

VALUABLE HINTS ON
GRAFTED PECANS AND SATSUMA ORANGES

Together with a List of

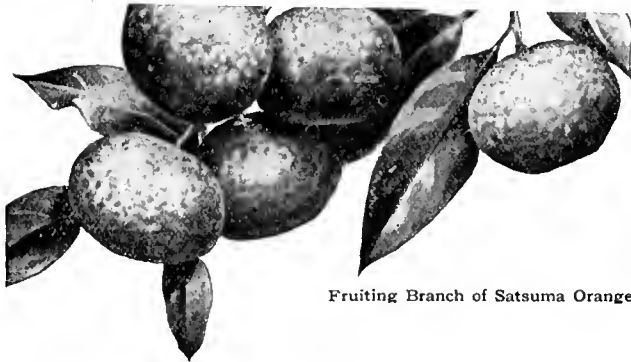
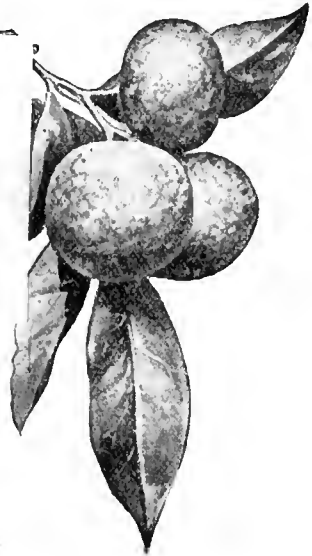
Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Adapted to the climate of the Gulf States

OFFERED BY



Gift of
J. Horace McFarland Co.
Harrisburg, Penna.
May 1957



Fruiting Branch of Satsuma Orange

THE ARCADIA NURSERIES

J. H. GIRARDEAU, Proprietor

ESTABLISHED 1882

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

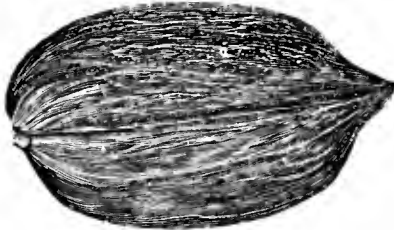
We do not grow CHEAP trees; in the long run they are always the most expensive.

We have studied the needs of the Fruit Grower of the Gulf States, and embody our experience in this List.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION: JEFFERSON COUNTY STATE BANK OF MONTICELLO.

PECANS.

Grafting the Pecan. The Pecan, which is by far the finest American nut, has attracted a great deal of attention lately. There are marvellous possibilities ahead of the man who plants a Pecan grove with judgment; all the factors necessary to success must be employed. The soil and climate may be just right, but if the nut produced is not first-class, it will not sell at fancy prices.



Pecan.

Points in Judging the Pecan. While size is certainly desirable, it is by no means the first consideration. A rough scale of points by which to judge Pecans would be about as follows:

1. Cracking qualities	20	points
2. Flavor	20	"
3. Size	18	"
4. Thinness of shell	15	"
5. Prolificness	15	"
6. Shape	12	"
Total	100	"

Grafted Trees vs. Seedlings. Now, there are a great many people, and among them some otherwise reliable nurserymen, who claim that they can grow trees from seed that will produce nuts combining all of these good qualities. We do not think this is possible, as it is contrary to all experience, and, consequently, advocate the planting of grafted trees, providing the grafts are taken from trees that are known to bear just such nuts as are desired. But, as we are not infallible in judgment, we also offer seedling Pecan trees, grown from selected Paper-shell nuts, so that our customers can take their choice.

Age of Bearing. Under favorable circumstances, a grafted tree will bear in 4 or 5 years, while a seedling takes two or three years longer.

Transplanting. There is an old and absurd idea that if the tap-root is cut the tree will not bear; the idea is totally without foundation, as has been proved a thousand times. If the Pecan is carefully transplanted it grows very readily; we have moved one tree three times in three years, and it is now growing finely. We do not remember ever to have lost a tree by transplanting.

