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INTER-STATE NURSERIES
C. M. GRIFFING & CO.

CATALOG FOR 1921

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.



OUR
FAMOUS
CROWN
COLLECTION

10 ROSE BUSHES
1 YEAR SIZE, \$5.00
2 YEAR SIZE, \$6.50

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.

Five 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.

Announcement

In order to handle our correspondence more promptly and be in a better position to meet our many patrons who often come to Jacksonville or pass through there but do not have time to go out to our nurseries we have moved our Sales Department to Jacksonville and are conveniently located in the Duval Building, corner Bay and Ocean Streets. All future correspondence may therefore be addressed to Jacksonville, Florida.

Suggestions About Ordering and Terms of Sale

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.

Many nurseries and dealers buy and sell our stock. Trees or plants sold to nurseries or dealers must be resold by them on their own responsibility. We are responsible only to parties purchasing direct from us.

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.

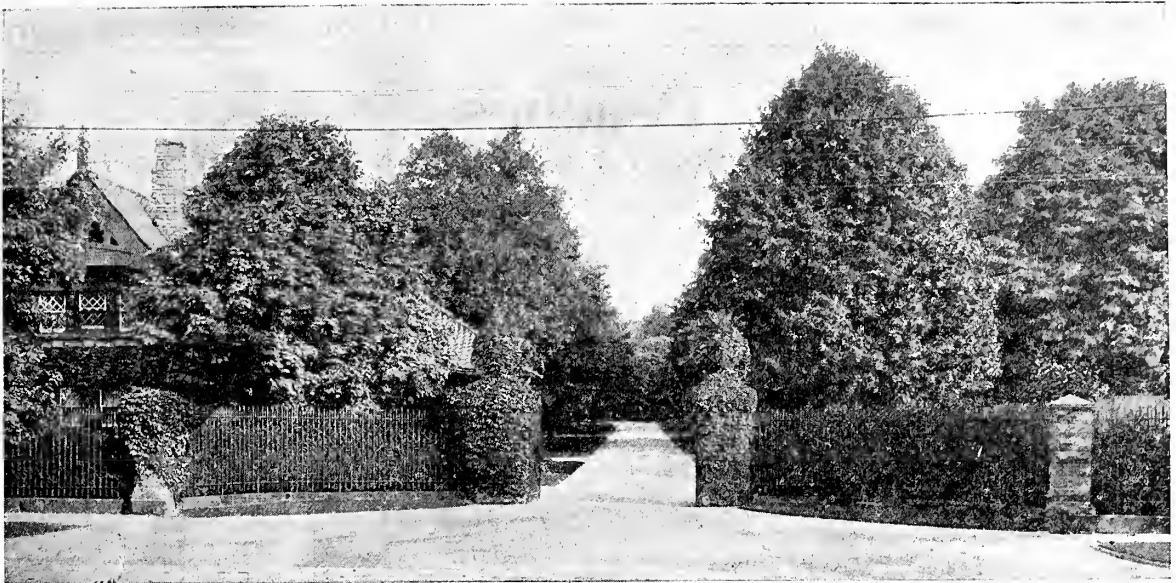
Shipments at Purchaser's Risk—Our responsibility ceases when we deliver trees to forwarding company. Claims for loss or damage must be made on them. We will, however, trace, if requested, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, and recovery in case of damage or loss.

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.



Effects with Trees and Hedges.

Why This Catalog?

BECAUSE we believe our highly intelligent people of Florida and the cotton-growing section 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 disease 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-four 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,
Jacksonville, Florida. C. M. Griffing & Co.

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.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELECTION AND PREP-

ARATION 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 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 the 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



View in 300 Acre South Florida Peach Orchard.

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. Successful modern methods of utilizing and controlling insects and diseases by inexpensive means are fully described. This Service Bulletin free to all customers.

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 Jewell as the most reliable and best commercial variety for Central and South Florida planting.

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 planting 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.

Peaches for the Home should be the first thought of every farmer, of every suburban home-owner, of everyone 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.

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 planted in Central and South Florida, where they should be extensively used.

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.

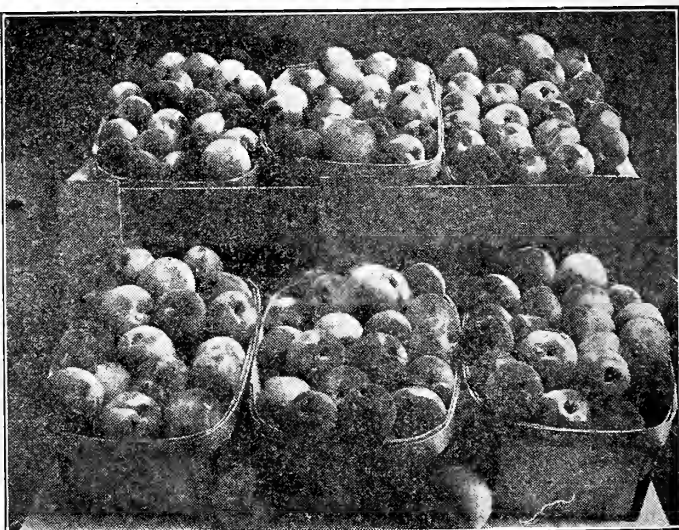
JEWELL—An early and most valuable variety for planting throughout Central and South Florida. Medium size, roundish oblong, small point, light yellow. Rich, juicy, melting. The most popular and profitable variety. For commercial orchards in Florida it has no equal, thousands of acres are being planted, 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.



Jewell Peaches, Florida's Money-maker.

PEACHES—Continued.

- RED CEYLON (?)—Flesh blood red, freestone, May 10th.
- STANLEY—Red, white flesh, 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 the 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.
- MAMIE ROSS—Large, besh 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.
- SLAPPY—Large deep yellow, early July.
- STANLEY—Flesh white. Very sweet, cling, June 25th.
- TRIUMPH—Flesh yellow, freestone. May to June.
- WADDELL—Rich, creamy white. Juicy, sweet, freestone, early June.

Prices of Peaches on Peach Roots.

	Each	10	100
D—1½ to 2 feet, Small	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Light	.40	3.50	30.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium	.55	5.00	45.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Standard	.75	6.50	55.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Large	.90	8.00	

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	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium	.65	5.50	45.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Standard	.80	7.00	60.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Large	1.00	8.50	

Plums

Recent crops of Plums in Florida and the lower South have 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 feet, Small	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Light	.40	3.50	30.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium	.55	5.00	45.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Standard	.75	6.50	55.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Large	.90	8.00	

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, splotted 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.
- STUMP 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.

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
E—2 to 3 feet, Light	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium	.65	5.50	50.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Standard	.80	7.00	60.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Large	1.00	8.50	

FLORIDA—A new plum of the Japanese strain. Very large, abundant bearer, strong grower. Reddish-yellow overspreading 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 tried. Bears in long clusters. A wonderful producer. Medium to large; Purplish-red. Meat dark yellow, pit small, separating easily. A most valuable plum.



Hoyt Plum.

Pecans



Harvesting Pecans.

Description 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.

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

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.

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 in 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.

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, \$1.60 each; 5 to 7 feet, \$2.00 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
D—1½ to 2 ft., Small	\$0.90	\$ 8.00	\$ 75.00
E—2 to 3 ft., Light	1.00	9.00	85.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium	1.20	11.00	100.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard	1.50	13.00	120.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large	1.75	16.00	150.00
K—7 to 9 ft., Extra Large	2.50	22.50	



Pecans Producing Food and Affording Shade in What is Usually Waste Space.

PECANS—Continued.

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.

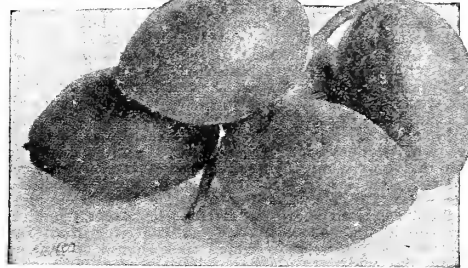
Japanese Walnut

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

Price of Japanese Walnuts:

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
2 to 3 feet	.75	6.50	55.00

Japanese Walnuts.



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 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 especially well where 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, intensive 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 dessert 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	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 feet, Small	.40	3.50	30.00
3 to 4 feet, Medium	.55	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 feet, Standard	.75	6.50	55.00

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; 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.



Fig Tree 18 Months From Planting.

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 apples. 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.

POLLENATING 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.

