

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.17 L.C. Transfer

INTER-STATE NURSERIES

C. M. GRIFFING & CO.

CATALOG FOR 1919

MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.



OUR FAMOUS CROWN COLLECTION

10 ROSE BUSHES
1 YEAR SIZE, \$2.25
2 YEAR SIZE, \$3.25

1 MRS. DUDLEY CROSS, 2 SUNBURST,
3 KILLARNEY, 4 MRS. A. R. WADDELL,
5 PAUL NEYRON, 6 WHITE AMERICAN
BEAUTY, 7 ETOILE DE FRANCE, 8 HECTOR
McKENZIE, 9 MARECHAL NIEL, 10 K.A. VICTORIA.

ALL TESTED VARIETIES FOR SOUTHERN
OUT-DOOR PLANTING. FIELD GROWN. NOT
LITTLE GREENHOUSE POT PLANTS.

Six FREE Service Bulletins

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

Prepared for Your Special Benefit. ∴ Subjects described on Page 1.



The Pecan as a Stately Shade Tree at our Nursery Headquarters.

Suggestions About Ordering and Terms of Sale

NO AGENTS

We employ no agents, and have no connection with any other nurseries, but many nurseries and dealers buy and sell our stock. Trees sold to dealers must be resold by them on their own responsibility. We are responsible only to parties purchasing direct from us.

In Writing the Order—Patrons will oblige us, and avoid possible errors, omissions and misunderstandings by using order blank, and observing the following suggestions and terms of sale. More order blanks will be cheerfully furnished upon request.

Write Plainly—Your signature, postoffice, street or R. F. D. address. Name of consignee, destination and route; if a new or small town, give name of county, railroad or river. Designate whether shipment is preferred by express, freight, or mail. Use separate line for each item ordered.

Indicate size ordered by using either size key letters or by writing size in figures. Extend or carry out prices for each item or group of the same class having a common price.

PRICES

Prices are Graduated according to size or age of trees and plants and quantity ordered. Orders for any one class or size of trees having a common price made up of one or more varieties, graduate price applies as follows:

- 1 to 4 trees, single or each price applies.
- 5 to 50 trees, ten rate price applies.
- 50 to 500 trees hundred rate price applies.
- 500 or more trees, thousand rate price applies.

This does not, however, apply to long lists of one or two trees each; on such the ten rate should apply.

Prices in this Catalog are for goods properly packed and delivered in good condition to forwarding company, the purchaser assuming all cost and risk of transportation.

Parcel Post Shipments of small sizes will be made for twenty-five per cent advance over list prices.

OUR LIABILITY

We exercise all possible care to have stock well rooted, well grown, healthy, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. It is, however, mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our liability under the foregoing is limited in amount to original price received. No guarantee expressed or implied that trees will live or grow.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

Cash with order or before shipment of goods.

Advance Payment on Reserve Orders.—Orders booked some time in advance of shipment must be accompanied by 25 per cent of the amount of order, to insure us in booking order and reserving goods, balance to be paid before shipment. If order is to be held until late in season, balance to be paid by February 1st.

We Do Not Care to Ship C. O. D., and will not unless 25 per cent of amount accompanies order.

REMITTANCES

To insure safety, and prompt acceptance, remittance should be made by bank draft, express or postoffice money order, or registered letter. One-fourth of one per cent with a minimum of 10 should be added to all personal checks to cover cost of exchange and collection.

SHIPMENTS

Unless otherwise instructed, orders received during shipping season will be forwarded as soon after receipt as possible. Reserve orders will be shipped as soon as convenient after shipping season opens.

Orders Without Shipping Instructions will be shipped as we believe is safest, cheapest and best for our customers' interest. Should shipment be ordered by freight, and we find that express rates for the size package nearly or quite as cheap, we will forward by express.

Shipments at Purchaser's Risk—Our responsibility ceases when we deliver trees to forwarding company. Claims for loss or damage must be made on them. We will, however, trace, if requested, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, and recovery in case of damage or loss.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES

Selection of varieties suitable to your locality is of first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by us than by purchaser. We will gladly aid our patrons in their selections and upon request furnish information as to adaptability and desirability of varieties.

SUBSTITUTION

We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they usually wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment in case we are out of any varieties or sizes ordered. We therefore substitute when necessary unless instructed to the contrary.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Abeila Grandiflora	16	Catalpa Speciosa	23	Family Nut and Fruit	24	Jasmines, Jasminums	16-20	Peaches	2-3	Soap Tree	23
Acacia Julibrissin	18	Cedars	22	Collection	24	Junipers	22	Pears	8	Snowball	19
Agave	20	Century Plant	22	Ficus Repens	20	Kyru	20	Pecans	4-6	Spanish Bayonet	20
Akebia Quinata	19	Cherry Laurel	22	Figs	6	Lagerstroemia	18	Persimmons	6	Spiraea	19
Altheas	17	Chestnuts	6	Forsythia Augustifolia	16	Laurel, Cherry	22	Photinia Dentata	17	Star Jasmines	20
Amoor River Privet	17	Chionanthus	18	Gardenia Florida	16	Laurel, Spanish	23	Pittosporum	17	Sumach	19
Apples	8	Clover, Japan Bush	18	Ginepe or Spanish Laurel	23	Lemon Grasses	20	Plums	7	Surinam Cherry	16
Arabian Jasmine	16	Coffea Arabica	16	Golden Bell	9	Lespedeza	20	Plum, Purple Leaf	23	Sweet Shrub	18
Arbor-Vitae	21-22	Collection Offers	24	Gracillimum Jasmine	20	Ligustrum	17-22	Poinciana	18	Sycamore	23
Ash, Deciduous	22	Coniferous Evergreens	21-22	Graceful Jasmine	20	Live Oak	23	Pomegranate, Flowering	19	Tallow Tree	23
Ash, Evergreen	22	Crape Myrtle	18	Grandiflorum Jasmine	16	Lonicera	18-19	Pomegranate, Fruiting	9	Tea, Japan	16
Australian Silk Oak	22	Crown Rose Collection	24	Grapes	9	Myrtle, Trailing	19	Roses	10-14	Texas Umbrella	23
Bamboos	20	Cycas Revoluta	15	Hydrangeas	18	Nandina	9	Rose Acacia	19	Trumpet Vines	19
Bananas	8	Cydonia Japonica	18	Humile Jasmine	16	Magnolia Grandiflora	23	Prunus	23	Umbrella, Texas	23
Berberis	18	Dashen	19	Guanas	8	Magnolia Purpurea	23	Rhus	19	Varnish, Japan	23
Bignonia	19	Deutzias	18	Gynerium	20	Magnolol Soulangiana	23	Rosa de Montana	20	Vines and Creepers	19-20
Biotas	21-22	Diervilla	19	Hedge Plants	17	Mapples	23	Red Cedar	19	Virginia Creeper	19
Box Elder	23	Dixie Rose Collection	24	Holly	22	Mimosa	18	Red Osier	19	Viburnum	17-19
Bougainvillea	16-19	Dogwood	23	Honeysuckle	18-19	Mulberries	7	Rose of Sharon	17	Walnuts	5
Buddleia	18	Dwarf Poinciana	18	Hydrangeas	18	Myrtle, Trailing	19	Red Bud	23	Water Oak	23
Buxus	16	Dwarf Star Jasmine	16	Hydrangeas	18	Nandina	17	Red Osier	19	Wandering Jew	20
California Privet	17	Hamile Jasmine	16	Italian Jasmine	16	Oaks	23	Retinispora	21	Weiscia	19
Calycanthus Florida	18	Elaeagnus	16-18	Ivy, Boston	19	Oleanders	16	Rubber Vine	20	Wild Peach	22
Camphor	22	Elderberry	18	Ivy, English	19	Oleander	16	Sambac Jasmine	16	Willow, Weeping	23
Cannas	19	Eucalyptus	22	Japan Bush Clover	20	Osmanthus	17	Sesbania	18	Wistaria	20
Cape Jasmines	16	Eualia Grasses	20	Japan Paper Flower	16-19	Palms	16	Shade Trees	22-23	Yucca	20
Carolina Yellow Jasmine	20	Euonymus	16			Pampas Grass	20				

APR 26 1919

©C1A526298



Effects with Trees and Hedges.

Why This Catalog?

BECAUSE we believe our highly intelligent people of Florida and the cotton-growing sections of the South prefer to order direct from a reliable nursery, taking their time to select varieties from a comprehensive list containing only such things as are adapted to their section, than to place their orders with tree agents after a few minutes of smooth talk and the display of greatly exaggerated colored plates, and whose main object is to sell the things on which their profits are the largest:

To assure the buying public that their orders will receive business-like attention, and that every tree or plant sent out by us will be a good one, as good or better than it is represented to be, and that all our stock is healthy and free from diseases and insect pests of all kinds.

To tell you that your interests are our interests and that every customer is entitled to all benefits of our Service Department and that our many Service Bulletins listed elsewhere in this catalog are free. We wish you to know we feel an interest in your stock after it is sold and planted, and are trying to help you get best results.

To increase our direct order business we are publishing many thousands more copies of this catalog than we have ever done before, and to those getting a copy who are not already acquainted with us we wish to say that thirty-two years ago the property near Macclenny, Florida, on which the headquarters of the **INTER-STATE NURSERIES** are located, was purchased by Mr. D. C. Griffing, and a small nursery was planted the following winter.

For several years there was conducted a limited but steadily increasing business, catering almost exclusively to the local and Florida trade, but the selection of location and land proved better for the nursery business than had been anticipated, and it was found that our soil, a splendid sandy loam underlaid with clay from twelve to eighteen inches, our mild climate and abundant rainfall, assisted by intelligent management, was capable of producing the highest quality of many classes of nursery products adapted to all Southern States.

With these natural advantages we are able to bid for business in a much larger field and the **INTER-STATE NURSERIES** now enjoy a large and increasing patronage from every Southern State. For many years the business was owned and operated by Griffing Brothers, Inc., but in the fall of 1915 it was purchased by C. M. Griffing & Co., and the name of **INTER-STATE NURSERIES**, indicative of its larger scope, was adopted, and, under this name, we are bidding for a still larger volume of business.

It goes without saying that, with our long experience in the South, we know the classes, varieties and types of trees and plants adapted to the South and thoroughly understand the packing of same so that, no matter what the distance may be, our products reach our customers in good order.

We solicit your correspondence.

THE INTER-STATE NURSERIES,

C. M. Griffing & Co.

Macclenny, Florida.

Our Service Bulletins

Feeling that we owe a duty to those who favor us with their orders, and to carry on the work of extending the valuable aid to Southern horticulture undertaken by the late Mr. C. M. Griffing in the form of Service Bulletins prepared by him and published by Griffing Brothers, and the supply of which has become exhausted, we have revised and published a series of five right up-to-date Service Bulletins. These Bulletins will be mailed free to all parties who are interested in, engaged in or who expect to become engaged in any horticultural pursuits, landscaping or beautifying their grounds. Ask for the Bulletins as listed below, covering the subjects in which you are interested.

INSTRUCTION FOR SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF SOIL. Pruning, Planting and Care of Trees. Bulletin No. 51.

GENERAL FRUITS, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Persimmons, Grapes, etc., Treating on Variety, Adaptability, Cultivation, Fertilizing, Spraying and Marketing. Bulletin number 71.

THE PECAN. Its economical value for every farm and home and as a commercial money crop. Bulletin number 66.

THE FIG. As a home fruit and as a staple farm crop. Bulletin number 76.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES and LANDSCAPING THE HOME. Suitable trees, shrubs and flowers and their proper arrangement and care. Bulletin number 56.

Peaches

The Greatest Money Fruit Crop of the South

Every Southern State now has its commercial peach growing industries in localities where enterprising citizens have demonstrated that by planting on well-drained natural forest lands and caring for their orchards according to approved methods there are greater profits to be made than in other crops or fruit growing undertakings involving such small investments.

Peaches are adapted to the whole South, but not the same classes or varieties to all sections.

Peach trees may be kept healthy and free from ravages of insects and diseases by inexpensive modern

methods, so that every family with even a few square yards of well-drained soil can raise and enjoy this most delicious fruit.

Griffings Service Bulletin No. 71, on General Fruits, treating extensively on peach culture for the South, is invaluable for amateur fruit growers. Classes and varieties adapted to the various sections of the South are correctly defined. The successful modern methods of fertilizing and controlling insects and diseases by inexpensive means are fully described. This Service Bulletin free to all customers.



A Florida Peach Orchard.

Peach Orchard Collections

COLLECTION NO. 1

For West Florida and all sections north or west of Florida: 10 Mayflower, 20 Arp Beauty, 20 Hiley, 25 Belle of Georgia, 25 Elberta.

COLLECTION NO. 2

For Central and South Florida: 10 Bidwell's Early, 10 Miami, 20 Howard, 60 Jewell.

COLLECTION NO. 3

For Northeast Florida: 30 Waldo, 20 Hall's Yellow, 20 Florida Gem, 20 Imperial, 20 Jewell.

Just See These Prices

One hundred trees in any of these collections, medium size, by express, collect, or in small size by Parcel Post or Express, prepaid, for \$12.50. Two of above collections for \$24.00; three for \$35.00; four for \$45.00; five for \$53.00; ten for \$100.00. One-half of any of above collections, \$6.50.

Florida Peach Industry

Peach growing in all Southern States is now an established industry but, owing to the fact that only certain strains or types of varieties will thrive in Florida climate and soil, (entirely different strains from those adapted to other Southern States) there have been many disappointments on account of planting varieties not adapted to Florida. These mistakes are no longer excusable, as the best varieties of the strains or types that are successful are the only ones recommended by reputable nurseries for planting in the peninsula of Florida.

We recommend the Jewel as most reliable and best commercial variety for Central and South Florida planting.

A Florida Peach Boom—Peach growing on a commercial scale on the high pine lands of Central and South Florida is no longer an experiment; orchards aggregating several hundred acres are now bearing in sections where the fruit is shipped in carload lots during the month of May, bringing the highest prices ever known for peaches. We believe peach growing in favorable localities in Florida will rival the best Georgia peach sections in point of profit within a few years.

Peaches for Inter-Planting in Orange or Grapefruit Groves—The average profitable life for the peach throughout the country is from 8 to 15 years, depending on the quality of the land and care of the orchard. A

well-cared for peach orchard will pay for itself in Florida and return good profit to the planter within the first five years. If planted in the spaces between the trees of an orange or grapefruit grove you can afford to remove the peach trees any time after the fifth year, as they will have paid well for the time and attention given them. In orange or grapefruit groves, with trees planted 30 feet or more apart, the peach trees can remain without detriment to the orange or grapefruit trees for from 8 to 10 years.

Quicker Returns are realized from peach trees than from most fruits. Trees planted during December and January in Florida should commence bearing in 18 to 20 months from planting, producing the first year from a few quarts to half bushel per tree, according to variety and care of tree.

Peaches for the Home should be the first thought of every farmer, of every suburban home-owner, of every one having a lot or garden in town large enough for a few trees. No fruit is more healthful, no fruit will afford so much pleasure and profit for a small outlay.

The Expense of Raising Peaches is small compared with most other fruits. They thrive on almost any well-drained land. Preparation of ground same as for ordinary crops. Transplanting the tree is easy. All should live if good trees are planted.

Group A

Recommended for Florida, extreme South Georgia and immediate west coast section.

Varieties where name is followed by (?) are strong growers and heavy producers but bloom very early, therefore some seasons may be injured by late frosts and are safest in Central and South Florida, where they should be extensively planted.

- ANGEL, Freestone—White flesh, juicy, acid, July 1st.
- BIDWELL'S EARLY (?)—Very early, tinted carmine, cling, May 15th.
- BIDWELL'S LATE (?)—Rich, juicy, cling. Large, June 20th.
- CABLER'S INDIAN—Flesh red, rich, acid, cling, July 25th.
- FLORIDA CRAWFORD—Flesh yellow, red at pit, freestone, July 20th.
- FLORIDA GEM—Flesh white, juicy, fine flavor, freestone, June 15th.
- GIBBON'S OCTOBER—Tinged red, freestone, October 1st.
- GLENN—Large, flesh light yellow, red about pit, freestone, June 5th to 15th.
- GRIFFING'S No. 4—Yellow summer cling, yellow flesh, sub-acid, July 10th.
- HALL'S YELLOW—Large, yellow, freestone, July 1st.
- HONEY—Creamy white, tinted red, freestone, sweet, June 5th.
- HOWARD (?)—Large, round, sub-cling, creamy white over-spread with bright red, May 15th.
- IMPERIAL—Large, sweet, white flesh, freestone, June 25th.
- JEWELL—An early and most valuable variety for planting throughout Central and South Florida. Medium size, roundish oblong, small point, light yellow. Rich, juicy, melting. The most popular and profitable variety. For commercial orchards in Florida it has no equal, thousands of acres are being planted, insuring carload movement of this most choice freestone peach during the month of May, they being on the market all to themselves in their season.
- MIAMI (?)—Originated at Miami. Of great value for extreme South Florida planting. Large, creamy yellow, May 15th.
- PALLAS—Deep red, flesh white, freestone, June 20th to 30th.



- PEENTO (?)—One of the best for extreme south. Flat, cling, May 10th.
- POWER'S SEPTEMBER—White, freestone, September 10th.
- RED CEYLON (?)—Flesh blood red, freestone, May 10th.
- STANLEY—Red, flesh white, very sweet, cling, June 25th.
- WALDO—Medium, yellowish red, fine grained, juicy, freestone, June 1st.

Group C

For the heavier clay lands of North and West Florida, South Georgia, in the Gulf Coast sections and to the north.

