quality best, having a rich, vinous flavor that suits the taste; flesh light, streaked with red, and very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit, and on both sides; freestone. Ripe in June.



WALDO PEACHES AS WE GROW THEM.

Peen-to. (P-to adpt. +) This old standard is too well known in Florida to need one word of recommendation by us. Generally blooms in January and ripens in April and May and is enormously productive. Its earliness renders it a valuable market variety.

Power's September. (Sp. adpt. *) Native seedling; good grower and a Peach of late habit; quality good; freestone. A valuable Peach for home use. Matures in September.

Red Ceylon. (O. B. adpt. +) Originated in Florida from seed obtained in Ceylon. Tree a strong grower and heavy annual bearer. Fruit of good size; skin a dull green color; flesh blood red; freestone. A very good variety for the extreme South. May 10 to 20.

Slappy. (C. C. adpt. =) A very promising new Georgia Peach that is being largely planted in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Originated by Mr. Rump, who says of it: "The earliest and handsomest freestone Peach ripening at a season when the market is bare of good Peaches; excellent flavor; splendid keeping qualities; ripening thoroughly to the seed; sweet, yellow flesh; color clear golden yellow, with dark dashes." Ripe June 20 to July 10.

Sneed. (C. C. adpt. =) One of the earliest Peaches known, ripens in Georgia middle of May, first of June; medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with red blush; ripens more evenly than the Alexander; quality fair to good; every farmer should have a few for home use. Sub-cling. May 15 to June 1.

Stanley. (Hon. adpt. *) Originated with us in our experimental grounds. Shape round, slightly oblong; size medium to large; sweet and of excellent quality; heavy bearer and good shipper. This is the best Cling of the Honey type. Clingstone. June 20 to July 10.

St. John's or Yellow St. John's. (Per. adpt. =) Large round to oblong; orange yellow, with red cheeks; juicy, sweet and highly flavored. Ripens with the Tiltotson and a very valuable Peach, being early and yellow. June 20 to 25.

Suber. (P-to adpt. +) A seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Lake Helen, in Southern Volusia county. It has been quite extensively grown for shipment by the growers of Lake Helen, by whom it is highly esteemed. Its description is not materially different from Bidwell's Early, except that it is larger, firmer and a little more acid than the latter. May 1 to 25.

Thurber. (C. C. adpt. =) Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh, juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; free; resembles Chinese Cling in size and appearance. One of the best of its class. Middle of July.

Triumph. (Per. adpt. =) Ripens with the Alexander, just after the Sneed. Tree vigorous, hardy and healthy, very productive, medium to large, round Peaches. Skin yellow, with rich blush on the sunny side. Flesh yellow; freestone.

Waldo. (P-to adpt. *) Most profitable and best early Peach in our orchard, and equally well adapted to South Florida. Tree is a vigorous grower and late bloomer, being one of the latest to bloom of the Peen-to family; very prolific. Fruit is of medium size, roundish oblong; color bright, yellowish red washed with carmine on the side next the sun; flesh fine grained, nearly white, red at pit; rich, juicy and melting; quality excellent; one of the best, freestone. June 1.

Waddell. (C. C. adpt. =) Tree a very heavy, stocky grower with low spreading habit. Fruit of medium size, oblong; rich, creamy white, with bright blush on the sunny side; skin thick; flesh firm, rich, juicy, sweet and melting when fully ripe. Freestone. Ripe early in June. J. H. Hale, the famous Georgia Peach-grower, says of it: "I am willing to risk my reputation on the claim that the Waddell is the largest, most beautiful, finest flavored, best shipping and longest keeping Peach of its season."

Wheeler. (C. C. adpt. =) Buds secured from Mr. F. T. Ramsey, of Austin, Texas, who says of it: "If I were to say this is like the Heath Cling, but ripens with Alexander I would only do it justice. It is another Texas seedling of the Mamie Ross type, that ripens with the first peaches. Mr. Kirkpatrick, the introducer, had it on exhibition at the National Nurserymen's meeting at Detroit on the 10th day of June. Almost as large as Mamie Ross. It ripens strictly with Alexander. I feel it my duty to tell you about the best early peach. Get the Wheeler; it will ship to Boston just as easy as to St. Louis. Mr. Kirkpatrick took it to Detroit, Mich., and kept it in his pocket two or three days, when we tested it, and I feel justified in saying that it is the first good peach in the spring."

We can not deliver trees of this variety until fall of 1906.

PECANS

AND OTHER NUT TREES.



AVENUE OF PECAN TREES, POMONA NURSERIES.

What the Olive was in ancient times to the people in Asia Minor and Southern Europe, the Pecan is and will be to the people of the South. Yes, even more. The tree is more majestic and stately, it is more hardy and thrifty, and the fruitage can be used for a greater range of purposes than the olive.

The Pecan may well be termed the King of Nuts. In the forest it rears its stately head above its fellow trees, as if proud of the load of riches it carries in the form of sweet luscious nuts, the like of which will, where the best, thinnest-shelled and most prolific varieties have been selected and disseminated, become the leading, most stable and remunerative horticultural enterprise of the South.

To-day the Pecan industry is merely in its infancy. Yes, only just born, just being noticed by a few, and we daresay that over fifty per cent of this few do not even know of the better varieties of large magnificent nuts that are now being propagated and disseminated. Why? Because they are merely traders, trafficking in the little, comparatively insignificant, hard shell nuts found growing wild in the Mississippi basin, Texas and Mexico. If these traders, commission men and brokers find profit in these little hard-shell nuts, the majority of which are not as large as the end of your little finger, requiring from one hundred and fifty to three hundred to weigh a pound, how about the man who raises a thin-shell variety, of better flavor, and requiring only from thirty-five to fifty nuts to weigh a pound? Ninety-nine per cent of the people of this great country of ours do not know that these large fine varieties exist and have never enjoyed a good fill of pecans. Why? Because the little inferior nuts known to commerce are too difficult to crack and eat, and they never will until the people of the South plant the trees of the right varieties and send thousands upon thousands of pounds of the most delicious food product to them in the shape of fine thin-shelled nuts that can be cracked with the hands and that are a pleasure to eat. Then, and not until then, will the pecan industry thrive and grow into the proportion of its real value.

The Pecan is indigenous throughout the lower Mississippi Valley and its large tributaries. Old bearing trees, thriving as if

in their native valley, are found in all parts of the South, probably springing from selected seed planted by early settlers or Indians. Pecan trees adapt themselves to and thrive on a wide range of soil; the alluvial soils of the river bottoms; the rolling red lands the clay loams, the sandy pine, the flat woods and the rolling lands of the more immediate coast region seem equally well adapted. Fair specimens of trees are found as far South as the Manatee River in Florida and as far North as Central Illinois.

ECONOMIC VALUE.

The Pecan ranks first as a table or as a dessert nut. It ranks first in quantity of fat oil; it ranks first in food value per pound over all nuts. It is acknowledged by confectioners as the richest and most valuable. In the production of oil it gives the greatest quantity of the richest nut oil.

With these facts before us, and the further fact that in 1902 nearly Four and a Quarter Million Dollars (\$4,250,000) worth of nuts, and over four hundred thousand gallons of nut oil was imported into the United States, you need not knock the enterprising farmer or horticulturist of the South down with a hickory (scaly bark) club for him to see that there is a great market for choice nuts of uniform size and quality.

The value of pecan nuts and the profits from a pecan grove can be closely estimated from facts and figures known to exist.

As we have said before, the pecan industry has just been born. Markets are being established for even the inferior nuts gathered from wild trees and prices are advancing. We use annually for the purpose of raising seedlings, on which to bud and graft our choice varieties, several thousand pounds of small nuts. Three and four years ago this grade of nuts



ORIGINAL
BRADLEY PECAN TREE.

could be bought for from three to five cents per pound, and this year one of the largest pecan dealers of New Orleans quoted us this same grade of nuts at ten cents per pound and advised us that order must be placed by wire as prices were advancing daily (and we wired.) This was a nut that you would hardly waste time eating if you had a pocket full of them. Now, if this little inferior nut is worth ten cents a pound, the nuts produced on trees such as we offer are worth twenty cents per pound in meat value alone, as the meat from a pound of these large well-filled nuts weigh fully twice as much as the meats out of a pound of the small nuts, owing to the larger proportion of meat and smaller proportion

of shell. If actual meat value is worth twenty cents, we can easily add another ten cents per pound for quality, ease of cracking and appearance, thus establishing a value of at least thirty cents per pound. A low average yield from a ten-year-old grove of budded pecans would be twenty pounds per tree, which at thirty cents per pound gives us an income of \$6.00 per tree. Trees should be planted from thirty to fifty feet apart, according to grade of land and whether the land between the tree is to be used for other purposes or not. Taking a distance of forty feet as a basis, we have twenty-seven trees per acre, which at \$6.00 per tree, gives us an income of \$162.00. We have known of six and seven-year-old budded and grafted trees to produce from seventy to eighty pounds per tree. This year the parent "Bradley" tree produced over sixty pounds and the parent "President Roosevelt" over eighty pounds, notwithstanding the fact that over one-half of the bearing surface of these is removed every



PECANS AN IDEAL SHADE TREE.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY

Nut Trees.

year for buds and scions. These trees are seedlings now sixteen years old.

Budded or grafted Pecan trees come into bearing at an age of from four to six years, according to local conditions. The scions or buds coming from bearing trees, the increase in yield is very rapid. In planting budded or grafted trees, you are sure of getting nuts of good size, thin shell and uniform quality.

Prices of Budded or Grafted Pecan Trees.

	Each.	10	100
One-year-old buds or grafts, 1 to 2 ft.	\$0.75	\$ 6.00	\$ 60.00
One-year-old buds or grafts, 2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.50	75.00
One-year-old buds or grafts, 3 to 4 ft.	1.25	10.00	95.00
One and two-year-old buds or grafts, 4 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00
Two-year-old buds or grafts, 6 ft. and up.	2.00	15.00	.....

Extra Large Trees at Special Prices.

In addition to the grades listed we have several hundred two and three year old buds 6 feet and upward in height, some of which bore in Nursery this year, upon which we will make special price upon application.

These large trees are admirably suited for yard and street planting; will make quick shade and will bear soon.

THE SEEDLING PECAN.

Our experience with seedling Pecans is such that if we could only get seedling trees to plant we would still grow Pecans, and think them a good thing, but when budded or grafted trees can be had, we would not plant seedling trees.

Prices of Seedling Pecans.

	Each.	10	100
One-year-old, 6 to 12 inches.	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
Two-year-old, 1 to 2 ft.	0.20	1.50	12.00
Two-year-old, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0.25	2.00	15.00
Three-year-old, 3 to 4 ft.	0.30	2.50	20.00

DESCRIPTIONS.

Our Giant Paper Shell Seedling Pecans.

A great many people feel a reluctance in paying the price that budded Pecan trees must necessarily cost, owing to the difficulties in propagating, thus making a large demand for seedling Pecan trees. We therefore plant each season a few hundred pounds of the largest, best, soft-shell nuts, selected from trees where there is the least possible chance of cross pollination. We know the trees from these nuts to be the best and most reliable seedlings that can be produced, but we do not guarantee the trees to produce any certain class or size of nuts, and if purchased must be accepted under these conditions. As the nuts from which the seedling Pecans we offer are selected, they will be found to come more nearly true

to the parent nut than the average seedling Pecans. We therefore believe that these seedling trees will produce the most satisfactory and uniform results of any seedling Pecan tree that can be procured, and if seedling trees are to be planted, we feel conscientious in recommending same.

Descriptions of Budded or Grafted Varieties.

Bradley. This nut combines the largest number of good qualities of any in our list. It is a seedling of the Frotcher's Egg Shell, and in our opinion a much superior nut; the original tree produced nuts six years from the seed, and heavy annual crops since. A party in Texas to whom we sent samples of the Bradley, together with samples of other nuts, writes as follows: "Upon investigating more fully the samples sent me, I find your Bradley Pecan to be about as good a nut as I have ever seen; while not so large as some, it is well filled, it is rich and has good flavor." And as a result of this investigation he placed a very liberal order for trees of this variety with us. It is large, oblong, ovoid, shell thin, partition very thin, with no corky substance; kernel plump, rich and sweet; very heavy; quality best.