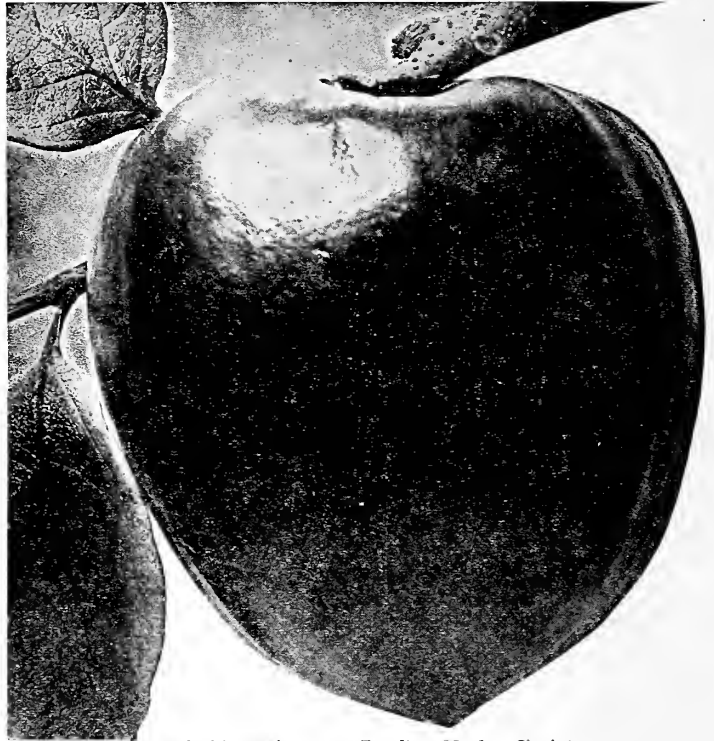
	Each	10	100
D—1½ to 2 feet. Small	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
E—2 to 3 feet. Light	.40	3.50	30.00
F—3 to 4 feet. Medium	.55	5.00	45.00
G—4 to 5 feet. Standard	.75	6.50	55.00
H—5 to 7 feet. Large	.90	8.00	
2-year trees, branched	1.25	11.00	

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.
- GAILLEY**—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.
- TRIUMPH**—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. Seedless.
- TSURU**—Long pointed variety. Bright red; flesh orange color with darker coloring near the seed. Prolific. Very late.
- 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.

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 variety we list will give good results.

Mason and Day, Our Two Special Apples

These have been giving wonderful results and we are pleased to be able to recommend them.

MASON. Originated in southern Texas. Has produced 14 successive crops. Greenish yellow ground, covered with red and yellow specks. Ripens in July.

DAY. Originated in Mississippi, received third Prize and Bronze Medal at St. Louis Exposition. Medium size, red striped on one side, and yellow transparent on the other. Ripens in June.

SPECIAL prices on Mason and Day apples:

	Each	10
E—2 to 3 ft., Small	\$0.50	\$4.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium	.75	6.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard	1.00	

STANDARD VARIETIES

ARKANSAS BLACK.—Very dark red, large. October.
HORSE.—Large, greenish-yellow. Popular Southern variety. July 25th.

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.

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

Price of standard varieties:

	Each	10
E—2 to 3 ft., Small	\$0.40	\$3.50
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium	.55	5.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard	.75	6.50

Citrus Fruits

We are in position to supply the very best quality of trees in all classes of Citrus fruits. For Central and South Florida we recommend these trees budded on the Florida Rough Lemon roots for planting on the high rolling pine lands, and the native Sour Orange roots for level or flat woods land and all drained marshy or muck lands. For the North and West Florida, South Georgia, and the coastal sections of South Carolina and the Gulf Coast States, the Citrus-trifoliolate roots are best.

Price of Orange, Grapefruit, Lemon and Lime Trees:

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.90	\$8.00	\$75.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.10	10.00	95.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.60	14.00	125.00
5 to 7 ft.	2.25	20.00	175.00
2 year	3.00	25.90	225.00

Varieties Oranges

SATSUMA (On trifoliolate roots only). The great early market variety, always first on the market when prices are best. Adapted to all the heavy or clay sub-soil lands of North Florida, South Georgia, and along the coastal sections of South Carolina and the Gulf Coast States. Begins bearing the second year after planting and is the ideal Orange to eat, as the loose, tender rind or skin and loosely adhering segments enable one to remove the rind and separate the segments or plugs and eat the fruit without the aid of a knife, and without soiling the fingers or the most delicate gloves. This feature makes it the ideal orange for the fruit stand and the fruit vendor; an orange that may easily be eaten out of hand while walking along the street, riding in street cars, on ferries, etc. It is also an ideal orange for banquets and informal receptions, as they can be served whole and eaten with more comfort and in a more dignified and cleanly manner than any fruit grown. Fruit medium size, flattened, color deep orange, flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet, and delicious, with a peculiarly agreeable flavor found in no other orange; entirely seedless. Tree entirely thornless.

LUE GIM GONG. A new late orange of very superior quality; claimed by its introducers to be the best late orange known. Was awarded the Wilder Medal by the American Pomological Society for its late keeping and fine quality.

PARSON BROWN. Extremely early, standard round variety. The best orange in the market at its time of ripening. Very early—September and October. Medium size, smooth skin, fine quality, bears young and produces good crops.

PINEAPPLE. This is an ideal orange in shape, color and size; is unquestionably the finest flavored variety grown. Medium to large size, uniform, rich orange yellow, almost round.

RUBY. Very early, dark, rich red. Ripe in early December. One of the best blood oranges.

TANGERINE. The best of the kid glove type. Small to medium size, juicy, sweet, and of good quality.

VALENCIA LATE. One of the most valuable varieties. Very late, large size, oval-oblong, thin, tough rind, rich, juicy, semi-acid. Fine quality, very heavy bearer. Brings top prices in the market.

WASHINGTON NAVEL. The orange that has made California famous as a citrus-growing state. Very large, oval-oblong, with smooth golden yellow skin, slightly pointed. Entirely seedless, of excellent quality.

Varieties Grapefruit (Pomelo)

DUNCAN. Medium to large; fine quality; good appearance; heavy bearer.

FLORIDA COMMON. Large, attractive fruit, of original Florida type, the kind that has made grapefruit popular.

MARSH SEEDLESS. Medium to large; very productive; bears extremely young; fruit popular on account of being nearly seedless.

TRIUMPH. Prolific, bears young; fruit small to medium; ripe very early in October.

Varieties Lemons and Limes

PONDEROSA LEMON. American Wonder Lemon. Very large, good quality, thrifty, prolific, early bearer.

VILLA FRANCA LEMON. The standard commercial variety.

FLORIDA KEY LIME. Leading commercial sort from Florida and West India Islands.

TAHITI LIME. A large lemon-shaped lime with smooth, thin rind, very juicy.

Varieties Kumquat Trees

MARUMI. Quite small but a very prolific bearer. The spiciest and sprightliest pleasant flavored variety. Unexcelled for seasoning preserves, pickles, jellies and culinary products.

NAGAMI. Very large, deep golden yellow, a wonderful bearer, ripens in November, but holds its fruit all winter. Oval-oblong, rich, vinous, spicy. Excellent for preserves.

Prices for Kumquat Trees.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet, bushy	\$0.75	\$ 6.50	\$ 60.00
2 to 3 feet, bushy	1.00	9.00	80.00
3 to 4 feet, heavy	1.50	12.50	100.00

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	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium	.55	5.00	45.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard	.75	6.50	55.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large	.90	8.00	70.00
K—7 to 9 ft., Extra Large	1.20	10.00	

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.

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 TRELLIS 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 OF ALL VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

	Each	10	100
1 year, small size	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
2 year, medium size	.55	5.00	45.00
3 year, large size	.75	6.50	55.00

Trellis or Bunch Grapes

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

DELAWARE—Standard market grape. Bunch 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 vines of the 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.

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

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	\$.40	\$ 3.50
E—2 to 3 ft., Medium	.50	4.50
F—3 to 4 ft., Standard	.60	5.50
G—4 to 5 ft., Large	.80	7.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Specimens	1.25	10.00

Handled with roots balled and burlapped double above price.

Pears

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
E—2 to 3 ft., Small	\$.60	\$5.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium	.80	6.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard	1.00	

DIXIE is a chance seedling, possibly a cross between the Le-Conte 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 of their adaptability to the lower South.

PRICE OF STANDARD VARIETIES OF PEARS.

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft., Small	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Medium	.55	5.00	45.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Standard	.75	6.50	55.00
H—5 to 7 ft., Large	.90	8.00	

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 all sections of the South.

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

SUVANEE—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.

