Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
OUR FAMOUS CROWN COLLECTION
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.
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 Ist.

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.
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 PREPARATION OF SOIL.** Pruning, Planting and Care of Trees. Bulletin No. 51.

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

**THE PECAN.** Its economical value for every farm and home as a commercial money crop. Bulletin number 69.

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

**AS SHADY 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 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.

Griffins 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 16 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.


FLORIDA CRAWFORD—Flesh yellow, red at pit, freestone. July 20th.

FLORIDA GEM—Flesh white, juicy, fine flavor, freestone. June 15th.

GIBBON’S OCTOBER—Tinted red, freestone. October 1st.

GLENN—Large, flesh light yellow, red about pit, freestone, June 5th to 15th.

Jewell Peaches, Florida’s Moneymaker.
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 supplied with the most delicious fruit during the months of May and June, while 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 refrigeration 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, 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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Large</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>$45.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Descriptions of Standard Plums

ABUNDANCE—Medium to large, round, pointed; greenish-yellow. Sub-acid, slight apricot flavor. Rich and good.

BURLANK—Very large; clear rich red, showing yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, firm and meatty.

EXCELSEOR—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 assuring 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.

KELLEY—The largest plum grown, heart-shaped; greenish-yellow, splashed with reddish-purple. Flesh fine, solid, rich and juicy. June to July.

MCCARTNEY—Very early, oblong, transparent-yellow; strong grower, productive. This is the largest and most reliable yellow plum for planting in lower South.


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.


WICKSON—Large, deep narro-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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Large</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>$0.80</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$8.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Pecans

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 33 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; 3 to 4 feet, $1.35, $1.75 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, $1.65 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, 1928, when he described and discussed the relative merits of all existing, important, named pecan varieties (about 125 kinds), Prof. E. L. Curtis, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D—1½ to 2 ft., Small</td>
<td>$0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E—2 to 3 ft., Light</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F—3 to 4 ft., Medium</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G—4 to 5 ft., Standard</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H—5 to 7 ft., Large</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K—7 to 9 ft., Extra Large</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 quality 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.
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 lump. 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.

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

van deren—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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price Range</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 2 feet</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 2 feet</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

figs

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

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

briefly speaking, during the last ten years the fig has been taken up, criticised and tested from point of adaptability, quality, production per tree, per acre, per year, and has been thoroughly tested as a market, and of the finest quality, 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 plantations. A small dooryard 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, 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, and restaurants, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price Range</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 2 feet</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 2 feet</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 feet</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 feet</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

description of figs

brown turkey—medium to large; yellowish-brown; pulp tender, rich, and of the finest quality; good bearer; ripens in mid-season.

brunswick—very large, purple-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 while, shading to crimson around seed cells. Best extremely late fig. One of the earliest bearing, steadiest; productive.

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 of Texas planters for commercial growing.
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 sells readily 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 pruned during the winter and the orchard sowed with cow pea, no cultivation being done during the growing period. If peas and gram 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 two to four days, according 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 142, 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 persimmon drop a great deal of their bloom and immature fruit and it has always been suspected that such varieties produced mostly imperfect or imperfectly fertilized flowers. Growers in Florida now claim to have discovered a variety that always produces an abundance of staminate flowers. This is known as the Galley 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 introducer:

"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 Galley should be planted with every seven or eight of every variety of our list, except Tate Nashi. Tate Nashi will hold fruit without pollination."

PRICES PERSIMMONS, ALL VARIETIES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D—1½ to 2 feet, Small</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E—2 to 3 feet, Light</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F—3 to 4 feet, Medium</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G—4 to 5 feet, Standard</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H—5 to 7 feet, Large</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-year trees, branched</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 1916. 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.

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

GAUDE—The pollen bearing variety to be planted among other varieties; one to every seven or eight is recommended.

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

The 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 when 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 shippers. 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-reded class, being edible when quite hard. Ripens 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.
TREES AND PLANTS FOR THE SOUTH

INTER-STATE NURSERIES, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

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 do so, therefore recommend them.

One of the early-ripening varieties, the “Mason,” originated in Southern Texas. Has produced 14 successive crops. Greenish yellow ground, covered with red and yellow spines. Ripens in July.