Distance. We consider 60 feet about the proper distance apart to set Pecan trees.

Proper Care. After the tree has begun to grow, work into the soil around it, annually, 2 or 3 bushels of good stable manure and one of ashes, and mulch heavily with leaves.

What do they Pay? There is a wide difference in Pecan trees, ranging from perfect barrenness up to the magnificent tree that bears a crop of 500 pounds of fancy nuts which sell readily at 25 cents a pound. Such a tree will yield an annual revenue of \$100, and, consequently, as an investment, this one tree is worth \$1,000, and an orchard of them would be worth a fortune. Such being the case, what is to be thought of the judgment of the man who would plant an orchard of seedling trees to save a few dollars on the initial cost of his orchard?

How to Get an Orchard. If you have some skill in grafting, and want to economize, plant out a number of seedlings (that sell cheaply), and after they are growing well, buy 10 to 20 2-year grafted trees, and graft all of the seedlings with grafts cut from the grafted trees.

The Best Way, however, is to buy grafted trees enough to plant out your entire orchard at once. Your orchard begins bearing several years sooner, and soon more than repays the first cost.

Varieties. Out of hundreds of bearing trees in this section, we consider only three of these fine enough to warrant grafting from. These we have named Moore, Bolton and Clarke.

PRICES.

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
Seedling trees, 1 to 2 feet	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$7 50	Grafted trees, 2 to 6 feet, 2-year	\$1 50	\$12 00	
Grafted trees, 1 to 2 feet	1 00	9 00		Grafts, 6 inches long	10	1 00	\$7 50

THE SATSUMA ORANGE.

Since the disastrous freezes of 1893 and 1899, the frost line in Florida and Louisiana has been pushed into the Gulf, and Orange culture abandoned, except in a few of the southernmost counties of these states, hence the demand for

A Frost-proof Orange. The Satsuma or Oonshiu, is the nearest approach to this, and its many excellent points recommend it as the standard Orange for the northern limit of Orange culture. Its recommendations are as follows:

Hardiness. When dormant, the Satsuma will not be hurt by a zero temperature, and this hardiness is increased by using the hardy *Citrus trifoliata* as a stock on which to bud it.

It Bears Young. It will begin to bear at three years of age, and in case it is killed, it will put up from the root, and in two or three years is bearing again.

Easily Protected. It being of a dwarfish habit of growth, it can easily be covered up with any of the numerous devices for protecting the Orange.

Fancy Prices. It is a seedless kid-glove Orange, of fine flavor, and, ripening in October, before the main crop, always brings fancy prices.

Productiveness. While a Satsuma tree will hardly ever bear more than 5 or 6 boxes of Oranges, yet, as four times as many trees can be planted on an acre as of the larger trees, the yield per acre is enormous.

Ornamental. Being a thornless tree of graceful shape, with glossy, dark green leaves, it is a desirable ornamental for the lawn or garden.

Proper Stocks. Insist on buying Satsuma Orange trees only on Trifoliata stocks; experience has proved them to be by far the best.

PRICES.

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
1-year, small, 6 to 12 inches	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$10 00	1-year, large, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50
1-year, medium, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 75	15 00	1-year, large, 3 to 5 feet	30	2 50	20 00

OTHER ORANGES.

Dancy Tangerine. Fruit medium, much flattened; skin thin and glossy, parting readily from the pulp; very sweet and aromatic; a handsome fruit, commanding good prices if well grown. Tree an upright grower, vigorous and prolific; does best on Trifoliata roots.

Mandarin. Medium; flattened, deep yellow; skin thin; skin and segments loosely adherent; flesh dark orange-yellow; spicy and aromatic. Tree vigorous, prolific, and bears young.

Magnum Bonum. Size large to very large; flattened; grain fine, tender and melting; fruit heavy and juicy; juice sweet, rich, vinous; quality best; tree prolific, vigorous, thorny. Native seedling.