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, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; medium size bulbs, 60c each, \$5.00 per 10; large crowns, \$1.00 each, \$8.50 per 10.

MARTINIQUE—The variety of commerce.

Quince

Succeeds well in most parts of the South. Are fine for preserves.

ORANGE—Large, deep yellow, tender flesh.

Pomegranates

A novel Southern fruit; highly appreciated by many, and thrives well. Quite ornamental. Variety, Sweet.

PRICE QUINCE AND POMEGRANATES.

	Each	10
E—2 to 3 feet, Light	\$.40	\$3.50
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium	.55	5.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Standard	.75	6.50



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 winter, 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 from 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 plant. 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 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 PLANTING. Rose plantings may be conveniently considered in the following six styles: (1) Rose Beds, (2) Banking, (3) Climbing, viz., for training on 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

ROSES—Continued.

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 3 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 ground planting. These vigorous growing Tea 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, Maman Cochet, and Louis Philippe, etc., attain heights of from six to seven feet with eight and ten feet spread, producing thousands of beautiful roses annually.

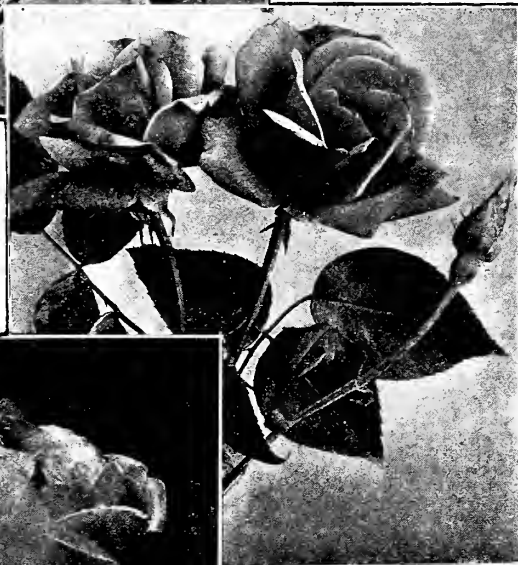
ROSE GARDENS. Many lovers of roses have rose gardens, varying in size from a few dozen plants to several thousand, in which they find great pleasure in testing new varieties. Such rose gardens are seldom attractive or beautiful from a landscape view point. They are extremely interesting and fascinatingly 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 the 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.

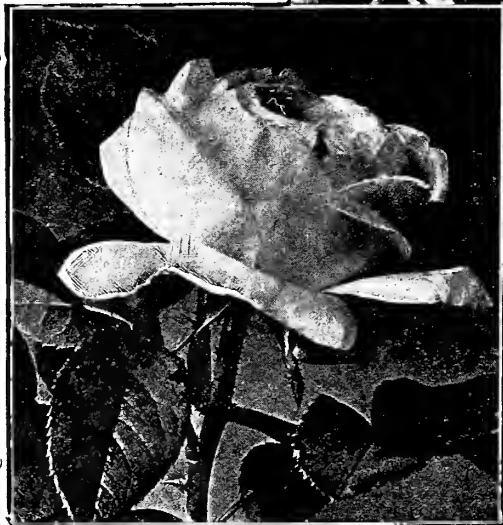


Lady Alice Stanley.

**Roses Worthy
a Place in
Your Garden**



Minnie Frances.



White American Beauty.

**Strong Field Grown
Budded or Grafted
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. (H. W.) Hybrid Wichuraiana.

Prices of Standard Varieties.

	Each	10	100
Size C, 1 year, Strong	\$0.65	\$5.50	\$45.00
Size D, 2 year, Large	.75	6.50	55.00

**Prices of Yellow and Red Marechal Niel, Radiance,
Pink K. A. Victoria, Wellesly.**

	Each	10
Size C, 1 year, Strong	\$0.75	\$6.50
Size D, 2 year, Large	1.00	9.00

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, 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 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 symmetrical formed cherry colored blooms. Good grower and very free bloomer. Upright, bushy top.
- CECIL BRUNNER** (Poly.)—Dainty, tiny miniature roses of delicate bisque pink. Beautiful long pointed buds. Vigorous low-spreading habit.
- CHERRY RIPE** (H. T.)—Light clear cherry red. A free bloomer, medium upright growth.
- 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.
- CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY** (H. N.)—A seedling of American Beauty crossed with Wichuriana. Same size, color and fragrance as American Beauty, and a vigorous climber. Good foliage and profuse bloomer.
- CL. BABY RAMBLER** (Poly.)—An everblooming true Crimson Rambler. Foliage never mildews, always clean and bright.
- CL. BRIDE** (Cl. T.)—A vigorous climbing form of the well known Bride.
- 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. CLOTHILDE SOUPERT** (Cl. Poly.)—White with delicate flesh tones. Very double and most fragrant. Blooms 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. ETOILE DE FRANCE** (Cl. H. T.)—Identical with the famous bush rose of this name, but a vigorous climber, making one of the best red climbers known.
- CL. HELEN GOULD** (Cl. H. T.)—A perfect Helen Gould that is a strong climber, with handsome foliage.
- CL. K. A. 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. KILLARNEY** (Cl. H. T.)—An exact counterpart of Killarney in every respect, except that it is a vigorous climber; deep shell pink.
- CL. LIBERTY** (Cl. H. T.)—Brilliant velvety crimson; large, beautifully formed flowers; a good climber.
- CL. PAUL NEYRON** (Cl. H. N.)—Clear satiny rose; large, beautiful flowers; few thorns, good climber.
- CL. PAPA GONTIER** (Cl. T.)—A climbing sport of Papa Gontier. Color rich red, a beauty.
- CL. PERLE DES JARDINS** (Cl. T.)—Color deep golden yellow; one of the best yellow climbers.
- CL. RICHMOND** (Cl. H. T.)—Pure, rich scarlet; a free blooming new climber.
- 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.
- COUNTESS OF GOSFORD** (H. T.)—Ideal bedding rose. Strong grower and constant bloomer. Exquisite salmon-pink with delicate shadings of rose. Vigorous spreading growth.
- DEAN HOLE** (H. T.)—Intense salmon-pink. Long, pointed buds opening into mammoth blooms of splendid lasting qualities. Low spreading growth.



Countess of Gosford.



Killarney, Double Pink.



William R. Smith.



Lady Gay.

ROSES—Continued.

- DOROTHY PERKINS** (H. W.)—Clear shell-pink flowers, profusely borne in clusters; full and double with crinkled petals. Fine for covering ground or any arbor or unsightly objects. Very rank grower.
- 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 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.
- EUGENE MARLITT** (Bour.)—A grand garden rose—none better, being exceptionally healthy, vigorous and free blooming. Flowers large, very double, a rich, bright crimson; fragrant.
- FREIHERR VON MARSCHALL** (T.)—Dark crimson, buds long and pointed; flowers full and imbricated form.
- 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 McARTHUR** (H. T.)—Brilliant scarlet, large and double, borne on good strong stems. Small upright grower.
- GENERAL WASHINGTON** (H. P.)—An old favorite; crimson red; large full flat form; a profuse bloomer.
- 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 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 blooms of splendid form and texture. Long pointed buds lasting well when cut. Beautiful foliage. Vigorous spreading growth.

HENRY M. STANLEY (T.)—Clear rose pink tinged with chamois yellow. Vigorous spreading grower and free bloomer.

ISABELLA SPRUNT (T.)—Lemon-yellow. Buds beautifully formed. 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.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H. T.)—Blooms are of the largest size, highly perfumed. Color clear imperial pink. A gold medal winner.

JOSEPH HILL (H. T.)—Salmon-yellow with pink edges; long buds and full flowers of good substance. 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 PIRRIE (H. T.)—A popular Hybrid Tea Rose. Color reddish-salmon, petals apricot inside. Has good form and is a vigorous, upright grower.



Radiance.

ROSES—Continued.

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 GAY (H.W.)—Cherry-pink, fading to soft white. Blooms profusely in early spring. Flowers borne in large, loose trusses, often twenty or more perfect buds and open blooms on one stem. Foliage glossy and handsome at all times. Fine for covering walls and fences. We have found this the best of the rambler type for Southern planting.

LAURENT CARLE (H. T.)—Brilliant velvety carmine with long buds, borne on long stems, opening into large flowers of perfect form and fullness. A strong grower of branching habit and good foliage.

LA DETROIT (H. T.)—Soft, velvety rose, beautiful long buds opening up well. Medium upright growth.

LAMARQUE (Cl. T.)—An old favorite. Not so large, but its soft, creamy white blooms of exquisite fragrance keep it ever popular. Medium climber.