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

SPECIAL prices on Mason and Day apples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-2</td>
<td>3 ft. Small</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-4</td>
<td>5 ft. Standard</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 worked for many years. Large, oblate, yellowish-green. Good cooking apple.

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

TREES CRAY—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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-2</td>
<td>3 ft. Small</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-4</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-4</td>
<td>5 ft. Standard</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Royal Longon 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 Carolina, and the coastal sections of South Carolina and the Gulf Coast States, the Citrus-trifoliate roots are best.

Price of Orange, Grapefruit, Lemon and Lime Trees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>$1.90</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 6 ft.</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 7 ft.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Varieties Oranges

SATSUMA (On trifoliate 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 Carolina, and along the coastal sections of 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 pluck and eat the fruit without the aid of a knife, and without soiling the fingers or the 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 for picnics, banquets and informal receptions, as they can be served whole and eaten with more comfort and in a more dignified and patterned manner than any other orange 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; entire seedless. Tree entirely thornless.

LUE GIM GONG. A new late orange of very superior quality; classed as a market grade and be a good stock variety. Was awarded the Withered Medal by the American Pomological Society for its late keeping and fine quality.

PALLON BROOK. 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 flavor and juicy, good color and good crop. carries large size, uniform, rich orange yellow, almost round.

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.


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 large in size, orange, 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-old, 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 early 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.

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

Varieties Kumquat Trees

MARUMI. Quite small but a very prolific bearer. The spic-est and spriightlest pleasant flavored variety. Unexcelled for seasoning preserves, pickles, jellies and culinary products.

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

Prices for Kumquat Trees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2 to 2 feet, bushy</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 2 1/2 feet, bushy</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 4 feet, heavy</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mulberries

The Mulberry is one of the best marketable trees of choice for marketing and protection of stock when planted around the farm buildings, along lanes and in the hog, poultry or young stock pastures.

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 horses. The fruit ripens early in summer while other food crops are scarce. They are also valuable for feeding birds away from other and more valuable fruit.

As a Food for Hogs. The Mulberry is of infinite value. Twenty full bearing mulberry trees equally divided between the Merritt variety, which commences ripening early in June, and the Hick’s Everbearing varieties, which commence 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-2</td>
<td>3 ft. Light</td>
<td>$0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3</td>
<td>4 ft. Medium</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-4</td>
<td>5 ft. Standard</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-5</td>
<td>6 ft. Large</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-7</td>
<td>7 ft. Extra Large</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Mulberries

DOWING—Strong, upright grower, thick dark green foliage. Heavy bearer of good fruit.

HICK’S EYEBEARING—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 feed during April and May. No farm is complete without some Merritt Mulberries.

RUSSIAN—A favorite; ripens in May; bears young. Berries black. Excellent for hogs.

STUBBS—Large, black, vinous, good quality. A very superior fruit. Tree vigorous and handsome.


SILKWORM MULBERRY (Morus maculata). Vigorous grower. Well adapted along coast. Good shade.
Grapes of some of the various types can be grown more or less successfully in nearly every section of the United States. There are two distinct types that 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 vines should generally be planted in the home gardens 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 picnics 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 the best for the South.

**The Trellis or Bunch Grape (Vitis labrusca)** — The great American type of grape, the one most largely used for grape juice. Adapted ft., B.00 ft., $0.40 in. to t.BO 3.50 160 to 10 90 10 ft., ft., dark. Each to feet. 55 41x678 8 41x607 grape DELAWARE SOUTHERN NIAGARA FLOWERS EDEN THOMAS 2 135x98 the best. 

**Southern Muscadine Grape (Vitis rotundifolia)** — Sometimes called Scuppernong family on account of the Scuppernong being the best known variety of the type.

**TRELLIS OR BUNCH GRAPE**

**Southern Muscadine**

**Grapes**

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


**Ives** — Thrifty, productive, good shipper, large bunch, berry large, black, pulpy, sweet. Good wine grape. Fine 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**

**Trellis or Bunch 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 28 to 25 feet apart and trained on flat arbor about 65 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.