- ARP BEAUTY—Medium, oblong, yellow, bluish tint. Flesh yellow, good quality. Freestone. Good commercial peach. Ripe June 1st to 10th.
- BELLE OF GEORGIA—Large, showy, clear creamy white, tinted red. Flesh white and firm, excellent quality. Freestone. July 1st to 15th.
- CARMAN—Large, creamy white, tinged red, freestone, June 20.
- CHINESE CLING—Very large, white, tinted red, July 15th.
- ELBERTA—Large, rich yellow, red cheeks, July.
- GIBBON'S OCTOBER—Medium, tinged red, freestone, October.
- GREENSBORO—Large, bright red, flesh white, semi-cling. One of best. June 1st.
- GENERAL LEE—Large white with slight blush, quality good, splendid bearer. Cling. July 10th to 20th.
- HILEY—Large, red cheeks, flesh white, red at pit, freestone, June 20th.
- HEATH CLING—White with red tinge, flesh white. Cling, Aug.
- MAME ROSS—Large, flesh white, cling, June 1st.
- MAYFLOWER—Large, highly colored, semi-cling. Very early.
- NIX'S LATE—White, highly flavored, cling, September.
- POWER'S SEPTEMBER—White, freestone, September.
- SNEED—Flesh white, juicy, semi-cling, May to June.
- STANLEY—Flesh white. Very sweet, cling, June 25th.
- ST. JOHN—Orange yellow. Firm, juicy, freestone, June 15th.
- TRIUMPH—Flesh yellow, freestone. May to June.
- WADDELL—Rich, creamy white. Juicy, sweet, freestone, early June.



Our Florida Pack. Well-Grown, Well-Packed Peaches Always Sell Well.

Prices of Peaches on Peach Roots, Each	10	100	1,000
D—1½ to 2 feet, Small.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Light.....	.20	1.50	12.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium.....	.25	2.00	15.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Standard.....	.30	2.50	20.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Large.....	.40	3.50	25.00

Peaches on Plum Roots

Some people recommend the planting of peaches grown on plum roots for the coast country as they are not affected by the Nematode (the insect that causes root-knot disease, the direct cause of short life of this class of trees) and plum roots will also thrive and give good results on land so wet that peach roots will not grow at all.

To meet this demand we have grafted a large stock of all leading varieties on Marianna plum roots. We recommend that this class of trees be planted deep enough so there would be three or four inches of soil above the union of the graft and plum root and believe by this method peaches can be grown in many places where they have failed before on account of the root-knot disease or from the land being too wet for peach roots.

Special Prices of Peaches on Plum Roots, Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 feet, Light.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium.....	.30	2.50
G—4 to 5 feet, Standard.....	.40	3.50
H—5 to 7 feet, Large.....	.50	4.00

Pecans



Improved Thin-Shell Varieties Bear In Great Clusters.

Each year's progress in the growing of budded or grafted Pecans throughout the cotton belt section of the South is proving more conclusively that Pecan growing is sure and profitable. As the industry progresses, new lights and new facts are being brought out, both as to varieties, yield, methods of planting, and cultivation.

From 2 to 4 pounds per tree, 6 years from planting with a gradual average increase up to 25 to 30 pounds the tenth year is a fair average of the production of the well-tended groves throughout the South. Many trees are yielding far in excess of this, but believe the foregoing to be a fair average.

Pecan growing as an industry has become thoroughly established. The great future of the industry, as we see it, lies in the farmer and fruit grower who plants from a few trees around his home, farm buildings, along his avenues and roadsides, up to five or ten acres. Trees planted under these conditions will be given good care and will unquestionably yield the owner more liberal revenue in the course of eight or ten years than any other purpose to which he can put the ground, and as we are recommending the planting 50 to 60 feet apart, there is opportunity to use the space between the trees for farm crops until the Pecans are in profitable bearing.

LIVE AND WIN.

Pecan growing, as compared with life insurance. An amount equal to the annual premium on a \$5,000.00 life insurance policy invested in planting Pecan trees for five successive years will, at the end of fifteen years, earn annually an amount equal to the face of the policy—and continually increase. You don't have to die to reap the reward. You can live and enjoy it. Your widow, your children, and your children's children can enjoy the annual income after you have passed away.

LOCATION AND SOIL.

The Pecan thrives over a coastal belt ranging from 200 to 250 miles wide, extending from the Chesapeake Bay to the Rio Grande, and along the river bottoms of the Mississippi and tributaries north to Illinois, the greatest possibilities of development being within 100 miles of the coast, centering in North Florida, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, where the quickest returns and finest quality of nuts are produced. Land adapted may be selected by choosing good, well-drained farm land. The better farm crops the land will produce, the better Pecan grove you can grow on it.

CULTURAL NOTES.

Plant trees 50 to 60 feet apart, not closer. Land should be well-drained, well-broken, and in good state of cultivation. Cultivate often throughout the first season. Two-thirds to three-fourths of the land in a Pecan grove may be planted with ordinary farm crops. No crops should be allowed to grow closer than from six to eight feet from the tree. Fertilize trees in March or early April. Do as little pruning as possible aside from training the tree into a shapely head. Branch from three to four feet from the ground, with a main upright leader.

Future cultivation should consist of a thorough plowing in February or March with frequent shallow cultivations until

May, when the ground around the trees should be planted with the Iron or Brabham cowpeas, or beggarweed. Don't expect much growth the first year.

Big Z

Big Z, the giant of all pecan nuts was introduced by us for the originator, J. W. Zink, of Southern Mississippi. This variety bears very young, produces heavy clusters of nuts, 38 or 40 weighing a pound. The ideal variety for door yards. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each, \$11.75 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.35, \$12.75 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.75 each.

Five Recommended Best Varieties of Pecans

In summing up a lengthy talk before the National Nut Growers Association, at Houston, Texas, in November, 1913, when he described and discussed the relative merits of all existing, important, named varieties of pecans (about 100); Prof. C. A. Reed of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., possibly the world's greatest living authority on nuts, pronounced the Bradley, Curtis, President, Schley, and Stuart, "the five really first-class nuts."

Prices of the five recognized best pecans and other standard sorts:				
	Each	10	100	1,000
D—1½ to 2 ft., Small.....	\$.65	\$ 6.50	\$ 45.00	\$ 380.00
E—2 to 3 ft., Light.....	.70	6.50	50.00	420.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.80	7.50	60.00	500.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	1.00	9.00	70.00	600.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	1.25	11.50	85.00	800.00
K—7 to 9 ft., Extra Large.....	1.75	15.00	120.00	1,100.00
M—9 to 12 ft., Special.....	4.00	35.00	250.00	

Descriptions of Pecans

ALLEY—Symmetrical, strong grower and prolific; nuts medium size; cracking quality good; shells medium to thin; plump kernel, well flavored.

BRADLEY—Cracking quality excellent; kernel plump. Always takes first prize at fairs on account of richness of meat. Tree of limber growth withstanding gales without shedding nuts or breaking limbs. Comes into bearing younger and more prolific than most other varieties.

CURTIS—Tree vigorous. Open growth. Bears at early age. Thin shell; cracking quality exceptionally good; plump kernel of rich quality. While nut is smaller than other varieties listed it makes up in quantity and in cracking tests they crack more weight in meats per pound of nuts than other varieties.

DELMAS—Size large, plump kernel; quality good; vigorous grower.

DAISY—Texas origin. Rapid grower; productive; size medium; shell moderately thin.

FROTCHER—One of the oldest varieties. Kernel large and easily removed.

PECANS—Continued

MONEYMAKER—Combines early maturity and heavy productiveness. Good grower; excellent for avenue planting.

PRESIDENT—Parent tree began bearing at six years after planting and has increased annually. This nut probably embraces more of the characteristics of a perfect nut than any other standard variety. Oblong nut, slightly compressed, with sharply pointed base; light yellowish-brown, large size; kernel long and plump; golden yellow; bright and attractive; texture fine; quality extremely good.

NELSON—Very large attractive nut, borne in clusters. Good flavor.

PABST—Sturdy, thrifty grower; productive; nuts large; one of the best eating nuts.

STUART—Attractive symmetrical growth; very regular bearer; uniform size and shape; large and plump; well filled; shell of medium thickness.

SCHLEY—One of the best known of all varieties. Thrifty, strong, symmetrical growth; kernel plump. The Schley has no superior in quality, richness of flavor or appearance.

SUCCESS—Size large to very large; shell moderately thin; kernel usually plump; quality rich; flavor good.

TECHE—Bears very young; medium size, good quality, a profitable, practical variety.

VAN DEMAN—One of the most attractive in appearance. Very rich and well flavored. Medium to large, elongated.

Japanese Chestnut

Makes a handsome tree and produces abundantly. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each, \$2.60 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, 40c each; 4 to 5 feet, 60c each.

Japanese Walnut

Better adapted to and more productive in the South than any other kind of walnuts. An ornament to all grounds.

CORDEFORMIS—Heart shaped, and **SEBOLDIANA**, egg shaped. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 70c each, \$6.00 per 10; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.00 each.

Figs

Fig growing is one of the oldest agricultural pursuits in the world, and one that, when once established in a community, clings constantly to that section. Fig trees will thrive and bear regularly and continuously under greater hardships and mistreatment than any other fruit. The old settlers of the cotton and cane belt have for many years been accustomed to gathering fruit year after year from a few neglected, uncultivated trees, which are all but forgotten until the owner is assailed by the delicious odor of the ripe figs. A few people, especially those living near the larger towns and cities have for many years found it a convenient source of income to have a number of trees or a small orchard from which to gather fruit for the local market. Considering the bountiful crops these trees have yielded year after year, in most cases without any attention or intelligent care, the process of gathering and marketing the fruit has been "plundering nature."

Only during the last ten or twelve years has the fig been looked upon as a commercial fruit for the Southern States, and this late attention has been brought about by the necessity of profitable crops for our land, which is rapidly becoming valuable.

Briefly speaking, during the last ten years the fig has been taken up, criticised and tested from point of adaptability, quality, production per tree, per acre, per year, and has been thoroughly tested as a marketable commercial fruit, fresh, canned, sterilized and preserved. In each and every test the fig has proven its merit and today it stands as one of our safest, sanest and most profitable industries.

The fig is, without question, firmly established as a remunerative and pleasant farm crop, and the profits from the fig are by no means confined to large plantings. A small door-yard orchard of a few trees will add many dollars to the home income. One of the greatest advantages of the fig for small farmers, is that trees are inexpensive and easy to plant, requiring only a very limited investment in establishing an orchard.

No fruit is more valuable in the South than the fig. They should be planted at every kitchen door or around outbuildings, as they grow specially well when roots may run under buildings. A few trees of well selected varieties will supply fresh table figs from May till late fall.

Marketing Figs

Fresh figs on the market for table use and preserving are also meeting with ready sale and when properly picked and packed can be transported successfully several hundred miles.

Commercial fig growing for supplying preserving plants is gradually extending throughout the South. Plantings should be made on heavy soils or where clay is close to the surface. They can be planted 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows and rows 15 to 18 feet apart.

The yield is very heavy, thousands of pounds of fruit being produced per acre.

They require good fertilization, intense cultivation, and, if regularly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, will hold their leaves late in the season—greatly extending the producing period.

Preserved Figs are becoming one of the most popular desert fruits in hotels, cafes, dining cars and on home tables. Up to the present time the supply has not begun to keep up with the rapidly increasing demand.

Prices of Fig Trees:	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet, Light.....	\$0.20	\$1.60	\$14.00
2 to 3 feet, Small.....	.25	2.00	18.00
3 to 4 feet, Medium.....	.30	2.50	20.00
4 to 5 feet, Standard.....	.40	3.50	30.00
5 to 7 feet, Large.....	.50	4.50	40.00

Description of Figs

BROWN TURKEY—Medium to large; yellowish-brown; pulp tender, rich, and of the finest quality, borne on long stems allowing fruit to hang blossom end down at maturity, preventing souring in rainy weather.

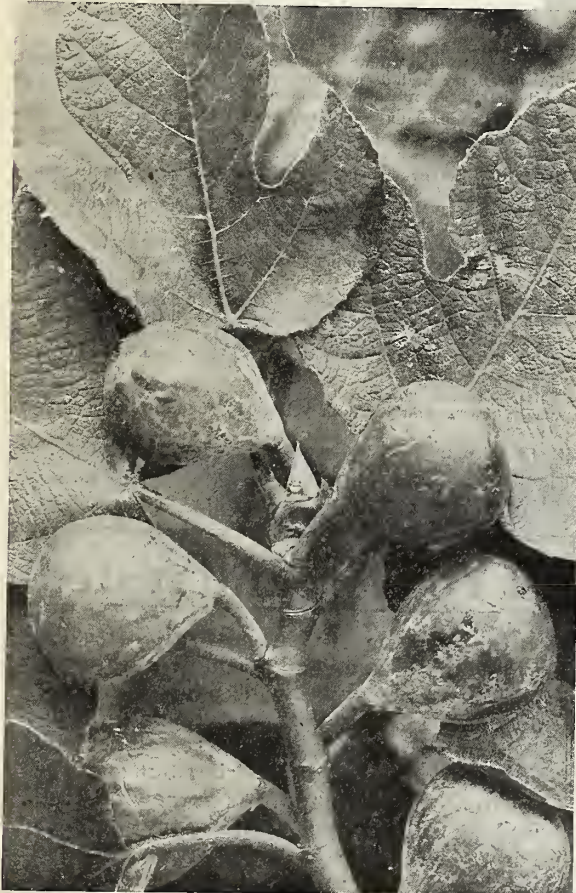
BRUNSWICK—Very large, purplish-black shading to dark red near stem; flesh rich, firm, good quality; early bearer; ripens throughout the season; productive. Free grower.

CELESTIAL—Sometimes called Little Sugar Fig; the sweetest of all varieties. Is found growing in most every door yard in the coast country, proving its adaptability. Ripens in mid-season.

GREEN ISCHIA—Light, transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells. Best extremely late fig. One of the earliest bearing, steadiest and most prolific.

LEMON—Large, lemon colored, retaining natural color when preserved. Ripens early.

MAGNOLIA—Large sized, light colored, handsome fruit. Vigorous grower; prolific; excellent for preserving, this variety being one of the favorites with Texas planters for commercial growing.



Celestial (The Business Fig).

Persimmons

The Persimmon is destined to become one of the leading fruits of the cotton belt and lower south. This may seem an extravagant statement, but as soon as there is enough of the fruit on the market for the people to learn the richness and deliciousness, the demand will increase far in excess of the supply. Where the Persimmon is known on the market it finds ready sale without being treated to make it non-astringent. In Japan the Persimmon is to the Japanese what the apple is to the American. The cost of cultivation, care and production is reduced to a minimum. The trees thrive on almost any soil, giving good results on land too poor for most crops. They can be produced at one-half the cost of oranges, grape fruit or apple. No frost risk and very few diseases or insect troubles. Tree should be well cultivated and well fertilized for the first two years, after which they should be plowed during the winter and the orchard sowed with cow peas, no cultivation being done during the growing period. If peas and grass get too high, they may be mowed and used for hay or as a mulch. Fertilizer should be applied in March.

You can take the astringency or puckering out of the hard, mature Persimmon, making it edible as an apple. The process is simply placing the mature, hard fruit in an air-tight receptacle or room and displacing the air for a period of from two to four days, according to the variety, with carbon dioxide gas (the same as is used for charging soda fountains), and the fruit will come out sound, firm and non-astringent as an apple or peach. The United States Department of Agriculture has been conducting experiments in processing or removing the astringency from the Persimmon for the past several years. See United States Department of Agriculture Bulletins No. 141 and 155, prepared by H. C. Gore, Division of Foods, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Get a copy of this bulletin.

POLLINATING THE PERSIMMON.

It is a well known fact that many of the best known varieties of persimmons drop a great deal of their bloom and immature fruit and it has always been suspected that such varieties produced mostly imperfect or pistillate flowers. Growers in Florida now claim to have discovered a variety that always produces an abundance of staminate flowers. This is known as the Gailey Persimmon, of which we have grown a large stock and offer it at the same price of the other varieties. The following statement is made about it by its introducers:

"It is not recommended for its fruit, for, though it is good, it is small, but it is introduced to be planted along with other varieties to supply their flowers with pollen and insure crops of fruit. One tree of Gailey should be planted with every seven or eight of every variety of our list, except Tane Nashi. Tane Nashi will hold fruit without pollination."

PRICES PERSIMMONS, ALL VARIETIES.

	Each	10	100	1,000
E-2 to 3 ft., Light.....	\$0.25	\$1.80	\$15.00	\$130.00
F-3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.30	2.20	18.00	160.00
G-4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.40	3.00	25.00	200.00
H-5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.60	5.00	35.00	

2 and 3-year trees, \$1.00 up.

Tamopan, New Chinese Persimmon

A Chinese variety of special merit recently introduced from China by Department of Agriculture, and fully described in Department of Agriculture Year Book for 1910. The Tamopan has been thoroughly tested in the Gulf Coast section. Fruit is large, somewhat flattened and with a compressed ring around it as though a string had been tied around the fruit while growing. Color, beautiful golden red; skin quite thick and tough. Tree exceedingly vigorous, bears young and is very productive.

Varieties Japanese Persimmons

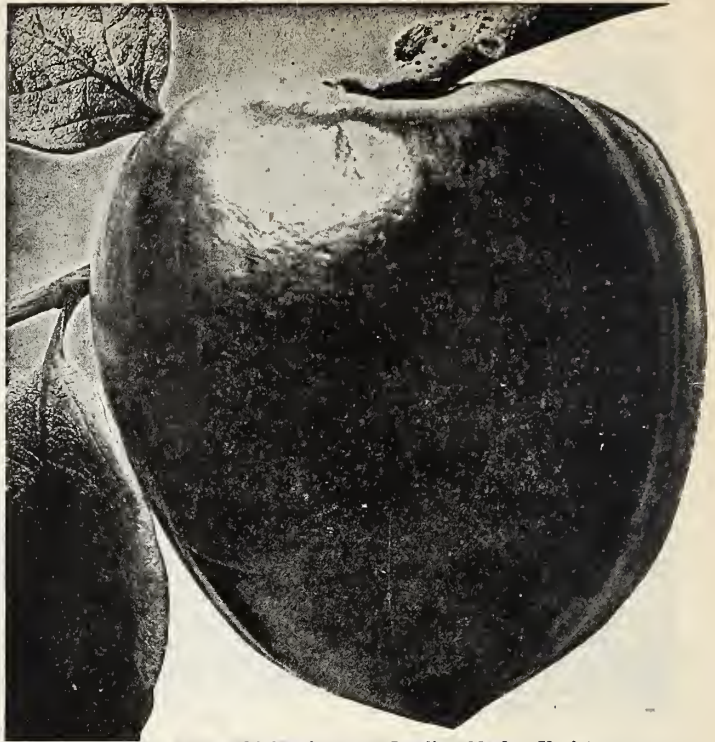
COSTATA—Medium sized, conical, somewhat four-sided; skin salmon yellow; flesh light yellow; almost seedless, fine quality.