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 growth.

MAD. CECIL BERTHOD (T.)—Deep, golden-yellow. Most beautiful both in bud and open bloom. Vigorous spreading habit.

MAD. DE WATEVILLE (T.)—Creamy-white, double, fragrant blooms. Good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.

MAD. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ (T.)—Much the same style of growth and bloom as Duchesse 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. 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 shadings of 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.

METEOR (H. T.)—Rich, dark, velvety-crimson shading to maroon. Vigorous grower and good bloomer. Low, spreading habit.

MIGNONETTE (Poly.)—Clear pink tinted with pale rose; very double, and delicately perfumed. A perfect miniature rose.

MINNIE FRANCES (T.)—Rich, chamois-red, shading to velvety crimson. Most vigorous grower of any 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.



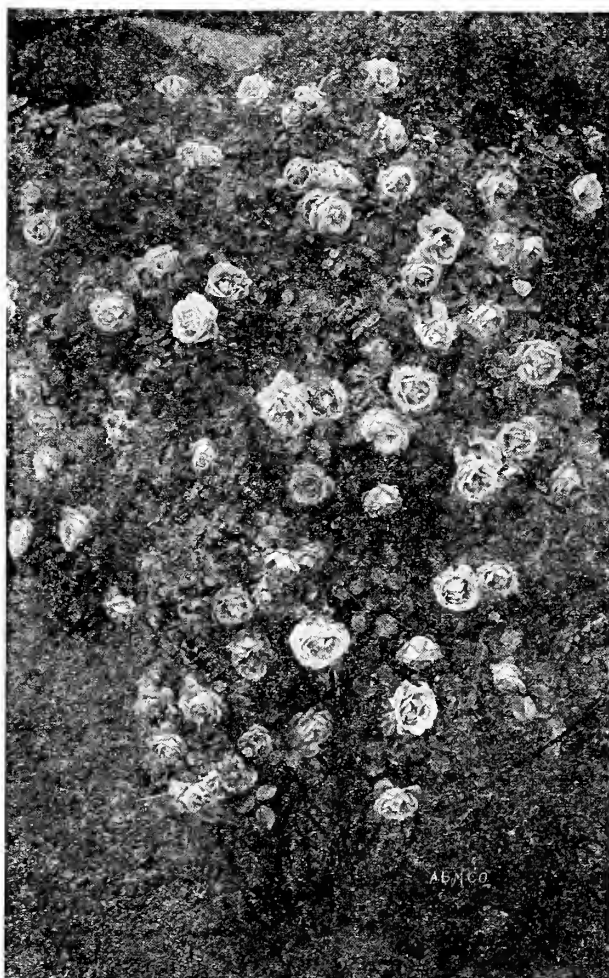
Gruss an Teplitz.



Mrs. B. R. Cant.



Etoile de France.



Climbing Rose Pruned to Bush Form.

ROSES—Continued.

- 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.
- MRS. ROBERT GARRETT** (H. T.)—Beautiful shell-pink, large expanded flowers; medium upright growth.
- NATALIE 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 hothouse 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 PERE** (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.
- PINK FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI** (H. P.)—Soft pink, very large, full and double. Vigorous, upright habit. Desirable.
- PINK CHEROKEE, or AMOENA**—Flowers same as White Cherokee except that the color is glowing pink. They resemble huge apple blossoms.
- PRESIDENT TAFT** (H. T.)—Shining, intense, deep pink. Large and fragrant. Vigorous upright grower and free bloomer.
- 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 thriest yellow climbers.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTA (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.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTA (Striped), (Cl. T.)—Identical with above except flowers are all striped with light pink. A real novelty in a rose.

RED LA FRANCE (H. T.)—Much darker color than the old La France, also stronger and more vigorous grower.

ROSEMARY (H. T.)—This new rose has a glorious scarlet color that is at once soft and bright and lasting. The bloom is full and of the form of the H. P.'s. Strong, upright habit, profuse in foliage.

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 grown. Vigorous grower of spreading habit.

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

SOLFATARE (Cl. N.)—Fine clear sulphur-yellow; very fine large, shapely bud, with full double open flower. An old favorite climber.

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 of silvery shadings. Healthy, strong, upright grower; free bloomer. One of the best all-purpose roses.

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.

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.

WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON (Cl. N.)—Very deep orange-yellow, medium size, extremely showy and distinct. A good and well known climber.

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.



Eugene Marlitt.



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 forty to sixty 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 burlap on, using plenty of water and filling the hole with mellow loam soil, packing firmly about the ball. After planting, the tops should be kept tied up for some time, occasionally opening 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 Australls, 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 of 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.	\$ 2.00	\$15.00
E—2 to 3 inch	2 to 3 ft.	3.50	30.00
F—3 to 4 inch	3 to 4 ft.	5.00	45.00
G—4 to 5 inch	4 to 5 ft.	7.00	60.00
H—5 to 7 inch	4 to 6 ft.	10.00	
K—7 to 9 inch	5 to 7 ft.	15.00	
M—9 to 12 inch	6 to 8 ft.	20.00	
N—12 to 18 inch	Very large	25.00	

Same established in tubs.	Each
EY—2 to 3 inch	2 to 3 ft. \$ 5.00
F—3 to 4 inch	3 to 4 ft. 7.50
G—4 to 5 inch	3 to 5 ft. 10.00
H—5 to 7 inch	4 to 6 ft. 14.00

DESCRIPTIONS OF FIELD GROWN PALMS.

WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA—Leaves large, broad, deeply serrated, many filaments, long 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.

PHOENIX RECLINATA—Smaller and more slender growth than Canariensis. Suckers freely from base, developing into beautiful clumps; very desirable.

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.

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.

Price Hardy Beautiful Cocos Australls:	Each	10
D—1 to 2 inch caliper, 1 to 2 feet high	\$3.00	\$24.00
E—2 to 3 inch caliper, 2 to 3 feet high	5.00	40.00
F—3 to 4 inch caliper, 3 to 4 feet high	8.00	65.00

SAGO PALM (Cycas Revoluta)—Dwarf palm with very dark, glossy green leaves. Good for house. Hardy outside. Sell by number of leaves. Price, well balanced plants with 4 good leaves, \$1.00. For every additional leaf add 25c. Plants in stock of all sizes up to 20 beautiful leaves.

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 lawn, flower 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 effects 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	\$0.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
C— 12 to 18 inches, Light	.60	5.00	45.00
D— 18 to 24 inches, Small	.75	6.50	55.00
E— 2 to 3 feet, Medium	.85	7.50	65.00
F— 3 to 4 feet, Large	1.00	9.00	80.00
G— 4 to 5 feet, Specimen	1.25	10.00	90.00
H— 5 to 7 feet, Extra Specimen	1.50	12.00	

If balled and burlapped, double above 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.

Cape Jasmine (Gardenia Florida)

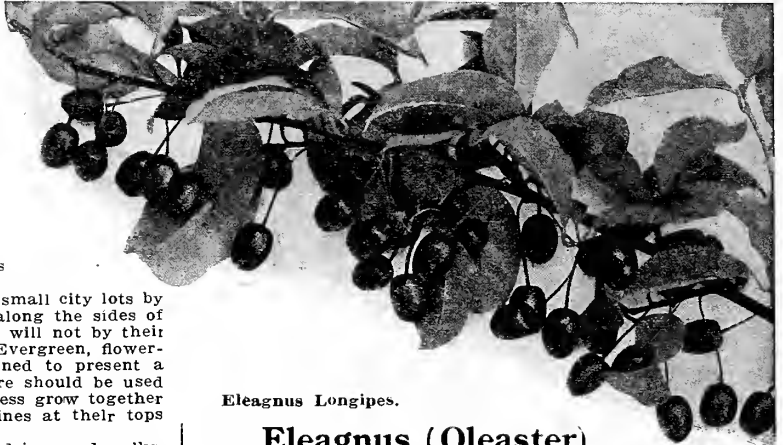
The old favorite. Beautiful, thick, glossy green leaves and pure white, waxy, fragrant, double flowers.

Euonymus Japonica

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

Grevillea Robusta (Australian Silk Oak)

By pinching and pruning growing ends this makes a striking and desirable shrub. Its plume-like foliage, green all the year, is handsome and fine when cut for green in bouquets. (Bushy plants in small sizes only).



Eleagnus Longipes.

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. 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.

