

Historic, archived document

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

SEASON OF 1894-95.

© DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST ©

— OF THE —

SEMI-TROPICAL © NURSERIES,

— AT —

ORLANDO, :: FLORIDA.

C. A. BOONE, AGENT.

REPORTER PRINT.

ORLANDO, FLA.

TO GROWERS.

IF YOU have decided to plant anything the coming season, the sooner, the better, you place your orders. My terms are cash with order, or express C. O. D., in which case, 25 per cent. of bill must accompany order. Remit by express, registered letter, money order or bank check. Give me explicit instructions how to ship and there is no doubt your goods will reach you in good condition. I personally superintend all digging and packing and see that everything needed is done, and with proper handling, my packages will go in safety, though I assume no responsibility for non-delivery in due time. My responsibility ceases upon delivery to transportation company. While I exercise the greatest care to have all my trees and plants genuine and reliable and hold myself prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue, I do not give any warranty, expressed or implied; and, in case of any error on my part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and myself that I shall not, at any time, be held responsible for a greater amount than the original cost of the trees or plants.

My experience of twenty-three years in Florida orange culture ought to give me some advantages not possessed by every one who claims to know all about it. I confess I do not know it all; although it has been my principal study, I often think, when contending with the obstacles annually arising, of the truism: "The most we learn is to realize how little we know" might be very appropriately applied to most of us. Whatever ideas I may have, theoretical or practical, I will cheerfully give anyone desiring information on the subject of planting, fertilizing, culture, etc., as well as to the best varieties and time to plant. My prices of nursery stock are not governed by those of any one else in the business. I keep my stock in good condition the year round and will ship any time a customer may desire; though the winter months are the best for transplanting and just before the rainy season (if it comes) in summer is the next best time. My ideas in this business, in regard to the financial part of it, are not exactly "Quick sales and small profits;" this may be the best for the nurseryman, because every tree taken from the nursery makes room for another, but unless the tree has had time to make a good root and the bud has age sufficient to give it the proper size, shape, etc., it is not the best for the man who is buying, though he may get it cheap. The bud that has not got the "age" may prove dear in the end.

It might be well to say a few words just here, on the subject of "How to PLANT." In the first place, see that your tree is in good condition; if it has been allowed to dry out or if it has become chilled after being dug, it is probably not worth planting; have your land in thorough order, dig your holes at least twice the diameter of the roots of the tree to be set, clear all trash away, pulverize the dirt and mix thoroughly with the surface soil; set the tree from 2 to 4 inches higher than it stood in the nursery, straighten all the roots and pack with the hand thoroughly around the tap and underneath the laterals, and after these are covered lightly, put in sufficient water to settle and wet the dirt throughout; draw up the surface earth into a saucer shape, covering well all the roots 3 or 4 inches deep, then pack with the feet, beginning on the outer edge first, so as to prevent the tree from settling, leaving it in shape to hold whatever rain or other water you may desire to give it, in case of drouth. **BE CAREFUL IN TRANSPLANTING, AND DON'T ALLOW THE SUN TO SHINE NOR THE WIND TO BLOW ON THE ROOTS OF TREES WHILE OUT OF THE GROUND.**

The distance to plant has caused no little discussion of late years. We think orange and grape fruit trees should have more space than is usually given

them. A GOOD PLAN is to plant them from 30 to 40 feet in squares with a peach, plum or persimmon or other short lived tree in the center of each square. By the time the orange trees begin to pay, the other trees will be too old for profitable bearing and can be removed, or if this is not desirable, small crops, hay, grass, etc., may be grown for several years, but when the orange tree fully comes to maturity, 40 feet is none too much land for it to spread over. Trees with plenty of distance are not near so subject to foot rot and possibly other diseases, besides, they stand a drouth much better.

I ship nothing but HEALTHY stock, packed in strong boxes with plenty of sphagnum moss, and if trees don't go anywhere in the United States in good shape it will not be my fault. My trees are all grown on common pine land with plenty of distance to allow them to spread both root and branch, and these facts are no small matters to be considered in selecting trees for grove planting.

I don't pretend to keep ALL the varieties known to Pomology, preferring only to keep the leading varieties, because I think the fewer the better for the nurseryman, as well as the planter of a grove. There are many varieties of oranges known to the growers, although but few are quoted in our markets. The millionaire will buy and plant many things from which he never expects any returns, but the man with moderate means succeeds best with few varieties. I make no charge for boxes, packing nor drayage. Everything is F. O. B., Orlando.

My trees are mostly budded low, averaging about six inches from the ground, though many of my older buds are 12 to 14 inches from the ground. My stock consists mainly of 1, 1½, 2 and 2½ year old buds, on stocks ranging from 3 to 6 years old and from ¾ to 2 inches diameter, well rooted and healthy. *No nurseryman can make all his trees of equal value at the same age;* sometimes we make 1 year olds that are worth as much as the average 2 year old. I make three classes of my trees and price them accordingly, most of the ordinary varieties being 20 cents, 30 cents and 40 cents each; some extra large 3 year olds being 50 cents each. Boone's Early, except extra large trees, are worth 30 cents, 40 cents and 50 cents each. A few extra large 3 to 4 year old buds of this variety are worth 75 cents to \$1.00 each.