DIA DIA MARU—Thrifty open growth tree, distinct light foliage; fruit medium size, flat and four-sided. Flesh creamy white, fine quality.

FUYA—Of recent introduction from Japan. Tree vigorous, upright growth; fruit medium to large, nearly round, but somewhat flattened; skin smooth, tough; color reddish-yellow; flesh meaty and of exceptionally good flavor, astringent until quite ripe. Bears young.

GAILEY—The pollinating variety to be planted among other varieties; one to every seven or eight is recommended.

HACHEYA—Very large, oblong, conical with rounded point. Reddish-yellow. Tree vigorous and attractive. One of the best for general planting.



Tane Nashi Persimmon. Leading Market Variety.

HYAKUME—Large to very large, varying from roundish-oblong to roundish-oblate flattened at the ends; skin light, bluish-yellow; flesh light brown; sweet, crisp and meaty even while hard. A splendid persimmon.

OKAME—Large, usually oblate; dark red and attractive. Yellow flesh and a few seeds. Very vigorous, sturdy; lives to very old age.

TRUMP—Yellowish-red, bright smooth skin, tomato shape, handsome and showy. Flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of very fine quality. Makes showy package for market. Good shipper. The choicest of all varieties.

TANE NASHI—The best known and most generally popular variety. Quite large, conical, pointed, smooth and symmetrical. Early bearer, early ripening and productive.

TSURU—Long pointed variety. Bright red; flesh orange color with darker coloring near the seed. Prolific.

YEDDO-ICHI—Roundish oblate, size large, color dark red; flesh dark brown, almost purple around the seed. Good to eat while still hard.

YEMON—Large, tomato shape; somewhat four-sided; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellowish, generally seedless, quality good.

ZENGI—Medium size, but one of the most valuable and reliable. Tree sturdy, long lived and very prolific. It is of the dark-meated class, being edible when quite hard. Ripe from August to Christmas time.

If You Are Interested

in the growing of General Fruits, Pecans, Figs, or shade and ornamental trees, shrubs or roses, we want you to send for any of our five bulletins covering the subject in which you are interested. They contain valuable information but are free to you. As the supply is somewhat limited we suggest you write today for your copy. See page one for more detailed information regarding these bulletins.

Plums

The 1918 crop of Plums in Florida and the lower South has convinced thousands of people that there is no better section for their extensive culture. Southern markets and homes were abundantly supplied with this most delicious fruit during the months of May and June while the few that found their way to the Northern markets met with no competition and brought most satisfactory returns.

We recommend more extensive planting of plum trees. They should be grown in quantities for refrigerator car shipments and we believe a commercial plum orchard offers today one of the greatest inducements to the man who wants to engage in a pleasant and highly profitable horticultural pursuit. The plum is a fruit that is easy to grow, bears young, crops regularly and has untold possibilities for commercial preserving as well as marketing in a fresh state.

Our plum trees are of choice varieties, the best for Southern planters. They are grown on new, cut-over pine land and are absolutely free from disease of every character.

PLANT PLUMS IN POULTRY YARD.

The clean packed ground and high percentage of nitrogen in the chicken manure seem to be just what the trees require. The trees give right amount of shade during summer and admit sunlight during winter.

PRICES OF STANDARD VARIETIES.

	Each	10	100
D—1½ to 2 ft., Small.....	\$0.18	\$1.50	\$12.00
E—2 to 3 ft., Light.....	.25	2.00	15.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.30	2.50	20.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.40	3.00	25.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.50	4.00	

Descriptions of Standard Plums

- ABUNDANCE**—Medium to large, round, pointed; greenish-yellow. Sub-acid, slight apricot flavor. Rich and good.
- BURBANK**—Very large; clear rich red, showing yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty.
- EXCELSIOR**—Remarkably strong grower, fruit medium to large size; reddish purple; flesh firm, yellowish. A most valuable Southern plum. A cross between the large Japanese varieties and native Southern plum, giving it large size and assurance of adaptability. Ripe in May.
- GONZALES**—Very large, red, good shipper, fine quality. Originated in South Texas.
- HAPPINESS**—Very large, glowing red; flesh firm, rich, juicy; exquisite flavor. A very profitable plum. June 15th.
- KELSEY**—The largest plum grown, heart-shaped; greenish-yellow, spotted with reddish-purple. Flesh fine, solid, rich and juicy. June to July.
- MCCARTNEY**—Very early, oblong, transparent-yellow; strong grower, productive. The largest and most reliable yellow plum for planting in lower South.
- RED JUNE**—Vigorous grower. Prolific. Medium to large. Deep vermilion-red, showy. Flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly sub-acid. June.
- STUMPE OR HOWE**—Heavy bearer, medium large, dark rich red. Originated in Florida and has given exceptional results wherever planted in the lower South. Ripe in May.
- TERRELL**—Large, nearly round, reddish-yellow, wine-red when fully ripe. Very fine quality. June.
- WICKSON**—Large, deep maroon-red. Flesh firm; deep amber-yellow, small pit. Ripe in July.



Hoyt Plum.

Griffing's Special Varieties of Plums

The newest and best for planting in the extreme South and Gulf Coast section.

PRICES, SPECIAL PLUMS, FLORIDA AND HOYT

	Each	10	100
D—1½ to 2 ft., Small.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
E—2 to 3 ft., Light.....	.35	3.00	25.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.40	3.50	30.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.50	4.00	
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.65	6.00	

FLORIDA—A new plum of the Japanese strain. Very large, abundant bearer, strong grower. Reddish-yellow overspread with purple tint. No plum has ever been more promising for general Southern planting. June.

HOYT—A most vigorous tree, cross of Japanese and American type. Has given wonderful results wherever tested. Bears in long clusters. A wonderful producer. Medium to large; purplish-red. Meat dark yellow, pit small, separating easily. A most valuable plum.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is one of the most desirable trees for shade and protection of stock when planted around the farm buildings, along lanes and in the hog, poultry or young stock pasture.

Its chief value lies in its quick growth, luxuriant foliage and abundance of fruit, which has a great economic value as a food for chickens and hogs during the spring and early summer while other food crops are scarce. They are also valuable for tolling birds away from other and more valuable fruit.

AS A FOOD FOR HOGS the mulberry is of inestimable value. Thirty full bearing mulberry trees equally divided between the Merritt variety, which commences ripening early in April, and the Hicks Everbearing variety, which commences ripening about the time the Merritt crop is over, will feed from 35 to 40 head of hogs and pigs for a period of eight or ten weeks, during a season when hog feed is the scarcest on the farm.

PRICES OF MULBERRY TREES.

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft., Light.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.25	2.00	15.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.35	2.70	20.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.40	3.50	28.00
K—7 to 9 ft., Extra Large.....	.50	4.00	35.00

Description of Mulberries

- DOWNING**—Strong upright grower, thick dark green foliage. Heavy bearer of good fruit.
- HICK'S EVERBEARING**—Enormous bearer; fruit ripening three months annually; splendid hog and poultry feed. A few trees will feed a number of hogs for a period of eight or ten weeks.
- MERRITT**—The earliest variety; berries very large and full. Rank grower, bears early. The best variety in this list. Ripe in April, giving poultry and hog food during April and May. No farm is complete without some Merritt Mulberries.
- RUSSIAN**—A favorite; ripens in May; bears young. Berries nearly black. Entirely hardy.
- STUBBS**—Large, black, vinous, good quality. A very superior fruit. Tree vigorous and handsome.
- WHITE MULBERRY**—Medium size, light creamy yellow. Abundant bearer. Tree vigorous upright grower.
- SILKWORM MULBERRY (Morus multicaulis)**. Vigorous grower. Well adapted along coast. Good shade.



Merritt Mulberry.

Pears

Previous to the infection of pear trees throughout the South with pear blight, pear growing was considered one of the best, surest and most profitable fruit crops grown. Pear blight is not a new disease. It is prevalent wherever pears are grown. During the last few years much attention has been given to locating and testing out varieties resistant to the attack of pear blight. The farmer, the home owner or orchardist can now plant varieties that are so immune from the attack of pear blight that he need have no fear of his trees being attacked. Pears are easy to grow and require less careful cultural attention than most fruits. If the better flavored and more delicious varieties, such as Bartlett and Early Harvest are planted, the trees will have to be carefully watched for the first appearance of pear blight, and the trees thoroughly sprayed with Lime Sulphur Solution first about a month before blooming period and again just as the blooms begin to appear. Spraying destroys the thrip, a little insect, more largely responsible for the distribution of pear blight than all other agencies. By keeping all of the blighted twigs and limbs cut out of the tree and with this method of spraying, all of the varieties we offer can be successfully grown throughout the South.

The Dixie, Cincincls, and Sand pears are practically blight proof. The eating quality of all pears is materially improved if the fruit is picked when nearly full grown and ripened in a close, cool, dark place. This especially applies to the blight proof varieties, which when thus treated become mellow and of good eating quality.

The pear is desirable and finds its greatest market value for canning and preserving. The pear is the most economical of all fruits that can be grown for hogs during the summer and early fall. Every home should have a few pear trees and every farm a pear orchard.

Griffing's Special Pear, the New Dixie

A new variety originated in Southern Georgia, of marked vitality and wonderfully prolific. Introduced by us after fruiting successfully in our test orchard for many years.

PRICE DIXIE PEAR.

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft., Small.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.40	3.50	30.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.50	4.00	35.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.60	5.00	
K—6 to 8 ft., Extra Large.....	.75	6.50	

DIXIE is a chance seedling, possibly a cross between the LeConte and Sand Pear, originated in Southern Georgia a number of years ago. The tree was found there and its enormous crops of high quality fruit together with its splendid record as a regular bearer, induced us to secure buds for the propagation of trees. These young trees have now been fruiting on our own property twelve years. The crop is regular, very heavy, of fine quality and the trees have always been absolutely free from blight.

Standard Varieties of Pears

Our list of standard varieties of pears is selected with special view to their adaptability to the lower South.

PRICE OF STANDARD VARIETIES OF PEARS.

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft., Small.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	.30	2.50	20.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.40	3.50	30.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large.....	.50	4.50	
K—6 to 8 ft., Extra Large.....	.60	5.50	

DESCRIPTION STANDARD PEARS.

BARTLETT—The well known old standard and the highest quality of all. Adapted to sections 100 to 200 miles back from the coast.

CINCINCIS—Thrifty grower early, prolific bearer. Fruit large, light green, washed red. Bears in clusters. August and September. Adapted to all sections of the South.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium size, pale yellow with dash of red. Flesh white, sweet and tender. Among the best. July. Adapted for interior sections of the South.

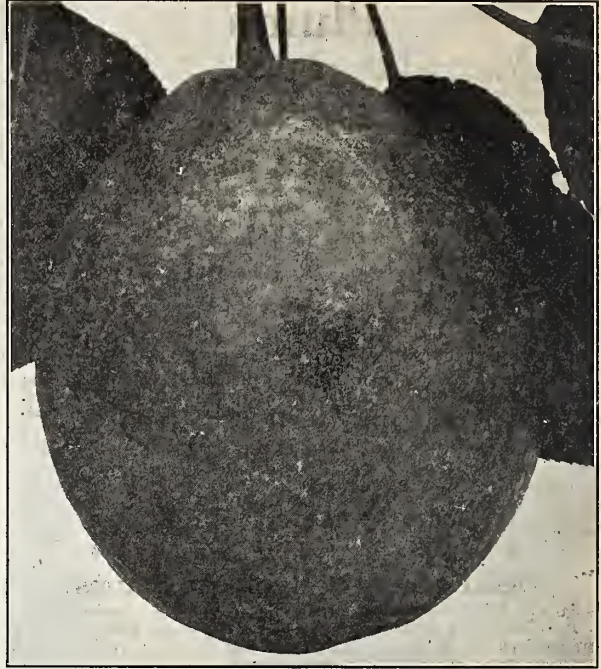
GARBER—Rapid grower, prolific. Large size, good quality. Ripens September. Adapted to South.

KEIFFER—Large to very large. Yellow with bright red cheek. Juicy, brittle, good quality. September and October. The universal business pear for interior sections of South.

LE CONTE—Very quick strong grower, early bearer. Fruit large, pale lemon-yellow. Good shipper and good market variety.

SAND PEAR—This is the one pear which is an absolutely certain crop in the South. The trees are incomparably vigorous in growth; attain an enormous size and never fail to bear an almost wonderful crop. We know of some trees bearing 25 to 30 bushels annually. Absolutely free from blight. Very large, juicy, semi-acid. Excellent shipping qualities. A good market fruit.

SUWANEE—Very showy, dark golden russet over yellow with a tinge of red. Flesh white, crisp and tender. Very large, good quality. Well adapted to entire cotton belt.



Sand Pear.

Apples

Only a few of the summer and fall apples can be recommended for the lower South, but for home and local market consumption the varieties we list will give good results.

	Each	10
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard.....	.35	3.00

HORSE—Large, greenish-yellow. Popular Southern variety. July 25th.

MAIDEN BLUSH—Large, smooth, pale yellow, shaded red. Flesh white, tender, sub-acid. September.

JENNING'S FLORIDA—Originated in Florida where it has been doing well for years. Large, oblate, yellowish-green. Good cooking apple.

RED ASTRACHAN—Medium to large, bright crimson, good quality and productive. June.

RED JUNE—Medium size, bright red. Good quality. June.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, yellow, shaded red. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB—Very prolific, bears young. Excellent fruit for sauce and pies and to eat from the hand. Yellow, striped red. September to October.

Bananas

These give a charming tropical appearance to any grounds, and in most of Florida and the coast country produce nice bunches of really fine fruit.

Price: Small banana bulbs, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; medium size bulbs, 45c each, \$4.00 per 10; large crowns \$1.00 each, \$8.50 per 10.

MARTINIQUE—The variety of commerce.

Guavas

A highly appreciated fruit thriving in all the coast country and throughout Florida. Red Cattley, Yellow Cattley.

Price: Small plants, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; medium size, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; large size, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

The Best Investment

There is no investment the home owner or farmer can make that will so enhance the value of his property as that expended in planting Nut, Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and Flowers. The sale or rental value will be enhanced many times the amount expended each year.

Grapes

Grapes of some of the various types can be grown more or less successfully in nearly every section of the United States. In the lower South two distinct types have proven their worthiness for general planting, and in no section can a greater quantity of the choicest fruit, per acre, be produced. The grape should be more generally planted in the home garden and commercial vineyards. Every home in the South should have a shade arbor of some strong growing variety of grapes. There is nothing better for a shade arbor for children to play under or anyone to rest on hot summer days, and if the right varieties are planted there will be an abundance of fruit for many weeks in summer and fall. Note in description strong growing varieties we recommend for covering arbors.

Our list of Grapes comprises the two classes that have proven their worthiness for the lower South.

THE TRELIS OR BUNCH GRAPE (*Vitis labrusca*). The great American type of grape, the one most largely used for the manufacture of grape juice.

SOUTHERN MUSCADINE GRAPE (*Vitis rotundifolia*). Sometimes called Scuppernong family on account of the Scuppernong being the best known variety of the type.

PRICES ALL VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

	Each	10	100
1 year, small size	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
2 year, medium size .....	.35	3.00	25.00
3 year, large size .....	.50	4.00	35.00

Trellis or Bunch Grapes

CONCORD—Well known variety. Blue-black. One of the best. Good for shade arbors.

DELAWARE—Standard market grape. Bunches solid, medium size, pinkish-red.

IVES—Thrifty, productive, good shipper, large bunch, berry large, black, pulpy, sweet. Good wine grape. Good for shade arbors.

MOORE'S EARLY—Small bunch, large fruit; blue-black, pulpy, sweet and of good quality.

NIAGARA—White, large, showy. Splendid quality.

Southern Muscadine Grapes

SOUTHERN MUSCADINE (*Vitis rotundifolia*)—Scuppernong family. Native Southern type. A popular grape on all Southern markets. Makes very fine wines and grape juice. Well adapted throughout the South. Vines should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart and trained on flat arbor about 6½ feet high. If the Scuppernong type of grapes were produced in sufficient quantity to supply the Southern markets during their season of August, September and October there would be very little demand for any of the bunch grapes in competition with them. All Southern people know and love these grapes best of all. We recommend them highly for Southern markets and believe they could be made as popular in the North if produced in quantity and properly introduced there.

EDEN—Large, black, fine flavored grapes. Fine for wines or grape juice.

FLOWERS—Large, splendid quality. Very late. Black.

JAMES—Large, black; delicate flavor; large cluster, early bearer. Most robust vine of black Scuppernong type. Fine quality, productive, free from disease. Late.

MEISCH—New variety, medium size, earliest of this type. Delicate, rich, splendid flavor.

SCUPPERNONG—Large, bronze-colored berry. Flesh sweet, pulpy and vinous. The most popular grape on the Southern market. Supply is seldom equal to the demand. Vines produce abundantly. Scuppernong wine is considered among the best amber wines.

THOMAS—Small cluster, medium size. Very fine quality. Grape juice from this variety is rich and of pleasing flavor.

Pomegranates

A novel Southern fruit, highly appreciated by many, and thrives well. Quite ornamental. Varieties are Purple Seeded, Paper Shell, and Sweet.

Prices: Small trees, 30c each, \$2.70 per 10; medium size, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; standard size, 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.



Handsome Evergreen Fruit Tree, The Loquat.

Loquats

A conspicuously attractive, medium size, evergreen tree of very symmetrical, spreading growth. The foliage is dark rich green on top with slight velvety appearance below. Leaves are very large, measuring two to three inches across and 6 to 8 inches long. A most beautiful ornamental tree for the garden or lawn. In addition to its other good qualities, the loquat tree bears heavy annual crops of deliciously sprightly, sub-acid plum-shaped and sized fruits which are splendid for making jellies.

	Each	10
D—1½ to 2 ft., Light	\$0.30	\$2.50
E—2 to 3 ft., Medium .....	.40	3.50
F—3 to 4 ft., Standard .....	.50	4.50
G—4 to 5 ft., Large .....	.75	6.50
H—5 to 7 ft., Specimens	1.00	up.

Handled with roots balled and burlapped double above price.



Pomegranates.



Alexander Hill Gray.

Roses

If you like flowers (as everyone who likes flowers **LOVES ROSES**) you cannot afford to miss one word of what we have to say about them.