Parson Brown. Another native variety, with a good reputation. A very early-ripening variety. Will be much grown for early fruit.

KIN-KAN, or KUMQUAT. This is another Japanese production, and is being planted largely in this country. This tree is of bushy habit, forming a shapely, round head, making it a very handsome tree. It is very hardy, and bears quite young. We planted a 1-year bud in March last which bloomed full in June, and now holds ten fruits nearly grown; and trees budded last fall have fruit on them in the nursery now. The fruit is small—about 1-inch in diameter—and is eaten peel and all, or used for preserves and to crystallize.

PRICES.

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
1-year buds, 6 to 12 inches	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$10 00	1-year buds, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50
1-year buds, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 75	15 00	1-year buds, 3 to 5 feet	30	2 50	20 00

GRAPES.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and when properly trained, is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks number one. We hope to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least six months of the year. The soil for Grapes should be dry; when not so naturally, it should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and, next to Delaware, the most popular of native Grapes.

Delaware. Bunch medium, compact; berries medium; skin thin, but tenacious, light red; pulp tender, vinous and sprightly; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific, and more free from diseases than any other variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. This variety ranks as the standard of excellence.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Although not of the best quality, its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific.

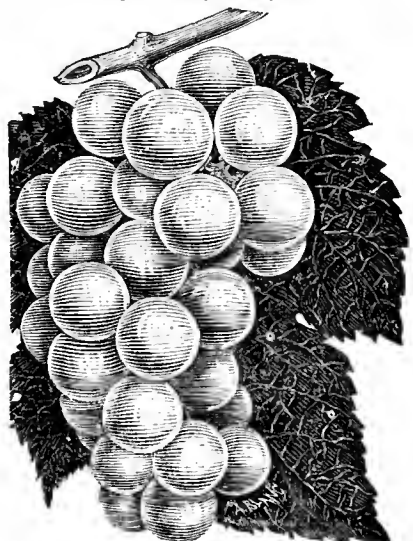
Moore's Diamond. A new white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to the Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is a very vigorous and thrifty grower, and seems to be well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and as a market Grape.

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

Ives. Bunches very large; berries large; blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer; ripens with Hartford Prolific. This variety is most hardy, and very popular as a wine Grape.

PRICES, 10 cts. each, 75 cts for 10, \$5 per 100.

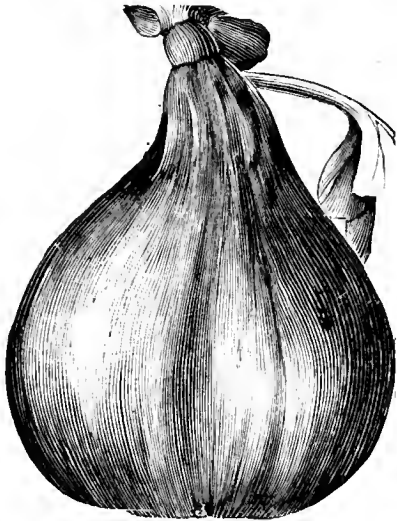
We heard a gentleman who shipped Grapes from Meigs, Ga., not thirty miles from Monticello, say: "The two car-loads already shipped have averaged me \$1,000 per car." He preferred the Ives.



Moore's Diamond.

FIGS.

This is one of the most desirable of southern fruits, and may be had for table use from June to November. It is well adapted to nearly the whole South, and no home or fruit orchard should be without it. The land for Figs should be well drained and very rich; one of the most desirable places to plant, where only a few trees are required for family use, is near a wash-house or some convenient place where soapy water, ashes, etc., can be placed around the trees.



Celestial or Sugar Fig.

Sugar or Celestial. Known to all lovers of Figs as the best. The fruits are small, but very sweet—so sweet that you can eat them without peeling, and when the weather is favorable they often preserve themselves on the tree.

Lemon. Medium to large, yellow, sweet; profuse and early bearer; a very desirable variety. Hon. Harrison Reed, of Jacksonville, Fla., had one tree of this variety which, he said, has given him 10 to 12 bushels of fruit annually for the past 10 years.