Japan Tree

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

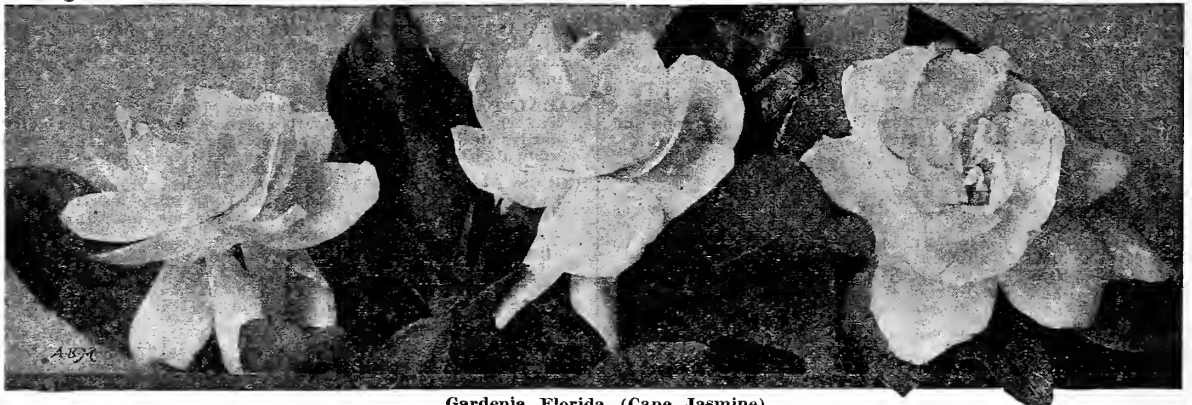
Ligustrum

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 banking 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 ROBUSTUM VARIEGATUM (Variegated Privet)—A handsome variegated variety. Leaves beautifully mottled with green and yellow, are very thick and glossy. Of compact, bushy growth, attaining height of 8 to 10 feet.



Gardenia Florida (Cape Jasmine)



Oleander Splendens.



Amoor River Privet Hedge.

SHRUBS—Continued.

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.

Surinam Cherry

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

Special Evergreen Class

The following special varieties are of great value for landscaping and banking purposes and we cannot too highly endorse them:

Price of Special Evergreen Class. Ligustrums Grafted.		Each	10
C-1	to 1½ feet, bushy, balled or pot grown	....\$1.00	\$ 8.00
D-2	to 2½ feet, bushy, balled or pot grown	.... 1.50	13.00
E-2	to 2½ feet, bushy, balled or pot grown	.... 2.00	16.00
F-2½	to 3 feet, heavy, balled or pot grown	.... 2.50	20.00
G-3	to 3½ feet, heavy, balled or pot grown	.... 3.00	up.

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.

Bottle Brush

Very interesting and desirable shrub for Florida. Thrives on dry, sandy land, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet; leaves long and narrow, flowers in thick spikes resembling bottle brushes, whence its name is derived. Color deep red, lasting a long time.

Coffea Arabica

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

Crataegus (Burning Bush)

A beautiful variety of the evergreen burning bush. In early spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers which are followed by bright orange-red berries that last through the entire winter.

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.

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

Myrtus Communis (True Myrtle)

A dwarf shrub with small bright green leaves; flowers pure white, very fragrant. Hardy at Charlestown, S. C. Ultimate height 10 feet. Small sizes only.

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. Height 6 to 12 feet. 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, in early April.

Thunbergia Erecta

A charming small shrub growing 4 to 5 feet high, with smooth, dark green leaves, and bearing continuously throughout the year gloxinia-like flowers 2 inches across, of dark blue corolla and orange throat. Very desirable.

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. The buds are bright red.

Hedge and Border Class

AMOO RIVER PRIVET—Most popular hedge plant in the South. Rich, dark green, evergreen foliage; compact growth; perfectly hardy; makes a 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	\$ 7.50	\$ 55.00
E-2	to 3 ft., Heavy, 1 yr. . . . .	.15	1.25	9.00	75.00
F-3	to 4 ft., Large, 2 yr. . . . .	.20	1.50	12.00	90.00
G-4	to 5 ft., Extra Large, 2 yr. . . . .	.25	1.75	15.00	110.00

OTHER DESIRABLE HEDGE OR BORDER PLANTS.

Chinese Arbor-Vitae, Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Oleander, Pampas Grass, Pittosporum, Althea, Crape Myrtle, Flowering Pomegranate, and Spirea. See index.



Forsythia Fortunei (Golden Bell).

Deciduous Class

Prices of Deciduous Shrubs except where noted:

	Each	10	100
D—18 to 24 inches, Small	\$0.30	\$ 2.50	\$ 20.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Medium	.40	3.00	35.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Large	.50	4.50	40.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Specimens	1.00	8.50	75.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Extra Special	1.50	12.50	100.00

Althea (Rose of Sharon)

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

- AMPLISSIMA**—Double; deep purple-pink, with carmine center; tall grower.
- COMTE DE HAINAULT**—Semi-double, pale pink, shading to a crimson center; medium grower, late bloomer.
- JEANNE D'ARC**—The best double, pure white Althea yet introduced. A tall grower, late bloomer.
- LADY STANLEY**—Double blush-white, with crimson center; medium grower, early bloomer.

Berberis Thunbergi

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

- BERBERIS PURPUREA**—Purple-leaved Barberry. A form of European Barberry but with bright foliage; small, bright yellow flowers, borne in great profusion in April. A desirable plant; very effective when properly planted with other shrubs. Attains a height of 5 to 6 feet.

Benzoin (Laurus Benzoin)

Commonly called Spice Bush. An early flowering shrub; leaves bright green, fading in autumn with intense tones of yellow. Flowers yellow, in early spring, appearing before the leaves. Berries scarlet in late summer and autumn. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet.

Buddleia Lindleyana

Dark green leaved shrub attaining a 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.

SHRUBS—Continued.

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, shrubby 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.

DWARF CRIMSON—A new variety especially desirable for banking against buildings along with evergreen shrubbery or planting in shrubby 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.

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.

Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe)

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

Cephalanthus (The Button Bush)

A hardy, vigorous shrub, with large, glossy foliage and attractive flowers. Thrives best on moist, sandy soil. Flowers in dense, round heads, creamy-white, fragrant; mid-summer.

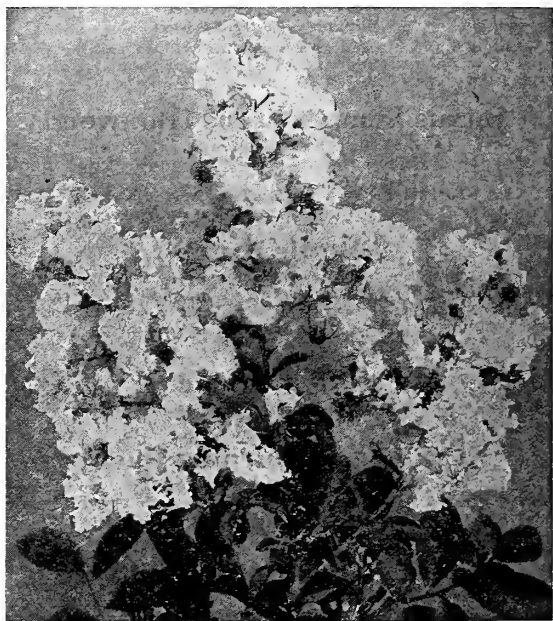
Cassia Florabunda

A free blooming plant. Large, orange-yellow, pea-shaped flowers, produced in great profusion from mid-summer until winter. Height, 6 to 8 feet. A most effective lawn plant.

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.

- D. CANDIDISSIMA**—Double White Deutzia. A tall shrub, attaining 5 to 6 feet, with numerous upright branches. Leaves dull green, rough on both sides. Flowers double, pure white, in erect panicles. A handsome, free flowering shrub. In Florida blooms in March.



Crape Myrtle—the Lilac of the South.

SHRUBS—Continued.

D. CRENATA—Single White Deutzia. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion very early in the spring. A tall, thrifty grower.

D. PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Tall growing shrub blooming first 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.

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 golden-yellow blooms in March.

F. INTERMEDIA—Hybrid Golden Bell. A tall variety with slender, arching branches. Flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion. Attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in February and March.

F. SUSPENSIVA—Drooping Golden Bell. A graceful variety with long, slender, drooping branches. Leaves dark, shining green, flowers yellow, produced in profusion in March or earlier in Florida.

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.

Prices of all Hydrangeas, under 6 inches, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10. 6 to 12 inches, 60c each, \$5.00 per 10; 12 to 18 inches, large, \$1.00 each.