Most of the nurserymen price trees according to HEIGHT, which I think is often misleading. If I did not top my trees they would be often 6 to 8 feet high in one season, but I cut back to about 3 feet, sometimes 2½ feet when I want "stocky" trees. I left a few trees budded close to the ground in April that are now 8 feet high. So height should not be the criterion to govern prices.

It should be understood that 20 cents is a very low price for budded trees, and in order that purchasers who order this grade may not be disappointed in the size and quality, I will state that they are made up of inferior two year old trees and the smaller one year olds. They run small generally, though many are quite shapely, and all are well rooted.

Appreciating past favors and solicing a share of your future patronage, which I trust will not be altogether unmerited on my part,

I am, very respectfully,

C. A. BOONE.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

ORANGES.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET, IMPORTED.—A first class orange ; medium large, very sweet, and nearly seedless and thornless ; said to be the heaviest bearer of all. Keeps on tree very late, stock limited. Three grades, 20, 30 and 40 cents each.

RIVERSIDE OR WASHINGTON NAVEL.—Hardly needs any description, as every one knows what a popular orange it has been for several years past. Quality, best. Stock limited to only a few on large, sweet stocks. Trees $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 years old, 40 cents each.

TARDIFF—Synonym: Hart's Late.—Medium sized, round ; skin smooth and thin, grain fine, with a brisk and racy flavor. Does not mature until late in the spring and retains its juices until midsummer and is especially valuable on this account. Quality good. A strong grower, nearly thornless ; foliage somewhat distinct. It is valuable for locations where fruit is not liable to be frozen on the trees in the winter. Four grades, 20, 30, 40 and 50 cents each.

MALTESE BLOOD, IMPORTED.—A first-class orange in every respect. A good shipper ; pulp colors in February and March ; fruit good market size ; tree thornless ; vigorous ; foliage peculiar ; a great favorite in California, and is growing in favor yearly in Florida. Four grades, 20, 30, 40 and 50 cents each.

MALTESE OVAL.—Imported ; a fine orange ; ripens late ; one of the best ; fruit oval shape ; medium size ; very prolific ; tree thornless and symmetrical. Four grades, 20, 30, 40 and 50 cents each.

MAJORCA.—Was imported by General Sanford from the Island of Majorca. Tree strong and vigorous, hardy and very prolific, bearing yearly. Fruit of the very best quality ; size, medium, nearly round, skin thin. Good in early part of November, sometimes before it colors. Will keep good on the trees until April. Very fine in appearance. Stock of trees is quite limited of this kind. Good buds in two grades, 30 and 40 cents each.

JAFFA.—Imported by Gen. Sanford from the eastern Mediterranean. Tree resembles the Majorca, of upright growth, vigorous, hardy and nearly thornless ; quite prolific ; ripens some later than Majorca. Will keep well on trees, in most localities, until the middle or last of April. Fruit first quality, medium size. Three grades, 20, 30 and 40 cents each.

HOMOSSA.—Size about medium, somewhat flattened ; very heavy, color bright ; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense ; pulp fine, sweet and juicy ; flavor full, vinous, and sprightly ; membrane covering segments of pulp very thin and small in quantity ; keeps and carries well ; quality good ; tree prolific and vigorous. This is a Florida Orange. Three grades in large stocks, at 30, 40 and 50 cents each.

PARSON BROWN.—Similar to Homosassa but earlier. This is also a Florida originated orange ; its earliness makes it much sought after ; next to Boone's Early and Satsuma, it is the most valuable of the early oranges. It is a strong grower and quite prolific. Four grades, 20, 30, 40 and 50 cents each.

RUBY.—As described by R. W. Pierce, of Sunset Hill. A new orange, found in his collection of imported varieties. In the absence of any other name, he calls it "Ruby," which as its name would indicate, it is. One of the best flavored.

Medium in size, nearly round. Good in December, but does not get to its best until February and March. Usually the pulp colors from streaks to mottled, and often the entire pulp gets ruby red; skin is thin, very tough and often reddish bluish outside; very beautiful; tree of vigorous growth and nearly thornless; prolific and regular bearer. Three grades, 20, 30 and 40 cents each.

CHINA-MANDARIN.—(Kid glove.) Small, flattened; deep yellow color; skin thin; skin and segments loosely adherent; flesh dark orange color, spicy and aromatic. Tree rather dwarf; bears young; prolific; vigorous; willow-like foliage, having few thorns. I have only a few trees of this variety, at 30, 40 and 50 cents each.

TANGERINE.—(Kid Glove.) Trees of vigorous growth. Quality of fruit good, resembling the Mandarin, but skin colors quite red, making a pretty show orange. It always commands the highest price on this account. Prolific grower. I have no large trees in this variety. Three grades, 30, 40 and 50 cents each.

SATSUMA.—(Kid Glove.) Fruit medium size, flattened; color, deep orange; smooth, thin skin, which is sweet, aromatic and easily detached from pulp; fine grained, tender and juicy; tree thornless and prolific; a slow grower. Said to stand greater cold than any other orange. It is the earliest of the kid glove varieties. Stock VERY LIMITED. Two grades, 30 and 40 cents each.