Other Figs. We have tested a dozen or more varieties of Figs, but have discarded all but the two named above. Professor Massey, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, after testing all promising varieties, says that the Celestial is the hardiest.

PRICES, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100; small trees, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

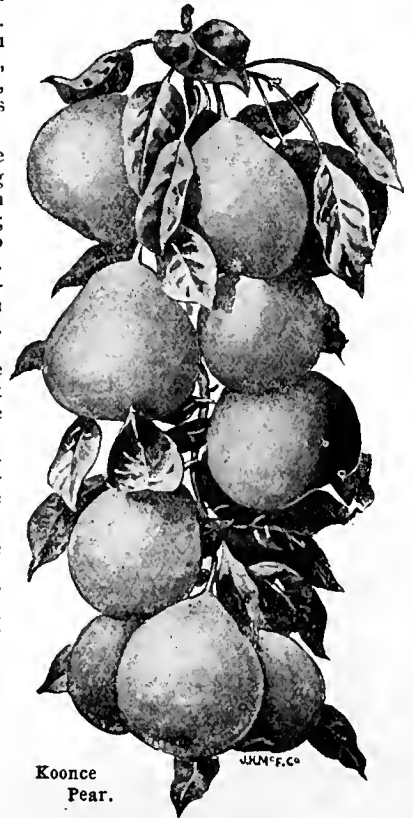
PEARS.

Koonce. This valuable very early Pear is of striking beauty and excellent quality. It is a chance seedling, found on an old farm in Illinois. The original tree was very old when discovered, and showed evidence of having produced heavy crops of fruit. The introducer began propagating it, and soon had a large orchard in bearing. The Koonce has now been thoroughly tested in the orchard, and proved to be the very best early Pear. Tree is very vigorous, free from blight, upright, and claimed to be a better grower than Kieffer. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow, one side covered with bright red, rendering it strikingly handsome. Ripens two weeks earlier than Harvest Belle or Jefferson. It does not rot at the core, and is the best early Pear. Very productive, handsome, and of a delicious quality seldom found in an early Pear. Its strong points are vigorous growth, freedom from blight, early bearing, immense productiveness, early ripening, beautiful appearance, large size and delicious quality.

Kieffer. A seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, affecting the ovoid or egg shape; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Tree very vigorous and very prolific; begins to bear when four years old. Matures from September to October. It is unfortunate that the real merits of this fruit have been underestimated, from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit. Our Kieffers are buds and grafts on whole-root Le Conte and Japan stocks (don't buy Pears on French roots to plant in this section), and are a handsome lot of trees. Buds and cions were taken with great care from young, prolific trees.

Garber. This Pear in growth of tree closely resembles the rest of the oriental strain, but probably is more like the Smith in this respect than any other. Fruit closely resembles the Kieffer in size, shape and color, but ripens three weeks later. It has not been so thoroughly tested, but it is quite promising, and bids fair to become very valuable.

Smith. Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome; similar in form and color to the Le Conte. Melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer, and exceedingly profitable. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxuriant growth.



Koonce Pear.

Golden Russet of Japan. A very ornamental tree, having very large, glossy leaves, and bears an abundance of large, round fruit, resembling very large russet apples. The fruit is excellent for canning and preserving, and cut in halves and baked like apples it is simply delicious. Ripens in October.

Le Conte. This Pear is too well and favorably known to need an introduction in the South, where its advent gave a great stimulus to fruit growing. Being easily propagated, yielding enormous crops, coming into market ahead of all competitors, its friends and growers can jingle the contents of their pockets and laugh at its detractors.

Mikado. Is also, like the above list, a native of the east. The tree is quite handsome, with very large leaves. The fruit is apple-shaped, and when ripe is a bright yellow covered with russet spots.

PRICES, 1-year, 3 to 4 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$7.50 per 100; 1-year, 4 to 6 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8.50 per 100; 2-year, branched, 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$10 per 100.