Roses are the most popular flowering plant grown. As either plants or flowers, they may be properly and effectively used for a great number of purposes. In the Southern States roses may be had in abundance nearly the entire year; longer than any other flower. We can never have too many roses around our homes; we seldom have enough. By planting our rose bushes, and following our simple instructions, the growing of roses in the South is easy and results gratifying.

The mild winters, long fall and spring seasons, and abundance of rain during the summer, give the lover of roses in the Southern States a more ideal climatic condition for growth in the yard or open bed than any section in the world.

We offer only sturdy, field grown rose bushes that have actually proven themselves by producing an abundance of flowers in the nursery before they are dug and shipped. They are propagated low, on non-sprouting hardy stock or roots, that are known to produce free flowering, strong, vigorous bushes. At time of shipping, plants are severely pruned and defoliated, conserving in the root, main stalk and body of the bush the necessary vitality, enabling them to push out strong, sturdy branches, and produce an abundance of well developed flowers (when properly planted, manured and watered) in a surprisingly short time.

Our rose bushes are grown in the South especially for Southern planting, and will give sure and satisfactory results.

Such bushes should not be confused with imported plants, grown in entirely different soil and under different climatic conditions, that have been dug and kept in storage or transit months before you receive them, such as are sometimes offered by seed houses, department stores, etc., nor should ours be compared with the weakly hot house grown pot plants, propagated on their own roots from green wood cuttings, offered by plant firms in the North. There is no comparison either in character of plants or in results.

Who Should Plant Roses

Everyone should plant roses. There is no home, worthy of the name, where space could not be found for ten to one hundred rose bushes. If a renter, plant roses; you will get returns in beautiful flowers in from two to three months. If a flat dweller, and you have three or more windows, you can plant ten or more rose bushes in window boxes. The results will be a delight, and you can move the window boxes with other personal belongings, when moving day comes around. If a home owner it matters not how pretentious or humble, nothing can make it more home-like, more attractive and inviting, than a well selected rose planting. If a landlord, there is no improvement that can be made at so small an expenditure that will so quickly enhance the rental value and desirability of property, insuring permanent tenants, as a good rose planting.

Rose Planters' Helps

Written expressly to meet the requirements and conditions of the Southern States.

SELECTION OF BUSHES. The success of your planting very largely depends on the selection of the right varieties as to character of bush growth for location in which they are to be planted. Rose bushes are divided into two general classes: Bush varieties, those that grow in bush form, and climbing varieties, those that are of more vigorous growth, producing long branches or shoots that may be trained on trellises, pergolas, porches, etc. The bush varieties vary greatly in character of growth and vigor of plants. Some of the varieties that produce the most perfect flowers in great profusion are of small bush growth, never attaining large size, while other varieties are of more or less vigorous upright or spreading habit of growth. If the desirable but small growth bushes are planted in rose beds indiscriminately with the more vigorous bushes, they will soon become overshadowed and ultimately die, and such a rose bed will never present an attractive, uniform appearance. Varieties should be selected and plantings arranged so that the vigorous upright bushes, the vigorous bushes of spreading habit, the smaller growth bushes, may each be planted in groups. To assist our patrons in the selection of varieties and arrangement, we give in the description of each variety, the character of growth. Remember that many of the Hybrid Tea varieties, which are mostly of the smaller bush growth, produce the most magnificent flowers in greatest profusion.

LOCATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF ROSE PLANTING. Rose plantings can be successfully made where the location is not overshadowed by large trees, and where not shaded by buildings or fences more than half the day. Soil should be well

drained and fertile. If not naturally rich, it must be made so by adding more fertile soil, and a liberal amount of manure. The presence of clay in soil or under rose plantings, while desirable and beneficial, is not essential to success. Some of the finest plantings we have ever seen had no clay under them for many feet, but the sandy soil was made very fertile with natural manure and chemical fertilizers, and an ample, but not excessive, supply of water.

STYLE OF PLANTINGS. Rose plantings may be conveniently considered in the following six styles: (1) Rose Beds, (2) Banking, (3) Climbing, viz., for training or trellises, pergolas, porches or over rose walks, (4) Yard Plantings, (5) Rose Gardens, (6) Window Boxes.

ROSE BEDS. We advise planting several bushes of a variety or color, in a square by themselves instead of scattering them at random through the bed. To secure large, well developed, long stemmed flowers, bushes should be kept well pruned; do not be afraid to cut long stems with the flowers. Continuous cutting back or pruning of the bedding varieties forces strong vigorous shoots from near the ground from which you get the finest long stem flowers. Cut away old and unhealthy branches.

BANKING or the ROSE BANK. For banking against buildings, next to fences, in corners, around porches, or steps and other similar locations, use varieties of strong bush growth. Medium growth bushes of spreading habit, and upright growth bushes, should be planted 24 to 30 inches apart. Rank or vigorous growth bushes, of spreading habit, should be planted 30 to 36 inches apart. For best effect, plant the strong growth, upright bushes next to fence or building. About 30 inches in front of these, and about 36 inches apart, plant the strong

growth bushes, of spreading habit, and about 30 inches in front of these plant the medium growth bushes of spreading habit, about 30 inches apart. This will give a dense bank of foliage and flowers, with the strong upright bushes rearing their stems and flowers in the background.

CLIMBING OR TRELIS ROSES. These may be planted in a great number of locations to good effect. Around verandas or porches they are especially desirable. They do not become sufficiently dense to exclude air, light, or harbor insects. Other choice locations are for training over summer houses, pergolas, along fences and the rose walk. Climbing roses should be planted from three to eight feet apart, depending upon how dense a covering is desired. Little, if any, pruning should be done. Branches that grow in long shoots, many times 15 to 20 feet or more, should be carefully trained and tied to trellis or support.

If branches are too few, they may be headed back and made to branch, making a more dense covering. A very effective training for climbing varieties is to plant 6 to 8 feet apart, and for each plant construct a vase shaped triangular or square rack or frame, six to seven feet in height. The parts for such a rack or frame should be of good, durable material about two inches square. For the triangular frame use three posts set into the ground about 12 inches, 24 inches apart with the tops leaning outward so that the tops are 4 feet apart. To the posts nail horizontal slats 12 inches apart. Branches twined on the inside of such a frame, and allowed to droop over the top, make one of the most pleasing effects possible.

YARD ROSES. The stronger growth Tea varieties are the most desirable for open yard planting. These vigorous growing Teas and others recommended for yards, should be planted three to five feet apart. Little pruning is necessary further than cutting a good liberal stem to flowers, and removing dead or weak branches, until the end of the second year when one-third to one-half the top should be pruned away, removing the older and weaker branches. Similar pruning should be repeated every year. Some yard bushes live to old age and grow to enormous size. We have seen twelve and fifteen year old bushes of such varieties as Minnie Frances and Maurice Rouvier attain a height of ten feet, with a spread of 12 to 14 feet. Others, such as

Madam Lombard, Snowflake, Madam Cochet and Louis Philippe, etc., attain heights of from six to seven feet with eight to ten feet spread, producing thousands of beautiful roses annually.

ROSE GARDENS. Many lovers of roses have rose gardens, varying in size from a few dozen plants to several thousand, in which they find great pleasure in testing new varieties. Such rose gardens are seldom attractive or beautiful from a landscape view point. They are extremely interesting and fascinatingly beautiful if you overlook the lack of uniformity of bush growth, and give your attention to a study of the characteristics of the varieties and the beautiful flowers produced. In planning your rose garden, if you will give the character of bush growth a little study and thought, you can make it more interesting and much more beautiful and attractive as a whole. Plant the stronger growing bush varieties in a section to themselves; likewise the medium growth bushes, and the weaker growth bedding varieties to themselves, giving each the proper distance. By doing this you will occupy your ground space to better advantage, conserve your fertility and moisture, and the result will be beautiful rose beds and groups.

WINDOW BOXES. Roses for window box plantings should be of the profuse blooming, smaller growth bush sorts, such as the Hybrid Tea varieties, recommended in the descriptions for bedding. Rose window boxes should be made 12 to 14 inches deep, 10 to 12 inches wide at bottom and 12 to 14 inches wide at top, and of proper length to suit the window. They should be made of good, durable material, about one inch thick. In bottom several half-inch holes should be bored to admit of perfect drainage. Boxes should be filled with good soil into which has been mixed from one-third to one-half its bulk of well rotted dairy manure, and one pound of pulverized lime rock to each cubic foot of soil. After the box so filled has stood for two weeks having been freely watered daily, the bushes should be ordered and planted immediately on arrival. Bushes can be planted from twelve to fifteen inches apart. Rose bushes in window boxes require water two or three times each day. If allowed to become dry, they will die, but if kept well watered and fertilized, you will get wonderful returns in beautiful flowers.

Strong Field Grown Roses

CLASSIFICATION: Roses are descended from several distinct classes or families and the following key will enable one to find to which strains or classes each belongs. (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual. (H. T.) Hybrid Tea. (B. K.) Banksia. (Bour.) Bourbon. (Beng.) Bengal. (N.) Noisette. (Poly.) Polyanthus. (H. Ch.) Hybrid China. (H. N.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber.

	Each	10	100
Size C, 1 yr., Strong.....	\$0.35	\$2.50	\$20.00
Size D, 2 yr., Large.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Size E, 3 yr., Extra Large.....	.60	5.00	40.00

Description of Varieties

ADMIRAL DEWEY (H. T.)—Delicate bright pink shading to white. A sport from Testout Rose, which it much resembles. A splendid rose. Upright, of small growth.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (T.)—Color is deep lemon-yellow, which intensifies as the blooms develop; flowers large, of great substance and perfect formation; it has a high-pointed center from which the petals gracefully reflex. We have carefully tested this rose, and find it the most satisfactory yellow variety recently introduced. Strong upright growth.

AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. P.)—Large, full, beautiful red, upright, strong grower on heavy land.

ANDRE GAMON (H. T.)—Deep rose color. Large and full. Strong, spreading growth.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE (H. T.)—Rosy-flush on yellow ground. Large and full. Strong grower. A worthy rose.

BABY RAMBLER (P.)—The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form, with the same clear, brilliant ruby-red color. Hardy and healthy.

BENGAL NOBINAND (Beng.)—Darkest velvety crimson. In bloom constantly. Low spreading growth.

BLACK PRINCE (H. P.)—Velvety crimson with shadings of purplish black. Upright, strong growth.

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.

BRIDE (T.)—Most dainty, pure white, with exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds borne on stiff, upright stems. Vigorous on strong land.

BRIDESMAID (T.)—Beautiful pink with shadings of soft yellow at base of petals. Lasts remarkably well when cut. Spreading growth. Thriving in rich soil.

BURBANK (Bour.)—Splendid symmetrically formed cherry colored blooms. Good grower and very free bloomer. Upright bushy top.



Mrs. A. R. Waddell.



Dean Hole.



Cecil Brunner.



Countess of Gosford.



Killarney, Double Pink.



William R. Smith.

ROSES—Continued.

- CATHERINE MERMET (T.)**—Clear, shining pink, with rich amber center. A parent of Bridesmaid and the Bride. Low spreading habit.
- CECIL BRUNNER (Poly.)**—Dainty, tiny miniature roses of delicate bisque pink color. Exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds. Vigorous low spreading habit.
- CHROMATELLA (N.)**—Sometimes called Pillar of Gold. One of our best yellow climbers. Clear, deep yellow with sulphur edgings. Full and fragrant. Vigorous climber and good bloomer.
- CLARA WATSON (H. T.)**—Pearly white, center tinted pale peach-blow pink. Free bloomer. A good rose. Upright growth. Small bush.
- CL. BRIDESMAID (Cl. T.)**—Much the same as the bush Bridesmaid. A good vigorous climber.
- CL. CAPTAIN CHRISTY (H. T.)**—Large, full, double blossoms of most delicate pink shading deeper in center. Very fragrant. Borne on heavy, upright, stiff stems.
- CL. CAROLINE TESTOUT (Cl. T.)**—Vigorous climber, producing abundance of large cup-shaped blooms of most beautiful delicate pink color. No collection is complete without this splendid variety.
- CL. CLOTILDE SOUPERT (Cl. Poly.)**—White with delicate flesh tones. Very double and most fragrant. Bloom in clusters.
- CL. DEVONIENSIS (Cl. T.)**—Sometimes called the Magnolia rose, as the blooms are so large and petals so thick and waxy, and the fragrance is so distinctly different from other roses. White tinged with the most delicate pink. Exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds surrounded by beautiful foliage. Strong climber.
- CL. KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H. T.)**—Beautiful large double white roses of remarkable substance, borne on long, stiff stems like forced roses. A strong climber, good bloomer.
- CL. MARIE GUILLOT (Cl. T.)**—Pure white, very double, with delightful fragrance, splendid foliage and rank growth.
- CL. WOOTTON (Cl. T.)**—One of the best of the red climbers. Blooms large and full. Crimson shaded with almost violet-crimson. Strong grower, good foliage, and profuse constant bloomer.
- COL. R. S. WILLIAMSON (H. T.)**—Satinny-white with blush center. Large, well formed blooms. Good stiff stems.
- COUNTESS OF GOSFORD (H. T.)**—Ideal bedding rose. Strong grower and constant bloomer. Exquisite salmon-pink with delicate shadings of rose. Vigorous spreading growth.
- COUNTESS OF SHAFTSBURY (H. T.)**—One of the new Hybrid Tea Roses. Color a silvery carmine, mottled shell pink. A leading variety at the Rose Shows. Upright small bush.
- DEAN HOLE (H. T.)**—Intense salmon-pink. Beautiful, long, pointed buds opening into mammoth blooms of splendid lasting qualities. Low spreading growth.
- DUCHESS DE BRABANT (T.)**—One of the best all-round roses ever introduced. Healthy grower in constant bloom all the year. Beautiful cup-shaped blooms of delicate bright shell-pink. Large, spreading growth.
- EDWARD MAWLEY (H. T.)**—Named in honor of Edward Mawley, one of the best known of British rosarians. The introducer describes it as having the most marvelous outstanding qualities and the most wonderful Rose yet introduced. It is an enormous big-petaled, dark crimson colored rose, with a velvety shading upon the inside of the petals. Very free-blooming, with a perfect habit of growth, suitable for garden, exhibition or forcing purposes. Hardy anywhere. Vigorous, upright.
- EMPRESS EUGENIE (Bour.)**—One of the sweetest of pink roses. An old favorite throughout the South. Free bloomer and vigorous spreading grower.
- ETOILE DE FRANCE (H. P.)**—Lovely shade of clear, velvety crimson. Fine cupped buds borne on strong, stiff stems. Deliciously fragrant. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. One of the very best. Medium spreading growth.
- ETOILE DE LYON (T.)**—Beautiful chrome-yellow. Pure golden center.
- GAINESBOROUGH (Cl. H. T.)**—Delicate lustrous white, almost pink. Very desirable, a good climber, or can be used as a bush rose by keeping it severely pruned. Vigorous upright grower.
- GEN. ARNOLD JANSSEN (H. T.)**—Claimed to have all the good qualities of Jonkheer J. L. Mock as an outdoor rose. Color a deep glowing carmine. Free bloomer. Buds long and pointed, on long stiff stems. Equally as good for forcing. Medium spreading growth.
- GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H. P.)**—Rich, velvety crimson changing to scarlet-crimson; a magnificent rose equally beautiful as a bud or open. Without a rival in fragrance and richness of color. Upright.
- GENERAL McARTHUR (H. T.)**—Brilliant scarlet, large and double, borne on good strong stems. Small upright grower.
- GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (H. Ch.)**—Bright scarlet, shading to deep velvety crimson; very fragrant; free grower and most profuse and constant bloomer. Strong spreading grower.
- HECTOR MCKENZIE (H. T.)**—A rose of special merit, surpassing the famous American Beauty in grandeur of flower. Color deep pink; firm globular bud opening full and double; very fragrant; lasts well. Flowers produced in profusion on upright stems. Small bush growth.
- HELEN GOOD (T.)**—Delicate yellow with petals edged pink. Large blooms of good form. Vigorous upright grower.
- HELEN GOULD (H. T.)**—Beautiful rosy crimson roses of splendid form and texture. Long pointed buds lasting well when cut. Beautiful foliage. Vigorous spreading growth.
- HENRY M. STANLEY (T.)**—Clear rosy pink tinged with chamois yellow. Vigorous spreading grower and free bloomer.
- HUGH DICKSON (H. P.)**—Sweetly fragrant rose of crimson shaded scarlet. Large and fine form, opening well in all weathers. Strong, upright.

ROSES—Continued.