KING.—(Kid glove.) Obtained from the Imperial Gardens, Saigon, Cochin, China, through John A. Bingham in 1880; is a delicious late orange, being at its best about April 1st. When ripe, is of a deep orange-red color, sweet and very juicy, of a high, strong, acid flavor and remarkably refreshing quality. Trees one year old. Three grades, 30, 40 and 50 cents each.

GRAPE FRUIT.

COMMON.—On large stocks, 30, 40 and 50 cents each.

AURANTIUM POMELO.—Is a chance seedling, originating in Orange county from an orange seed, a hybrid, but one of the most valuable acquisitions to the citrus family yet grown. Smaller than the common grape fruit, thin skin, less rag (or core); in quality, sweet and very fine, with just enough bitter to prove that it is of the grape fruit. A good thing to plant for profit. First-class trees in three grades, 30, 40 and 50 cents each.

KUHL GRAPE FRUIT.—A decided improvement over common grape fruit, being selected by Peter Mack, the wine maker, from a number of varieties, as the best all-round grape fruit he ever used. Three grades, 30, 40 and 50 cents each.

SEEDLESS GRAPE FRUIT.—Medium size and of excellent quality. Almost seedless, having from one to five seeds only to a fruit. Trees 1 year old, in two grades. On small grape and sour stocks, 35 and 50 cents each.

SHADDOCK.—(Mammoth.) Called by some BREAD FRUIT; size, large; pear shaped; white flesh; good. Every one should have one. Only a few large trees on hand at 60 cents each.

N. B.—I have a few hundred only of each of Boone's Early, Maltese Oval and common grape fruit, two years old, that are on sour stock. All other varieties that are two years old and upward are on sweet stock. I have these varieties and all of the others herein named, budded one year on sour and grape fruit stock and ESPECIALLY BOONE'S EARLY IN ABUNDANCE.

LEMONS.

VILLA FRANCA AND BELAIR PREMIUM.—These are the two best lemons for Florida and are too well known to describe here. Trees in four grades at 20, 30, 40 and 50 cents each. NOTE.—The 20 cent grade on small, sour stock, budded at the ground and very stocky.

LIMES.

TAHITI.—A strong grower and a very early and heavy bearer. Fruit larger than the Florida and has a strong, rich acid. Nearly thornless, or becomes so with age. 50 cents each for two year old buds. I predict that this fruit will one day supersede the lemon.

KUMQUAT.

A small species of the citrus family, much grown in China and Japan. It is a hardy shrub, sometimes 10 feet high. The fruit is oval, about the size of a large gooseberry. The rind is sweet and the juice acid; it is delicious and refreshing. The Chinese make an excellent sweetmeat of it by preserving it in sugar. One year buds 40 cents; 2 year buds 60 cents each.

GUAVAS.

COMMON.—One of our most valuable fruits for home use. Can be eaten many ways and makes the finest of Jelly. The shrub is likely to be killed to the ground in severe winters, but readily starts up again. Two year old plants 20 cents each.

CATLEY'S JAPAN, RED AND YELLOW.—These are very ornamental shrubs and would be valued as such, if it bore no fruit. We have grown it the last six years without any protection. While other varieties have been killed to the ground by frost, these have not shed a leaf. It is a most delicious fruit; round, rather small, skin thin and glossy; color, red; pulp tender and juicy, with a pleasant blending of strawberry and peaches. Fruits very young and bears heavily; makes a much finer jelly than the common variety; ripens early in the season. Two years 20 cents, three years 30 cents each,

LOQUAT.—JAPAN MEDLAR.

This is a beautiful evergreen tree, not, strictly speaking, a plum, but has erroneously been called "Japan Plum" in Florida and Louisiana. Trees blossom in the fall, and ripen a delicious fruit in February and March. It is being propagated in Florida with profitable results. Flowers white in spikes, fruit size of the Wild Goose Plum, oblong, bright yellow, sub-acid, good. Tree quite ornamental. Trees 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents; 5 feet, 50 cents each.

MULBERRY.

CHAS. DOWNING.—A good large berry, more acid than the Hicks; tree strong, upright grower, foliage dark green; quite ornamental. Best grown. Trees 25 cents each.

BANANAS.

HART'S CHOICE, OR GOLDEN EARLY.—(Often called "Fig Banana.") Stalk and mid rib tinged with red; plant of medium height. Bears early and is very hardy for a banana; fruit a clear golden-yellow; skin soft and thin as a kid glove; flesh firm, yet melting and buttery in texture. Judges from all parts of the tropics have tasted it, and pronounce it unsurpassed. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

CAVENDISH.—Dwarf. Valuable for exposed locations on account of plant being short and stocky. Fruit excellent. 25 cents each, \$20.00 per 100.

FIGS.

WHITE MARSEILLES.—Large, greenish white; quite hardy. Best white fig for Florida or for tub culture. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

BROWN TURKEY.—Very productive; very sweet, small sized fruits. Also known as Celestial or Sugar Fig. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

DIOSPYROS KAKI.