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

**Scuppernong** — Large, bronze-colored berry. Flesh sweet, pulpy and delicious. 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.

**PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES OF GRAPE**

**Trellis or Bunch Grapes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year, small size</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 year, medium size</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 year, large size</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 home use 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 test orchard for many years.

**PRICE DIXIE PEARS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-2 to 3 ft, Small</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3 to 4 ft, Medium</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-4 to 5 ft, Standard</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>55.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 size in summer and fall. 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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-2 to 3 ft, Small</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3 to 4 ft, Medium</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-4 to 5 ft, Standard</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>55.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**Cincinnati** — 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. Ripens September. Adapted to all 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 and productive; attain an enormous size and never fail to bear an almost wonderful crop. We know of some trees bearing 25 to 50 bushels annually. Absolutely free from blight. Very large, juicy, semi-acid. Excellent shipping qualities. A good market fruit.

**Suwanee** — Very showy, dark golden russet over yellow with a touch 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 bananas, 40 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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-2 to 3 feet, Light</td>
<td>$8.60</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3 to 4 feet, Medium</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-4 to 5 feet, Standard</td>
<td>.76</td>
<td>55.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, mulstered 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.

Roses

Alexander Hill Gray

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 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 or 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, and small growth bushes, may each be planted in their own location.

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 roses plantings, while desirable and beneficial, is not essential to success. Some of the finest plantings we have ever seen had no clay at all. A sandy soil for many, but the skull 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 walls. (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 in 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, should be planted 3 to 5 feet apart. Strong or vigorous 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 TRELLIS ROSES. These may be planted in a great number of locations to good effect. Around verandahs 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 lumber nailed firmly to framework, the tops being 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 the tops are 10 inches, and posts nail horizontal slats 12 inches apart. Branches twined on the inside of such a frame, and allowed to do up 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. Those 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 amount of flowers, buds, material 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 should be done every year. Some yard bushes live to old age and grow to enormous size. We have been 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 a 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. Stronger growing bushes in a section to themselves; likewise the medium growth bushes, and the weaker growth bedding varieties to themselves give each its proper distance. By doing this you will occupy your ground space to better advantage and save your moisture and the result will be beautiful rose beds and groups.

WINDOW BOXES. Roses for window box plantings should be of the profuse blooming bush sort 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 in the 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 is filled has stood for two weeks, having been freely watered daily, the bushes should be ordered and planted immediately on arriving. If they are planted from twelve to fifteen inches apart, Rose bushes in window boxes require water two or three times per day. If allowed to become dry, they will die, but if kept well watered and fertilized, you will get wonderful returns in beautiful flowers.

Roses Worthy a Place in Your Garden

Strong Field Grown Budded or Grafted Roses


Prices of Standard Varieties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>$0.60</td>
<td>$5.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$6.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>$1.80</td>
<td>$16.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lady Alice Stanley

White American Beauty
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 in bloom. Flowers large, of great substance and perfect formation; it has a high-centered point from which the petals gracefully reflex. We have carefully tested this rose, and find it the most satisfactory yellow var. recently introduced. Strong, upright growth.

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

ANDREW CAIMON (H. T.)—Deep rose color. Large and full, strong, spreading growth.

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

BAYGROVE 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 SILENCE (T.)—Noted for the 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.

BRIDE'S FLAMINGO (T.)—Beautiful pink with shadings of soft yellow at base of petals. Lasts remarkably well when cut. Growing 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 RIFE (H. T.)—Light clear cherry red. A free bloomer, medium upright growth.


CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. N.)—A seedling of American Beauty crossed with All American. Same size, color and fragrance as American Beauty, and a vigorous climber. Good foliage and profuse bloomer.

CL. BABY RAMBLER (Poly.)—An overblooming 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, double blooms of most beautiful delicate pink color. No collection is complete without this splendid variety.


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 highly developed. 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 GENTIER (Cl. T.)—A climbing sport of Papa Gentier. 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. ROYAL WINTON (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.


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


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.
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 brilliant copper. 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 May. Blooms borne in large, loose clusters, 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 sturdy grower; 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.