- ISABELLA SPRUNT (T.)**—Lemon-yellow. Beautifully formed buds. Good grower and free bloomer. Spreading habit.
- JAMES SPRUNT (Cl. Beng.)**—Rich crimson. Very full and sweet. Popular climber. Good bloomer.
- J. B. CLARK (H. P.)**—Intense flaming scarlet. Well formed cup-shaped blooms of splendid substance borne on upright, stiff stems. A strong grower and should be in every rose garden.
- JOSEPH HILL (H. T.)**—Salmon-yellow with pink edges; long buds and full flowers of good substance. Small upright growth.
- K. A. VICTORIA (White), (H. T.)**—Pure white, splendid large buds opening to full double blooms on stiff, upright stems making the choicest cut flowers. Constant bloomer. Small upright growth.
- K. A. VICTORIA (Pink), (H. T.)**—Growth, habit, shape and size of blooms same as the white. Color delicate pearly pink. Small upright grower.
- KILLARNEY (Pink), (H. T.)**—The popular Irish rose. Semi-double with immense petals of good substance. Beautiful in the bud. Glowing pink. Vigorous, small, upright growth.
- KILLARNEY (Double Pink), (H. T.)**—Possesses the good points of Killarney and is a stronger grower producing larger flowers with one-third more petals. Does specially well in the South and should be extensively planted.
- KILLARNEY QUEEN (H. T.)**—Same habit of growth and free blooming qualities as its parent the Killarney, while its splendid petals are even larger and of a more glowing pink.
- KILLARNEY (White)**—Same good qualities of growth and habits as its parent the Killarney, only petals are pure white.
- LADY ALICE STANLEY (H. T.)**—This we predict will become very popular as a garden rose. In fact, wherever tried it has won friends. The petals are shell-shaped, forming a perfect flower. The color on outside of petals is a deep coral-rose; inside delicate flesh, often flushed and suffused with bright pink; remarkably attractive. Without a doubt a magnificent rose. Vigorous, upright.
- LADY PIRRIE (H. T.)**—A popular Hybrid Tea Rose. Color reddish-salmon, petals apricot inside. Has good form and is a vigorous upright grower.
- LAMARQUE (Cl. T.)**—An old favorite. Not so large, but its soft, creamy white blooms of exquisite fragrance keep it ever popular. Medium climber.
- LA REINE (H. P.)**—Clear, bright rose; beautiful in form and color. Deservedly called "The Queen." Vigorous, upright.
- LIBERTY (H. T.)**—Crimson scarlet. Very free and continuous bloomer. A good garden and bedding rose. Small upright growth.
- LOUIS PHILIPPE (Beng.)**—Another old favorite. In bloom all the year, and this endearing quality with the rich, velvety crimson of its blooms perpetuate its name among rose lovers. A bed of these is always bright. Strong spreading habit.
- MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (H. T.)**—Delicate, silvery-pink roses of good substance. Splendid buds borne on good, stiff stems. Good also when open. Medium upright habit.
- MAD. CECIL BERTHOD (T.)**—Deep, golden-yellow. Most beautiful both in bud and open bloom. Vigorous spreading habit.
- MAD. DE WATTVILLE (T.)**—Creamy-white, double, fragrant blooms. Good grower and good bloomer. Spreading habit.
- MAD. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ (T.)**—Much the same style of growth and bloom as Duchess de Brabant and is sometimes called the White Duchess. Dainty cup-shaped blooms of silvery-white, softly shaded most delicate pink. Very free bloomer. Vigorous spreading habit.
- MAD. JULES GROLEZ (H. T.)**—Bright, rich, rosy red blooms of splendid substance on good, stiff stems. Beautiful foliage, good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.
- MAD. JENNY GUILLEMOT (H. T.)**—Canary-yellow with dark golden shadings. Long pointed buds opening large. Medium upright growth.
- MAD. FRANCISKA KRUGER (T.)**—Variable; sometimes deep golden-yellow, then again yellow flushed rosy-pink. Vigorous spreading habit.
- MAD. LOMBARD (T.)**—Beautiful tints of rosy-bronze, fawn and salmon. One of the old favorites that no one is willing to be without. No garden complete without them. Vigorous grower, free bloomer. Spreading habit.
- MARGARET DICKSON (H. P.)**—White with delicate flesh center. Best of white perpetuals. Vigorous, upright.
- MAGNAFRANO (H. T.)**—Rich, deep rose color. Extra large and full on strong stems. A good grower and one no one should be without. Upright habit.
- MAMAN COCHET (Pink), (T.)**—Rosy-pink shading to silvery-rose. A splendid rose of sturdy habits. Fine buds that last well cut, of large size and opening into full, double bloom of marked fragrance. Medium spreading grower.
- MAMAN COCHET (White), (T.)**—Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom and delicate fragrance as the Pink Cochet and of such a pearly-white and such exquisite shading of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best roses.
- MARECHAL NIEL (Yellow) (Cl. N.)**—The grand old Southern favorite with a fragrance equalled by none. Full, double, golden-yellow blooms produced abundantly all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers shedding their perfume at their door. More call for these than for all other climbers combined.
- MARECHAL NIEL (Red) (Cl. N.)**—A sport of the ever popular Yellow Marechal Niel with most of its habits and characteristics except the color which is fine pinkish-red, shading to ochre.
- MARIE VAN HOUTTE (T.)**—One of our best varieties. Exquisitely beautiful pale canary-yellow shading to creamy-white with edges tinted pale rose. Strong sturdy grower; constant bloomer. Most desirable. Spreading habit.
- MAURICE ROUVIER (T.)**—Strong growing, sturdy variety producing an abundance of very large, full buds of a bright, rosy-pink, suffused with buff and crimson veins. Sometimes bordered with silvery-pink. Very tall spreading habit.



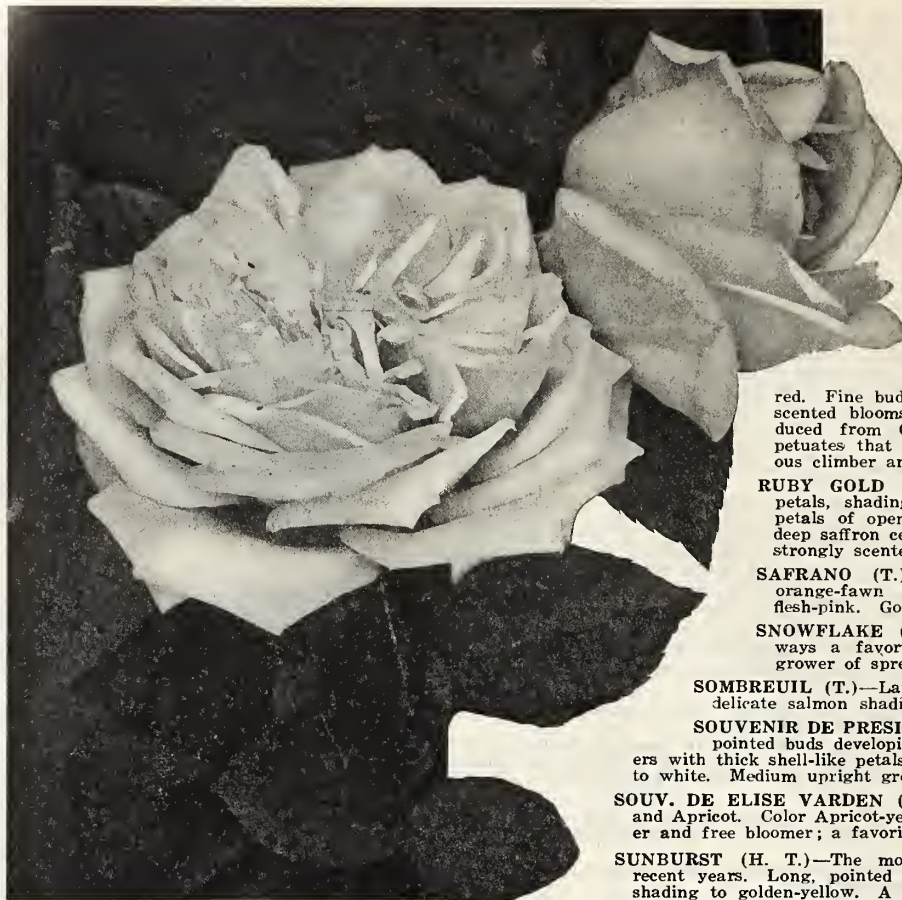
Gruss an Teplitz.



Mrs. B. R. Cant.



Etoile de France.



White American Beauty.

ROSES—Continued.

- METEOR (H. T.)**—Rich, dark velvety-crimson shading to maroon. Vigorous grower and good bloomer. Low, spreading habit.
- MINNIE FRANCES (T.)**—Rich, chamois-red, shading to velvety-crimson. Most vigorous grower of any rose we have ever known making quite a shrub in two or three seasons, covered with bloom all the year. Buds daintily long and pointed.
- MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H. T.)**—Strong, rampant grower with foliage that is ornamental in itself. Buds long and pointed, of the deepest apricot-yellow, delicately fragrant. Open flowers large and semi-double, lasting well. A splendid bloomer and worthy a place in every garden. Spreading habit.
- MRS. B. R. CANT (T.)**—Peculiarly attractive colorings of deep rose on outer petals, the inner reflecting self, silvery-rose frequently suffused with buff at base of petals. Delicately fragrant. Well formed blooms produced in great profusion on strong, stiff stems with heavy foliage. Vigorous, spreading habit.
- MRS. DUDLEY CROSS (H. T.)**—Beautiful creamy-white with delicate edgings of carmine at edge of petals and base of petals rosy-yellow. Fine formed buds opening into full, double blooms. Good bloomer. Strong, vigorous grower of spreading habit.
- NATALIA BOTTNER (H. T.)**—Color delicate cream-yellow. Large petals of best substance showing no center when fully open. Borne on long, stiff stems. Small upright growth.
- PAPA GONTIER (T.)**—Long, brilliant cherry-red buds, semi-double; producing abundance of bloom at all seasons. Medium, upright growth. An old favorite.
- PAUL NEYRON (H. P.)**—Largest rose known, even surpassing hot house American Beauties. Deep, rosy-pink, full, double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong, upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer. We can conscientiously recommend this as the best all-round rose grown.
- PERNET PIERRE (H. T.)**—Clear, crimson, red. Beautiful buds, long and pointed opening to large, broad, full, open blooms with thick lustrous petals. Medium, spreading grower.
- PIERRE GUILLOT (H. T.)**—Large handsome buds opening to flowers of the deepest, richest red. Medium upright habit.

RADIANCE (H. T.)—Brilliant rosy-carmine shaded with opaline-pink tints in the open flower which is large, full, of fine form, with cupped petals. Fragrant. A constant all-summer bloomer producing strong, upright canes and flowers are most excellent keepers.

RAINBOW (T.)—Coral-pink striped crimson. Thrifty upright grower and splendid bloomer. Very showy bedding rose.

REVE D'OR (Cl. N.)—Deep, coppery-yellow, fragrant blooms. One of the thriftiest yellow climbers.

REINE MARIEHENRIETTE (Cl. T.)—Bright, cherry-red. Fine buds opening into large, delicately scented blooms. Supposed to have been produced from General Jacqueminot and perpetuates that variety's best qualities. Vigorous climber and good bloomer.

RUBY GOLD (T.)—Buds yellow at base of petals, shading to ruby-pink at edge; outer petals of open flowers light flesh shading to deep saffron center. Flowers well formed and strongly scented.

SAFRANO (T.)—Apricot-yellow, changing to orange-fawn with reverse of petals tinted flesh-pink. Good grower. Spreading habit.

SNOWFLAKE (T.)—Pure creamy-white. Always a favorite wherever known. Vigorous grower of spreading habit.

SOMBREUIL (T.)—Large, full, flowers of white with delicate salmon shadings. Vigorous upright habit.

SOUVENIR DE PRESIDENT CARNOT (H. T.)—Long, pointed buds developing into large, full, double flowers with thick shell-like petals of delicate flesh colors shading to white. Medium upright grower.

SOUV. DE ELISE VARDEN (T.)—Sometimes called Laurette and Apricot. Color Apricot-yellow. Vigorous spreading grower and free bloomer; a favorite wherever grown.

SUNBURST (H. T.)—The most popular rose introduced in recent years. Long, pointed buds of richest coppery-yellow, shading to golden-yellow. A dream in intense colorings that has produced a sensation wherever introduced. You cannot afford to be without this rose. Small spreading growth.

WELLESLEY (H. T.)—A beautiful shade of pink, the outside of petals being very bright pink in color and reverse on silvery shadings. Healthy, strong upright grower; free bloomer. One of the best all purpose roses in our list.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. P.)—One of the purest white roses known. Sometimes known as Snow Queen. Very large blooms with immense petals of splendid substance. Blooms borne on good, strong, stiff stems with splendid foliage. Upright, strong grower.

WILLIAM NOTTING (H. T.)—Bright, rosy cerise, sweetly scented. A strong grower of special merit. Upright habit.

WILLIAM R. SMITH (T.)—Exquisite blendings of soft pinks and cream tints. Full, well-formed flowers. Worthy a place in best selected gardens. Rank grower of tall spreading habit.

WINNIE DAVIS (T.)—Soft apricot-pink shading to flesh tints. Very double, resembling a camellia when open. Splendid bloomer and vigorous grower. Tall, spreading habit.

ZELIA PRADEL (N.)—Dainty pure white buds borne in clusters. Delicately fragrant. Half climber. Old favorite in the South.



Maman Cochet—White.



Phoenix Canariensis.

Washingtonia Robusta.

Palms

In the Southern Coast States from North Carolina to Mexico, many of the most beautiful palms thrive in the open without protection and should have a larger part in the beautifying of home grounds, parks and streets. One of our chief specialties is palms for outdoor plantings. No class of trees or plants make such a tropical and elegant display. They add dignity and beauty to any spot.

During our years of experience in growing and handling hardy nursery grown palms we have settled on what we believe to be the best system of transplanting them to give our customers satisfactory results.

Palms cannot be handled bare rooted. They must be lifted with a ball of earth from the nursery or established and growing in tubs or pots. For economy the most of our trade demands them dug with a ball of earth from the open nursery row and the ball securely wrapped with burlap. This method requires the pruning off of from 40 to 60 per cent of the outside leaves when they are dug. In planting these the burlap should not be removed. Plant the whole ball just as received, with the burlap on, using plenty of water and filling the hole with mellow sandy loam soil, packing firmly about the ball. After planting, the tops should be kept tied up for some time, occasionally opening up the strings to allow new leaf growth.

When new growth starts fertilize liberally with well rotted stable manure. Palms are gross feeders and with an abundance of fertilizer, moisture and good cultivation will give pleasing results.

The Hardest Varieties

Cocos Australis, Chamaerops Excelsa and Sabal Palmetto varieties can be grown much farther north than generally thought, these hardy varieties being safe for planting in all of Florida, Louisiana, the south half of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and the coast sections of North and South Carolina, in Texas north to Dallas and west to Eagle Pass, thus making it possible for every one of these sections to have the pleasure and satisfaction of adding outdoor Palms to their collection with all their tropical beauty and stateliness.

The Most Popular Varieties

The Washingtonia and Phoenix or Date Palms are hardy and safe for outside planting from the coast back about 100 miles and should be extensively planted in the home grounds, parks and streets, and there is nothing that gives a more inviting tropical effect to our Northern visitors than to come where they may be among the waving palms and enjoy the mild winters of the Southern coast country climate.

Price of Washingtonia and Phoenix groups Chamaerops and Sabal Palmetto Palms, field grown (balled and burlapped).

Diameter of trunk,	Approximate height,	Each	10
D—1 to 2-inch	1 to 2 ft.	\$ 1.25	\$10.00
E—2 to 3-inch	2 to 3 ft.	2.50	20.00
F—3 to 4-inch	3 to 4 ft.	3.50	30.00
G—4 to 5-inch	4 to 5 ft.	5.00	40.00
H—5 to 7-inch	5 to 6 ft.	7.00	60.00
K—7 to 9-inch	6 to 7 ft.	10.00	80.00
M—9 to 12-inch	7 to 8 ft.	15.00	140.00
N—12 to 18-inch	Very large	20.00	180.00

Same established in tubs.		Each
E—2 to 3-inch	2 to 3 ft.	\$3.50
F—3 to 4-inch	3 to 4 ft.	5.00
G—4 to 5-inch	4 to 5 ft.	7.00
H—5 to 7-inch	5 to 6 ft.	10.00
K—7 to 9-inch	6 to 7 ft.	14.00

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIELD GROWN PALMS.

WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA—Leaves large, broad, deeply serrated, many filaments, long erect leaf stems, sturdy trunks.

WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA—Leaves large, deep green, not deeply serrated, short and somewhat recurved leaf stems, compact head, leaves never turn yellow, tallest growing.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS (The Canary Island Date Palm)—Large, graceful, recurved leaves, growth remarkably rapid, general appearance very dark green, beautiful stately trunks, admired by everyone.

CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA (The Wind Mill Palm)—Dwarf growing, very hardy fan palm, unique slender trunk covered with brown fiber at the base of leaf stems and always remaining on trunks.

SABAL PALMETTO PALM (Cabbage Palmetto)—Large fan leaf variety, native to Southern coast sections. Perfectly hardy, standing temperatures nearly zero. Large specimens known as far North as Little Rock, Ark., growing outside.

DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICES OF POT GROWN PALMS

Palms grown in pots, suitable for conservatories and inside decorations. Size D, \$1.00 each; E, \$2.00; F, \$3.50.

COCOS AUSTRALIS—Very graceful, with upright, recurved leaves, resembling the Phoenix or Date Palm leaves. Very desirable for bordering drives or for specimen planting. Much harder than Phoenix.

COCOS DATIL—Hardy, vigorous variety of Australis type, with gray green leaves.

COCOS ERIOSPATHE—A large growing variety of above type.

RECLINATA (Dwarf variety of Phoenix Canariensis)—Desirable for planting where space is limited for larger varieties.

WIND MILL PALM (Chamaerops Excelsa)—Dwarf hardy fan palm. Size C, 75c each; D, \$1.50.

SAGO PALM (Cycas Revoluta)—Dwarf palm with very dark glossy green leaves. Good for house. Hardy outside. Sell by number of leaves. 2 to 3 leaves, 40c; 3 to 5 leaves, 60c; 5 to 8 leaves, \$1.00; 8 to 12 leaves, \$1.50; 12 to 18 leaves, \$2.50; specimens, \$4.00 to \$10.00 each.

Flowering and Foliage Plants or Shrubs

Better effects can be secured from the planted shrubbery if a definite plan is decided upon before the order is made out. We offer a few general suggestions to assist you in obtaining handsome, attractive effects at no greater outlay than haphazard results would cost.

Borders of shrubbery can be well used to separate neighboring properties, or portions of farms or large estates. Then groups of trees and plants of assorted height and types of growth should be used in corners of grounds, the larger or taller ones in the backgrounds, leaving centers of grounds for lawns, flowers beds, etc.

Shrubs with colored foliage or flowers should be distributed among evergreens.

A most beautiful effect can be secured on small city lots by planting a continuous border of shrubbery along the sides of the house. Such kinds should be chosen as will not by their final height obstruct porches or windows. Evergreen, flowering and deciduous shrubs should be combined to present a compact appearance without crowding. Care should be used to select varieties whose tops will more or less grow together and which will present soft and pleasing lines at their tops and along the ground.

Beautiful effects are secured by bordering drives and walks. As a rule, we recommend borders for walks and drives only on the inside curves, except where decidedly formal effects are desired. Medium or tall shrubs, in masses, are often used with splendid effect to hide unsightly out-houses and other eye-sores.

Evergreen Class

Prices of Evergreen, Flowering and Foliage Shrubs.