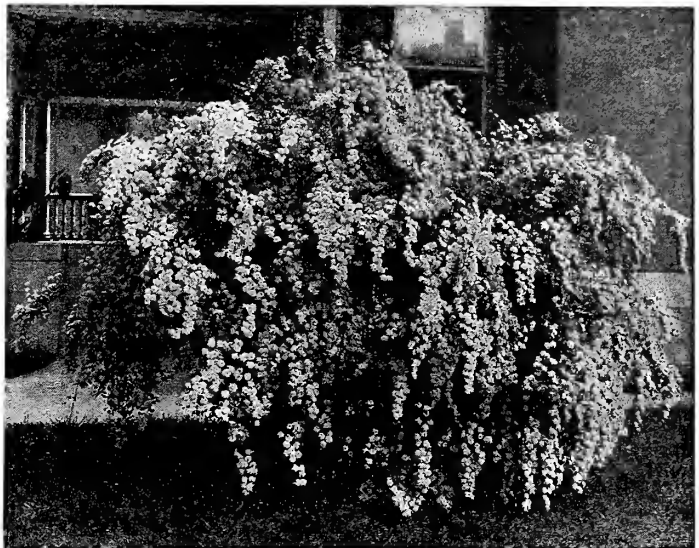
HORTENSIS AND OTAKSA—Beautiful large heads, varying from pink to blue according to soil conditions.

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.



Philadelphus—Mock Orange.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Hypericum

H. AUREUM—Golden Hypericum. Large-flowered St. John's Wort. A hardy shrub, attaining a height of about three feet. Leaves oblong, bluish-green above, pale beneath. Flowers golden-yellow, near two inches across, abundantly produced in summer.

Ilex (The Deciduous Holly)

I. VERTICILLATA—Black Alder or Winterberry. A hardy shrub with showy bright red berries which persist about all winter in the lower South. Berries often used for decorative purposes. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet, and thrives on most any soil.

Lonicera

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.

Philadelphus

(Syringa or Mock Orange)

P. GRANDIFLORUS—Large Flowered Mock Orange. A tall shrub with spreading, often arching branches. Leaves broad, light green. Flowers very large, pure white and showy. Any well-drained soil with average fertility is suitable for them.

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.

Rhodotypos (White Kerria)

A hardy shrub with showy white flowers and shining black berries. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate with a long, slender point, bright green and lustrous. Flowers pure white, an inch or more across, appearing in spring. Berries retained throughout the winter.

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 inches, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

S. BILLARDI—Attain 6 feet. Very graceful. Flowers bright pink, borne in panicles 5 to 8 inches long.

S. PRUNIFOLIA (Plum Leaved Spirea)—Graceful, tall growing variety with upright, slender, often arching branches. Pure white flowers in early spring.

S. VAN HOUTTEI—This is one of the most beautiful of the early spring-flowering Spireas. A strong grower. Very desirable.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

SHRUBS—Continued.

Symphoricarpos

S. VULGARIS—Coral Berry or Indian Currant. A grand shrub, producing a wealth of red or purplish berries which remain on the branches all winter. Leaves ovate, bright green, often tinted with reddish-purple when young, remaining green in the lower South until mid-winter. Flowers greenish-red in autumn. Berries coloring in autumn; very showy.

Styrax

S. JAPONICA—Japanese Styrax. A beautiful Japanese shrub with spreading branches and bright green leaves; fragrant white flowers produced in drooping racemes in March or April. A most desirable shrub and should be in every collection. Attains a height of 6 to 10 feet.

Weigela (Diervilla)

Hardy, profuse blooming shrubs of spreading habit. They are among the showiest of garden shrubs, producing in March and April great masses of showy flowers.

W. GRANDIFLORA—Very large flowers, brownish-crimson in the bud, changing to a rich bright crimson when expanded.

W. HENDERSONII—Flowers light crimson; free bloomer.

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

Vine and Creeper Class

	Each	10
B-C— 8 to 12 in., Small	\$0.50	\$4.60
D-E—12 to 18 in., Medium .....	.75	6.50
F-G— 2 to 5 ft., Large	1.00	9.00

Bougainvillea

(Japanese Paper Flower)

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

Bignonia (Trumpet Vine)

BIGNONIA RADICANS TECOMA (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.

Clematis Paniculata

Flowers white, star-shaped; produced during summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of fragrant flowers the foliage is very handsome. A most desirable climber of shrubby habit.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera)

CHINESE—A showy variety, with purplish evergreen foliage changing to greener shades at maturity. Flowers white, tinged with purple on outside.

GOLDEN NETTED—Leaves netted with yellow. Evergreen.

HALL'S JAPAN—A rampant climber. Glossy, evergreen foliage. Flowers white, changing to yellow.

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 Englemanni) Has finer cut leaves than the old variety, shorter joints and more rapid growth. Gorgeous colors in autumn.

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 vine with dark green leaves, yellow flowers produced in abundance in early spring. Most fragrant.

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 and 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.

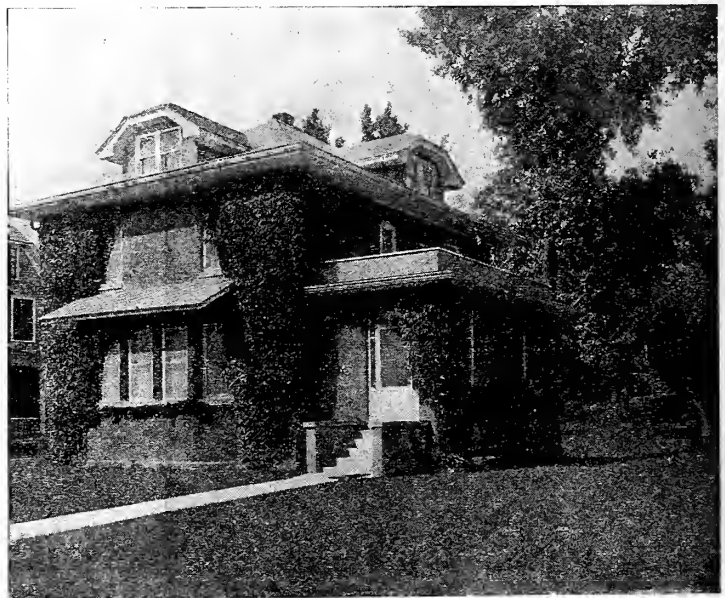
MYRTLE (Trailing)—Valuable trailer for boxes, beds, for covering rockeries, terraces, etc.

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 pot only.

WANDERING JEW—Too well known to need description.

WISTARIA—The ever popular hardy vine for pergolas and porches. Long drooping clusters of fragrant blooms. Varieties Blue and White.



Virginia Creeper.

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 and Grasses.		Each	10
Small clumps, 4 to 6 canes	.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
Medium clumps, 6 to 12 canes	.....	.75	6.50
Large clumps, 12 to 20 canes	.....	1.00	9.00
Extra large specimen clumps at \$2.00 to \$5.00.			

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

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.

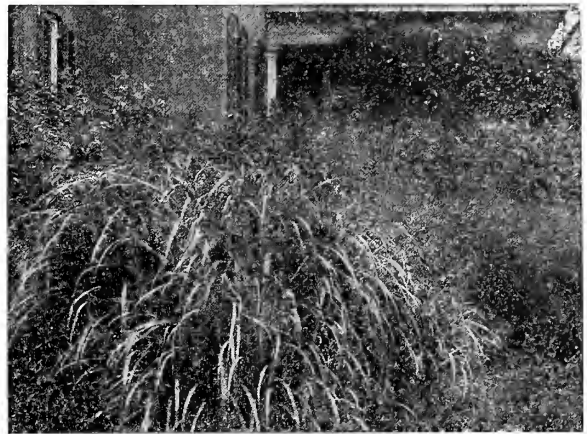
EULALIA (Miscanthus)—Small ornamental grasses used for bedding and borders. We have the following varieties.

- 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. Variegated variety only; leaves beautifully striped. Price small, 35c; medium, 60c; large, \$1.00.



Eulalia.

SPANISH BAYONET (Yucca)—Upright grower with stiff pointed leaves, topped with clusters of bell-shaped white blossoms. Green and variegated varieties. Price, small, 35c; medium, 60c; large, \$1.00.

Aspidistra Lurida (Parlor Palm)

Very hardy plants, desirable for pot culture in shady rooms and porches. 4 to 6 leaves, 75c each; 6 to 10 leaves, \$1.00.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA VARIEGATA—Variegated variety of the above, with wide white stripes through the leaf. 4 to 6 leaves, \$1.00 each; 6 to 10 leaves, \$1.50 each.