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

MAD. DE WATTEVILLE (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. Vigorous, spreading habit.

MAD. JULES GROEZ (H. T.)—Bright, rich, rosy red blooms of splendid substance on good, stiff stems. Beautiful foliage, good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.


MAD. LOMBARD (T.)—Beautiful tints of rosy-bronze, fawn and salmon. One of the old favorites that no one is willing to be without. No garden complete without it. 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 out, 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 color of the Pink Cochet, and fragrance of 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 equaled by none. Full, double, golden-yellow blooms produced abundantly all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one of these grand climbers shedding their perfumes 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 deep pink-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 spreading. 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.


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 large 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 edges of petals. Delicately fragrant. Well formed blooms produced in great profusion on strong, stiff stems, with heavy foliage. Vigorous, spreading habit.
Climbing Rose Pruned to Bush Form.

ROSES—Continued.


MRS. ROBERT GARRETT (H. T.)—Beautiful shell-pink, large expanded flowers; medium upright growth.

NATALIE BOTTER (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 TRAVAIL KARL DRUSCHKI (H. P.)—Soft pink, very large, full and double. Vigorous, upright habit. Desirable.

PINK CHEROKEE, or AMENA—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.

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

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

REINE MARIE HENRIETTA (Cl. T.)—Bright cherry-red. Fine buds opening into large, delicately scented blooms. Supposed to have been produced from General Jacquemin 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 shaded. Vigorous, upright habit.

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


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

Palm 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 it appears, if possible. The soil may have to be removed if the hole does not allow the whole ball to be set in the ground.

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 good feeders and with an abundance of fertilizer, moisture and good cultivation, will give pleasing results.

The Hardesty Varieties

Cocos Australs, 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 Washington 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 visitor 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Approximate</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D—1 to 3 inch</td>
<td>1 to 2 ft.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E— 2 to 3 inch</td>
<td>2 to 3 ft.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F— 3 to 4 inch</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G— 4 to 5 inch</td>
<td>4 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H— 5 to 6 inch</td>
<td>5 to 6 ft.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K— 7 to 8 inch</td>
<td>6 to 7 ft.</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M— 9 to 12 inch</td>
<td>6 to 8 ft.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N—12 to 18 inch</td>
<td>Very large</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Same established in tubs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Approximate</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E—2 to 3 inch</td>
<td>1 to 2 ft.</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F—3 to 4 inch</td>
<td>3 to 4 ft.</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G—4 to 5 inch</td>
<td>4 to 5 ft.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H—5 to 6 inch</td>
<td>5 to 6 ft.</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Australis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Approximate</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D—1 to 2 inch caliper</td>
<td>1 to 2 feet high</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E—2 to 3 inch caliper</td>
<td>2 to 3 ft. high</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F—3 to 4 inch caliper</td>
<td>3 to 4 feet high</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAGO PALM (Cycas Revoluta)—Dwarf palm with very dark, glossy green leaves. Good for house. Hardly 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 background, 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 cumber porches or windows of 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 eyesores.

**Evergreen Class**

**Prices of Evergreen, Flowering and Foliage Shrubs.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B—8 to 12 inches, Light</td>
<td>$9.45</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C—12 to 18 inches, Light</td>
<td>$9.90</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D—24 inches Small</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E—2 to 3 feet, Medium</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F—3 to 4 feet, Large</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G—4 to 6 feet, Specimen</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H—5 to 6 feet, Extra Specimen</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If balled and burlapped, double above price.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abelia Grandiflora**

A hardy, free blooming shrub with shiny, purplish, evergreen leaves, it is 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).

**Elegans Longipes.**

**Elegans (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.**

**K. 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 specimen 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 hanking purposes.**

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

**LIGUSTRUM NEPALENSE (Nepal Privet)—Reminds 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 (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 landscape and banking purposes and we cannot too highly endorse them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price of Special Evergreen Class, Ligustrum Grafted</th>
<th>Each</th>
<th>C-1 to 1 1/2 feet, bushy, balled or pot grown</th>
<th>$1.00</th>
<th>$8.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D-2 to 2 1/4 feet, bushy, balled or pot grown</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E-2 to 2 1/4 feet, balled or pot grown</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F-3 1/2 to 3 feet, heavy, balled or pot grown</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G-3 to 2 1/4 feet, heavy, balled or pot grown</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**Coffee 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.