	Each	10	100
B— 8 to 12 inches, Light.....	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00
C—12 to 18 inches, Light.....	.35	3.00	25.00
D—18 to 24 inches, Small.....	.45	4.00	35.00
E— 2 to 3 feet, Medium.....	.60	5.50	45.00
F— 3 to 4 feet, Large.....	.85	6.00	50.00
G— 4 to 5 feet, Specimen.....	1.00	9.00	80.00
H— 5 to 7 feet, Extra Specimen.....	1.50	12.00	

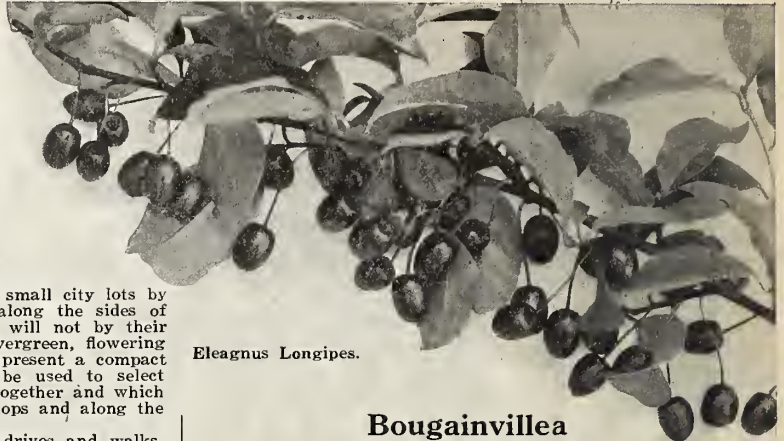
Balled trees double price.

Abelia Grandiflora

A hardy, free blooming shrub with shiny, purplish, evergreen leaves; bears a profusion of clusters of tubular shaped flowers about one inch long, white inside, delicate pink outside. Fragrant. Very desirable.



Abelia Grandiflora.



Eleagnus Longipes.

Bougainvillea

(Japanese Paper Flower)

While usually classed as a vine this will, if planted in large tubs or in open ground and kept trimmed back, make a most attractive free-flowering shrub.

Buxus Sempervirens (Boxwood)

A shrub of dense habit and symmetrical outline. Used as single specimen plants and often trimmed into fantastic shapes. Small sizes only.

BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA—A dwarf growing variety of above used for low hedges or borders. In small sizes only.

Cape Jasmine (Gardenia Florida)

The old favorite. Beautiful, thick, glossy, green leaves and pure white, waxy, fragrant, double flowers.

Coffea Arabica

The commercial coffee plant. Beautiful foliage. Not very hardy.

Eleagnus (Oleaster)

E. LONGIPES—Handsome, shapely, silver leaved shrub with ornamental reddish-brown bark in winter. Perfectly hardy and easy to grow. Bright yellow flowers in June on long stalks. Deep orange-red, oval fruits about one-half inch long produced in great abundance. Showy and attractive.

E. SIMONII—Longer leaves, silvery on under side; growth compact; edible fruit. Desirable shrub for lawn.

Euonymus Japonica

Compact growing shrub with rich, glossy foliage. Good for hedges or formal landscapes.

Filaria Angustifolia (Phillyrea)

Graceful shrub with spreading branches and dull green leaves. Small white fragrant flowers in early summer followed by small dark fruits.

Jasmines or Jasminums

These are among the prettiest and most valuable of our Southern evergreen shrubs.

GRANDIFLORUM (Dwarf Star Jasmine)—Beautiful dwarf shrub for bordering walks and shrubbery beds. Blooms beautiful waxy white, star shaped. Very fragrant.

HUMILE (Italian Jasmine)—Large shrub, producing bright yellow flowers in abundance. Hardy. Desirable for banking.

SAMBAC (Arabian Jasmine)—Sometimes called the Fragrant Jasmine. Single fragrant flowers in profusion all summer.

Japan Tea

Evergreen shrub or small tree, sometimes attaining height of 10 to 15 feet. Dark green foliage. Attractive for specimens or for massed planting in landscaping. The Tea of commerce.

Oleander (Nerium)

Well known and always popular. Attractive and desirable for the South. Free flowering and quick growing.

WHITE (*N. grandiflorum*)—Single white flowers of good size in large clusters.

PINK (*N. splendens*)—Double, deep pink; very large, free bloomer, best for general planting.

Surinum Cherry

Thrifty growing shrub bearing bright red cherry-like edible fruit. Hardy only in South Florida.



Oleander Splendens.



Amoor River Privet Hedge.

Special Evergreen Class

The following special varieties are of great value for landscape and banking purposes and we cannot too highly indorse them: Price of Special Evergreen Class. Ligustrums Grafted.

	Each	10
C—1 to 1½ feet, bushy, balled or pot grown.....	\$0.75	\$ 6.50
D—1½ to 2 feet, bushy, balled or pot grown.....	1.00	8.00
E—2 to 2½ feet, bushy, balled or pot grown.....	1.50	13.00
F—2½ to 3 feet, heavy, balled or pot grown.....	2.00	16.00
G—3 to 3½ feet, heavy, balled or pot grown.....	3.00	up

This class should be handled balled or pot grown and are so priced, but by partly defoliating Ligustrums can be handled bare rooted at one-third less than above prices.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM (Wax Privet)—The handsomest privet we have. Its leaves are dark green and lustrous, very thick and waxy. Produces large heads of white flowers in spring, which are followed by black berries that remain all through the winter. It makes a fine specimen shrub or can be used for a hedge. Hardy as far North as Baltimore. We have an extra fine stock of bushy plants, large enough for immediate effects. We know of no evergreen equal to this for hanking purposes.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM NANA—Rapid grower. Leaves thick and medium or small pointed, dark green color. Makes handsome shrub, good for massing or for small shade trees if trained to standards.

LIGUSTRUM NEPALENSE (Nepal Privet)—Resembles the Japanese Privet, but of smaller and more compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect. Ultimate height 10 to 15 feet.

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM VARIEGATA—Most perfect variegated Ligustrum. Strong and thrifty.

Magnolia Fuscata (Banana Shrub)

A desirable shrub with yellowish-white flowers, edges with maroon of a remarkably banana-like fragrance.

Nandina Domestica (Japanese Nandina)

Upright habit reaching height of 6 feet. Leaves composed of numerous delicate leaflets of a rich red when young and dark green at maturity, assuming coppery tints in winter. Flowers white, in panicles, and abundant.

Osmanthus Aquifolium

(Holly-leaved Tea Olive)

Handsome evergreen shrub with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves resembling the Christmas holly. Produces fragrant white flowers in profusion.

Pittosporum Tobira

A most beautiful spreading, evergreen shrub, attaining height of 6 to 12 feet. Very compact spreading growth. Can be trimmed to any shape desired. Dark glossy foliage. Small white bloom.

Photinia Dentata (Evergreen Photinia)

A large evergreen shrub or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red shade. Flowers white in large corymbs, produced in early April. Strong plants from open ground. This is a very desirable evergreen shrub, which can readily be transplanted, but advise having it defoliated before forwarding. This can be used successfully in any soil in the Southern latitude, but prefers sandy soil.

Viburnum Tinus Laurustinus

A handsome, broad leaved flowering shrub of rapid growth. Flowers of creamy-white produced in profusion in February and lasting a long time. Very fragrant. Before opening the buds are a bright red.

Hedge and Border Class

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET—Most popular hedge plant in the South. Rich, dark green, evergreen foliage; compact growth; perfectly hardy; makes good hedge in one year.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—Thick glossy green foliage; nearly evergreen. Good for hedge or ornamental shrub.

Prices of Amoor River and California Privet.

	Each	10	100	1,000
D—18 to 24 inch, Medium, 1 yr.....	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$35.00
E—2 to 3 ft., Heavy, 1 yr.....	.15	1.25	6.50	45.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Large, 2 yr.....	.20	1.50	9.00	55.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Extra Large, 2 yr.....	.25	1.75	13.00	75.00

OTHER DESIRABLE HEDGE OR BORDER PLANTS.

Chinese Arbor-Vitae, Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Oleander, Pampas Grass, Pittosporum, Althea, Crape Myrtle, Japan Bush Clover, Flowering Pomegranate and Spirea. See prices and descriptions under respective class.

Deciduous Class

Prices of Deciduous Shrubs except where noted.

	Each	10	100
D—18 to 24 inches, Small.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Medium.....	.30	2.50	20.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Large.....	.40	3.00	35.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Specimens.....	.50	4.50	40.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Extra Specimens.....	1.00	8.50	75.00

Althea (Rose of Sharon)

Upright growing, profuse flowering, deciduous shrub; blooms all summer. Following are very choice varieties:

BOULE DE FEU (double light red).

DUCHESS DE BRABANT (double red).

TOTUS ALBA (single pure white).

We also have several varieties in single and double whites, pinks and purples, assorted, which are very desirable for flowering hedges and borders.

Crape Myrtle—*Lagerstroemia Indica*.

Berberis Thunbergi

A graceful shrub of low, dense habit, producing brilliant red berries. Leaves assume bright colors in autumn. Most desirable.

Buddleia Lindleyana

Dark green leaved shrub attaining height of 5 to 8 feet. Native of China. Violet-purple flowers in dense, arching racemes, 4 to 8 inches long.

Calycanthus Florida (Sweet Shrub)

Native Sweet, or Brown Shrub. Flowers double, chocolate colored, very fragrant, opening in April.

Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe)

A very ornamental native shrub. In early April the plants are literally covered with white, fringe-like flowers.

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia Indica*)

A well known hardy deciduous shrub or small tree. Will grow anywhere. Produces great clusters of flowers all summer. The lilac of the South. As a tree, either for planting in groups, avenues or single specimens, it is the most gorgeous and attractive flowering tree we offer. Crape Myrtle is especially desirable for planting in boundary borders, ornamental groups, screens, shrubbery groups around buildings. Can be kept trained into almost any shape or size tree desired. The Dwarf Crimson and White varieties are especially desirable for banking with conifers and other evergreen shrubbery, the bright crimson and white bloom making a striking contrast with the green.

DWARF CRIMSON—A new variety especially desirable for banking against buildings along with evergreen shrubbery or planting in shrubbery groups; large, compact flower clusters. Grows in compact bush form, profuse bloomer, dark crimson flowers. Difficult to grow into tree form.

CRIMSON—Strong upright grower; large regular formed flower clusters, bright crimson. Desirable for training into tree form.

Griffing's Service Bulletins

WE ARE LEADERS AMONG NURSERYMEN in extending valuable FREE SERVICE to our customers and friends. At great expense we have prepared and published five valuable Service Bulletins for the benefit of our patrons giving in detail INSTRUCTIONS and SUGGESTIONS on various subjects of interest to FRUIT GROWERS and HOME OWNERS. See titles of these bulletins on page one and ask for the ones treating on subjects in which you are interested.

GRAPE MYRTLE—Continued.

PINK—Upright growth, large open flower clusters. One of the best and most profuse bloomers. Poor for tree form.

PURPLE—Upright growth, medium sized flower clusters, lilac-purple shading to bluish-pink as flowers fade.

WHITE—Medium growth; large open flower clusters. Clear pure white. Handsome as specimens on lawns, but its greatest value is for banking purposes along with the Dwarf Crimson variety among evergreens.

Cydonia Japonica

Flowering Japan Quince or Fire Bush. Spiny shrubs with bright glossy green leaves. Large, showy, scarlet flowers. Are a mass of bloom in early spring before foliage starts.

Deutzia

One of the most desirable shrubs to plant as individual specimens, or for grouping. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. They are extremely floriferous and ornamental, and make possible many striking effects in garden or border plantations.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Tall growing shrub blooming middle of April. Double white blooms with back of petals pink. Deserves a place on all grounds.

Dwarf Poinciana (*Sesbania Punicea*)

Very rapid growing, handsome shrub, 6 to 10 feet, foliage resembling false acacia. Racemes of bright vermilion flowers much like sweet peas which are produced in great profusion during summer months.

Elderberry

AMERICAN—Valuable in landscaping and massing. Its large leaves, umbels of bloom and berries, proving most attractive.

Eleagnus

ELEAGNUS UMBELLATA (*Japanese Oleaster*)—A large shrub with spreading, often spiny, branches, clothed with yellowish-brown scales. Leaves silvery-white beneath. Flowers fragrant, yellowish-white. Berries scarlet when ripe in autumn.

Forsythia (Golden Bell)

A valuable genus of shrubs from China and Japan, blooming very early in spring. Flowers yellow, drooping, borne in great profusion. Entirely hardy here and of the easiest culture.

FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI—Desirable, vigorous growing shrub of 8 to 10 feet, producing abundance of golden-yellow blooms in March.

F. VIRIDISSIMA—A desirable variety producing profusion of golden-yellow blooms very early in spring, often in February.

Hydrangea

Its immense heads of bloom make it one of the most showy of our Southern shrubs. Nearly evergreen.

Price of all Hydrangeas, under 6 inches, 25c; 6 to 12 inches, 50c; 12 to 18 inches, 75c.

HORTENSIS AND OTAKSA—Beautiful large heads, varying from pink to blue according to soil conditions.

THOMAS HOGG—Pure white.

FRENCH VARIETIES—A new importation of assorted colors, pink, blue and white; giant heads. Grand shrubs for the South. Do best on north side of buildings or should be given partial shade.

Lonicera

(Bush Honeysuckle)

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA—Chinese fragrant upright honeysuckle. Strong growth, very fragrant; small white blooms appearing in early spring before the leaves. Foliage holds on very late, nearly all winter. Desirable in banking.

Mimosa

(*Acacia Julibrissin*)

This is a small tree or shrub; foliage very fine and fern-like; very desirable as a street tree and can also be used in landscape work to effect. Flowers about April and May in large clusters; golden color; very effective.



Calycanthus Florida.

Pomegranate, Flowering

(*Punica Granatum*)

The flowering varieties of this plant are among the most gorgeously beautiful and conspicuous flowering shrubs in the South. We have some very choice varieties, as follows:

- DOUBLE WHITE**—Large, double white flowers, splendid for lawn specimens, massing, hedges and borders.
- DOUBLE RED**—Similar to above, except is a beautiful, double, deep scarlet.

Rose Acacia

(*Robinia Hispida*)

An attractive shrub with acacia-like foliage and rosy-pink blooms. All parts of the plant except flowers are bristly or hairy. Much valued for landscape work.

Red Osier

A desirable, strong growing shrub, attaining a height of 10 to 12 feet. Its bright red bark, delicate foliage are very attractive. Clusters of white flowers followed by white, waxy berries.

Spirea

A valuable, graceful and highly attractive flowering shrub. May be used to good advantage for borders, hedges, specimens, or planting en masse. We offer the following varieties:

- ANTHONY WATERER**—A bright crimson, dwarf and dense growth. Special 12 to 18 inch, 40c each; \$3.00 per 10.
- S. BILLARDI**—Attains 6 feet. Very graceful. Flowers bright pink, borne in panicles 5 to 8 inches long.
- S. DOUGLASSI**—Attains about 8 feet. Deep pink flowers in dense spikes.
- S. PRUNIFOLIA** (Plum Leaved Spirea)—Graceful, tall growing variety with upright, slender, often arching branches. Pure white flowers in early spring.
- S. VAN HOUTTE**—This is one of the most beautiful of the early spring flowering Spireas. A strong grower. Very desirable.

Sumach (Rhus)

- A large shrub of striking appearance, with great showy foliage. Invaluable for landscape work. Smooth and fragrant varieties.
- AROMATICA** (Fragrant Sumach)—A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish-white; leaves red.
- COPALLINA** (Dwarf Sumach)—Shining green foliage, changing to rich crimson in autumn; greenish-yellow flowers in August.
- GLABRA** (Smooth Sumach)—Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

Viburnum (Snow Ball)

VIBURNUM OPULUS—A tall shrub with spreading branches; white flowers in clusters followed by scarlet berries remaining on all winter. Very showy.

Weigela (Diervilla)

WEIGELA ROSEA—Profuse blooming shrub of spreading habit. Among the showiest of shrubs; producing in April great masses of showy flowers of light pink.

Dasheen

(Ornamental and Food Plant).

Handsome large, broad leaves. A striking ornamental and one of the most useful food plants, producing enormous crops of potato-like tubers. Extensively grown in tropical countries for food. Grows on damp, strong lands in Florida and the Coast country to perfection. From the interest that has already developed among Southern farmers who have become even slightly acquainted with the Dasheen, it surely looks as though this crop is destined to be of great importance to this section of the country. It can be grown as a summer crop in a region where the potato must be grown almost entirely as a spring crop, for it ripens its tubers in the early fall.

15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$5.00 per 100.



Pomegranate—*Punica Granatum*.



Rose Acacia—*Robinia Hispida*.

Cannas

Among our most valuable plants, due to the striking tropical effect of both their beautiful foliage and gorgeous blooms, cannas are excellent for bedding, massing and borders. All varieties listed below are fine, most of them being of the newer sorts.

Price of Cannas, 15c each; \$1.25 per ten; \$10.00 per 100.

- BLACK PRINCE**—Deep crimson.
- GIGANTEA**—Deep rose pink.
- HALLEY'S COMET**—Blazing scarlet.
- IMPERIAL MONT BLANC**—White.
- KING OF BRONZES**—Bronze foliage, red bloom.
- LOUISIANA**—Crimson.
- MAJESTIC**—Carmine.
- MERCEDES**—Yellow; orchid type.
- MOONLIGHT**—White.
- MRS. ALFRED CONRAD**—Salmon-pink.
- MRS. CARL KELSEY**—Orange-scarlet.
- MRS. KATE GRAY**—Red, striped yellow.
- MRS. WEST**—Orange-red.
- MUSIFOLIA**—Large leaves; red bloom.
- PARTHENON**—Orange-red; orchid type.
- SHENANDOAH**—Rose-pink.
- UNCLE SAM**—Scarlet.

Vine and Creeper Class

	Each	10
B-C—8 to 12 in., Small	\$.30	\$2.50
D-E—12 to 18 in., Medium	.40	3.50
F-G—2 to 5 ft., Large	.70	6.50

Akebia Quinata

A very popular ornamental Japanese climber with beautiful foliage almost evergreen. Peculiar shaped purple flowers produced in March. May be trained to a trellis or allowed to ramble over other shrubs in the open. The stems are used for wicker-work.

Bignonia - Trumpet Vine

- BIGNONIA RADICANS** (Hardy Orange Trumpet)—Brilliant orange-red flowers produced throughout the summer. Dark green leaves. A rank climber.
- B. SPECIOSA** (Blue or Purple Trumpet)—Evergreen hardy vine. Flowers in great clusters.
- B. VENUSTA** (Tropical Orange Trumpet)—Evergreen, hardy only in South Florida. Magnificent orange-red flowers.