JAPAN PERSIMMON OR DATE PLUM.—This tree has now been fruited in the South long enough to determine its value. The fruit is delicious. The tree grows and bears well, almost irrespective of quality of land. Ripens from August to November. The surplus fruit can be dried, in which state it is considered superior to figs. Several of the best varieties, budded or grafted on wild persimmon stocks, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

SHADE TREES.

MAGNOLIA. Grandiflora.—From the Mississippi Valley; a tree much superior to our native magnolia. Flowers large, double, pure white. Trees two feet. *Acuminata* and *Trepetela*—3 year seedlings, 18 to 24 inches high. Same price, \$1.00 each.

GREVILLA ROBUSTA.—Australian Oak, Silk Oak. A fine fern-leaved evergreen, growing in its native country to 120 feet in height. One of our most beautiful shade trees, producing, through May and June, a profusion of creamy pink flowers. There are several trees about Orlando that have been in blossom the past two seasons. Trees are all pot grown. 40 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen, \$25 per hundred.

TEXAS UMBRELLA.—Trees, 4 to 6 feet, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen; 2 to 4 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

GIANT BAMBOO.—(*Bambusa*, from *Bambu*, the Malay name.) Stem very stout, rising like a beautiful column to some fifty or sixty feet, the whole presenting the appearance of a huge plume of feathers. Native of India; Plants 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.00 each.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, ETC.

HIBISCUS.—A genus of most desirable ornamental flowering plants of easy culture and many colors. Related to the cotton plant. The flowers are of various colors, both single and double, and usually 3 to 6 inches across. Plants well rooted, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

GARDENIA FLORIDA FL. PL.—(Cape Jessamine.) Far too well known to need any description; hardy throughout the lower South. Of late they have become fashionable at the North; may their popularity increase! They are among the loveliest flowers grown. Not excelled as an ornamental hedge plant. Small, well-rooted plants, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; 12 to 18 inches, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen; 2½ to 3 feet, 50 cents each.

SWEET POMEGRANATE.—From a superior strain. Fruit very fine. A vigorous grower and bloomer. A most valuable ornamental plant; one that will bear when small in a pot. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

HYDRANGEA.—(Garden Hydrangeas.) Splendid plants for outdoor culture in Florida. Hardy here. Flowers changeable.

CERULEA.—Flowers bluish rose. 25 cents each.

HEDYCHIUM CORONARIUM.—(Ginger Lily, Butterfly Lily.) This magnificent plant flourishes best on low, moist land, in half-shade, where it will form a dense clump three to four feet high. In August and September a mass of fragrant, pure white flowers, looking almost like large white butterflies, borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk. A splendid and desirable plant. If kept in a greenhouse in a growing state it will bloom continuously. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

EICHHORNIA CRASSIPES.—(The Water Hyacinth.) A very interesting plant, which floats on the surface of the water until nearly ready to bloom, when the roots enter the soil, if in shallow water. The flowers are borne on spikes like a

hyacinth, and are of a variety of shades (yellow center, lilac or blue petals), two inches across. The leaves form neat rosettes, and their petioles are curiously thickened and filled with air-cells, which enable the plant to float. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

CANNAS.—Seedlings from the following varieties: Mad. Crozy, Grandiflora, Alphonse, Paul Marquant, Comte Horace, Kaiser William II. All choice. Plants 25 cents each.

ARBOR VITÆ.—American, 12 to 18 inches, 20 cents. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents each. **GLOBOSA**—18 to 20 inches, 35 cents each. **GOLDEN**—18 to 20 inches, 35 cents each. **SIBERIAN**—2 to 2½ feet, 50 cents each.

ALTHEA.—Buist's variegated and other various shades, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance Apart.	No. of Trees.	Distance Apart.	No. of Trees.
10X10	435	19X19	120
11X11	360	20X20	108
12X12	302	25X25	69
13X13	257	28X28	55
14X14	222	30X30	48
15X15	193	33X33	40
16X16	170	35X35	35
17X17	150	40X40	27
18X18	134		

BOONE'S EARLY ORANGE.

What the People and Press Have to Say About it.

THE COMING ORANGE FOR ALL FRUIT GROWERS.

Dr. Henry Foster, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., who has very extensive orange groves at Lake Charm, Florida, and who has had large experience in marketing this valuable product, at a railroad meeting in Orlando some years ago, said: "If we could gather our oranges in October, England, with her teeming millions, would furnish our best market for this fruit."

This remark put me to thinking, and I began "looking around;" and in October, 1889, I FOUND IT, and could not help exclaiming "EUREKA." On November 29th, of the same year, I carried a basket of the oranges before the executive committee of the Florida Horticultural Society at Sanford, and the following is an extract from their proceedings, published in the Florida Dispatch and Fruit Grower, December 12th of the same year. (See pages 1074 and 1075).