**Humei** (Italian Jasmine)—Large shrub producing bright yellow flowers in abundance. Hardy, desirable for banking.

**Samuc** (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 Charleston, 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**


**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 corola 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

**Amoor 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.

**CHINESE HEDGES**

**Chinese Arbor-Vitae:** Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Oleander, Pampas Grass, Pittosporum, Althea, Crape Myrtle, Flowering Pomegranate, and Spires. See Index.
Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia Indica)
A well-known hardy deciduous shrub or small tree. Will grow anywhere. Produces great clusters of flowers all summer. The lilac of the South. As a tree, either for planting in groups, avenues, or single specimens, it is the most gorgeous and attractive flowering tree we offer. Crape Myrtle is especially desirable for planting in boundary borders, ornamental groups, screens, shrubbery groups around buildings. Can be kept trained into almost any shape or size tree desired. The Dwarf Crimson and White varieties are especially desirable for banking with conifers and other evergreen shrubbery, the bright crimson and white bloom making a striking contrast.

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

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.

Deciduous Class
Prices of Deciduous Shrubs except where noted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Each 10</th>
<th>Each 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D—18 to 21 inches, Small</td>
<td>$4.20</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E—2 to 3 feet, Medium</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F—3 to 4 feet, Large</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G—4 to 5 feet, Specimens</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H—5 to 7 feet, Extra Special</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, earlybloomer.

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 6 inches long.

Calycanthus Florida (Sweet Shrub)
Native Sweet, or Brown Shrub. Flowers double, chocolate colored, very fragrant, opening in April.
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. SUSPENSA—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.

HORTENSIA 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.

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, masses, 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 oval 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 in masses. We offer the following varieties:

ANTHONY WATERER—A bright crimson, dwarf and dense growth. Special, 12 to 18 inches, 50c each; $1.00 per 10.

S. BILLARD—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 spires. A strong grower. Very desirable.
**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 oval, 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.

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Each</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| B-C—8 to 10 in. Small        | $6.50  
| D-E—12 to 18 in. Medium      | $6.00  
| F-G—2 to 5 ft. Large         | $1.00  

**Bougainvillea**

(Japanese Paper Flower)

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

**Bignonia (Trumpet Vine)**

**BIGNONIA RADICANS** (Hardy Orange Trumpet)—Brilliant orange-red flowers produced throughout the summer. Dark green leaves. A rank climber.

B. SPECIOSA (Blue or Purple Trumpet)—Evergreen hardy vine. Flowers in great clusters.

**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 NETTLED—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** (Amelopsis Veitchii)—The most popular and satisfactory creeper for general planting. Glossy green leaves; excellent for covering stone, concrete or brick walls.

**Improved Virginia Creeper** (Amelopsis Englemannii) 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** (Rhymphepernum Jasminoides)—Strong growing, twining vine, glossy leaves; covered in spring with very fragrant starry white flowers in clusters.

**STAR JASMINE, VARIEGATED** (Rhymphepernum 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, $6.00 per 100; $80.00 per 1,000.**

**MIMULUS (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 pet 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 pet 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.
Bamboo, Grasses and Miscellaneous Class

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

Prices of Bamboo and Grasses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small clumps, 4 to 6 canes</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium clumps, 6 to 12 canes</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large clumps, 12 to 20 canes</td>
<td>$1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra large specimen clumps at</td>
<td>$2.00 to $5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

- Unlitedata—Dark solid green leaves.
- Variegata—White stripling lengthwise of the leaves.
- Zebra—White or golden stripes across leaves.

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

**PAMPAS GRASS** (Gynernum Argenteum)—A strong, tall, perennial grass grown extensively in California for its magnificent large white plumes. The finest of all tall plumes grasses. Attains 10 to 15 feet; is a perfect evergreen in the lower South; stands 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, 35¢; medium, 60¢; large, $1.00.