Centennial. One of the oldest of the improved varieties; nuts large, oblong and quite pointed at each end, usually rather constricted in the middle; the shell medium thickness, partitions rather thick and corky; kernel plump, quality best.

Columbia. Said to be the largest of all the varieties; 35 or 40 to the pound. Claimed to be identical with the Rome, Pride of the Coast, and the 20th Century. Oblong, ovoid, shell slightly thick, kernel solid and rich, very sweet and highly flavored. Trees one of the best growers.

Frotcher's (Egg Shell.) One of the largest Pecans, averaging from 45 to 50 to the pound; shell very thin, and like many other of the thin shelled varieties, can be cracked by placing two nuts in the palm of the hand and pressing firmly; meat very fine quality and can be removed from shell entirely. Shape oblong, kernel plump, sweet and good quality.

Krak-Ezy. Medium, somewhat ovoid; very thin shell; can be easily cracked in the hand; kernel plump and sweet and can be removed from the shell without breaking. Quality best; this is the thinnest shell and easiest to crack in the hand of any we have seen. A true paper-shell variety.

Pan American. Size medium to large, oblong, ovoid, shell thick, partitions thin, kernel large, plump and sweet. Quality best; good keeper, and the meat can be taken out of the shell whole.

President Roosevelt. Large, oblong, pointed shell, thin with very little partitions. Quality equal to the best. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer. This is one of the largest and most valuable varieties we have even seen. They run from 45 to 50 to the pound.

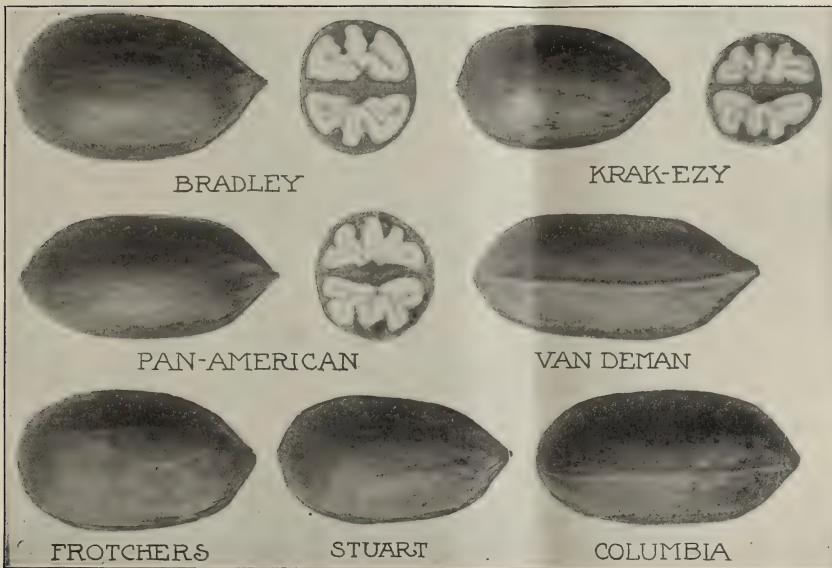
Pride of the Coast. Description the same as the Columbia.

Rome. Description same as Columbia.

Stuart. One of the oldest of the named varieties; nut somewhat short, ovoid in shape, shell thin. Partitions somewhat corky; kernel plump; quality very good.

Van Deman. A large nut, averaging from 45 to 50 per pound; oblong in form, shell quite thin, considerable corky substance. Kernel not as plump as some varieties. Quality good. Tree is a vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

SOME OF OUR LEADING VARIETIES OF PECANS.



PLANT
PECAN
TREES

Near Your Lot
and Stable

Your horses 🌿
and mules will
thank you for
the shade in 🌿
summer, and 🌿
your wife and
children will 🌿
thank you for
the delicious 🌿
nuts every 🌿
Autumn.

No two classes of trees thrive better when planted together than Peach and Pecan trees. If you plant pecan trees, plant peach trees between them. If you plant peaches, plant pecan trees at a distance of 40 to 50 feet apart in the orchard. When the peach trees become old and unprofitable you will have a bearing pecan grove, that will be even more profitable than the peach orchard.

THE ORANGE, POMELO (Grapefruit) AND OTHER CITRUS FRUITS.

Commencing with this season's business all Citrus Trees, except Satsuma Orange and Kumquats budded on Citrus Trifoliata roots will be shipped from our **SOUTHERN DIVISION NURSERIES, IN DADE AND ST. LUCIE COUNTIES.**

Correspondence relative to Citrus Fruit Trees should be addressed to either our Miami, Little River or Jacksonville offices.

Experience has proven that artificial protection to citrus trees, either in grove or in nursery, injures their vitality. Citrus nursery trees grown where there is sufficient danger from frost to necessitate the digging of the trees and placing in sheds, to be later protected by artificial heat, certainly do not carry with them to the planter as much vitality as trees dug fresh from the nursery rows. Artificial protection by high banking has been proven to be an injury as the tops of highly banked trees are more susceptible to injury from frost than unbanked trees. The protection of nursery trees by open fires dries out the sap and reduces the vitality. These are facts that we have realized for a number of years and which, together with the spread of the

dreaded White Fly, caused us to establish our **Southern Division Nurseries** at a point sufficiently far South on the East Coast of Florida to be exempt from freeze risk and in counties where not a single case of White Fly so far as known has ever established itself.

The injury to the vitality of artificially protected nursery trees has been more forcibly impressed upon us during the past two seasons than ever before. This, together with the development of the dreaded White Fly in groves immediately adjacent to some of the largest blocks of citrus nursery in the state (not ours), convinced us that our only safe course, for both the protection of ourselves and our patrons' interests, was to move our entire citrus nursery, except Satsuma Oranges and Kumquats on Citrus Trifoliata roots, to our Southern Division, where we have perfect immunity both from freeze and White Fly, and can dig and ship freshly dug trees to our patrons at any season of the year.



ORANGE GROVE THIRTY MONTHS FROM PLANTING.

From this time forward, all sales for citrus trees will be handled by our Southern Division, from which point trees will be shipped. At our Southern Division we have ideal land for nursery purposes. The trees are grown on pine land, practically free from rock and on best grade of high hammock. Orders can be placed and trees reserved in the Nursery for future shipment.

While we have eliminated the growing of citrus trees from our Northern Division Nurseries, with the exception of the Satsuma variety of Oranges and the Kumquats grown upon Citrus Trifoliata roots, we have by no means decreased our citrus nursery interests, as we are now devoting almost the undivided attention of our Southern Division to the growing of citrus nursery trees, which Division is in itself better equipped, more extensive and more carefully managed than almost any other nursery in the State.

Remember that WE PAY THE FREIGHT, and the fact of our being located "Way Down South" on the Florida East Coast Railroad is no disadvantage to you. We are charging you no more for the trees than heretofore.

Beware of the nursery or firm who are offering cheap trees. Remember that it takes four and five years of tedious care and careful culture before a well-grown orange tree is ready to market. A citrus tree is not a cheap tree to grow. We have

no trees to offer cheap on account of being jeopardized by frost, carried over in protection shed, or endangered from infection by White Fly. The cost of production of nursery trees is increasing along with the increase of the cost of production of other commodities and there is no reason for cutting prices unless to unload undesirable trees, either endangered by frost, White Fly or some other cause. Our prices are the same as they have been in the past and are as cheap as good trees with full quota of vitality can be grown and delivered to your station. Investigate the cheap man or the firm who is cutting prices. Is it safe to buy trees from a firm or nursery who can not certify that your trees will be freshly dug, uninjured from frost, and that no White Fly exists in the nursery or in groves adjacent to the nursery?

TREES FOR CUBAN PLANTING.

The handling of our entire citrus nursery interests at our Southern Division places us in the best position possible for handling orders for Cuban shipments, as the Peninsular and Occidental steamship boats sail semi-weekly from Miami direct to Havana. In Havana, we have good shipping brokers, who, if arrangements are made with us before shipment is forwarded, can enter the shipments and forward to final destination. Planters in Cuba and the other West India Islands should bear in mind what we say with reference to trees injured by frost or artificial protection or that have been subject to infection from White Fly, as no worse calamity could befall any community than the introduction of this insect.



SATSUMA ORANGE TREE, THREE YEARS.

PRICES

For ORANGES, POMELOS (Grapefruit), LEMON and LIME

Budded on either Sour Orange, Rough Lemon, Grapefruit or Citrus Trifoliata Roots.

	Each.	10	100	1,000
3 and 4-yr. old stock, 2 to 3 ft. straight trees.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$225.00
3 and 4-yr. old stock, 3 to 4 ft. straight trees.	.40	3.50	30.00	275.00
4 and 5-yr. old stock, partly branched trees.	.50	4.50	35.00	325.00
5-yr. old stock, 5 ft. up, heavily branched tree	.75	6.00	50.00	.....

All Oranges and Citrus Trees are Stake Trained.



VALENCIA LATE ORANGE.

Sour Orange and Rough Lemon is our leading stock for Citrus trees. We have a limited number of most varieties on Grapefruit and Citrus Trifoliata roots. When stock wanted is not designated, we will use our best judgment as to stock best suited for order.



STAKE-TRAINED ORANGE TREES.

DESCRIPTION OF ORANGES.

The abbreviations following the name of variety indicate source of origin, which the following key will explain: (Sev.) **Seville**, originating in southeastern Asia; (St. M.) **St. Michael**, origin in Portugal; (Mal B.) **Malta Blood**, origin in Isle of Malta; (Man.) **Mandarin** origin China.

Boone's Early. (Mal.) Claimed by the introducer to be the earliest of all Oranges; medium sized, thin skin, pulp tender with very little "rag," few seeds, excellent quality. A worthy variety which is attracting much attention and being extensively planted.

Centennial. (St. M.) A rather early variety, but holds its fruit in prime condition longer than most early or mid-season varieties, and is usually a fine quality late in the season. Fruit is medium in size, heavy, bright colored, with thin, tough skin; sweet and juicy pulp. One of the earliest to ripen of mid-season varieties.

Homosassa. (Sev.) One of the best types of Florida Oranges. Moderately early. Tree a vigorous grower with few thorns. Fruit medium sized, round, somewhat flattened; uniformly heavy and juicy; color bright, skin smooth, thin and tough; quality best. A good keeper and carries well to market.

Jaffa. (Mal.) A very choice Orange imported from Syria; late ripening, thornless, strong, upright growth of distinct appearance and habits. Trees fruit young and produce heavy annual crops. Medium to large size, thin skin, pulp rich and melting with scarcely any fiber. Fruit remains on trees in firm condition for a long period. One of the 4 or 5 best varieties in our list.

Joppa Late. (Unknown.) Imported by Mr. A. B. Chapman, San Gabriel, from seed obtained in Joppa, Palestine. An extremely late variety. Trees of a vigorous growth and thornless; fruit medium to large, slightly oblong; thin skin, few seeds; pulp juicy and sweet. One of the most promising new varieties in our list.

King. (Man.) Large, late Mandarin of exceptional value, and may be shipped as late as May. Color orange red; skin rough but general fine appearance; juicy and meaty with a peculiar and most agreeable aromatic flavor. Quality best. Fruit has an exceptionally good market value, being the latest of the Mandarin family.

Mandarin. (Man.) One of the oldest and best known of the Mandarin or Kid Glove type of Orange. Fruit medium to small, flattened; color deep yellow; thin skin with loosely adhering segments. Season, medium to early.

Mediterranean Sweet (Maltese Oval). (Mal.) One of the best of imported oranges; fruit medium to large, quality best; trees are good growers, thornless, and of distinct spreading growth. Will stand several degrees more cold than most varieties, being nearly as hardy as Satsuma. Medium to late season.