JAPAN PLUMS.

If one well versed in horticulture should be asked what one feature more than any other marked the greatest progress in horticulture in this last quarter of the nineteenth century, he would unhesitatingly reply, "The introduction and development of the Japan Plums and their seedlings." And true it is that the coming of this new race of fruits has opened up a new era in orchard culture, that gives promise of making fortunes for many of our most daring cultivators, who, quick to see the money in these Plums, have planted extensive orchards, and even now see the golden harvest in sight.

Burbank. It has long been undecided whether the honor of first place among the older varieties of Japan Plums should belong to Burbank or Abundance. The Abundance is the better known, but Burbank is claimed to be finer by those who grow them largely for profit. Ripens with Abundance, and strongly resembles that variety in shape, color and growth of tree, but the fruit is considerably larger, and, if that be possible, of better quality.

Abundance, or Yellow-fleshed Botan. Is large, round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Of all the Plums that have fruited with us, this ranks next to Burbank in value, it is larger than the Burbank, and the tree is a stronger grower. It should be very extensively planted for market, and is also excellent for home use and canning.

Satsuma Blood. A purple-fleshed Plum of very vigorous growth, with rank, dark green foliage; enormously productive of fruit; large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with a sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well-flavored, firm; quality very good; pit but little larger than a cherry stone. Fruits at two or three years of age. Considered by some to be the most valuable of Japan Plums. Ripens July 25.

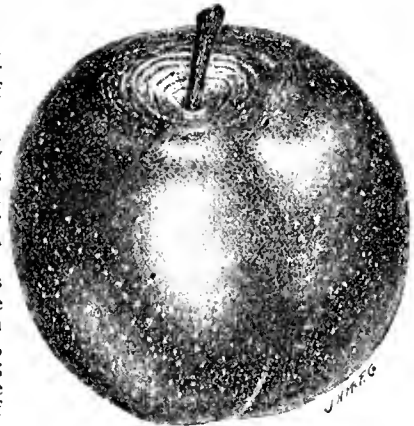
Wickson. Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., considers this the best of all his cross-bred Plums, and offered the original tree for \$2,500. This is sufficient evidence of the great value placed on this new Plum by its originator. Mr. Burbank's description is as follows: "Fruit large to very large, obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, subacid, highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best. An excellent keeper. Follows Burbank immediately in season."

Willard. A variety of great merit on account of its extreme earliness. Fruit of medium size, round; dark red, splashed with yellow; quality fair; flesh firm, yellow and sweet; does not adhere to the stone. It is highly praised by leading agriculturists as being one of the best Plums of its class.

Kelsey. A good grower and free from disease. Fruit large, greenish yellow, solid, rich and juicy. Valuable for canning or evaporating. July to August.

Ogon. Medium to large, round; golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; free-stone. Tree of vigorous growth.

Red June. A vigorous, hardy, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance. Fruit medium to large; deep vermillion-red, with handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard, and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties.



Burbank.

EUROPEAN PLUMS.

Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum. Fruit large, flattened; flesh yellow, fine-grained and very firm. An excellent fruit.

Marianna, Improved Chickasaw Type. Finer, larger and much earlier than the Wild Goose, of which it is a seedling. An early and abundant bearer of medium-sized, handsome, smooth and highly colored fruit, in quality good as Robinson. The fruit commences to ripen June 15, and lasts about three weeks. For a good, dense shade, and a cool run for poultry, there is nothing equal to a Marianna thicket, when the trees are planted about 6 or 8 feet apart. Every person in the extreme South who is raising poultry should have a Marianna thicket for his chickens during the hot, dry summer months. The tree has enormous roots, that run deep into the soil; stands heat and drought to perfection; does not sucker.

PRICES, 1-year, 4 to 5 feet, branched, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100; 1-year, 5 to 7 feet, branched, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

PEACHES.