Coniferous Evergreens

Specimen evergreen trees, when properly placed, form beautiful addition to any grounds. Their most popular use is in combination 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.

Prices of ARBOR-VITAE (Compacts, Dwarf Golden, Pyramidalis, Oriental Compact, Elegant, and Rosedale, Occidentalis, American Arbor-vitae) and RETINISPORAS, all varieties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C—1 to 1½ feet, balled and burlapped</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D—1½ to 2 feet, balled and burlapped</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E—2 to 2½ feet, balled and burlapped</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F—2½ to 3 feet, balled and burlapped</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G—3 to 3½ feet, balled and burlapped</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H—3½ to 4 feet, balled and burlapped</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Larger specimen plants, $.60 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 masses.
- **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. Elegansiana)—Tall, slender, very graceful grower. Dark green foliage.
- **ROSEDALE** (B. Rosedale)—A very handsome variety. Foliage dark green and plum-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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Each 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C—1 to 1½ feet, not balled</td>
<td>$.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D—1½ to 2 feet, not balled</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E—2 to 3 feet, not balled</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F—3 to 4 feet, not balled</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G—4 to 5 feet, not balled</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H—5 to 7 feet, not balled</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Same stock balled and burlapped double above price.
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 trunks 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, $1.25. 9 to 12 feet, $2.00.

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 drouth. Price same as Eucalyptus.

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 JUNIPER (Juniperus Virginiana Elegantissima)—Similar in form and growth to well known Red Cedar but with tips and young branches of a beautiful yellow color, constantly changing to golden-brown.


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 Get 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.

RED CEDAR (Juniperus Virginiana)—Sturdy, thriving, strong grower. A native, well adapted to cultivation for shade and ornamental purposes throughout the South. Quick grower, easily trained into formal shapes.

Price Red Cedars: Each 10
D—1½ to 2 feet, Light, balled and burlapped...$0.90  7.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Small, balled and burlapped...1.25  9.75
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium, balled and burlapped...1.50  12.50
G—4 to 5 feet, Large, balled and burlapped...2.00  17.00
H—5 feet, Larger, balled and burlapped...2.50  22.50
I—6 feet, Tall, balled and burlapped...3.00  30.00
J—7 feet, Balled and Burlapped...3.50  37.50
K—8 feet, Bare-rooted, one-third less.

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, $6.00 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 75c each, $7.50 per 10.

Cherry Laurel or Wild Peach—Probably the best broad-leaved evergreen shade tree for Southern planting. Limited 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
D—1 to 2 feet ........................................ $ 0.25  $ 2.00
E—2 to 3 feet ....................................... 1.00  10.00
F—3 to 4 feet ....................................... 1.50  15.00
G—4 to 5 feet ....................................... 2.00  20.00
H—5 feet .............................................. 2.50  25.00
I—6 feet .............................................. 3.00  30.00

Retinispora (Chamaecyparis)

RETNISPORA FILIFERA—Handsome variety with light green, thread-like foliage and slender, drooping branches of firm, hardy and desirable sort. 8 to 10 feet, $3.00.

R. FILIFERA AUREA—Similar to R. Filifera but the slender, drooping foliage is golden. Of dwarfish habit and very slow growth where a little 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, largest, and most desirable Retinispuras. 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. SQUAROSA VETCHI (Vetch's Silver Cypress)—A rapid grower; height-like foliage; bluish-green; handsome and distinct. Ultimate height 15 to 25 feet.
Eucalyptus

**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 TEREETICORNIS**—Valued for posts and timber. Strong grower and quite hardy.

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

**Prices Eucalyptus Trees:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-1 1/2 to 2 feet, Small, pot grown</td>
<td>$5.30  $2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-2 to 3 feet, Light, pot grown</td>
<td>4.95  3.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3 to 4 feet, Medium, pot grown</td>
<td>2.50  1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-4 to 5 feet, Large, pot grown</td>
<td>3.50  2.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-5 to 6 feet, Extra Large, pot grown</td>
<td>1.00  0.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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** (Stands) — 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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-2 to 3 feet, Holly only</td>
<td>$6.00  $5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3 to 4 feet</td>
<td>5.00  4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-4 to 5 feet</td>
<td>2.50  1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-5 to 6 feet</td>
<td>2.00  1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-7 to 9 feet, Ligustrum Japonica only</td>
<td>3.00  2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If balled and burlapped, double above price.