Parson Brown. (St. M.) An early orange that was very popular in Lake Weir section previous to the 1895 freeze. Size medium, round but slightly oblong, smooth skin, fine texture; keeps and ships well; begins ripening in November; a good early Orange, considered by some to be superior to Boone's Early.

Pineapple. (St. M.) An old favorite in the Orange Lake region of Florida, possessing a fine pineapple flavor; fruit medium in size, thin skin,

heavy and juicy, quality best. Exceptionally good keeper, well suited for long distance or foreign shipments, making it especially desirable for Cuban, Central American, and Mexican planting.

Ruby. (Mal.) An orange of fine quality, trees almost thornless, good grower, heavy bearer and is the favorite Blood Orange; medium size; skin thin, but very tough; pulp melting, juicy and of exquisite flavor. Quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked with blood red, and when fully ripe the inner pulp becomes ruby red, showing through the peel.

Sanford's Mediterranean. (St. M.) One of the best and most profitable Oranges; originated from General Sanford's importation; trees good grower, bears young. Size medium, round, color light orange, pulp rich and juicy. Season medium to late. An excellent variety and should be generally planted.

Satsuma. (Synonyms, Onshu, Kii Seedless.) (Man.) Variety of the Mandarin family imported by Gen. Van Valkenburg, a former resident of Japan, under the name of Onshu, and has been called by some Kii Seedless. At the suggestion of Mrs. Van Valkenburg it was named Satsuma, which name it is generally known by now. It is extensively cultivated in the Northern portion of Japan, where there is danger of frost; similar to the conditions found in Central and Northern Florida.

It is the hardest of all varieties of the Orange family and in a dormant condition will stand a temperature from 6 to 8 degrees lower than the standard Orange. The fruit is medium size, flattened, inclined to be slightly conical in shape; color is reddish orange, but not red like King and Tangerine varieties; the rind and segments part freely; flesh, fine grain, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious, with an exceptionally rich meaty flavor. Ripens in October and November. When budded on the Trifoliata it hardens its growth early and seldom shows signs of growth until late in the spring, thus reducing the danger of frost to a minimum.

We consider the Satsuma decidedly the most money-making orange for the Central and Northern portions of Florida, the Gulf coast section of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, succeeding exceptionally well in the Mississippi Delta. The fruit on the market always brings fancy prices, ripening early as it does, and really being sweet, it is not disappointing, like so many so-called early Oranges. The better it is known on the market, the better prices it will bring. We have seen good, sweet fruit of this variety about Miami in August and have planted a small grove of it there. On the heavy lands of Cuba we believe this will be a successful early sort, being the earliest good, sweet fruit on the market, thus commanding fancy prices.

Tangerine. (Dancy's.) (Man.) Probably the best known of the Kid Glove or Mandarin type of Oranges; the tree is an upright, vigorous grower, usually commencing to bear while young. Fruit small to medium size, skin and segments part freely. Juicy, aromatic and rich; deep red color. Very attractive, commanding good prices on the market.

Tardiff. (Hart's Late.) (St. M.) One of the most popular late Oranges. The fruit ripens in April, hangs on the trees in good condition until mid-summer; tree is of strong and vigorous growth. The variety is distinct, very prolific and comes into bearing comparatively early. Fruit medium size; round to slightly oval, smooth and heavy, the flesh being

firm; flavor when ripe, brisk and racy; color lightish orange; few if any seed.

Valencia Late. (Mal.) A late Orange of exceptionally good quality, is deservedly popular in California, where it is largely grown, and usually brings fancy prices during the spring and summer months. Fruit ripens in May or June and often hangs on the trees in good condition until July or August; juicy and tender; quality excellent. A good variety and should be largely planted in Florida and the Islands.

Washington Navel. (Sev.) Ranks first in quality and prolificness; of the Navel Oranges. Like other Navels, it has a decided navel mark at the blossom end; size large, somewhat oval, meaty, tender, sweet and highly flavored, with little membrane or fiber in its interior make-up.

POMELO (Grapefruit).

Pomelo. Commercially known as "Grape Fruit," which name has been given it from its habit of bearing in large clusters, and which name it is commonly known by throughout the United States and the West India Islands. Comparatively few, as yet, being familiar with the name "Pomelo," which is of foreign derivation.



MEDITERRANEAN SWEET ORANGES. ONE-THIRD SIZE.

The Pomelo is a most delicious fruit, and is rapidly becoming known in the markets. Although the planting of trees, during recent years, has been very heavy, prices for the fruit hold up remarkably well, the demand seeming to keep pace with the increased supply, and while we may not hope to always be able to realize the extreme fancy prices that have been received during the past few years, yet the great multitude of fruit-eating people throughout the country do not know the value of this extremely healthful and delicious fruit. When the prices to the grower drops to from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per box the demand for same will increase many fold, as the great multitude of people will then be able to enjoy this luxury, while at the present time only the wealthy can indulge.

PRICES FOR POMELO TREES SAME AS FOR ORANGES.

Bowen. (Native.) More hardy than any other sort we have had experience with. Originated near Orlando, Florida. Fruit medium to large, very smooth skin, thin and silvery yellow in color, texture all that could be desired. Very little "rag;" average about 40 to the box, runs smaller on old trees. This variety we could recommend to those planting in southern locations; because of its lateness in ripening, is not in best shipping condition until February, and will hang on trees in perfect condition until as late as June.

Duncan. (Native.) Fruit large size, peel tough and smooth, quality best, with an old-fashioned Grapefruit flavor. Tree a strong grower, prolific bearer; fruit will average from 46 to 54 to the box.

Excelsior. (Native.) Size medium to large, smooth skin, remarkably juicy, with full amount of the bitter so essential to the Grapefruit. Hangs on the trees without detriment until late in July; the tree is a strong, upright grower, producing fruit in immense clusters. Average from 54 to 72 to the box.

Florida Common (or Standard). (Native.) The buds for the variety we list as Common Florida or Standard were taken from some of the best trees of old Florida seedling Grapefruit, which has done more to create the great demand for this fruit than all other varieties, having just the right amount of the bitter or true Grapefruit flavor. Fruit large size, light lemon color, heavy, of the best quality. The tree is a strong, upright, rank grower; very prolific, producing fruit in immense clusters. Average to the box 46 to 54.

Marsh Seedless. (Native.) One of the most desirable varieties we propagate, and although nominally seedless, yet there is generally found a limited number of seeds. Size large, little flattened, skin smooth, heavy, juicy, and of excellent quality. Packs from 54 to 72 to the box.

Pernambuco. (So. Am.) A fine late variety introduced from South America. Trees large, good grower, heavy annual bearer, with short thorns. Fruit medium to large, heavy and of good quality. In the Manatee river section this variety is considered the best market sort grown. Packs from 54 to 72 to the box.

Standard. (See Florida Common.)

Triumph. (Native.) Fruit medium to small, clear, thin skin, fine flavor, with less "rag" than in most Grapefruit, very heavy, juicy and well

flavored; a popular variety, as the market seems to demand a medium to small Grapefruit of good quality. Packs 74 to 96.

Walters. (Native.) Medium size, color light lemon yellow, heavy, of excellent quality; trees are strong, upright growers, very prolific, bearing fruit in large clusters. The favorite variety among many planters.



JAFFA ORANGE. ONE-THIRD SIZE.

LEMONS.

Commercial Lemon culture has been given little attention in Florida. In a few sections exempt from frost it has been found to be a profitable industry. In no country does the Lemon thrive better than in Florida. There is no reason why Florida and the West India Islands should not produce a large proportion of the Lemons imported annually.

Prices for Lemon Trees same as for Oranges and Pomelo.

Villa Franca. Imported by Gen. Sanford and considered one of the very best for Florida culture; tree is exceptionally vigorous, with few, if any, thorns. Very prolific, producing fruit at an early age. Fruit medium size, rind smooth and sweet, juicy, with strong acid of fine quality.

Genoa. (Known in California as Eureka.) A variety imported into California from Genoa, Italy. It is an early bearer, and in favorable seasons produces fruit almost the entire year. Fruit is of best quality; a profitable market lemon.

LIMES.

The Lime is tenderer than either the Orange, Pomelo or Lemon, and should only be planted in South Florida or the Islands.

The use of Limes in preference to the Lemons for summer drinks is becoming more general, the demand far exceeding the supply; as soon as its superiority becomes generally known, the demand will be greatly increased.

Prices for Lime Trees same as for Orange, Pomelo and Lemon Trees.

Native Florida. (Native.) We have this variety budded from one of the largest and best Native Limes we have ever seen, and we believe it will give better satisfaction in most cases than any of the larger imported sorts. Very prolific; bears full at two years old, and is a handsome, smooth, well colored fruit, and very juicy.

Persian Seedless. (Persian.) Of foreign origin. Size large; seedless; skin smooth and thin; very juicy and of good quality. Quite tender.

Sour Rangeur. (India.) Medium size. Fruit has the finest acid, finely flavored, entirely distinct from any other Lime. Color of skin orange-red, like the Dancy Tangerine.

Tahiti. (Tahiti Island.) Quite as large as Lemons. Very juicy and of the best quality.

Seedlings. Many planters prefer seedling Limes to the budded stock, and to meet this demand we have raised a block of seedlings from selected fruit at our Miami Nursery, and can supply first-class one and two year old stock. Seedling Limes bear young and prolific. The trees usually come true to the parent.

KUMQUATS.

Sometimes called the "Kin Kan Orange." Imported from Japan where it withstands more cold than the Asiatic Orange. Tree of dwarfish habit, beautiful compact head, fine foliage; when in fruit very handsome. Fruits in clusters; is eaten from the hand without removing the skin; fine and much sought for jams, preserves and pickles. Every one in Florida or any of the Gulf States should possess some trees of this novel Orange. Can easily be protected from frosts by covering, being of low, compact growth. It is also especially adapted for planting in tubs for the conservatory or window garden.

PRICE FOR KUMQUATS.

Budded on Lemon Roots and Citrus Trifoliata Stock Only.

	Each.	10	100
1 to 1½ ft. trees, 2 to 3-year-old roots.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
1½ to 2 ft. trees, 3 to 4-year-old roots.....	.40	3.50	30.00
2 to 2½ ft. trees, 3 to 4-year-old roots.....	.50	4.00	35.00
2½ to 3 ft. trees, 3 to 5-year-old roots.....	.75	6.00	.....
3 ft. up trees, fruiting, 3 to 5-year-old roots.....	1.00	8.00	.....

Marumi. (Round.) This is like a miniature Orange in both the tree and fruit. The tree grows compact, with small limbs and leaves; few short thorns. Of the two varieties, it is harder than the Oblong.

Nagami. (Oblong.) This is the common variety more generally grown and is rather better flavored and considerably larger than the Round variety. Tree is a thornless, strong, upright grower.

BEWARE OF CHEAP TREES.

They may be like cheap articles in other lines—very expensive in the end.



SPRAY NAGAMI KUMQUATS.

PLUMS.

Plum culture has been on the steady increase since the introduction of the Japanese type, and there are now many large orchards throughout the South that are proving very profitable.

In the description we note the origin of the different varieties and make special note of those that we think are adapted to Florida planting. All varieties listed are well adapted for Georgia, corresponding latitudes, and the states farther north, and should be more generally planted.

PRICE OF PLUMS

Budded or Grafted Either on Plum or Peach
Roots.

	Each.	10	100	1,000
1-year-old, 2 to 3 feet, small size.....	\$0.10	\$0.80	\$ 6.00	\$ 45.00
1-year-old, 3 to 4 feet, medium size.....	13.	1.10	7.00	55.00
1-year-old, 4 to 6 feet, standard size.....	.15	1.30	9.00	70.00
1-year-old, 6 feet and up, extra fine.....	.25	2.00	14.00	100.00

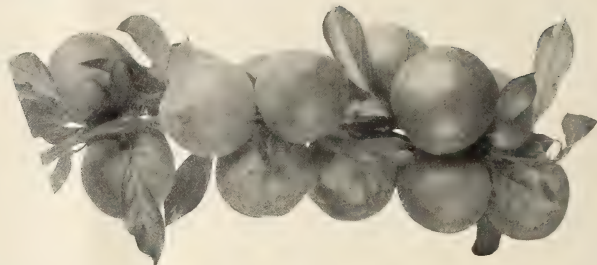
Abundance. (Jap.) Medium to large, round with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow, quite covered with a purplish carmine, and heavy bloom; flesh, light greenish yellow, juicy and sweet with a touch of sub-acid and slight apricot flavor. Tree is a strong, upright grower, bears uniformly heavy crops; and is the most popular and profitable of the Japan sorts yet introduced. This variety is sometimes described as the Yellow Flesh Botan.