Coniferous Evergreens

Specimen evergreen trees, when properly placed, form beautiful addition 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, Pyramidalis, Oriental Compact, Elegant, and Rosedale, Occidental, (American Arbor-vitae) and **RETINISPORAS**, all varieties.

	Each	10
C—1 to 1½ feet, balled and burlapped.....	\$1.50	\$12.00
D—1½ to 2 feet, balled and burlapped.....	2.00	17.50
E—2 to 2½ feet, balled and burlapped.....	2.50	22.50
F—2½ to 3 feet, balled and burlapped.....	3.00	25.00
G—3 to 3½ feet, balled and burlapped.....	3.50	30.00
H—3½ to 4 feet, balled and burlapped.....	4.50	40.00

Large specimen plants, \$6.00 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 plants 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.

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.

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
C—1 to 1½ feet, not balled.....	\$0.50	\$4.50
D—1½ to 2 feet, not balled.....	.75	6.50
E—2 to 3 feet, not balled.....	1.00	9.00
F—3 to 4 feet, not balled.....	1.25	11.00
G—4 to 5 feet, not balled.....	1.50	12.50
H—5 to 7 feet, not balled.....	2.00	17.50

Same stock balled and burlapped double above price.



Rosedale Arbor-Vitae in Nursery.



Retinispora.

ARBOR-VITAE—Continued.

- PYRAMIDALIS** (B. Pyramidalis)—Erect, symmetrical growth, of sometimes 15 to 20 feet, forming a pyramid-shape. Fea-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.
- 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 seedling true to form and very thrifty, easy to transplant.

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 highly 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.
- 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.

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.
- CHINESE JUNIPER**—Foliage similar to Japanese Juniper but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches beautifully variegated golden-yellow. Does not burn in summer. Very desirable.
- 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 the winter; of pyramidal, compact growth; ultimate height of 15 to 20 feet.

Balled and Burlapped Conifers Give Results.

Price of Cedar Deodora, Golden Cedar, Chinese and Japanese Juniper:		Each	10
D—1½	to 2 feet, Light, balled and burlapped...	\$1.25	\$ 9.00
E—2	to 3 feet, Small, balled and burlapped...	1.50	12.50
F—3	to 4 feet, Medium, balled and burlapped...	2.00	17.50
G—4	to 5 feet, Large, balled and burlapped...	3.00	25.00
Larger specimen sizes, \$4.00 and up.			
Price Red Cedars:		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, Specimens, balled and burlapped...	3.00 up	

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 wide open 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 evergreens and deciduous trees that will attain various heights and different shaped heads, the planter secures an artistic and soft sky-line, 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 of 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 10; 3 to 4 feet, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 80c each; \$7.00 per 10.
- CERRY 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 any desired size for hedges and is used extensively for that purpose.

Price Cherry Laurels:		Each	10	100
D—1	to 2 feet	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$22.00
E—2	to 3 feet .....	.50	4.00	30.00
F—3	to 4 feet, Medium .....	.75	6.50	

Angophora Lanceolata

- A tall, spreading tree with clean, smooth bark, much resembling the Eucalyptus, to which it is closely related. A fine ornamental tree. Price same as Eucalyptus.
- MELALEUCA ERICIFOLIA**—A large Australian tree, known as Punk Tree. Thick spongy bark and pendulous branchlets, oblong tapering leaves and spikes of creamy-white flowers. Very desirable in South Florida, stands salt water, wind and drought. Price same as Eucalyptus.

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREEN CLASS—Continued.

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 TERETICORNIS—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.

Price Eucalyptus Trees:

	Each	10
D—1 1/2 to 2 feet, Small pot grown.....	\$0.30	\$2.40
E—2 to 3 feet, Light, pot grown.....	.40	3.50
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium, pot grown.....	.50	4.50
G—4 to 5 feet, Large, pot grown.....	.75	6.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Extra Large, pot grown.....	1.00	8.00

Holly and Ligustrum

HOLLY (American Christmas Holly)—Grows to 20 feet tall. Handsome tree and valuable for Christmas 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 where it is used for street planting. Thrives anywhere in the South. Large size trees are trained to high standards, headed at 5 to 6 feet.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM NANA (Standards)—This variety of Ligustrum trained to standards and headed at 24 to 30 inches, makes a fine substitute for the Bay trees as used for tub planting. We have a limited number so trained.

Price Holly, Ligustrum Japonica, and Ligustrum Lucidum Nana:

	Each	10
E—2 to 3 feet, Holly only.....	\$0.60	\$ 5.00
F—3 to 4 feet.....	.80	7.00
G—4 to 5 feet.....	1.25	10.00
H—5 to 7 feet.....	2.00	16.00
K—7 to 9 feet, Ligustrum Japonica only.....	3.00	25.00

If balled and burlapped, double above price.

LOQUAT—Handsome evergreen ornamental trees, should be growing on all Southern places. See page 8.



Eucalyptus.

Magnolia

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA (Sweet or White Bay)—A handsome native evergreen tree. Leaves oblong or oval, green and lustrous on the upper surface, pale or nearly white beneath. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, cup-shaped, 2 to 3 inches across, blossoming for several weeks in spring and early summer on all trees of all ages; can also be kept pruned into a large shrub, in which form is handsome when in full bloom.

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.

Price, Magnolia Glauca and Grandiflora:

	Each	10
C—1 to 1 1/2 feet, Small.....	\$0.40	\$ 3.50
D—1 1/2 to 2 feet, Light.....	.60	5.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Small.....	7.75	6.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium.....	1.00	9.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Large.....	1.50	12.50
H—5 to 7 feet, Extra Large.....	3.00	25.00
K—7 to 9 feet, Specimen.....	5.00	45.00
M—9 to 12 feet, Ex. Fine Specimen.....	7.00 and up.	

Handled with roots balled and burlapped double above price.

STERCULIA Acerifolia—From Australia, where it is a timber tree. Suitable for shade; rapid grower, with large leaves and rich red flowers.

STERCULIA diversifolia—Attains 40 to 60 feet, with long stalked, lobed leaves in varied shapes; yellowish-white flowers; thrives well on the high pine land of Florida.

Price, both varieties, pot grown, 1 to 2 feet, 50c each; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

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.

Price of Deciduous Shade Trees:

	Each	10
E—2 to 3 feet, Light.....	\$0.40	\$ 3.50
F—3 to 4 feet, Small.....	.50	4.50
G—4 to 5 feet, Medium.....	.75	7.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Large.....	1.25	10.00
K—7 to 9 feet, Extra Large.....	2.50	20.00
M—9 to 12 feet, Specimen.....	3.50	30.00

ASH—GREEN (*Fraxinus viridis*)—A native ash of sturdy growth, rugged and hardy; upright, symmetrical, with well-rounded head. Quick grower.

ASH—AMERICAN WHITE (*Fraxinus Americana*)—Large, symmetrical, spreading tree. A delightful shade tree.

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA—Tree of Heaven. A rapid growing tree from China. Leaves pinnate with 13 to 25 leaflets, bright green. Flowers in large panicles, followed by dense fruit clusters, often highly colored. Desirable for street planting where space is limited and where smoke and dust affect other species.

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

CYPRESS, BALD (*Taxodium distichum*)—Handsome shade, ornamental or avenue tree of slender growth with light, feathery foliage.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus Florida*)—Strong growing shrub or small tree, making a good size spreading, bushy top. Large bracts of flowers appear in the spring before the leaves, making the tree strikingly attractive.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA (Golden Rain Tree)—A most beautiful hardy ornamental shade tree from China, with broad, flat, spreading head of large compound-ovate leaves, which are of a dull red, when first appearing in the spring, later assuming a dark bright green. During the latter part of May large panicles of orange-yellow flowers are produced for at least three weeks. These completely envelop the entire head of the tree. The flowers are followed by bladder-like seed pods, which makes the tree very attractive for several weeks after the blooming period has passed.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued.