Bougainvillea

(Japanese Paper Flower)

Vigorous, woody vine. Magenta colored blooms, borne in profusion.

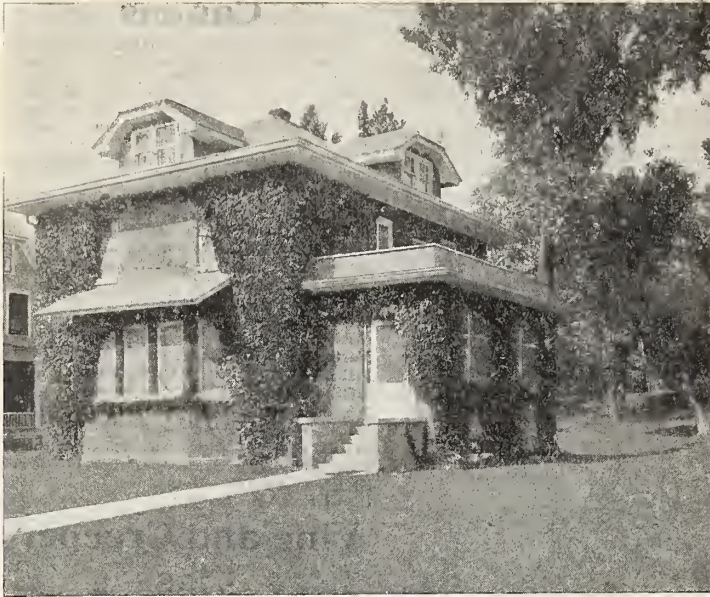
Honeysuckle

(*Lonicera*)

- GOLDEN NETTED**—Leaves netted with yellow. Evergreen.
- HALL'S JAPAN**—A rampant climber. Glossy evergreen foliage. Flowers white, changing to yellow.
- TRUMPET or CORAL HONEYSUCKLE**—Rank climber, bluish-green leaves; flowers scarlet, about 2 inches long, very showy. In Florida blooms practically all the year.

Ivy

- ENGLISH IVY** (*Hedera Helix*)—Shiny evergreen leaves. Clings to any surface without support. Extensively used for covering trunks of palms and trees. Excellent for window boxes.
- JAPAN OR BOSTON IVY** (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*)—The most popular and satisfactory creeper for general planting. Glossy green leaves; excellent for covering stone, concrete or brick walls.
- IMPROVED VIRGINIA CREEPER** (*Ampelopsis Engelmannii*)—Has finer cut leaves than the old variety, shorter joints and more rapid growth. Gorgeous colors in autumn.



Ampelopsis Engelmanni.



Phoenix Canariensis Palm.

Jasmines

Several classes of our most desirable vines famous for their exquisitely fragrant yellow or white blooms.

CAROLINA YELLOW JASMINE (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)—A very graceful, slender, rapid growing, native evergreen vine with dark green leaves, yellow flowers produced in abundance in early spring. Most fragrant.

GRACEFUL JASMINE (*Jasminum gracillimum*)—Beautiful pure white flowers borne in clusters, delightfully fragrant, splendid for arbors and porches.

STAR JASMINE (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides*)—Strong growing, twining vine, glossy leaves; covered in spring with very fragrant starry white flowers in clusters.

STAR JASMINE, VARIEGATED (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides variegated*)—Variegated variety of the preceding.

Miscellaneous Vines

KUDZU—Remarkably vigorous vine frequently producing stems 40 to 60 feet long in a single season, a veritable "Jack and the Bean Stalk." Well adapted for covering arbors and verandas where quick results are wanted. We recommend this as a permanent cover crop in pecan and citrus groves. (See our Pecan Service Bulletin No 66).

Price, rooted layers, \$10.00 per 100; \$80.00 per 1,000.

MYRTLE (Trailing)—Valuable trailer for boxes, beds, for covering rockeries, terraces, etc.

ROSA DE MONTANA OR MOUNTAIN ROSE (*Antigonon leptopus*)—A most rapid growing vine, producing great sprays of clear pink flowers during summer and fall. From pots only.

RUBBER CLIMBING (*Ficus repens*)—The most perfect creeper known. Its creeping and clinging tendencies are greater than in any other known plant. Has small round or oval glossy leaves, short stems. A very tenacious and beautiful climber for covering any kind of walls. Will climb anything. From pots only.

WANDERING JEW—Too well known to need description.

WISTARIA—The ever-popular hardy vine for pergolas and porches. Long drooping clusters of fragrant purplish blooms.

Bamboo, Grasses and Miscellaneous Class

These not only make fine specimens on lawns but are most serviceable and satisfactory for screens, windbreaks or boundary hedges. Positively all are non-suckering.

Prices of Bamboo Grasses and Japan Bush Clover.

	Each	10
Small clumps, 4 to 6 canes.....	\$0.35	\$3.00
Medium clumps, 6 to 12 canes.....	.50	4.00
Large clumps, 12 to 20 canes.....	.75	6.00
Extra large specimen clumps at \$1.00 to \$5.00.		

BAMBOO ARGENTEA—Japanese; attains 40 feet in height. Very attractive and striking. No objectionable runners.

BAMBOO ARGENTEA-STRIATA—Same as Argentea, except that leaves are beautifully striped green and white. Strong grower and hardy.

BAMBOO FALCATA—Height 6 to 10 feet; fine leaves; very desirable where small growing species is preferred.

BAMBOO VERTICILLATA—Canes striped yellow. Rank grower, 20 to 25 feet. Makes fine clumps, very hardy, one of the best for windbreaks.

JAPAN BUSH CLOVER (*Lespedeza Sieboldii*)—A very fine variety of the sweet clover family. Good grower, blossoms profuse and very aromatic. Leguminous and enriching to soil. Grows very rapidly. Fine for screens, hedges or specimens. Almost constantly in bloom. Purple blooms.

LESPEDEZA JAPONICA—White variety similar to above.

EULALIA (*Miscanthus*)—Small ornamental grasses used for bedding and borders. We have the following varieties:

Univittata—Dark solid green leaves.

Variegata—White striping lengthwise of the leaves.

Zebrina—White or golden striping across leaves.

LEMON GRASS—A small growing ornamental grass, desirable for specimens or low screens; dark green and variegated.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium Argenteum*)—A strong, tall, perennial, sub-tropical grass, grown extensively in California for its magnificent large white plumes. The finest of all tall plume grasses. Attains 10 to 15 feet; is a perfect evergreen in the lower South; stools become very large, giving appearance of a beautiful fountain. Excellent as a screen against unsightly objects, but attains its greatest beauty as a single specimen on the lawn.

CENTURY PLANT (*Agave*)—A splendid lawn ornamental. Dark green, blue leaved and variegated. All same price. Size B, 25c; C, 35c; D, 50c; E, 75c.

SPANISH BAYONET (*Yucca*)—Upright grower with stiff pointed leaves, topped with clusters of bell-shaped white blossoms. Size B, 25c; C, 35c; D, 75c. Variegated species of same, very ornamental, size B, 35c; C, 50c; D, \$1.00.



Bamboo Argentea.



Coniferous Evergreens

Specimen evergreen trees, when properly placed, form beautiful additions to any grounds. Their most popular use is in connection with deciduous trees, helping to form compact shade in the summer and preserving spots of green throughout the entire winter and no grounds are complete without them. The most beautiful groupings can be made by carefully selecting such varieties as go well together. The new ideas in landscape planting have developed new uses for evergreens, until they now hold a prominent place.

NOTE—Experience teaches us that most Coniferous Evergreens to be successfully transplanted should be taken up with a ball of earth and securely burlapped. Prices listed for this class are for trees balled and burlapped, except the Chinese are listed both bare-rooted and balled.

Price of **ARBOR-VITAE** (Compacta, Dwarf Golden, Globe, Golden, Elegant, and Rosedale, Occidentalis, American Arbor-vitae) and **RETINISPORAS**, all varieties.

	Each	10
C—1 to 1½ feet, balled and burlapped.....	\$0.75	\$ 6.50
D—1½ to 2 feet, balled and burlapped.....	1.00	8.00
E—2 to 2½ feet, balled and burlapped.....	1.50	12.00
F—2½ to 3 feet, balled and burlapped.....	2.00	16.00
G—3 to 3½ feet, balled and burlapped.....	2.50	21.00
H—3½ to 4 feet, balled and burlapped.....	4.00	35.00

Large Specimen plants, \$5.00 up, according to size.

Arbor-Vitae (Biota)

(Priced Above)

COMPACTA (B. Compacta)—Handsome, upright grower; attractive, dark green foliage. Splendid for lawns, screens, hedges and massing.

DWARF GOLDEN (B. aurea nana)—Fine plant of dwarf habit; attains height of 6 to 8 feet. Compact and bushy; rich, golden tipped foliage. Always beautiful, from the little plant until it attains full size.

GLOBE (B. Globosa)—Round, globe-shaped head, full compact growth. Dark green foliage. Splendid for lawn planting.

GOLDEN (B. semper aurescens)—This is one of the finest golden varieties of Arbor-Vitae; always retains the beautiful golden color; good grower, upright, symmetrical, graceful and rich in appearance.

ELEGANT (B. Elegantissima)—Tall, slender, very graceful grower. Dark green foliage.

ROSEDALE (B. Rosedale)—A very handsome variety. Foliage dark green and plume-like, but very compact. This is a most attractive border for lawns, roadways and walks, and is unexcelled for massing.

OCCIDENTALIS (American Arbor-Vitae)—A large bush or small tree, admirable for hedges. Foliage flat and very dense, highly odorous.

Retinispora (Chamaecyparis)

RETINISPIORA FILIFERA—Handsome variety with light green thread-like foliage and slender, drooping branches. Medium height, hardy and desirable sort.

R. FILIFERA AUREA—Similar to R. Filifera but the slender, drooping foliage is golden. Of dwarfish habit and very desirable where a low effect is wanted.

R. PISIFERA—Foliage bright green, somewhat pendulous; a valuable and hardy form not commonly grown.

R. PISIFERA AUREA—In foliage and habit of growth similar to R. Pisifera except that the new growth is of a rich golden hue. A very showy variety.

RETINISPIORA—Continued.

R. PLUMOSA—A rapid growing variety with exquisite, dark green foliage and ends of the limbs drooping.

R. PLUMOSA AUREA (Golden Plumed Cypress)—One of the best, hardiest and most desirable Retinisporas. A vigorous grower and retains its golden color constantly.

R. PLUMOSA SULPHUREA—Young sprouts of sulphur-yellow color, contrasting strongly with the other greenery of the tree. A novel variety.

R. SQUARROSA VEITCHII (Veitch's Silver Cypress)—A rapid grower; heath-like foliage; bluish-green; handsome and distinct. Ultimate height 15 to 25 feet.

Chinese or Oriental Arbor-Vitae Seedlings

CHINESE (B. Orientalis)—Pale golden-green; upright, thrifty grower; fine for screens, hedges and windbreaks. Will grow anywhere, easy to transplant. Can be kept into a compact tree by frequent careful pruning. Our stock has been pruned and is handsome and shapely. The medium sizes make beautiful hedges giving immediate effect.

Prices, handled without balling, for hedges and windbreaks:

	Each	10	100
C—1 to 1½ feet, not balled.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
D—1½ to 2 feet, not balled.....	.30	2.50	20.00
E—2 to 3 feet, not balled.....	.35	3.00	25.00
F—3 to 4 feet, not balled.....	.45	4.00	30.00
G—4 to 5 feet, not balled.....	.60	5.00	40.00
H—5 to 7 feet, not balled.....	.80	7.50	60.00

Prices for specimen planting, balled and burlapped only:

	Each	10
E—2 to 2½ feet, balled and burlapped.....	\$0.75	\$ 6.50
F—2½ to 3 feet, balled and burlapped.....	1.00	9.00
G—3 to 4 feet, balled and burlapped.....	1.25	10.00
H—4 to 5 feet, balled and burlapped.....	1.50	12.50

Specimens, \$2.00 up.

Price **ARBOR-VITAE** (Pyramidalis, Pyramidalis Aurea, Pyramidalis Compacta and Orientalis Compacta). Each

	Each	10
D—1½ to 2 feet, Light, balled and burlapped....	\$0.80	\$ 7.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Small, balled and burlapped....	1.00	8.50
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium, balled and burlapped....	1.50	12.50
G—4 to 5 feet, Large, balled and burlapped....	2.00	17.50
H—5 to 7 feet, Ex. Large, balled and burlapped 3.00		25.00

K—7 feet up, Specimens, balled and burlapped.... 5.00
Extra specimens priced on application.

PYRAMIDALIS (B. Pyramidalis)—Erect, symmetrical growth, of sometimes 15 to 20 feet, forming a pyramid-shape. Pea-green foliage. One of the best varieties, and its columnar habit adapts it to formal planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups.

ARBOR-VITAE—Continued.

PYRAMIDALIS AUREA (B. *Pyramidalis Aurea*)—Of erect, symmetrical and compact growth with beautiful golden tint.
PYRAMIDALIS COMPACTA—A very compact form of the pyramidal type; branches short and densely clothed with bright green foliage.
ORIENTAL COMPACTA—A low and very compact form with bright green foliage. Selected seedlings true to form and very thrifty, easy to transplant.

Cedars and Junipers

CEDAR DEODORA (*Cedrus deodora*)—Sometimes called Himalayan cedar. A stately tree of great beauty; native to the Himalayan mountains. Foliage is an attractive bluish-green, the young foliage coming on the tips of small branchlets having the appearance of tufts of blue feathers. One of the most beautiful ornamental cedars for the South.
GOLDEN CEDAR (*Juniperus Virginiana Elegantissima*)—Similar in form and growth to well known Red Cedar but with tips and young branches of a beautiful yellow color eventually changing to golden-bronze.

JAPANESE JUNIPER (*Juniperus Japonica*)—Adapted to a great range of climate, temperature and soil. A beautiful tree with bright green foliage which does not change during winter; of pyramidal, compact growth; ultimate height of 15 to 20 feet.

Price of Cedar Deodora, Golden Cedar and Japanese Juniper.

D	—1½ to 2 feet, Light, balled and burlapped.....	Each	10
E	—2 to 3 feet, Small, balled and burlapped.....	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
F	—3 to 4 feet, Medium, balled and burlapped.....	1.50	12.00
G	—4 to 5 feet, Large, balled and burlapped.....	2.50	21.00
H	—5 to 7 feet, Specimens, balled and burlapped.....	3.50	30.00
K	—7 to 9 feet, Ex. Specimens, balled and burlapped.....	\$5.00 up.	

RED CEDAR (*Juniperus Virginiana*)—A sturdy, thrifty, strong growing cedar. A native and well adapted to cultivation for shade and ornamental purposes throughout the South. Quick grower and easily trained into formal shapes.
 Price Red Cedars.

D	—1½ to 2 feet, Light, balled and burlapped.....	Each	10
E	—2 to 3 feet, Small, balled and burlapped.....	\$0.80	\$ 7.00
F	—3 to 4 feet, Medium, balled and burlapped.....	1.00	8.50
G	—4 to 4 feet, Medium, balled and burlapped.....	1.50	12.50
G	—4 to 5 feet, Large, balled and burlapped.....	2.00	17.50

Bare-rooted but puddled, one-third less.

Shade Trees

While shade around Southern homes is essential, care should be taken in planting shade trees to leave open wide spaces for the admission of breezes and for lawns. Planted in groups, they present a far handsomer appearance than when set in a row, and these open spaces between groups may be arranged to permit view and allow free circulation of air. Trees should be planted close enough together for the tops to interlock, but not so near that they will distort each other. By grouping evergreen and deciduous trees that will attain various heights and different shaped heads, the planter secures an artistic and soft skyline, besides enjoying a more dense shade during the summer and openness and light during the winter. There is no method by which you can add to the value of your home so rapidly and with such small outlay as by planting shade trees, and the amount of increased value will depend not so much on the sum you spend as the taste you display in selection. Feel free to write us for our advice; we are always glad to suggest proper selection to our customers.

Broad Leaf Evergreen Class

EVERGREEN ASH (*Fraxinus Rio Grande*)—Beautiful, rapid growing ash, native of Rio Grande Valley where it is evergreen. 4 to 5 feet, 60c; 5 to 7 feet, 90c; 7 to 9 feet, \$1.30; 9 to 12 feet, \$2.00.

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*)—An attractive tree with fern-like foliage. A splendid shade or ornamental tree and very desirable for pot culture. From pots, 2 to 3 feet tall, 35c each, \$3.00 per ten; 3 to 4 feet, 50c each, \$4.00 per ten; 4 to 5 feet, 80c each, \$7.00 per ten.

CAMPHOR TREES (*Camphora officinalis*)—The Camphor tree ranks first as a shade tree for the lawn; as an avenue or street tree, and in fact for any purpose where a rapid growing, symmetrical, attractive, broad-spreading shade tree is desired. The Camphor tree has a dense green foliage and grows to majestic form, size and appearance in a few years. 1½ to 2 feet, 35c each, \$3.00 per ten; 2 to 3 feet, 50c each, \$4.00 per ten, \$35.00 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 75c each, \$6.50 per ten; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per ten. Roots balled and burlapped, double above prices.

CHERRY LAUREL OR WILD PEACH—Probably the best broad-leaved evergreen shade tree for Southern planting. Suited to any place where a shade tree is needed. Can be trimmed to desired size for hedges and is used extensively for that purpose.

Price Cherry Laurel.

D	—1 to 2 feet	Each	10	100
E	—2 to 3 feet	\$0.20	\$ 1.50	\$12.00
F	—3 to 4 feet, Medium	.35	3.00	22.00
G	—4 to 5 feet, Large	.50	4.00	30.00
H	—5 to 7 feet, Extra Large	.75	6.50	
		1.25	10.00	

Roots balled and burlapped at double above prices.

Eucalyptus

Very fast growing evergreen trees, very desirable in most of Florida but not hardy North of Florida. Our list comprises the most desirable varieties for shade or avenue planting.

EUCALYPTUS ROSTRATA—Tall, hardy, rapid growing tree.

EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA—Symmetrical, branching, well adapted to avenue planting.

EUCALYPTUS TERICORNIS—Valued for posts and timber. Strong grower and quite hardy.