America. A hybrid of the Robinson with the Abundance, by Luther Burbank in 1898. Tree very thrifty, symmetrical, spreading; fruit medium to large, bright golden ground with pink cheek, dotted white; flesh firm; stone medium to large, cling. Considered one of Burbank's best productions. Very valuable.

Burbank. (Jap.) Fruit large, usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference; it is a clear, rich red, showing yellow dots, with thin lilac bloom; flesh, deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with peculiar flavor. Trees very prolific; strong, upright growth, with rather broad leaves; a very popular variety for planting in Georgia and corresponding latitudes and the states farther North.

Chabot (Douglas, Hytankayo). (Jap.) A strong, upright tree; fruit very large, crimson, with white bloom; excellent, prolific, valuable.

Excelsior. (Cross between Kelsey and Chicasaw type.) Tree is a remarkably strong grower. Fruit medium size, usually, averaging from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round; color reddish purple, with heavy



HOWE PLUMS.

blue bloom; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near pit. The earliest of the cultivated sort to ripen in Florida. This variety has given general satisfaction when planted throughout the state, and is one of the most valuable plums for Florida so far introduced.

Gonzales. (Jap. variety crossed with Wild Goose.) Fruit very large, color red; good flavor, good shipper and good keeper. Tree strong, very productive; originated in Texas. Should do well in all parts of Florida.

Gold. (Cross between Jap. and American type.) Wherever the Gold Plum has been planted and fruited it has caused a sensation. Its large size, beautiful appearance, fine quality and productiveness makes it the admiration of those who possess it. Size, large, nearly round; rich golden color, with slight bluish; fine flavor. Trees vigorous growers and prolific bearer. A Plum well worthy of a trial in all sections of Florida.

Howe. (A cross between the Japanese and native varieties.) Originated in Putnam county, Florida. Bears heavy annual crops of medium to large size plums, ripening early in May. This plum has the hardness of our native fruit combined with size and flavor of the Japan varieties. Color, a rich, dark red overspread with bluish purple bloom, flesh is firm, rich and juicy. A plum that can be depended upon to give you a crop when others fail.

Happiness. (Cross between a Japan Plum and one of Wild Goose family.) Buds secured from Mr. Ramsey, of Austin, Texas, its introducer, who says of it: "The tree is one of the handsomest that grows; leaves very large; the sun never burns a plum. The fruit is very large, often measuring six inches around; color glowing red, and in quality it is rarely equaled. It bears full, but does not over-bear, so has no off years. If there is a better plum than Gonzales, it is Happiness. I introduce it, believing it will bring happiness to thousands of homes. This

JAPANESE PERSIMMON (*Diospyros Kaki*).

A Japanese fruit that is slowly but surely working its way into popularity. The growing of Persimmons in the South, both for market and home consumption is not an experiment so far as the production of the fruit is concerned. There are but few markets, however, that will, at the present time, handle the fruit to good advantage, as the majority of the fruit-eating people have not learned to recognize the good quality of this most valuable luxury; on the markets, where it has been offered for several years past, the people have come to know its value and there is a demand for same at remunerative prices. Shipments have been made to England with good results.

The Japan Persimmon when grafted on the native Persimmon stock will grow on a wide range of soil in the South, and is adapted from Southern Florida to the Virginias; will grow well on light sandy soils and is better adapted for very poor land than any other fruit. Fruit for the market should be shipped just before it begins to soften; and directions as to how to eat should be printed on each wrapper, and fruit dealers should be instructed to display only the ripe fruit.

Some of the varieties described have dark flesh; these are edible while the fruit is still hard; the light flesh varieties have to become quite soft before they can be eaten, they being more astringent.

PRICES OF JAPAN PERSIMMONS ON NATIVE ROOT.

	Each.	10	100	1,000
1-year-old, small, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.20	\$1.40	\$12.50	\$100.00
1-year-old, medium, 3 to 4 ft.....	.25	1.75	16.00	140.00
1-year-old, standard, 4 to 6 ft.....	.30	2.50	20.00	160.00
2-year-old, 4 to 6 ft., well branched.....	.40	3.00	25.00	.....
3-year-old, 5 ft. and up, branched, very fine	.50	4.00	35.00	.....

Dia Dia Maru. Tree of rather open growth with distinct, light foliage; fruit medium size; shape flat like a tomato, slightly 4-sided; flesh nearly white; quality fine; astringent until fully ripe.

Hacheya. Very large, oblong, conical, with sharp point. Diameter 3 inches, length 3½ inches. Color of skin, reddish yellow, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh, dark yellow, few seed. Tree vigorous, shapely, very prolific; astringent until fully ripe.

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter 2¼ inches longitudinally, and 3½ inches transversely; skin light buffish yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins near the apex; flesh, dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, good while still hard; a good keeper; one of the best market sorts. Tree of good growth and free bearer, dark flesh type, not astringent.



HYAKUME PERSIMMON TREE IN FRUIT.

Okame. Large; usually oblate, color of skin dark red, handsome and showy; yellow flesh with few seeds; more astringent than any of the light meat type.

Triumph. Originated near Sanford, Fla., from seed obtained in Japan. Quality best; size medium; tomato shape; color yellow, tinged with carmine; very productive; flesh of rich golden yellow, quite astringent until fully ripe, when it is one of the best flavored varieties. Tree very productive.

Tane-Nashi. Very large, roundish, conical pointed; skin very smooth; diameter 3 inches longitudinally, 3½ inches transversely; color of skin light yellow changing to bright red at maturity; flesh yellow, seedless; astringent until fully ripe, then it is the best of the Japanese Persimmons. This variety has been more popular for market purposes than any other. Very prolific, coming into bearing at an early age.

Tsuru. Long pointed variety; diameter 3½ inches longitudinally, and from 2 to 2½ inches transversely; color of skin bright red; flesh orange color with dark coloring near seed, of which there are very few; very astringent until fully ripe. Trees very prolific.

Yeddo-Ichi. Very smooth and regular in outline, with slight depression at blossom end. Color darker red than most varieties; flesh darkish brown color, nearly purple at seed; one of the dark meat type; is good to eat while still hard, and is very delicious when soft. Tree a heavy bearer, very thrifty.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato shape, somewhat 4-sided; skin bright orange yellow; flesh yellow; generally seedless; quality good. Tree rather open growth, with distinct foliage of a light shade.

Zengi. Although one of the smallest Japanese Persimmons, it is the most valuable and reliable of them all. Round or roundish oblate; diameter about 2½ inches longitudinally, by 2¾ transversely; color reddish yellow.



PERSIMMON TREES.



TANA-NASHI PERSIMMON.

It is of the dark meat class, being edible while quite hard. Can usually begin finding ripe specimens on the tree the latter part of August, and it continues to ripen until December, the trees often hanging full of luscious fruit until Christmas. When allowed to hang on the tree until soft it is excellent, being the sweetest and finest flavored variety we have. Tree vigorous and reliable bearer.

 * FRUIT AND NUT TREES will enhance the value of your home *
 * or farm more than expensive buildings and fences, and give equally *
 * as much or more pleasure to yourself and family. GRIFFING'S *
 * TREES ARE TESTED. *

PEARS.

For planting in Florida and other extreme Southern points, we only recommend Le Conte, Keiffer, Smith, Garber, Magnolia and Cincinis. Other sorts listed are adapted to some parts of all Southern States except Florida. As a rule Pears should never be allowed to ripen on the trees; pick when about grown and ripen in a dark, close place.

PRICES OF PEARS.

	Each.	10	100	1,000
1-year-old trees, 2 to 3 ft., small size.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 50.00
1-year-old trees, 3 to 4 ft., medium size.....	.15	1.25	9.00	70.00
1-year-old trees, 4 to 6 ft., standard size.....	.20	1.50	11.00	90.00
1-year-old trees, 6 ft. and up, extra size.....	.25	2.00	15.00	100.00
2-yr-old trees, 6 ft. and up, heavily branched	.35	3.00	22.50	200.00

Bartlett. The old standard by which all other Pears are judged as to quality and value. Large, pyramidal, a little irregular, yellow, with a dash of color where exposed; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy.

Cincinis. New, originated at Fruitland Park, Fla., and first called to our attention by the late Major O. P. Rooks of that place, who highly recommended it and pronounced it the best Pear for planting in Southern Florida. A member of our Company saw a tree of this variety at Fruitland Park hanging full of beautiful fruit while other Pear trees in the same vicinity were practically barren. We have fruited this Pear in our own grounds for several years and found it to be all that Mr. Rooks claimed. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, more exempt from blight than the LeConte, and comes into bearing at an early age, usually producing fruit the fourth or fifth year after planting. Fruit is large, irregular in shape, color light green overspread with yellow and red; flesh juicy, brittle, somewhat of coarse grain, but of good quality. In point of quality is far superior to the famous Keiffer. Ripe in August and September. If picked when hard and placed in a dry, dark, close place, it mellows nicely and becomes very delicious. Very prolific and valuable for canning, pickles and preserves. We can recommend this Pear and some of them should be included in every order.

Early Harvest. Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow, bluish next to sun; flesh white, tender, sweet. Among the best of its season. July.

Garber. The Garber has the hardy constitution, rapid growth, and prolific qualities of Keiffer and Le Conte, and fills the gap between the two, ripening after the former and before the latter. In size and appearance it resembles the Keiffer, but is of superior flavor.

Keiffer. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. Extremely prolific and very valuable.



CINCINIS PEAR. (Half Size. See Description.)

Le Conte. A very rapid, vigorous grower; bears early. Fruit large, pale, lemon-yellow, occasionally showing a red cheek; fair quality. Bears transportation well, and is sold in market at good prices. Probably resists blight more successfully than any other Pear except Keiffer. July.

Magnolia. Described by its introducers as large to very large, slightly pyriform, basin narrow and shallow. Color when ripe solid glossy reddish brown. Flavor sprightly and good, a commingling of sweet and sour, very agreeable and refreshing. Matures later than Keiffer and is a better keeper.

Smith. Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome, similar in form and color to the Le Conte; melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture; ripens with or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer, and exceedingly profitable. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxuriance of growth.

APPLES.

PRICE OF APPLES.

	Each.	10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 ft., small size.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$ 7.50
1-year, 3 to 4 ft., medium size.....	.15	1.25	9.00
1-year, 4 to 5 ft., standard size.....	.20	1.50	10.00
1-year, 5 to 7 ft., large size.....	.30	2.00	15.00

Jennings' Florida. This variety has been grown in Baker county for a number of years by the late William Jennings, after whom it was named. We do not know but that this may be some named variety, but up to the present time we have seen nothing identical with it, so it is known by the above local name. It is, beyond question, adapted to this climate, having borne uniformly heavy crops for many years past. The appearance of the tree is like those grown in any Northern section; fruit large, oblate shape; color green, turning to yellowish green; flesh white, sub-acid, juicy and good. A fine cooking Apple; also good to eat out of hand. Ripens in July.

Ben Davis. (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, etc.) Large, handsome, striped, and of good quality; productive; a late keeper, highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. December to March.

Early Harvest. Size above medium; greenish, changing to yellow when fully ripe. One of the best early Apples; of fine quality; valuable for the table and for cooking. Tree rather a poor grower, but an abundant bearer. Ripens in June.

Horse. Size large; green, changing to yellow. A true Southern variety; well known and deservedly popular. Tree a fair grower and very productive. Ripens last of July to August 15.