"On the 29th ult. the executive committee of the Florida Horticultural society met at Sanford—Rev. Lyman Phelps, chairman; Dudley W. Adams, president; E. O. Painter, secretary; and Mr. A. P. Manville, all of the Committee except Mr. Geo. L. Taber. Mr. J. C. Clark, of the Ocala Semi-Tropical, and Mr. E. S. Hubbard, the well known horticulturist and orange expert were present by invitation.

"After the routine of business was completed, Mr. Phelps introduced Mr. C. A. Boone, one of the leading business men of Orlando. Mr. Boone had upon his arm a large basket of oranges, which was placed before the committee with an invitation to partake. Although the fruit had that peculiar deep hue indicative of ripeness, the committee looked doubtful; it was evident that their teeth were all on edge from recent attempts in the same line and that even now they were groaning in spirit in sympathy with the abused consumer of the North, whom, for the last month, we have insisted should revel in the delights of the golden [?] fruit. But Mr. Boone assured the committee that in this instance, appearances were not deceptive, but that the fruit was in reality as ripe as it looked.

"Many were the expressions of surprise and delight when the oranges were submitted to the test. They were thoroughly ripe and of good 'tone' and flavor, unlike the China strain (Early Oblong, etc.) which has given us our early oranges thus far, all of which are more or less 'flat.' From the peculiar tint of the rind, as well as its conformation and the interior make-up of the fruit, it was at once pronounced of the 'blood' family, although there were no sanguinary flecks in the pulp. Mr. Hubbard thought he detected a grape fruit (pomelo) trace in the properties of the juice, and the probability of its having some grape fruit blood in its veins was further borne out by the peculiar arrangement of the seed. It had all the tenderness of pulp, delicacy of membrane and juciness characteristic of the Malta family. At Mr. Boone's request that the Committee give it a name, it was called 'Boone,' after its introducer—the Boone orange.

" He stated to the committee that the tree had been recently brought to his attention on account of its earliness. It was an old tree and was evidently from imported seed or stock. The peculiarities of the orange are that it ripens fully four weeks before other varieties, possesses a fine, rich flavor and HAS BUT LITTLE PULP AND VERY FEW, IF ANY SEEDS. THE COMMITTEE PRONOUNCED IT A DECIDED ACQUISITION."

In reference to its keeping qualities I will say that samples were taken from the tree in February last year and kept through March, retaining their juices and plump appearance till April.

Boone's Early a Golden Bananza.

Mr. C. A. Boone of this city, has certainly struck a "golden" bananza in the production of his early orange, which is at the head of the lists. Unlike the Sweet Seville, which is also a very early orange, Boone's Early retains its flavor and juice with long keeping, and does not dry up like the former, being just as good and marketable at the present time as when first fully ripe, which is about October 10th. It is of medium size, thin skin, very little core, and very few, if any seeds. It is pretty in shape and excellent in quality, and ripening as it does a month or six weeks ahead of any other, is doubly valuable, especially for sections of frost danger.—Orlando Daily Record, February 21, 1891.

Thinks it a Valuable Acquisition.

Dr. G. Devron of New Orleans, says in a letter to James Mott, Oct. 19th.: "Yours of the 12th with two of Boone's Early oranges at hand. I have for the last two or three weeks been eating oranges from my own farm (and I have some very fine and early oranges) but the Boone's Early was much riper and sweeter. I think it a valuable acquisition."

Mr. Boone brought samples of this orange to the Record and the editor heartily endorses Dr. Devron's verdict.—Daily Record, Oct. 23rd, 1891.

From the Farmer and Fruit Grower, October 23rd, 1891.

The oranges were fully colored, though they were not attractive in appearance, being somewhat clouded with smut. But in quality they were good, and considering their earliness, very good; dense and heavy in the hand, CRAMMED full of juice which approaches very closely to the PERFECT blending of acid and sugar. None of the dead, characterless sweet usually found in early oranges. Peel tough and protective. A thoroughly good, piquant, after-dinner orange, uniting to its earliness so many elements of genuine value, as to render it worthy of cultivation.—EDITOR.

Ahead of Anything he had Ever Seen.

While in Orlando a few days ago, we were invited by Mr. Boone to sample some oranges from a basket in his store. We have on various occasions sampled the Parson Brown, Beach Early and Sweet Seville, all said to be earlier than other oranges, but have invariably been disappointed in the fruit. When we looked at Boone's Early orange we did not expect anything better. So we were surprised when we tasted this orange to find that it was ahead of anything we had yet seen. The fruit was well colored, juice sweet, and flesh well matured. Not only was it as ripe as oranges usually are with us about the 10th of November, but it was a superior orange in every respect. The rind has a peculiar tint, as also the flesh. It is thin skin, almost seedless, pulp very tender and very little "rag." Mr. Boone informed us that the oranges before us were grown on cold land; and he was confident that on our soils it would be much earlier than with him, as his ordinary fruit growing alongside was perfectly green. This orange is certainly a

great acquisition, and should be planted extensively by our growers. It is unquestionably the earliest orange in these parts. Think of picking oranges the first of October, ripe enough for any one to eat. Dr. Foster may live long enough yet to see ripe oranges going to England in October by the ship load.—Oviedo Chronicle, October 30, 1891.

Superior to All Others.

TANGERINE, FLA., November 5, 1891.