**Lodge**—Handsome evergreen ornamental trees, should be growing on all Southern places. See page 6.

**Magnolia**

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

**Price, Magnolia Grandiflora:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-1 to 1 1/2 feet, Small</td>
<td>$7.00 $3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-2 to 3 feet, Light</td>
<td>5.00  5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3 to 4 feet, Medium</td>
<td>3.50  3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-4 to 5 feet, Large</td>
<td>2.50  2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-5 to 7 feet, Extra Large</td>
<td>1.00  0.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Price Magnolia Grae and Grandiflora:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-1 to 1 1/2 feet, Small</td>
<td>$6.00 $2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-2 to 3 feet, Light</td>
<td>4.95  3.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3 to 4 feet, Medium</td>
<td>2.50  1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-4 to 5 feet, Large</td>
<td>3.50  2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-5 to 7 feet, Extra Large</td>
<td>1.00  0.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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, $5.00 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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E-2 to 3 feet, Light</td>
<td>$8.45 $3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3 to 4 feet, Small</td>
<td>5.95  4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-4 to 5 feet, Medium</td>
<td>3.50  2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-5 to 7 feet, Large</td>
<td>2.50  2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-7 to 9 feet, Extra Large</td>
<td>1.00  0.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Ash—American White** (Praxinus Americana)—Large, symmetrical, spreading tree. A delightful shade tree.

**Ailanthus grandifolia**—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.

**Koelereterna 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, deep shade.

MAPLE—SILVER LEAF (Acer saccharinum)—Large tree, attaining 120 feet. Tops of leaves are 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 greenish gray beneath, and bears beautiful scarlet flowers before leaves come out. Fine for park, avenue and home planting.

PARKINSONIAアクアータ（Jerusalem Thorn）—Small, thorny tree up to 35 feet high. Narrow pinnate leaves. In late spring is a mass of bright yellow flowers, touched with red, thrives in the dryest places. Desirable.

POPLAR—CAROLINA (P. Caroliniana)—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 masses of 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 undersurface 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.

SUCAMORE (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, $1.00 to $6.00 each.

SOPHORA JAPONICA—The Pagoda Tree. A medium size tree with spreading branches, forming a symmetrical, conical tree, 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 habit, 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.

WEPPING WILLOW (Salix Babylonica)—A native of Asia, long, slender, olive-green branches extending downward; beautiful tree for lawn or park.
**1921 ORDER SHEET**

Inter-State Nurseries
C. M. Griffing & Co.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Find enclosed .................................................. amounting to $ .................................................. for which please enter order and ship by .................................................. on or about .................................................. 1921

To ................................................................. Name of party to whom consigned.

Destination .................................................. Express, Freight or Parcel Post

County .......................................................... State

Via .................................................................

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity or No. Wanted</th>
<th>NAME OF VARIETY</th>
<th>Size or Age</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Letter.
Extend or carry out price for each item or group of same class having common price.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity or No. Wanted</th>
<th>NAME OF VARIETY</th>
<th>Size or Age</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount Forward,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total,

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>R. F. D. or Street Number</th>
<th>TOWN</th>
<th>STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1. Arbor-Vitae in Park Planting.
2. English Ivy Covering Trunks of Palms and Trees.
3. Live Oaks and Sabal Palms.
4. Suitable Banking and Vines for Beautifying a Home.
5. Bamboo, Argentea variety.
7. Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae and Sheared Cherry Laurel.
8. Phoenix Palm and Cedrus Deodara.
10. Sheared Cherry Laurel Hedge.
No home in the South can be complete without all of these trees, shrubs and vines.

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

1 Budded Pecan, 1 Loquat, 2 Figs, 2 Peaches, 2 Plums, 1 Pear, 1 Giant Seedless Japan Persimmon, 2 Scuppernong Grapes, 1 Mulberry, 2 Pyramidal Arbor-vitaes, 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.

$12.50
Southern Home Collection