Maiden's Blush. Rather large, oblate, smooth, regular, with a fine evenly shaded, red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. September.

Red Astrachan. Size medium to large; bright crimson, covered with white bloom; an Apple of great beauty and good quality; flesh tender, rich sub-acid, fine flavor; tree a good grower and productive. Ripens early in June.

Red June. Size medium; bright red; a well known and very valuable Southern Apple; tree a fair grower and a regular bearer. Ripens the middle of June.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February.

Shoekley. Medium; roundish conical form; greenish yellow, often much covered with red; quality very good. The most popular winter Apple south of North Carolina. December to April.

CRAB APPLE.

Transcendant. Tree immensely productive, bearing after second year, and producing good crops by the fourth season. Fruit from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating Apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October

MULBERRIES.

There is, perhaps no fruit in the South more neglected than the Everbearing Mulberry. Every farmer should have a grove of Merritt, Hicks' and Downing's Everbearing. They produce fruit four months in the spring and summer, and are just the thing for hogs and poultry. The acid varieties are esteemed by many for table use. Some fruit-growers plant Mulberries to attract birds from other more valuable fruits.

PRICE OF MULBERRIES.

	Each.	10	100	1000
1-year, 3 to 4 ft., medium size.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$ 9.00	\$ 70.00
1-year, 4 to 6 ft., standard size.....	.20	1.50	10.00	80.00
1-year, 6 ft. and up, extra size.....	.25	2.00	13.00	100.00

Downing's Everbearing. A good, large berry, more acid than the Hicks; blooms very early in the spring, and sometimes gets killed by the cold; tree very strong, upright grower; foliage dark green; tree very ornamental.

Hick's Everbearing. This gives fruit three months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to raise hogs. The economic value of the fruit is not understood by the farmers of the South.

Black English. Berry large, well filled and regular in form, commences to ripen early in May. Trees vigorous and very productive. This variety is similar to Hick's everbearing but more vigorous grower and a much harder tree.

Merritt. The earliest of all Mulberries; fruit commences to ripen two or three weeks in advance of all others and continues to bear for three or four weeks. Berry large and well filled. Trees rare growers and commence to bear two or three years after planting. The most valuable of our list of Mulberries.

Russian. A favorite variety with many planters. Ripens latter part of April and first of May. Trees bear while very young. Entirely hardy for planting in all parts of the South.

POMEGRANATES.

	Each.	10	100
1-year, from cuttings, 1 to 2 ft.	\$.020	\$1.50	\$10.00
1-year, from cuttings, 2 to 4 ft. ....	.30	2.50	17.50
2-year, from cuttings, 4 to 6 ft. ....	.50	3.50	22.50

Sweet. A desirable sort for home use and local market. The tree should be carefully trained, with branches about 4 feet from the ground, and should not be allowed to sucker. When thus cared for it forms a beautiful, thrifty tree, and is almost sure to bear a good crop of fine, palatable fruit every year.

Purple-Seeded. Very large and highly colored; pulp very juicy and of best quality; color of the rind and berry unusually bright for a sweet Pomgranate.

Spanish Ruby. Introduced by us from California. Fruit very large, skin thick, pale yellow, with carmine cheek; flesh of the most beautiful crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. This Pomgranate is simply magnificent, and those who have never before liked Pomgranates have praised this fruit as unequalled.

Paper Shell. A new variety of very fine quality, introduced by us from California. Very thin skin, hence its name, "Paper Shell." For home consumption, this variety is very valuable.

GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and, when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists that among the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks No. 1. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least six months in the year. The soil for Grapes should be dry; when not so naturally, it should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured.

PRICES AND TRELLIS AND MUSCADINE VARIETIES.

	Each.	10	100
1-year size	\$.015	\$1.00	\$7.00
2-year size .....	.20	1.25	9.00

TRELLIS VARIETIES.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, quality good. Very

prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. The most popular of native Grapes.

Cynthiana. Originated in Arkansas where it is supposed to have been found growing wild; bunches medium size, quite compact, berry small to medium, black with blue bloom, sweet, spicy and juicy, very fine flavor and an exceptionally good wine grape; vine vigorous and healthy.

Elvira. Vine enormous grower, very productive; inclined to overbear, no rot to speak of, bunches small to medium; very compact; pale green with white bloom; sometimes tinged with red streaks when ripe; almost transparent to pulp, sweet, very tender and juicy, ripens about ten days later than Concord; very promising variety for Florida.

Moore's Early. Bunches small; berries very large, round, blue-black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good. Very early, or two weeks before the Concord; valuable for market.

Niagara. White; bunch and berry large; very showy, and as hardy and productive as the Concord; a superb white Grape, and one of the most profitable grown.

MUSCADINE TYPE OF GRAPES.

This free-growing species is the only one which is really a success so far South. It does fairly well in the tropics, and is by far the best type of Grape for Florida and the Gulf coast, as it seldom fails to bear a heavy crop of delicious fruit. It is the standby, and a very welcome one; is free from all diseases and never decays. The product is very large and cultivation reduced to simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row; train on arbor or high trellis and never trim.

Eden. Berry very large, black, with delicate Thomas flavor; often 12 to 15 berries in a cluster. Its distinctive features are: early bearing, fine quality, enormous productiveness, growing in clusters, freedom from rot or disease, and adaptability to either table or wine purposes, coming in season immediately after the 'bunch' Grapes are over, fills a long-felt want as a late table Grape.

Flowers. Bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty-five berries, last of October, or from four to six weeks later than the Scuppernong.

James. Berry of large size and good quality; black. Vine very prolific. Commences to ripen about the first of August and continues until frost. Allen Warren & Co., of North Carolina, say: "We exhibited this Grape at the State Exposition, with many other fine varieties, but there was not a Grape on exhibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited. We gathered three and one-half pounds per square yard on the average last season (1895), and as much as eleven pounds to the square yard in the thickest places. Berries very large, easily measuring 1 1/4 inches in diameter."

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of eight or ten berries, which are very large, round and bronze-colored when fully ripe; flesh sweet, pulpy, vinous; quality excellent. Matures middle of August. The vine is free from all diseases and is exceedingly prolific.

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed eight or ten berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the Muscadine type. Maturity, middle of August.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

We offer this year a limited line of Tropical Fruits of such kinds as will become staple fruits for the extreme southern part of this state.

All the tropical fruit trees are grown at our Southern Division.

ROSE APPLE—Jamrosade.

A quick-growing tree, reaching a height of 25 to 30 feet; evergreen, with leaves resembling the oleander in shape and size. New growth is wine-colored. Flowers large, cramy white, followed by white or yellowish fruits 1 1-2 to 2 inches thick, with occasionally a tinge of blush-pink on one side. Fruit is rose-scented; has the flavor of an apricot. Makes the finest jelly.

PRICE.

	Each.	10	100
1-year, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$.015	\$1.25	\$10.00
1-year, 1 to 2 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00
2-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00	20.00

Trees are packed with ball of earth and moss around roots.

MAMMEA APPLE, or San Domingo Apricot.

A tall tree with oval, shining, leathery leaves, and bearing large, round, brown fruits, 3 to 6 inches in diameter, containing one to four rough seeds. A taste for the delicious sub-acid yellow pulp does not have to be acquired. It is eaten raw alone, or cut in slices with wine and sugar or sugar and cream, and also makes a delicious canned preserve.

PRICE.

	Each.	10	100
1-year, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$.040	\$3.50	\$30.00
1-year, 1 to 2 feet.....	.50	4.50	35.00
2-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	.65	5.50	45.00

Trees are packed with ball of earth and moss around roots.

MANGOES.

One of the most delicious and valuable of Indian fruits; this has proved adapted to our sandy soil, and does remarkably well. Hard freezes, of course, will kill the tree back to the roots, when the trunk should be cut back at once to sound, live wood. There is a possibility of an occasional cold winter only, and we advise

their planting on well-protected lands all over South Florida. The best soil is high, well-drained, sandy land, suitable for the orange, but this tree thrives on black-jack, scrub, spruce-pine lands, and rocky reefs where most other trees are a failure. Any good fertilizer will make the tree grow, but for fruiting use plenty of ashes or sulphate of potash besides the usual manure. The tree is very handsome, having long, linear leaves six or more inches in length, with wine-colored new growth. The culture is so easy, and the fine trees we offer are so very desirable, that we hope no South Florida home will be without Mango trees. We offer this year choice seedlings from selected fruit.

PRICE.

	Each.	10	100
1-year, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$.025	\$2.00	\$17.50
1-year, 1 to 2 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00
2-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	.40	3.50	30.00
2-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.50	35.00

Trees are packed with ball of earth and moss around roots.

AVOCADO, or Alligator Pear.

Large brown or purple fruits, eaten in a variety of ways; with salt and pepper, vinegar and sugar, salad dressings, or for dessert with sugar and lemon-juice, or wine. Particularly nice breakfast fruit. Or will take place of a salad at lunch or dinner. Tree reaches a large size, and thrives best in well-drained situations.

This fruit is rapidly gaining in popularity as its value becomes more generally known. It will not be many years hence until it will be looked upon as a commercial fruit.

We offer choice seedlings from selected fruits.

PRICE.

	Each.	10	100
1-year, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$.035	\$3.00	\$25.00
1-year, 1 to 2 feet.....	.40	3.50	30.00
2-year, 2 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.50	35.00
2-year, 4 to 5 feet.....	.75	6.00	50.00

Trees are packed with ball of earth and moss around roots.



VIEW IN GROUNDS LOOKING TOWARDS MAIN ENTRANCE.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Our line of Hardy Ornamentals is limited to a few of the most hardy and easily cared for trees and shrubs, such as we have used in decorating our own grounds, and we can guarantee everything we list to be a success in this climate.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES.

Texas Umbrella Tree. A sub-variety of the China tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and is of unique appearance. Requires no pruning to shape top. It is hard to imagine a more beautiful shaped tree than this. Every yard should have one or more.

	Each.	10	100
1-year, 3 to 4 ft., straight trees.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
2-year, 4 to 6 ft., straight trees.....	.35	3.00	25.00
3-year, 4 to 6 ft., branched trees.....	.50	4.00	35.00
3-year, 6 ft. up, branched fine.....	.75	6.00	.....
4-year, 6 ft. up, branched extra fine.....	1.00	8.00	.....

Carolina Poplar. A rapid-growing and very desirable shade tree. It is largely planted as a street and avenue tree, and is very popular. Where a quick shade tree is wanted there is nothing more suitable than this. They are as handsome as a Maple and make a large tree in three to five years.

Lombardy Poplar. Of tall, pyramidal growth; very stately.

Texas Cottonwood. A very rapid-growing shade tree, and where a quick shade is wanted it is the most desirable tree to plant we know of. Shapely, and makes a fine appearance. More rapid growth and we believe a better tree for the South than Carolina Poplar.

For prices of Carolina and Lombardy Poplar, and Texas Cottonwood, see page 31.

**PRICES OF CAROLINA POPLAR, LOMBARDY POPLAR
AND TEXAS COTTONWOOD.**

	Each.	10	100
1-year, 3 to 4 ft. straight trees.....	\$0.20	\$ 1.75	\$13.50
1-year, 4 to 6 ft. straight trees.....	.25	2.00	15.00
2-year, 6 to 8 ft. partly branched.....	.35	3.00	20.00
3-year, 8 to 10 ft., very fine.....	.50	4.00	30.00
3-year, 10 ft. up, very fine.....	1.00	8.00	60.00
3-year, 10 ft. up, extra fine.....	1.25	10.00	.....

Sycamore. A popular shade tree; grows rapidly and is of spreading habit. Does well on high or low places. One of the most desirable shade trees in our list. Valuable for street planting.

	Each.	10	100
1-year, 3 to 4 ft. straight trees.....	\$0.25	2.00	\$17.50
1-year, 4 to 6 ft. straight trees.....	.35	3.00	25.00
2-year, 6 to 8 ft. partly branched.....	.50	4.00	35.00
3-year, 8 to 10 ft., very fine.....	.75	6.00	50.00

Willow, Weeping. Too well known to need description.