MR. C. A. BOONE,

MY DEAR SIR—The Boone's Early which you were kind enough to send me by my neighbor, Mr. Wright, were promptly on hand. We tested them and the Parson Brown, also the Satsuma, side by side, and we were agreed that the Boone is superior in early coloring and more character to its flavor. Though at first taste both Parson Brown and Satsuma seem sweeter, yet a critical taste will readily note that their apparent sweetness is owing to a lack of acid which renders the general effect decidedly flat or insipid. I have no doubt the Boone contains more actual sugar than either, but it is to some extent concealed by its acid, which to my taste is slightly too prominent at the present time, though I have no doubt it will please all who like a piquant flavor, and that a few weeks more time will soften its rather free acid to suit the most delicate taste. I thank you for your kindness in sending these specimens, and shall be sure to want some trees or buds in the proper season.

Yours truly,

DUDLEY W. ADAMS.

Boone's Early Orange.

One of the considerations which have interested orange growers for many years is an earlier and a later orange than those cultivated by the early settlers. The Tardiff or Hart's Late, seems to have come in at about the right point to supply the late eariety. The Tardiff is at its best in the months of May and June. Boone's Early matures and is ready for use in October and November. This orange seems to be the result of some cross. It was found in fruit by Mr. Boone two or three years ago. He at once saw that it was desirable and purchased the original tree. Specimens of the fruit were submitted to leading fruit growers and at once met with their approval and endorsement. It was too early to make a noise about it, but Mr. Boone at once began systematic and extensive propagation. In the meantime he has watched the fruit to ascertain if its early ripening was reliable. It has proved reliable and the quality of the fruit is such as to recommend it to popular favor. Mr. Boone now has several thousand budded trees of this variety, and he also has a very flattering prospect of a bonanza out of it.—Orange County Reporter, Nov. 12, 1891.

As an Early Shipper.

In support of the argument in favor of an early orange, I will say that I only had ten boxes of my Early to ship last year which I shipped in October and after deducting all expenses, they netted me \$1.60 per box ON THE TREE. I have shipped nearly two thousand boxes of the ordinary orange since then and have realized from five cents to seventy-five cents per box on the tree.

C. A. BOONE.

Further Facts and Figures Relating to Boone's Early Orange.

"Fools ask question that wise men cannot answer."

The question is often ask me, "What time does the Boone's Early orange get ripe?"

At first thought this would seem an easy question to answer, if applied to this or any other orange; but it is not. Take for instance, the Sweet Seville,

Early Oblong, Homosassa, Hart's Late, Bessie, Red Tangerine, or any other variety, and I will answer the question in the famous "Yankee fashion" by asking, "What time does any one or all of these get ripe?" etc. Our climate seems to be more changeable, and the seasons that used to come and go like clock-work are not now so regular, and, if our crops get through this winter without being frosted or frozen, it is no reason they will be so fortunate next year. If the seasons are so as to prevent the orange trees blooming till a month or two after their proper time, and being affected also by other climatic influences, would you expect the fruit to mature at *exactly* the same time it did last year or the year before under different circumstances?

The best answer I can give as to when the Boone's Early orange matures is this: It is ripe, colored and ready for market from four to six weeks ahead of the average orange. I know that it was last year (1893) about eight weeks ahead of my other oranges. Another thing that I know: *It is a distinct orange* both as regards *fruit and foliage*. It is as distinct from the common orange as the Tangerine is from the Mandarin. The trees need no marking. When you see them once you will always know them. The fruit being of an average size, heavy and compact, with little rag or pulp, thin, tough skin, and being almost seedless and well flavored, and taking into consideration its earliness, I say without fear of contradiction, it has no equal. And when the people, who as a rule are slow to adopt new things, have had time to sleep and dream over it, they will awake some day to see the enterprising few gathering and marketing their oranges in the early fall months when the way is clear and the prices are high; and when the "glut" comes on and the freezing blasts and "cold waves" come rolling down from the Northern hills, they (the enterprising) will be sitting back enjoying the fruits of their good judgment and happy forethought.

Fearing I may make this speech too long, I will change the programme by giving you a few extracts from some private letters in my possession and newspapers on file:

C. A. BOONE.

Boone's Early Orange.

A variety of orange that would be fully colored, juicy and fit for table use from September 15 to October 1 is, in the opinion of the Times-Democrat, much to be desired. This is what is claimed for Boone's Early, which claim is fully substantiated by Dr. G. Devron, of New Orleans, Dudley W. Adams and others, of Florida, all prominent growers of citrus fruits. The executive committee of the Florida Horticultural Society pronounces this fruit a decided acquisition and worthy of extended cultivation.—New Orleans Times-Democrat, Oct. 7, 1892.

Early Fruits.

A subscriber asks the Times-Democrat what it knows about Boone's Early, the orange mentioned in a former issue, and whether we think it would be profitable to propagate it in Louisiana. That is a question that we can hardly answer intelligently, for the following reasons: Louisiana oranges ripen up and can be shipped fully one month in advance of the main Florida crop, and the Florida State Horticultural Society commend the Boone as being one month earlier. Whether it would color up sufficiently in Louisiana to be ready for shipping during the month of September can only be known after a thorough test. If it should prove to be one month ahead of all others it would undoubtedly be immensely profitable.—Weekly Times-Democrat, October 21.