EUCALYPTUS RUDIS—A hardy variety much grown in Texas. Stands drought better than most varieties. A beautiful avenue tree; young growth of deep copper color.

EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS—Hardy variety with long, graceful, festoon-like branches. Has great resistance to wind.

Prices Eucalyptus Trees.

C	—1 to 1½ feet, Small, pot grown.....	Each	10
D	—1½ to 2 feet, Small, pot grown.....	\$0.20	\$1.40
E	—2 to 3 feet, Light, pot grown.....	.30	2.40
F	—3 to 4 feet, Medium, pot grown.....	.40	3.50
G	—4 to 5 feet, Large, pot grown.....	.50	4.50
H	—5 to 7 feet, Extra Large, pot grown.....	.75	6.00
		1.00	8.00

HOLLY (American Christmas Holly)—Grows to 20 feet tall. A handsome tree and valuable for holiday decorations. Nursery grown Holly trees are easy to grow and Holly is a tree everyone wants growing on their grounds.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA—Rapid growing small evergreen shade tree. Also fine for training in bushy form. Very popular in some sections.

Price, Holly and Ligustrum Japonica:

E	—2 to 3 feet, Small.....	Each	10	100
F	—3 to 4 feet, Medium.....	\$0.25	\$2.20	\$20.00
G	—4 to 5 feet, Large.....	.40	3.50	30.00
H	—5 to 7 feet, Extra Large.....	.60	5.00	
		.80	7.00	

Roots balled and burlapped double above price.



Eucalyptus.



Pleasing Results from Banking.
As Important as Paint or any Improvements.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—The queen of flowering broad-leaf evergreen trees; of immense size, and well known throughout the South. Their superior stateliness of form and splendor of growth, the size and richness of their foliage and the lavish yield of fragrant flowers, place them in the foremost rank among hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Their proper place is on the lawn, where they show to fine advantage in contrast to the green. Planted in groups they yield to no rival, and their effect in early spring is grand beyond description, illuminating the whole landscape and filling the atmosphere with a rich perfume.



	Each	10	100
C-1 to 1½ feet, Small.....	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
D-1½ to 2 feet, Light.....	.60	5.00	40.00
E-2 to 3 feet, Small.....	.75	6.00	50.00
F-3 to 4 feet, Medium.....	1.00	9.00	80.00
G-4 to 5 feet, Large.....	1.25	10.00	90.00
H-5 to 7 feet, Extra Large.....	2.00	18.00	
K-7 to 9 feet, Specimen.....	2.50		
M-9 to 12 feet, Extra Fine Specimen ..	4.00 up.		

Handled with roots balled and burlapped double above price.

GINEPE OR SPANISH LAUREL (*Melicocca bijuga*)—Evergreen tree, resembling the soap berry tree in foliage, 40 to 60 feet high; cultivated in South Florida and South California; fruits are about the size and shape of a plum; green and yellow and have a pleasant grape-like flavor; the large seeds can be roasted and eaten like chestnuts. Pot grown, 50c each.

LIVE OAK—Best and most popular Southern shade tree. Nursery grown trees give best results.

WATER OAK—One of the best Southern oaks. Very thrifty. Nearly evergreen.

	Each	10
F-3 to 4 feet, Small.....	\$0.45	\$ 4.00
G-4 to 5 feet, Medium.....	.60	5.00
H-5 to 7 feet, Large.....	1.00	9.00
K-7 to 9 feet, Extra Large.....	1.75	15.00
M-9 to 12 feet, Specimen.....	2.50	
N-12 to 14 feet, Extra Specimen.....	4.00	

Most all evergreen trees can be handled with roots balled and burlapped at double list prices.

Deciduous Class

The following well known deciduous shade trees should be used more or less in all plantings. Most of them are rapid growers. Some attain great size; others, which do not make such large trees, are more desirable where space is limited. The remarks following each will give a good idea of their best uses.

Prices of deciduous shade trees, except when noted, otherwise in description.

	Each	10
E-2 to 3 feet, Light.....	\$0.30	\$2.50
F-3 to 4 feet, Small.....	.40	3.50
G-4 to 5 feet, Medium.....	.50	4.50
H-5 to 7 feet, Large.....	.60	5.50
K-7 to 9 feet, Extra Large.....	.75	6.00
M-9 to 12 feet, Specimen.....	1.00	8.50

ASH (Green)—Sturdy, upright, symmetrical, well rounded heads.

ASH (American White)—Large, symmetrical, spreading tree.

BOX ELDER—Popular small tree suitable for planting thickly.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—Tall, quick growing tree. Handsome when in bloom in spring.

DOGWOOD (Flowering)—Sturdy, small tree. Strikingly beautiful when in bloom in early spring. Large white flowers.

JAPANESE VARNISH—Green trunk, smooth, satiny, as if varnished. Large leaves. Rapid grower.

MAGNOLIA PURPUREA (Chinese Purple Magnolia)—A small tree of compact growth producing profusion of large purple and white flowers in March with scattering bloom throughout the summer.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA—Beautiful, large, white, cup-shaped flowers suffused with pink produced in March. Hardy and desirable.

MAPLE (Scarlet)—A fine maple for the South. Symmetrical. Vigorous.

MAPLE (Sugar) T.—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

PLUM (Purple Leaf) (*Prunus Pissardi*)—Foliage bright crimson-purple. Striking.

POPLAR (Tulip)—Fine, tall growing, park or avenue tree.

RED BUD—Fine small growing tree producing abundance of reddish-purple flowers in spring before the leaves appear.

SOAP TREE—Handsome small tree. Fruit has properties of fine toilet soap.

SYCAMORE—Well known avenue and shade tree. One of the best. Extra heavy specimens at \$2.00 to \$4.00 each.

TALLOW TREE OR CHINESE TALLOW—Quick growing, small tree. Handsome foliage lasting through a long season.

TEXAS UMBRELLA—The well known umbrella-shaped China tree. Planted everywhere in the South. Small sizes same price as other shade trees. 3 to 4 feet, branched heads, 50c each, \$4.50 per ten; 4 to 5 feet, branched heads, 60c each, \$5.00 per ten; 5 to 7 feet, 2-year branched heads, 75c each, \$6.50 per ten; 7 to 9 feet, 2-year branched heads, \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten.

WEeping WILLOW—The old favorite.

Collection Offers

The success of COLLECTIONS offered in our 1917 and 1918 catalogs has induced us to extend this feature. Many would-be purchasers do not know the classes and varieties of trees and plants best suited for their needs and have not the time to study catalogs, bulletins and various printed matter on the subject enough to become thoroughly posted and able to order to their best advantage from a general catalog list of varieties described while these collections are specially selected for the purposes and sections indicated.

The same high quality of trees and plants are used in these collections as we use in filling specific orders to meet the wishes of our most exacting patrons and the above reasons, with the fact that we are enabled to make reductions in prices on these collections on account of the saving in handling orders for trees and plants of specific lists grown in large numbers to meet this special demand justify the enthusiasm with which our patrons have met our collection offers the past two seasons and encourages us in giving collections more serious study and adding to their number.

We do not change or break collections. In every case these should be ordered under the collection name, (thus saving the trouble of writing a list of the varieties). If you wish to make a special selection of varieties, and kind of trees, the list by the variety, kind, size and quantity ordered must be applied.

Orders for collections will be filled by us, using the varieties named so far as our supply of each variety will permit. Should we be out of any of the varieties we will put in other varieties similar in character, carefully selecting sorts that will give good results.

For detail description of varieties in any collection refer to respective headings in previous pages of this catalog.

Crown Rose Collection

(10 Bushes)
(Illustrated on Front Cover)

This collection has been chosen from the best old and new varieties to meet the demand for a combination of sorts for either mild rose bed or the small rose garden, embracing the choicest Hybrid Teas, Perpetuals and the most popular of all climbers, the Marechal Niel. If you wish to start a rose bed or garden of from 10 to 30 bushes, you cannot do better than to order from one to three lots of this collection.

One each, Mrs. Dudley Cross, Sunburst, Killarney, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Paul Neyron, White American Beauty, Etoile de France, Hector McKenzie, Marechal Niel, K. A. Victoria.

Price Crown Rose Collection, 10 bushes, 1-yr. size.....\$2.25
Price Crown Rose Collection, 10 bushes, 2-yr. size..... 3.25

Dixie Yard Rose Collection

(20 Bushes)

The Dixie Yard Collection has been carefully selected from among the best medium and strong bushes of Teas, Hybrids, Perpetuals and climbers. If not convenient to plant the climbers where they can be trained on veranda or trellis, you can plant in center or at one side of yard and build vase-shaped rack as explained elsewhere in this catalog. These varieties will give you results.

Two each, Paul Neyron, Climbing Caroline Testout, J. B. Clark, Reine Marie Henrietta, Radiance, Helen Gould, Mrs. Benjamin R. Cant, Marie Van Houtte, Maman Cochet, White, Mrs. A. R. Waddell.

Price Dixie Yard Rose Collection, 20 bushes, 1 yr. size.... \$4.00
Price Dixie Yard Rose Collection, 20 bushes, 2-yr. size.... 6.00

Superb Bedding Rose Collection

(40 Bushes)

This collection is made up of the choicest Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses in existence. They are especially suited for compact beds which should be made very rich. The choicest colors and forms are among these, and they are the best class for cutting, producing long, stiff stems. No one will regret buying from one to as many of these collections for which they have space. Prune back well after each blooming. This will cause them to throw up long stems. Plant all of each variety or color together.

Four each, Alexander Hill Gray, Antoine Revoire, Countess of Gosford, Etoile de France, Pink K. A. Victoria, Killarney Queen, Maman Cochet, white, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Radiance, Sunburst.

Price Superb Bedding Collection, 40 bushes, 1-yr. size.....\$8.00
Price Superb Bedding Collection, 40 bushes, 2-yr. size.....12.00

Gem Banking Collection

Grouping low-growing ornamentals is the most approved method of planting either large or small grounds. The Gem Banking Collection being made up of Coniferous and Broad-leaf Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs, gives the best selection possible for planting in corners of grounds, in beds, or banking against buildings. By ordering duplicates of this grand collection, groups can be arranged in various locations, all in good taste, thus assuring the purchaser the most suitable selection of plants possible.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2 Arbor-Vitae Pyramidalis, 2 to 3 ft. | } Balled and Burlapped or Puddled. |
| 2 Arbor-Vitae Rosedale, 1½ to 2 ft. | |
| 2 Retinispora Plumosa, 2 to 2½ ft. | } Packed as lightly as possible for safety in shipping. |
| 2 Ligustrum Lucidum, Wax Privet, 2 to 2½ ft. | |
| 2 Ligustrum Lucidum Nana, 2 to 2½ ft. | |
| 2 Hydrangea, 6 to 12 inch. | |
| 2 Abelia Grandiflora, 12 to 18 inch. | |
| 2 Crape Myrtle, Dwarf Crimson, 2 to 3 ft. | |
| 2 Deutzia Pride of Rochester, 2 to 3 ft. | |
| 2 Spirea Douglassi, 2 to 3 ft. | |
| 2 Spirea Van Houtte, 2 to 3 ft. | |

One or more of this Gem Banking Collection will set off buildings when banked properly at each side of steps or in corners against stiff walls as nothing else can possibly do. See illustration page 23.

Price Gem Banking Collection.....\$12.50

Peach Orchard Collections

(Nos. 1, 2 and 3)

Each of these collections we have selected carefully for special adaptability to sections of Florida or the states east and west of Florida. For prices and all details about Peach Orchard Collections see page two.

Family Nut and Fruit Collection

This collection is specially selected for door-yard planting in city or town lots and will supply your home with the best nuts and fruits throughout the whole season.

Where space will permit, two or three of these collections will prove very desirable.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1 President Pecan tree | 1 Stumpe Plum tree |
| 1 Japan Walnut tree | 1 Dixie Pear tree |
| 2 Choice Fig trees | 1 Kieffer Pear tree |
| 1 Tane Nashi Persimmon tree | 1 Merritt Mulberry tree |
| 2 Peach trees (adapted to your locality) | 2 Concord Grape vines |
| 1 Excelsior Plum tree | 1 Thomas Grape vine |
| | 1 Scuppernon Grape vine |

Price of Family Nut and Fruit Collection, 16 trees and vines, medium size trees, and 1-year vines, \$3.50.

Same Collection in large size trees and 2-year heavy vines

Ideal Flowering Shrub Collection

Embracing both evergreen and deciduous shrubs that give flowers throughout the season, this collection should be planted at every Southern home. Where space will permit several should be ordered, as the price of this collection is low. See descriptions on preceding page.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Abelia Grandiflora, size C. | 1 Crape Myrtle, crimson, size B. |
| 1 Cape Jasmine, size D. | 1 Flowering Pomegranate, double white, size E. |
| 1 Oleander, white, size F. | 1 Flowering Pomegranate, double red, size E. |
| 1 Oleander, pink, size F. | 1 Spirea Van Houtte, size B. |
| 1 Althea, Duchess de Brabant, size F. | 1 Hydrangea, size B. |
| 1 Deutzia, Pride of Rochester, size E. | |

Price Ideal Flowering Shrub Collection.....\$4.50

Majestic Shade Tree Collection

In this collection we have endeavored to give an assortment of evergreen and deciduous shade trees that should be at every home where even a small yard is available, in city or country. They will all adapt themselves to the space provided, making sturdy, everlasting trees—a monument to the planter. See descriptions on previous pages.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 2 Cherry Laurel, or Wild Peach, 5 to 7 ft. | Roots Puddled. |
| 2 Holly, (Christmas Holly), 3 to 4 ft. | tops ready |
| 2 Magnolia Grandiflora, 5 to 7 ft. | |
| 2 Ligustrum Japonica, 5 to 7 ft. | |
| 1 Flowering Dogwood, 5 to 7 ft. | |
| 1 Red Bud, 5 to 7 ft. | 1 Maple Tree, 5 to 7 ft. |
| 1 Soap Tree, 5 to 7 ft. | 1 Texas Umbrella, branched to 7 ft. |
| 1 Chinese Tallow Tree, 5 to 7 ft. | |

Price Majestic Shade Tree Collection.....\$10.00

Southern Home Collection

(25 Trees, Bushes and Vines)

(Listed on Back Cover)

This valuable collection can be planted on most any town or city lot. It will afford fruit and nuts throughout the season and the ornamentals are such as should surround every Southern home. This collection has been made up to meet the needs of those who do not know what to order and for a small home lot the selection could hardly be improved upon.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 2 Loquats, 2 to 3 ft. | 2 Budded Pecan trees, 2 to 3 ft. |
| 2 Figs, 2 to 3 ft. | 2 Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae, 2 to 3 ft. |
| 2 Scuppernon Grapes, 2 years | 2 Dwarf Crimson Crape Myrtle, 2 to 3 ft. |
| 1 Pear tree, 3 to 4 ft. | 2 White Crape Myrtle, 2 to 3 ft. |
| 1 Persimmon tree, 3 to 4 ft. | 2 Abelia Grandiflora, 1 to 1½ ft. |
| 1 Plum tree, 3 to 4 ft. | 2 Bignonia Radicans, 1 to 2 ft. |
| 1 Peach tree, 3 to 4 ft. | 2 Ligustrum Lucidum, 1½ to 2 ft. |
| 1 Mulberry tree, 4 to 5 ft. | |
| 1 Boston Ivy, 1 to 2 ft. | |

Price Southern Home Collection, 25 trees, plants and vines, \$8.50

Quantity or No. Wanted	NAME OF VARIETY	Size or Age	PRICE
	Amount Forward,		
Number of each Collection Wanted	JUST A MINUTE'S TIME TO ORDER COLLECTIONS.	Cross out size or age NOT WANTED	
	Crown Rose Collection,	1 yr. @ \$2.25 2 yr. @ \$3.25	
	Dixie Yard Rose Collection,	1 yr. @ \$4.00 2 yr. @ \$6.00	
	Superb Bedding Rose Collection,	1 yr. @ \$8.00 2 yr. @ \$12.00	
	Peach Orchard Collection No. 1,	Medium Small	} Price see Page 2.
	Peach Orchard Collection No. 2,	Medium Small	
	Peach Orchard Collection No. 3,	Medium Small	
	Family Nut and Fruit Collection,	Large @ \$5.00 Medium @ \$3.50	
	Southern Home Collection,	@ \$8.50	
	Ideal Flowering Shrub Collection,	@ \$4.50	
	Gem Banking Collection,	@ \$12.50	
	Majestic Shade Tree Collection,	@ \$10.00	
	Total,		

If you have friends or neighbors you believe will be interested in our catalog please write their names below. Thank You.

NAME	R. F. D. or Street Number	TOWN	STATE

Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Letter.
Extend or carry out price for each item or group of same class having common price.



1. Arbor-Vitae in Park Planting.
2. English Ivy Covering Trunks of Palms and Trees.
3. Live Oaks and Sabal Palms.
4. Suitable Banking and Vines for Beautifying a Home.
5. Bamboo, Argentea variety.
6. Sheared Pittisporum Tobira.
7. Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae and Sheared Cherry Laurel.
8. Phoenix Palm and Cedrus Deodara.
9. Ficus Repens Clinging Vine and Hydrangea.
10. Sheared Cherry Laurel Hedge.

1914

INTER-STATE NURSERIES

C. M. GRIFFING & CO.
MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.

CATALOG FOR 1919



CONIFEROUS PLANTING



ORIENTAL PLANE TREES FOR STREET PLANTING



HEDGE AND SHADE TREE PLANTING FOR PARK OR HOME.

\$8.50
Southern
Home
Collection

No home in the South can be complete without all of these trees, shrubs and vines.

If you don't know just what to order, send for this collection and the satisfaction it gives you will assure us of your future patronage.

- 2 Budded Pecans, 2 Loquats, 2 Figs, 1 Peach, 1 Plum, 1 Pear, 1 Giant Seedless Japan Persimmon,
- 2 Scuppernong Grapes, 1 Mulberry, 2 Pyramidal Arborvitae,
- 2 Dwarf Crimson Crape Myrtles, 2 White Crape Myrtles,
- 2 Ligustrum Lucidums, 2 Abelia Grandifloras, 1 Boston Ivy,
- 1 Bignonia Radicans. All strong trees and vines.

This 25 will go on any home lot. No home complete without them.



BED PLANTING OF GERANIUMS FOLIAGE PLANTS AND GRASSES