	Each.	10	100
1-year, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	.....
2-year, 4 ft. and up.....	.35	2.00	.....

Prunus Pissardii. (Persian Purple-leaved Plum.) The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until mid-winter. We can not too highly endorse it.

For prices see prices for Plum trees—page 22.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS.

Camphor Tree. This tree is hardy in the lower Gulf states and in the South of Europe. It is a handsome, broad-leaved evergreen. A rank growing, ornamental tree, thriving in the very poorest soil. Has been planted extensively in Florida, and is much sought for. Thousands have been planted in South Florida for wind-breaks. Their rapid growth and the fact that they will thrive on the poorest land, make them the most desirable of all trees for this purpose. Can also be trained into a beautiful hedge.

Cherry Laurel. (Wild Olive.) A beautiful dark evergreen that can be trained into a very desirable shade tree or can be trimmed in form of a hedge or in fancy shapes for the lawn. Is especially desirable for a shade tree where an extremely large tree is not wanted.

PRICES OF CAMPHOR TREE AND CHERRY LAUREL.

	Each.	10	100
2-year, 2 to 4 ft., bushy.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
3-year, 4 to 6 ft., bushy.....	.50	4.00	30.00
4-year, 6 ft. up, branched fine.....	.75	6.00	50.00
5-year, 6 ft. up, branched extra fine.....	1.00	9.00	.....



TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE IN OUR GROUNDS.

Capé Jasmine. A well known and popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September.

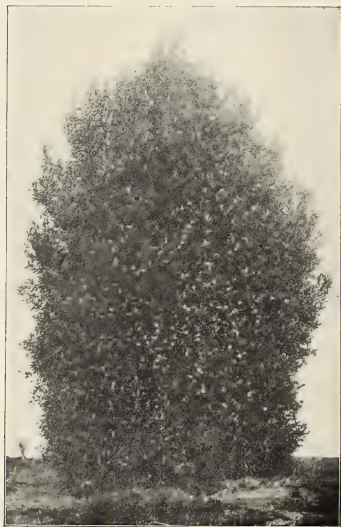
	Each.	10
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.20	\$1.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.30	2.50

Japan Medlar, or Loquat. One of our most beautiful broad-leaved evergreens. Resists drought, soggy soil, and the many obstacles to successful plant-growth. Leaves are large, and of a pleasing shade of blue-green.

The Loquat is not only a beautiful evergreen and an ornament to any yard, but also a valuable fruit, not, strictly speaking, a plum, but has erroneously been called "Japan Plum" in Florida and Louisiana. Tree blossoms in the fall, and ripens a delicious fruit in February, with profitable results. Flowers white, in spike; fruit size of Wild Goose Plum; oblong; bright yellow; sub-acid, good. Tree quite ornamental.

	Each	10	100
1-year, 1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2-year, 2 to 3 ft.....	.40	3.00	25.00
3-year, 3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00
4 feet up, very fine .....	.65	6.00	.....

Kumquat. Excellent yard tree, nothing handsomer when full of its bright, golden fruit. See full description under head of Citrus Fruits. Also prices.



CAMPHOR TREE.

ORANGE
Trees
Never
Freeze
At Our
Southern
Division
Nursery.

Magnolia grandiflora. Queen of flowering evergreens; broad, glossy foliage; flowers immense, white, most fragrant. The most magnificent of all our Southern broad-leaved evergreens. Blooms when quite small.

	Each	10
2-year, 12 to 18 inches	\$0.25	\$2.00
2-year, 18 to 24 inches .....	.35	3.00
3-year, 2 to 3 feet .....	.50	4.00
3-year, 3 to 4 feet .....	.75	6.50
4-year, 4 to 6 feet	1.00	9.00

CONIFERS.

Compact Arborvitae. More compact than the Chinese, and a finer tree; does not grow as large, but is more symmetrical in shape. A handsome tree for yard or lawn.

Golden Arborvitae. A beautiful, compact tree of golden hue, growing in uniform, pyramidal form. Very popular, well known variety.

Pyramidal Arborvitae. Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact; grows to a considerable height.

Rosedale. This handsome variety, recently originated in Southern Texas, is now attracting a great deal of attention throughout the South. It is of very compact growth, and forms a symmetrical, well-rounded head. The foliage is of a dark bluish green cast that makes it unique and distinctive in appearance. Very desirable.

	Each	10	100
2-year, 8 to 15 inches, bushy	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$15.00
2-year, 15 to 24 inches, bushy .....	.25	2.00	17.50
3-year, 2 to 3 ft., bushy, fine .....	.35	3.00	.....
4-year, 3 to 4 ft., bushy, fine .....	.50	4.00	.....
5-year, 4 to 5 ft., extra fine	1.00	8.00	.....

Aurea nana. (Arborvitae.) A new variety which is attaining great popularity. Of rather dwarf habit, with exceedingly compact, well-rounded heads. A perfect gem for gardens or grounds where trees of only shrublike dimensions are wanted.

	Each	10
2-year, 8 to 15 inches, bushy	\$0.25	\$2.00
2-year, 15 to 24 inches, bushy .....	.35	3.00
3-year, 2 to 3 ft., bushy, fine .....	.50	4.00
3-year, 3 to 4 ft., bushy, extra fine	1.00	8.00

Oriental Arborvitae. An extraordinarily clean-looking plant, that strikes the finer feelings of every one who sees it. Few plants have the attractions this has. Perfectly hardy, and seems to grow well in any climate.

	Each	10	100
2-year, 15 to 24 inches, bushy.....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$12.00
3-year, 2 to 3 ft., bushy.....	.25	2.00	17.50
3-year, 3 to 4 ft., bushy, fine.....	.35	3.00	25.00
4-year, 4 to 5 ft., bushy, fine.....	.50	4.00	.....

Cedar Deodora. A stately tree of great beauty, foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading. Perfectly adapted to this climate. The great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains; attains a height of 50 to 75 feet.

3-year, 2 to 3 ft.	Each.	10	
3-year, 3 to 4 ft., very fine		\$0.50	\$ 4.50
4-year, 4 to 5 ft., very fine		.75	6.00
4-year, 4 to 5 ft., very fine		1.00	8.00
4-year, 5 ft., up, very fine		1.50	10.00

Red Cedar. Too well known to need description.	Each.	10	
3-year, 3 to 4 ft.		\$0.50	\$4.00
4-year, 4 to 5 ft.		.75	6.00
5 feet up, very fine		1.00	8.00



COMPACT ARBORVITAE.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Privet Amoor River. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected the first year after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 15 to 18 inches distance may be given.

This is so much superior for the South to the California privet that we recommend it in any place where a hedge is wanted as best. It is the only one that will retain its leaves all the year in either the South or North; is perfectly hardy, and can be trained into any shape desired.

California Privet. A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves; very popular for ornamental hedges, and flourishes everywhere. Desirable for borders.

	10	100	1,000
1-year, standard size	\$0.75	\$4.00	\$30.00
2-year, extra size, 4 ft. up	1.00	7.50	50.00

We also highly recommend for hedges Chinese Arborvitae, Cape Jasmine, Althea, Crape Myrtle, Camphor and Cherry Laurel.

CLIMBERS.

Honeysuckle. Almost an evergreen; hardy, and a vigorous grower; flowers very fragrant, of a pure white, changing to yellow; a rank climber. **Japan Golden** has beautiful golden-tinged foliage. **Everblooming;** as its name indicates is almost always in bloom.

2-year, strong plants	Each.	10
		\$0.25

Wistaria. Japanese Purple; rank grower, suitable for training or summer houses. Among the most desirable climbing vines to be had.

2-year, strong plants	Each.	10
		\$0.25
		\$2.00

MISCELLANEOUS SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon. This is one of the most desirable of shrubs, as it produces flowers in great profusion during 3 months. Colors white, pink, red and striped. The two last named varieties are very double and handsome. This plant should be in every collection. Very desirable for borders.

	Each.	10	100
2 to 4 feet		\$0.25	\$2.00
4 to 6 feet		.35	3.00
			20.00



IN OUR EVERGREEN NURSERY.

ROSES.

Although loved and admired by all, yet there are many people who do not realize how easily the "Queen of Flowers" may be grown, nor the delightful return of beautiful flowers and buds that may be obtained with very little trouble. There is no secret about successful rose growing in the open ground if varieties adapted to your locality, field-grown bushes either on their own roots or grafted on strong stocks are planted. Field-grown rose bushes, either grafted or on their own roots, are superior to either potted plants from the green-house, or budded roses, for the following reasons:


First. They are large plants, grown from the start in open field where they have been subjected to, and become accustomed to the same conditions they will have when planted in the rose garden.

Second. Perfect flowers of many varieties can only be produced by budding or grafting on some vigorous stock; all such varieties in our list are grafted low under the ground so

there is no possible danger of the stock rose sprouting from below the union, and in grafted plants you get more vigorous bushes, larger and more perfect flowers, and in greater abundance.

Third. In getting our roses either on their own roots or grafted, you positively have no annoyance from obnoxious sprouts coming from below the union, and choking out your choice variety.

CLASSIFICATIONS. To enable our patrons to easily select the class of Roses they desire, we have divided our list into three general lists which, for the South, could be thus classed: **Everblooming**, including the varieties that are almost constantly in bloom; **Semi-annual Blooming**, including the varieties which bloom largely during the spring and autumn, and **Climbing Roses**, which include the varieties, the character of the growth of which adapts them for planting where they can be trained to run on verandas, summer houses, etc.



Grafting Roses.
Roses in Nursery.

View in our Rose Garden.
Planting Rose Nursery.

Prices of Roses.

In considering prices do not confuse our out-door, field-grown rose plants with the tender potted plants offered at low prices. These prices are for the plants by freight or express. If wanted by Mail see terms and conditions of sale on page 40

	Each	10	100
1 year old, field-grown grafted plants....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.00
2 year old, field-grown grafted plants....	.35	3.00	25.00

Roses are further divided into several classes, strains or families, each having distinct characteristics of its own. To those who are desirous of knowing the class to which each variety belongs, the abbreviations given in the description, showing this, will be of interest.

All the varieties we list have been tested in our trial gardens, and have proved to be of special merit. Only the choicest and most desirable varieties are described at length in this catalogue, because to give more lengthy descriptions of others would not improve it. The best are none too good for our friends' and customers' Rose beds and gardens.

Key to Abbreviations. (H. R.) Hybrid Remontant. (H. T.) Hybrid Tea. (Bk.) Banksia. (Bour.) Bourbon. (Beng.) Bengal. (M.) Moss. (N.) Noisette. (Poly.) Polyanthus. (H. Ch.) Hybrid China. (N. H.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

Appolene. (Bour.) Color pink, dashed with rosy crimson; edges id reverse of petals silvery rose.

Bengale Nobinand. (Beng.) Velvety, reddish purple; vigorous grower, and produces perfect flowers throughout the entire season. A very attractive Rose, and one of the most valuable of its class.

Bon Silene. (T.) Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes; deep rose color, sometimes bright rosy crimson, or pale, light rose.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) Delicate flesh color, with rosy center. Large size, full and very sweet. Extremely beautiful in bud. A good grower and free bloomer. One of the hardest of the Hybrid Teas, and a very valuable and popular variety.

Comtesse Eva Starheberg. (T.) The bud is long in form, opening into a fine double flower of great beauty and heavy texture. Color creamy yellow, shading to ochre at the center, borders of petal touched with rose.

Duchess de Brabant, or Comtesse de Labarthe. (T.) This Rose combines exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring, and a matchless profusion of flowers and foliage; beautiful shell-pink, tinged at the edge with carmine. Buds and open flowers are very beautiful, holding their color and form for a long time after being cut. One of the best Roses for Southern planting.

Edouard Littaye. (T.) Carmine, passing to pale red, center violet-red. This is one of the rankest and strongest growing Teas we have, making a large, healthy bush. Very desirable.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) This magnificent Tea Rose originated at Lyons, France. Color beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening at center to pure golden yellow; flowers very large, double and full, and deliciously fragrant. One of the best Roses of its class.