All Things Considered, the Best Early Orange We Have Seen.

CRESCENT CITY, FLA., November 4, 1892.

MR. C. A. BOONE, ORLANDO, FLA.

DEAR SIR—The fruit from your Boone's Early was received October 21, in fine condition, for which we thank you. Considering how late it bloomed, it is

certainly a fine orange for October 21. We are also impressed with its fine appearance, thin skin, and absence of seed. From seven oranges we found but fifteen mature seeds. We shall want some buds in the spring, as it is, all things considered, the best early orange we have seen.

Yours truly,

WILLIAMS & HUBBARD.

Too Much Cannot be Said in Praise of it.

We have received from Mr. C. A. Boone, Orlando, a sample of the now famous Boone's Early Orange. Too much cannot be said in praise of this fine fruit. It is now fully ripe, and has been for several weeks, and it is in every way a delicious orange, and well worthy of propagation.—DeLand Supplement, November 22, 1892.

Regarding Boone's Early Orange, Mr. E. O. Painter, of the Florida Agriculturist, Dec. 7th, 1892, says: "We have recently had the pleasure of sampling this orange, and we unhesitatingly pronounce its quality all that is claimed for it. Orange growers have been often disappointed in returns for their fruit, but when the shipments were of the early and late varieties, after and before the markets were full, the returns have always been satisfactory. In fact, we have known twenty-five boxes of late oranges to yield a larger profit to their shipper than two hundred boxes shipped during the height of the season. What is true of the late orange in this particular is equally true of the early orange. Extend the season by cultivating late and early varieties.

Well Worthy of General Cultivation.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }
 DIVISION OF POMOLOGY, }
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1892. }

MR. C. A. BOONE, ORLANDO, FLA.,

DEAR SIR—By the courtesy of Mr. A. W. Barber, of this city, I have received from you two specimens of the Boone orange, and also your letter to him of the 14th instant, in which you give something of the history of the variety. The specimens were in too ripe a condition to use for modeling, as the skin was shrunken and discolored, even where not affected by the rust. Internally both specimens were all right, and all of us in the office were much pleased with the general character of the orange. Ripening so early, as it does, and being of excellent quality, and also of fair size, I think it is well worthy of general cultivation.

Yours truly,

H. E. VANDEMAN, Pomologist.

The Boone Early Orange.

Mr. C. A. Boone brought to this office this afternoon a basket full of bright yellow and fully ripe oranges of the Boone's Early variety, which formed a striking contrast to the half matured and green colored fruit which is being placed on the market at present.

Mr. Boone informs us that this variety of orange is fully matured and ready for shipment from September 15th to October 1st.

The specimens brought to this office certainly bear out the truth of this statement for the fruit shown is full of luscious juice and tender meat of the choicest quality. A noteworthy fact in connection with the fruit is its freedom from tough pulp and seed, a number cut in two having but two full seed in them which it is said is the average number to be found in the Boone Early variety.—Orange Co. Daily Reporter, October 5th, 1893.

October 10th, 1893.—W. E. Pabor, of Pabor Lake, Fla., says: Thanks for the delicious Early oranges sent me. We sampled them at dessert to-day and declared them the coming early orange.

November 9th, 1893.—Kline O. Varn, of Fort Meade, says: The fruit is very fine, both in flavor and texture and I am well pleased with it.

November 11th, 1893.—Wm. A. Taylor, Assistant Pomologist, Washington, D. C., says: Specimens of your new orange duly received; they show it to be a fruit of medium size with VERY THIN SKIN and of good quality. Its earliness, combined with these characteristics will make it a valuable variety, I have no doubt. The foliage sent seems quite distinct. If it is later than Sweet Seville, it is so much better in quality that I think it will prove valuable to Florida growers. I am having it modelled, both whole and in sections and am also having a plate made in water colors for publication.

November 20th, 1893.—He says: It seems to me that the Boone is of such good quality that it will very soon settle the point of its comparative value, etc.

November 26th, 1893.—E. D. Putney, of Avon Park, says of my Early orange: "I judge them worthy of extensive culture."

November 27th, 1893.—W. P. Stanton, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: The sample of Boone's Early orange mailed me on the 13th inst. came to hand in good condition, and I found them sweet, heavy and with few seeds. A first-class fruit and I shall take good care of the trees I have. * * *

November 27th, 1893. A. I. Brown, of Eustis, says: I was well pleased with the Early oranges. Col. Norton, at the same place, says they were first-class in quality and evidently an early orange.

Prof. H. J. Webber, of the U. S. Sub-laboratory at Eustis, Fla., writes Nov. 24th, 1893; I have had the pleasure of sampling the Boone Early orange on two different occasions; ON THE 10TH OF OCTOBER, this year, in Mr. Painter's office at DeLand, and also about the 25th of the same month, I sampled some fruit you sent to Mr. Brown, of this place, and I can only say words of praise in favor of the fruit. It was *well colored, sweet, juicy and well flavored; and the exceptionally thin skin, few seeds and small rag* are important points in its favor. * * * And in his letter of the 28th of November, 1893, he adds further: "I have already seen sufficient of this orange to pronounce it excellent and if I were planting a grove of early oranges, I would put in a large share of the "Boone."