- ELM—WHITE** (*Ulmus Americana*)—The common, native, broad spreading elm. The elm is a splendid tree for any purpose requiring a broad, expansive, deep shade.
- MAPLE—SILVER LEAF** (*Acer Saccharinum*)—Large tree, attaining 120 feet. Tops of leaves are a rich green, while the under side is a beautiful silvery white. A very graceful and desirable avenue tree.
- MAPLE—SCARLET** (*Acer rubrum*)—Similar to Silver Maple, except that the leaves are a pale glaucous green beneath, and bears beautiful scarlet flowers before leaves come out. Fine for park, avenue and home planting.
- PARKINSONIA aculeata** (*Jerusalem Thorn*)—Small, thorny tree up to 20 feet high. Narrow pinnate leaves. In late spring is a mass of bright yellow flowers, touched with red, thrives in the driest places. Desirable.
- POPLAR—CAROLINA** (*P. Caroliniensis*)—A very distinct tree in habit of growth, making a straight, upright, pyramidal head.
- POPLAR—LOMBARDY** (*Populus italica*)—This is one of the most striking and picturesque of trees. Very valuable for lending distinction to massed plantings.
- POPLAR—TULIP** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)—A majestic, tall-growing tree, sometimes attaining 150 to 190 feet. A very beautiful tree for park and avenue planting on account of its clean, bright green foliage and large, attractive flowers.
- POPLAR—SILVER LEAF** (*P. alba nivea*)—A large, well branched tree with whitish bark. Leaves 3 to 5 lobed, the under surface being snow-white. A striking, handsome tree.
- RED BUD** (*Cercis canadensis*)—Very ornamental small tree, producing a profusion of delicate, reddish-purple flowers early in spring before foliage. Adapted throughout the South.
- SOAP TREE** (*Sapindus saponaria*)—A small tree with rough, grayish bark. Roots have the natural properties of a good toilet soap. Desirable and well adapted for lawn culture.
- SYCAMORE (Oriental Plane)**—A choice strain of the well-known, tall-growing avenue or shade tree. Very desirable shade or avenue tree where choice deciduous trees are desired for immediate effect. Extra heavy specimens, \$4.00 to \$6.00 each.
- SOPHORA JAPONICA**—The Pagoda Tree. A medium size tree with spreading branches, forming a symmetrical, compact head. Native of China and Japan. Leaves compound, with 5 to 13 leaflets, dark green and glossy. Flowers creamy white, borne in great loose panicles. A handsome tree with green-barked twigs.



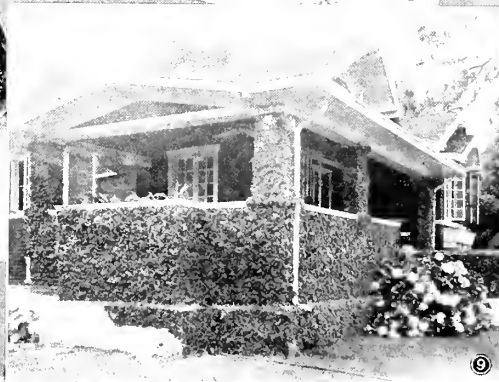
Texas Umbrella Tree.

TEXAS UMBRELLA (*Melia azedarach umbraculiformis*)—A sub-variety of the China tree, but much better. Assumes a dense spreading head, resembling an immense umbrella; planted in groups of three or four they form a canopy of green, making a cool retreat from the hot summer sun.

WEeping WILLOW (*Salix Babylonica*)—A native of Asia, long, slender, olive-green branches extending downward; beautiful tree for lawn or park.

INDEX

Abelia	16	Citrus Fruits	7	Honeysuckle	19, 20	Oleaster	16	Salix	24
Acer	24	Clematis	20	Hydrangea	19	Oranges	7	Shade Trees	22
Agave	21	Cocos	15	Hypericum	19	Osmanthus	17	Shrubs	16-20
Ailanthus	23	Coffea	17	Ilex	19	Pagoda Tree	24	Soap Tree	24
Althea	18	Cornus	23	Ivy	20	Palms	15, 21	Sophora	24
Ampelopsis	20	Crape Myrtle	18	Jasmines	16, 17, 20	Paper Flower,		Spanish Bayonet	21
Angophora	22	Crataegus	17	Jerusalem Thorn	24	Japanese	17, 20	Styrax	19
Antigonon	20	Cycas	15	Junipers	22	Parkinsonia	24	Sterculia	23
Apples	7	Cypress	23	Kerria	19	Peaches	2-3	Surinam Cherry	17
Arbor-Vitae	21-22	Deutzia	18-19	Koelreuteria	23	Peach, Wild	22	Sweet Shrub	18
Ash	22, 23	Diervilla	19	Kudzu Vine	20	Pears	8	Sycamore	24
Aspidistra	21	Dogwood	23	Kumquat Trees	7	Pecans	4-5	Symphoricarpos	19
Australian Silk		Eleagnus	16	Lagerstroemia	18	Persimmons	6	Syringa	19
Oak	16, 22	Elm	24	Laurus	18	Philadelphus	19	Taxodium	23
Bamboo	21	Eucalyptus	23	Lemonus	7	Phillyrea	17	Tea, Japan	16
Bananas	8	Eulalia	21	Ligustrum	16, 23	Photinia	17	Tea Olive	17
Benzoin	18	Euonymus	16	Limes	7	Pittosporum	17	Texas Umbrella	24
Berberis	18	Evergreens	21-22	Liriodendron	24	Plane, Oriental	24	Thunbergia	17
Bignonia	20	Ficus	20	Lonicera	19, 20	Plums	3	Tree of Heaven	23
Biota	21-22	Figs	5	Loquats	8	Poinciana	19	Trees, Deciduous	22-24
Bottle Brush	17	Filaria	17	Magnolia	23	Pomegranates	8, 19	Trumpet Vine	20
Bougainvillea	17, 20	Forsythia	19	Maple	24	Pomelo	7	Tulip Poplar	24
Boxwood	17	Fraxinus	22, 23	Melaleuca	22	Poplar	24	Ulmus	24
Buddleia	18	Gardenia	16	Melia	24	Populus	24	Viburnum	17
Burning Bush	17	Gelsemium	20	Miscanthus	21	Privet	16, 17	Vines	20
Button Bush	18	Golden Bell	19	Mock Orange	19	Puricea	19	Walnut, Japanese	5
Buxus	17	Golden Rain Tree	23	Mountain Rose	20	Quince	8	Wandering Jew	20
Calycanthus	18	Grapes	8	Mulberries	7	Red Bud	24	Washingtonia	15
Cassia	18	Grapefruit	7	Myrtle	17, 20	Retinispora	22	Weigela	19
Catalpa	23	Grasses	21	Nandina	17	Rhodotypos	19	White Fringe	18
Cedars	22	Grevillea	16, 22	Nerium	17	Rhynchospermum	20	Willow, Weeping	24
Century Plant	21	Gynerium	21	Nuts	4-5	Rosa de Montana	20	Wistaria	20
Cephalanthus	18	Hedges	17	Oleander	17	Rose of Sharon	18	Yucca	21
Cercis	24	Hedera	20			Rubber, Climbing	20		
Chamaecyparis	22	Holly	19, 23						
Chamaerops	15								
Cherry Laurel	22								
Chionanthus	18								



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CATALOG FOR 1921

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ORIENTAL PLANE TREES FOR STREET PLANTING



HEDGE AND SHADE TREE PLANTING FOR PARK OR HOME.

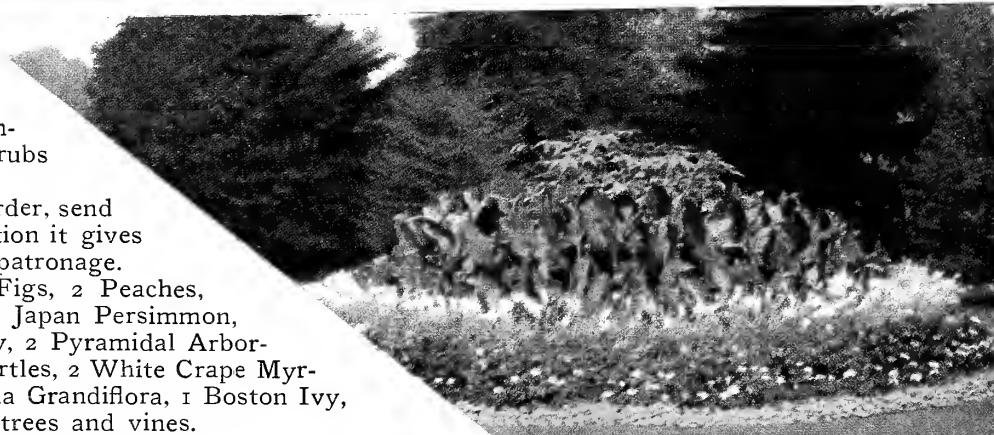
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No home in the South can be complete without all of these trees, shrubs and vines.

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- 1 Budded Pecan, 1 Loquat, 2 Figs, 2 Peaches,
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- 2 Scuppernong Grapes, 1 Mulberry, 2 Pyramidal Arborvitaes,
- 2 Dwarf Crimson Crape Myrtles, 2 White Crape Myrtles,
- 2 Ligustrum Lucidum, 2 Abelia Grandiflora, 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