Gloire des Polyanthas. (Poly.) Large, well-formed flowers, rosy pink in color; an improvement over Mignonette.

Henry M. Stanley. (T.) Clear pink, sometimes tinged with salmon; large, full and fragrant; quite hardy, vigorous, and a free bloomer. Buds and flowers very delicately and distinctly formed. A worthy variety; should be found in every collection.

Louis Philippe. (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not as valuable for bouquets as some varieties (as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut), it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright flowers.

Madam Hoste. (T.) Soft canary yellow, deepening at center to golden yellow, flushed with pale amber; edges and reverse of petals creamy white.

Mme. Bravy. (T.) Creamy white; full and free; constant bloomer.

Mme. de Watteville. (T.) General color creamy white, bordered with bright rose. Large, double, finely formed and fragrant. This is one of the most valuable, hardy and vigorous of the Tea Roses; free bloomer and a valuable variety.

Mme. Joseph Schwartz. (T.) White, beautifully flushed with pink; plant grows with great vigor; is extremely free with its flowers, which are of medium size, cup-shaped, and borne in clusters.

Mme. Lombard. (T.) Extra large, full flowers; very double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine, and reverse of petals; deep rosy salmon. This is altogether an exquisite variety.

Mme. Philemon Cochet. (T.) Light rose, shaded to pale salmon, with a violet reflection; flowers large and full; very fine in bud. Vigorous grower and free bloomer; one of the best.

Maman Cochet. (T.) Flesh pink, with suffusion of yellow at base of petals; buds are long and beautifully formed; very productive and vigorous. One of the best of the pink Teas.

Marie Van Houtte. (T.) Color pale canary yellow, passing to rich creamy white, shaded on outside of petals with pale rose. It grows strong and sturdily, and blooms constantly and with great freedom.

Maurice Rouvier. (T.) The color is bright pinkish rose, veiled with shades of buff, veined with deep crimson, while many of the petals have a wide border of silvery white. A very strong grower and a constant bloomer.

Mignonette. (Poly.) Carmine-pink flowers, changing to almost pure white when fully open; borne in large clusters; hardy, vigorous, and a constant bloomer.

Minnie Francis. (T.) This is a new Tea Rose, originating on the Noisette Farm at Charleston. A member of our firm secured the original stock from the owners a few years ago. We have tested it in our grounds and find it to be of special merit, and have named it as above, considering it worthy of the name of a sister of the Griffing Brothers. It is the best growing Tea Rose we have ever seen, making a very large, strong bush in one season, and in two or three years will make a spread of from 4 to 6 feet. Flowers are extra large and full, buds long and pointed; color fine chamois red, richly shaded with velvety crimson; very sweet and a constant bloomer. We recommend it as extra fine.

Papa Gontier. (T.) Very bright rose or red; large; semi-double. This Rose is famous for its long, finely formed buds, which it bears in profusion throughout the entire season.

Snowflake, or Marie Lambert. (T.) One of the best and freest flowering Roses in cultivation. Color creamy white; flowers medium size, full and double. Very vigorous and a continuous and free bloomer; reliable.

Sombrenil. (T.) Creamy white, often slightly tinted pink; large, full and well-formed buds and flowers; hardy, vigorous, and a free bloomer.

Vicomtesse de Wautier. (T.) Beautiful rose-colored petals on under side, shading to golden yellow on inside. This is one of the best growing sorts we have, and gives a profusion of flowers through the entire season.

White Perle des Jardins. (T.) Pure white; large and full; a free bloomer; sport from Perle des Jardins. Very pretty.

Winnie Davis. (T.) The Daughter of the Confederacy; color is apricot-pink, shading to flesh tint at base of petals; buds oblong and well formed; when fully expanded resembles a sunburst; most peculiar and strikingly beautiful; vigorous, robust habits, very free bloomer; foliage reddish green and very large. For the Southern states we claim this to be one of the most desirable roses that can be planted.

Zelia Pradel. (Noisette.) Half-climbing habit; valuable in the South; lovely, pure white buds; flowers medium size, full and fragrant. A very rank grower; can be trained to climb, or will make a splendid bush Rose. Flowers grow in great clusters. Really the most valuable pure white Rose that a little attention is given, that we have.

SEMI-ANNUAL BLOOMING ROSES

Alphonse Souper. (H. R.) Pure bright rose; medium size; vigorous.

Baronne Prevost. (H. R.) Pure rose color; large, full and fragrant; very vigorous, and a free bloomer. A most popular Rose.

Duke of Edinburgh. (H. R.) Bright crimson; large and double; very fragrant. Vigorous; good bloomer. Originated from General Jacqueminot.

Enfant de Mont Carmel. (H. R.) Violet-red, large, flat, full and fragrant. An old favorite.

Francois Levet. (H. R.) A very beautiful Rose. Soft China-pink, delicately shaded carmine and blush, large, finely-formed flowers; fragrant.

General Jacqueminot. (H. R.) A rich, velvety crimson, changing to scarlet-crimson; a magnificent Rose, equally beautiful in bud state or open. This is the best known of all the Hybrid Perpetuals, and is without a rival in fragrance and richness of color.

Gloire Lyonnaise. (H. R.) Creamy white, shading to blush in the center; very double; petals large and very thick; fragrant. A most valuable variety, being the only yellow Hybrid Perpetual.

John Hooper. (H. R.) Bright rose, carmine center; large, full and fragrant. This is one of the most valuable of all the hybrids. Flowers are exquisitely formed and of the finest quality, and are produced in great profusion during the fall and spring.

La Reine. (H. R.) Rosy lilac, shading to bright rose; large and full; bears a profusion of beautifully formed flowers throughout the entire blooming season.

Margaret Dickson. (H. R.) Grand white Hybrid Perpetual Rose. Magnificent form, almost as large as Paul Neyron. Color pure waxy white. Wonderfully beautiful.

Madame Gabrielle Luizet. (H. R.) A grand pink, of Jules Margottin type; of glistening texture.

Madame Plantier. (H. Ch.) Pure white; above medium size; full and flat. One of the best for massing.

Magna Charta. (H. R.) A splendid Rose. Clear, rosy red, suffused carmine; large, full flowers, and a free bloomer.

Mrs. John Laing. (H. R.) One of the best of its class; clear, soft pink, exquisitely shaded; the buds are long and pointed, the flowers extra large and full, borne on very long stems.

Paul Neyron. (H. R.) The largest known Rose, often called the Cabbage Rose, on account of its immense size and shape; thick, velvety petals of deep rose color; fragrant; a very vigorous grower and free bloomer.

CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle. (Prairie.) Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double flowers in beautiful clusters the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. (N.) Clear, deep yellow, with sulphur edges; good form and substance; large, full and very sweet; vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. Valuable in the South as a pillar Rose.

Climbing Clothilde Souper. (Cl. Poly.) Climbing form of that well known variety; flowers and foliage are identical with bush form; this makes a grand pillar rose, and with a great profusion of blooms makes one of the most beautiful flowers in our list.

Crimson Rambler. (Cl. Poly.) This novelty of the Polyantha class is too well known to need lengthy description; its rich growth of glossy green foliage makes it a valuable Rose for the veranda and the multitude of beautiful crimson flowers, borne continuously for about six weeks each summer, are greatly admired by all.



MINNIE FRANCES ROSE, ONE YEAR OLD.

Climbing Kaiserin. (Mrs. Robt. Perry. —Cl. Hybrid Tea.) This is, without doubt, the grandest of all white climbing Roses. It is the first and only pure white hardy, ever-blooming climbing Rose, and as such meets a demand that has never before been supplied. It is a strong, rapid grower, growing to perfection in open ground, and throwing up numerous shoots ten feet high in a single season. The flowers are something grand. They are extra large, full, deep and double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. The buds are long and pointed, exquisitely modeled and gracefully finished.

Devoniensis. (Cl. T.) One of the most vigorous and hardy of the Climbing Tea Roses. Color white, delicately flushed in center with pink; exceedingly fragrant; large size, and semi-double. Sometimes called the Magnolia Rose on account of its great sweetness.

Gloire de Dijon. (Cl. T.) A beautiful combination of rose-salmon and yellow. Resembles Reve d'Or, but larger; of vigorous growth and a constant bloomer.

James Sprunt. (Cl. Beng.) Rich crimson; very full and sweet; flowers keep well after maturity; a moderate climber and good bloomer. One of the most valuable hardy Roses of its class; very popular.

Lamarque. (N.) White with sulphur center, sometimes pure white; flowers large, full and fragrant; its buds are most beautiful, and borne in great profusion when the plants are well established.

Mad. Alfred Carriere. (H. N.) Constantly in bloom; flowers are perfectly formed, good size, full and fragrant; color pearly white, inner petals slightly tinged pink. Is an excellent climber.

Marechal Niel. (H. N.) Deep yellow; very large; full and globular form; delightfully fragrant. A strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. Too well known and generally popular to need any further recommendations from us.

Princess Louise Victoria. (Cl. H.) Color a beautiful salmon-pink; medium to large size; fine, globular form. Vigorous grower and a splendid climbing variety.

Reine Marie Henriette. (Cl. T.) Color bright cherry red; finely formed buds, which always open into large, perfect flowers of exquisite beauty and sweetness. Desirable for cut-flowers, as they retain their bright color and firmness for several days after maturity. This is a perfect red climber.

Reve d'Or. (Cl. N.) This is a grand old Rose; blooms continuously throughout the entire season, and in the fall the flowers put on a most gorgeous hue, excelling anything of its class. Color deep, coppery yellow, changing to orange-yellow when fully open; large, semi-double and sweet. Is a strong climber, and a valuable pillar Rose.



CLIMBING KAISERIN.

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR YOUNG TREES AND ORCHARDS.

While we believe the following hints will be useful to all practical orchardists and horticulturalists, they are intended principally for the beginners. The points herein contained are based on our own experience, and we know them to be reliable.

Time for Planting. In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will, by the ensuing spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and it will grow rapidly when active vegetation commences; hence it is advisable to plant as early as practicable, but planting may be done successfully as late as March.

Selection and Preparation of an Orchard Site. In selecting a site for a fruit orchard, the question of drainage outweighs all others. Do not think you can plant your trees out on some waste land that is too poor or too wet and sour to grow anything else, and expect good results. The land that will make the best corn and cotton will make the best orchard. Any land that will drain readily and not hold water on or near the surface long at a time may be made suitable by throwing up beds with a plow and setting the trees on the ridges, leaving the water furrows midway between the rows, running the same general direction as the slope of the land. New land is better than old fields, especially for peaches and grapes, but either should be thoroughly broken and well pulverized. In all cases, keep your eyes on the drainage.

Care of Trees on Arrival. If not ready to plant on the day of arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, they should be at once heeled-in. To do this properly, select a moist, well-drained spot, but avoid soggy or sour land; dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side; place the roots in the bottom of the trench, with the tops leaning up the sloping side; spread the trees so that they will not be too thick, then sift fine dirt well among the roots, and wet down. Now fill the trench to the level of the ground and pack well with the feet, after which cover with loose dirt. Trees thus served will keep all winter. If the trees have been delayed in transit, and are somewhat shriveled, they may be restored by cutting back and bedding for three or four days in the same manner that seed cane is bedded, taking care not to have the trees too thick.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart, feet.	No. of trees.	Distance apart, feet.	No. of trees.	Distance apart, feet.	No. of trees.
1x2	43,560	9x9	537	17x17	150
2x2	10,890	10x10	435	18x18	134
3x3	4,840	11x11	360	19x19	120
4x4	2,722	12x12	302	20x20	108
5x5	1,742	13x13	257	25x25	69
6x6	1,210	14x14	222	30x30	45
7x7	888	15x15	193	35x35	35
8x8	680	16x16	170	40x40	27

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Feet each way.		Feet each way.	
Peaches	15 to 20	Grapes—Northern varieties.	8 to 10
Plums	12 to 15	Grapes—Southern	Muscadine 18 to 25
Pears—LeConte and Kieffer.	25 to 30	Quinces	12 to 15
Oranges	18 to 20	Figs	12 to 15
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20	Pecans	30 to 40
Apples—standard	18 to 20	Medlars	18 to 25
Apricots	15 to 20		

Transplanting. The broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off so as to leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all the other roots should be pruned. From the ends the new fibrous roots usually start. Use a sharp knife, and be careful to slope from under side, so the cut surface will face downward. Thin out the fibrous roots. The ground being properly prepared, make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping, then place the tree in the hole to the depth that it grew in the nursery, spreading out the roots in their natural position with the hands, placing the finest and best pulverized dirt obtainable in close contact with every root and fibre, then with the hoe more dirt could be pulled around the tree and packed with the feet, pressing at the bottom of the tree so it will stand perpendicular. Should the ground be dry, make a basin of dirt around the tree and pour in a pail of water, which will be very beneficial. After this is done, place around the tree some sod, pine straw, wire-grass, or something to act as a mulch and prevent the surface from drying. This will keep the ground in a moist condition.