About Packing, Etc.

As to my care in shipping and the quality of my trees, the following will bear out my claims:

CLEVELAND, O., October 31, 1892.

C. A. BOONE, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR—I am very glad to report that the trees arrived in good shape, and my man says they were clean, thrifty trees, foliage good, deep green color, good size, and, in fact, perfectly satisfactory.

Yours truly,

W. P. STANTON.

N. B.—These trees were shipped to his grove at Satsuma, Fla., and “his man,” Zenas West, says: “The trees came through in first class shape, were well packed, and as fine a lot of trees as anyone can ask for.”

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 2d, 1892.

C. A. BOONE, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR—Trees came to hand November 30, in first class order. Good trees and plenty of fibrous roots. * * T. M. HIGGINS.

July 18, 1893.—Mr. Charles Ingoll, of Federal Point, Fla., says: The trees arrived late on Saturday. * * * They are fine, healthy trees and will do well, I think, in spite of their delay in transit, being SO WELL PACKED. They were six days enroute and the weather quite hot. * * *

July 21st, 1893.—Mr. Irving Keck, of Bowling Green, Fla., says: “The trees came through IN NICE SHAPE and I think will grow off all right. * *”

November 30th, 1893.—Wm. H. Jeremiah of Citronville, Fla., says: I received the trees in good order, although five days on the road. I am very much pleased with them; they have such good roots I do not expect to lose any of them. Thanks for promptness and care in shipping. * * *

March 9th, 1894.—J. Y. Bettys, Leroy, Fla., says: “The trees came this morning. I am VERY PLEASED with the way you sent them. * * * They were in the very best condition.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

Boone's Early Took First Premium at the South Florida Fair.

OFFICE OF SOUTH FLORIDA FAIR ASSOCIATION.

ORLANDO, FLA., October 5th, 1894.

This is to certify that Mr. C. A. Boone was awarded and received the first premium for the best plate of early oranges exhibited at the second annual fair of the South Florida Fair Association, held at Orlando, February 20-24, 1894.

S. Y. WAY, Secretary.

FINALITY.

After fifteen years' residence in Florida and close observation in regard to varieties of oranges, the writer is prepared to admit that for flavor, texture, thin skin, small pulp and absence of seed, Boone's Early excels all early varieties.

It has plenty of acid which, while it comes a month earlier than the ordinary, preserves its sweetness as late as any variety of fruit. The trouble with the Sweet Seville is that while it ripens early, it soon grows flat and insipid on account of the scarcity of acidity.

Mr. Boone has trees for sale and when the fruit is introduced among growers he will find it difficult to supply the demand for stock.—Daily Reporter, Oct. 2nd.

ADDENDA.

EXPLANATORY.—“Terms Cash with order” means that 25 per cent. may be sent with order if you desire trees held for future delivery—sending balance with your order to ship, etc. This explanation does not apply to goods ordered by express.

PROLIFICNESS, ETC.

Referring to the GROWING and BEARING qualities of Boone's Early orange: I have never seen a better grower in the nursery; it is not only vigorous and stately but is symmetrical in appearance, and while it MAY not be the HEAVIEST bearer, it cannot by any means be called a SHY BEARER. I know of nothing save the Mediterranean Sweet that excels it, so it is safe to say that it is above the average in prolificness. Originating from a seedling tree, its habits are somewhat similar to the seedling tree, but as thorns are eliminated by successive budding, I think it is possible, in this way, to improve the undesirable habits in any of our fruit trees. Four years ago, the (Early) trees were very thorny, but now the young budded trees are almost free from thorns.

SEE WHAT UNCLE SAM SAYS.

The report of the U. S. Pomologist for 1893, describes the orange as: Roundish to roundish oblate, medium to large, with very smooth skin; oil cells small, depressed; color rather light orange; peel medium to thin, tough; tissue thin, tough; seeds few, angular, of medium size; flesh rich orange yellow, sometimes tinged with red, tender; very juicy, sprightly, sweet, with a trace of bitterness in the rag; VERY EARLY and of good quality; promising as a market variety; tree of strong, vigorous growth, with large leaves and winged petioles.

PRICES OF TREES AND BUDWOOD.

Three grades, 30c, 40c and 50c each. Buds ranging from 1 to 2 years old, on 1 to 2 inch stock, 3 to 5 years old. Trees nearly all branch low; stocky and well rooted. A few extra large, 3 to 4 year old buds at 60c, 75c and \$1.00. Budwood \$1.50 per hundred eyes, or \$10.00 per thousand.

DO THE NEIGHBORLY ACT.

If you don't wish to buy anything yourself, or if when you are done with this catalogue, you will kindly hand it to your friend or neighbor, you will do mutual good to both of us. Live and let live is a good motto.

Very respectfully,

C. A. BOONE.