Pruning at Time of Planting. One-year-old Peaches, Pears, Apples, Plums, Almonds, Japanese Persimmons, Mulberries, etc., should be trimmed to a straight stem and cut back so as to stand from 2 to 4 feet high, according to the height that you wish them to head; 2½ to 3 feet is the height preferred by most orchardists. Be very particular to leave four or five well-developed buds at the top of the stem; this is very important, and if there is none at the desired height you will have to cut higher or lower. During the growing season keep all the growth rubbed off below these top buds, which should be left to form a nice, shapely head. Texas Umbrellas, Pecans, and Walnuts should not be cut back when transplanted. Figs should be cut back to 2 feet; cut off the mass of fibrous roots and shorten the laterals to 4 to 5 inches.

Subsequent Pruning. Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Persimmons, Figs, Mulberries, etc., usually require very little pruning, except to remove straggling branches, chafing limbs and water-sprouts. Pears and Apples should be headed-in early in the spring, before the growth starts, for the first two or three years, leaving only about 8 to 12 inches of the previous year's growth, cutting the outer branches shorter.

Pruning Grapes. Shorten the roots at time of planting to 4 or 5 inches, and the tops to only three buds; set in the ground, leaving two buds above the surface, but permit only one of them to grow. The second year cut this cane back to four buds, and again permit only one to grow. The third year cut back to 2½ or 3 feet, and train to a stake or trellis, letting three or four branches grow at the top; each year afterwards cut back. Muscadines do not need trimming.

Fertilizing. This is a matter that we leave to the planter, although we would suggest that he give his trees a liberal amount of some well-tested fertilizer the first year, which should be applied after the tree has started growth, say one-half pound to the tree, scattered around to the distance of 3 feet from the tree, and well raked in. Then, if the ground is covered with some good mulching and kept clean, all early bearing fruits, such as Peaches, Plums, etc., may be brought to a bearing size and condition at the end of the first season, after which time fertilizers containing a large percentage of potash should be used. All kinds of trees are greatly benefitted by bone meal, ashes and cottonseed meal, although care should be taken that no fertilizer should be used which has to undergo a heating process in the ground.

Cultivation. The first two years we advocate clean cultivation. After the second year, the grass may be allowed to grow after July, and be plowed under in the fall. This method will turn sufficient humus into the ground to keep the soil improving. Where crops are planted in the orchard, they are kept clean until this time.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

FREIGHT PREPAID TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH

All orders for Nursery Stock, amounting to \$5 or over, which are accompanied by remittances in full, at the prices named in this Catalogue, we will ship **Freight Prepaid**, to all regularly established shipping points in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. These are the only conditions under which freight will be prepaid. If cash in full is not received before date of shipment, the goods will be shipped freight collect and no future allowance made.

Express Shipments are in many ways more satisfactory than freight, but more expensive. Purchasers sending us cash orders amounting to \$5 or over, and wishing trees or plants shipped by **Express, Prepaid**, to points in Florida, Georgia or Alabama, will add 5 per cent of the amount of order to remittance. To points in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, add 10 per cent to amount of order.

Our Northern Division Nursery headquarters are at Macclenny, Fla. Orders for everything listed in this Catalogue, including Satsuma Oranges and Kumquats on Trifoliata, but not including other Citrus stock or Tropical fruits, will be filled from there. Orders may be sent either to Macclenny or to Jacksonville.

Our Southern Division Nursery headquarters are at Little River, Fla. Orders for all classes of Tropical fruits and Citrus trees, except Satsuma Oranges and Kumquats on Trifoliata, will be filled from there. Orders may be sent direct to Little River or to Miami or to Jacksonville.

Application of Prices. Five, fifty and five hundred trees or plants of one class at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, purchaser's selection of varieties, from one fruit or class of plants having a common price. For instance, fifty or more peaches, having a common price, in one or more varieties, would come at hundred rates, and five hundred or more at thousand rates.

No Charge for Packing or Packages. Our packing is done in the most careful manner, in neat boxes, bales or packages, for which no charge is made.

Guarantee. While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants sold by us true to name and free from disease, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove to be otherwise, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied. Any and all goods are sold upon the express condition and understanding that in case any of them prove untrue to label, unhealthy, or otherwise defective, we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods.

If goods are not accepted on these conditions, they must be returned at once, and money will be refunded.

Substitution. When out of varieties or sizes ordered, we substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, always giving the purchaser the benefit of our best judgment in so doing. In all cases we will cheerfully refund money instead of substituting, if so requested.

NO ORDER FILLED FOR LESS THAN \$1.00.

Owing to high minimum freight and express charges, making the proportionate cost of trees and plants in small orders excessive and, as a rule, unsatisfactory to our customers; and to the fact that our expense in filling orders for less than \$1 is as great as on much larger orders, we have been obliged to make a rule to fill no orders for less than **ONE (\$1.00) DOLLAR.**

All small orders will be shipped by express collect unless otherwise arranged for.

No prices given in this list for goods by mail. Where goods are specially wanted by mail 5 cents extra for each tree or plant, with a minimum of 20 cents, should be sent to cover postage and special packing. This is in addition to \$1.00 minimum for price of trees. Only the smallest grade listed can be sent by mail.

Terms Cash with Order, if for immediate shipment. On orders booked in advance, 25 per cent down at time of placing order, to insure us receiving goods; balance at time of ordering goods shipped.

THE GRIFING BROTHERS COMPANY.

INDEX.

	Page
Almonds	14
Apples	27
Chestnuts	14
Citrus Trees	15, 19
Climbers	37
Conifers	32
Evergreens, Broad-Leaved	31
Figs	23
Grapes	28
How to plant and care	39
Hedge plants	33

	Page
Kumquats	21
Lemons	20
Limes	20
Loquats	31
Mulberries	27
Miscellaneous Shrubs and Plants	33
Oranges	15, 19
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs	30, 34
Palms, Date and Sabal	34
Peaches	4, 9
Pecans	10, 14

	Page
Pears	26
Persimmons, Japanese	24, 25
Plums	22
Pomegranates	25
Pomelo (Grapefruit)	19
Roses	25
Shade Trees	30
Tropical Fruits	29
Terms and Conditions	40
Walnuts, English	14
Walnuts, Japan	14

Our patrons will greatly oblige us by using this

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and following the directions given in Catalogue for making out orders.

THE GRIFFING BROS. COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

190

Find enclosed

Form in which money is sent.

amounting to \$

Amount of bill.

which ship

Express or Freight.

on or about

Time to be delivered.

190

To

Name of party to whom consigned.

Shipped

P. O.

Express or railroad office.

State

County and State

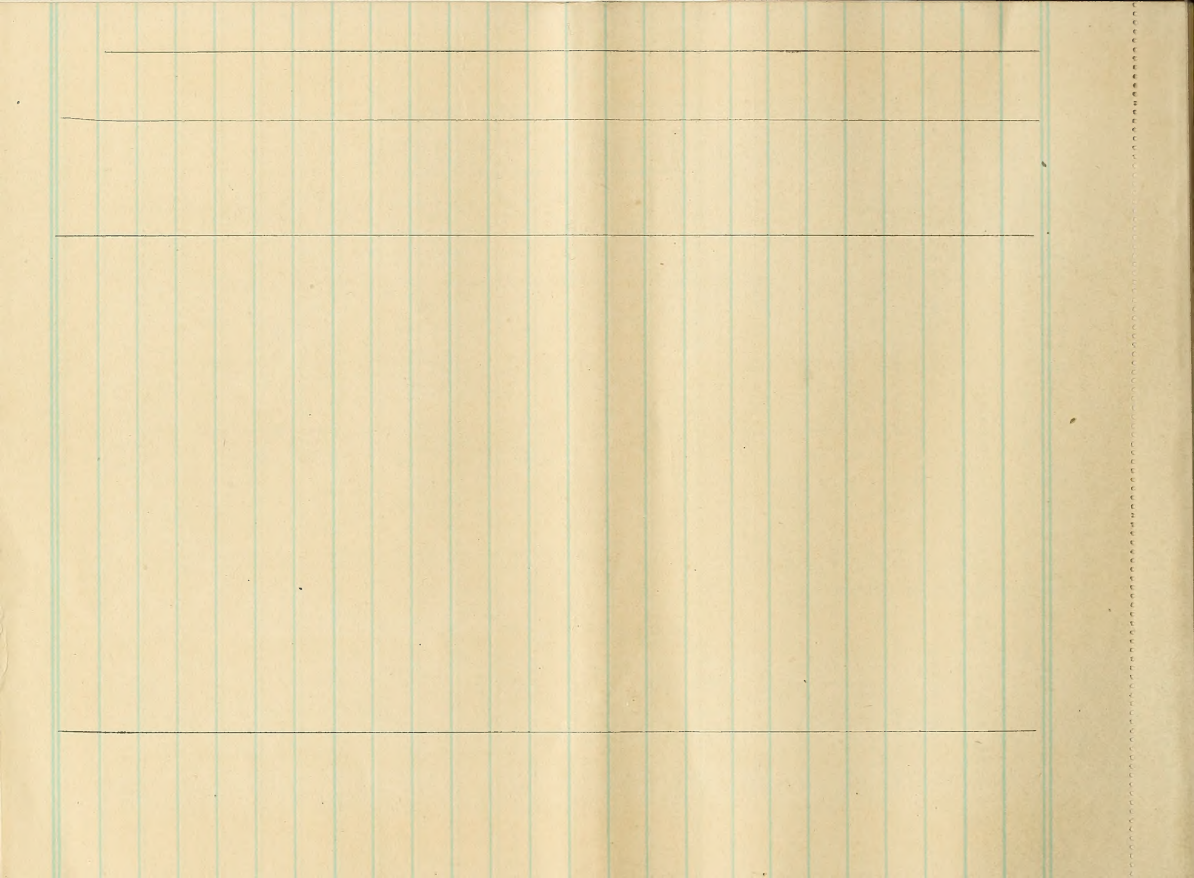
We substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted. If you do not want us to substitute, in case we are out of the varieties or sizes ordered, write the word "no" here in which case we will refund the money sent for same.

QUANTITY

ARTICLES

SIZE OR AGE

PRICE

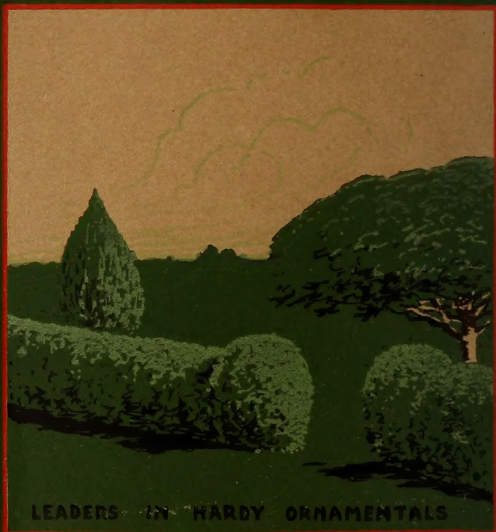






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