Triumph. The Earliest Yellow Peach in the World. Fruit-growers have long been looking for a good freestone market Peach to take the place of the Alexander. Triumph fully supplies the need. It ripens with Alexander; blooms late; has large flowers; is a sure and abundant bearer, and makes a very strong growth. Several trees (2-year-old buds) produced this season over half a bushel of fruit each. The fruit is large, with a very small pit, and is indeed beautiful. Surface is yellow, nearly covered with red, and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, and of excellent flavor.



Triumph.

The Triumph marks an era in improved extra-early Peaches. It gives us a fine yellow freestone ripening 10 days and more in advance of any other yellow sort, and has received a hearty welcome from many of the best practical Peach-growers of the age. Our trees are propagated from the original stock at a heavy expense. We place them on the market with entire confidence.

Angel. Freestone; very large and handsome; skin yellow, washed with red. An early and profuse bearer; blooms a month later than Peen-to. Ripens last of June.

Bidwell's Early. To the credit of this Peach more than any other is due the great success of Peach-growing in south Florida. It is the first ordinary shaped Peach on the market. In the extreme lower part of the state it matures in April.

Florida Gem. Introducer's description: "For extensive planting we rank this variety equal to any. During the past three years we have been shipping them before the last of the Waldo was gone, and have found them equally as profitable. Size medium to large, measuring 2 by 2½ inches in diameter; resembles Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy, and of excellent flavor; perfect freestone. Ripens June 15 to July 1."

Oviedo. Introducer's description: "Beyond all doubt the largest and best Peach that thrives in this latitude; has also been a perfect success as far south as Leesburg, and we have good reports from it at Tampa and below. With the Waldo for first ripening, Florida Gem for second, and Oviedo for third, we ship from the first of June until the middle of July, and our books show that any one paid as well as another of these three, our favorites."

Gibbons' October. A medium to large freestone; in quality unexcelled by any extremely late Peach that ripens this far South. September 25 to October 15. A native seedling. Tree vigorous and handsome.

Jewel. Fruit almost identical with the Waldo, but ripens about 10 days earlier. Very favorable reports have been received of this Peach during the past season, and there is no doubt that it is at least 10 days earlier, and in all respects equally as good a Peach as the Waldo. The growth of tree is more open and shows fewer fruit buds. This, however, might be considered a good thing, as the Waldo has a tendency to overbear. We can recommend this variety wherever either the Waldo, Bidwell's Early or Peen to can be raised, for after seeing its behavior the past season we have no fears of its being a shy bearer.

Powers' September. Fruit of good size, handsome, and of excellent quality; free. September 1 to 15. The tree is a good grower, and an annual and abundant bearer. A native variety of special value on account of its lateness.

Elberta. Freestone; very large; skin and flesh yellow. A valuable variety for north and west Florida and Georgia. Ripens about middle of July.

Alexander. Above medium, globular; color greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red, turning almost to a purple when exposed to the sun; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of good quality; usually adheres to the stone. Ripe May 20 to 30. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young. This is one of the best known and most profitable market sorts in the country, and is being largely planted all over the South, where it does well.

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

PRICES, 3 to 4 feet, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

Our stock of Japan Persimmons is grown upon native Persimmon roots, which are the only proper stocks for America.

Tane-Nashi. Very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; skin light yellow, changing to bright red; flesh yellow, generally seedless; astringent until fully ripe, then one of the best.

Costata. Medium, oblong conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; color of skin salmon-yellow; flesh yellow, nearly seedless, astringent until ripe, and then very fine. One of the latest to ripen, and a good keeper. Tree the most ornamental of all, it being a very upright, rapid grower, with large, luxuriant foliage.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; skin orange-yellow; flesh yellow, generally seedless; quality very fine. Tree an open grower, with distinct foliage.

Zengi. Small, roundish oblate; skin reddish yellow; flesh very dark; quality very good, it being edible while still hard, and one of the earliest varieties to ripen. Tree a vigorous grower and a good bearer.

PRICES, 2 to 3 ft., 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$10 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

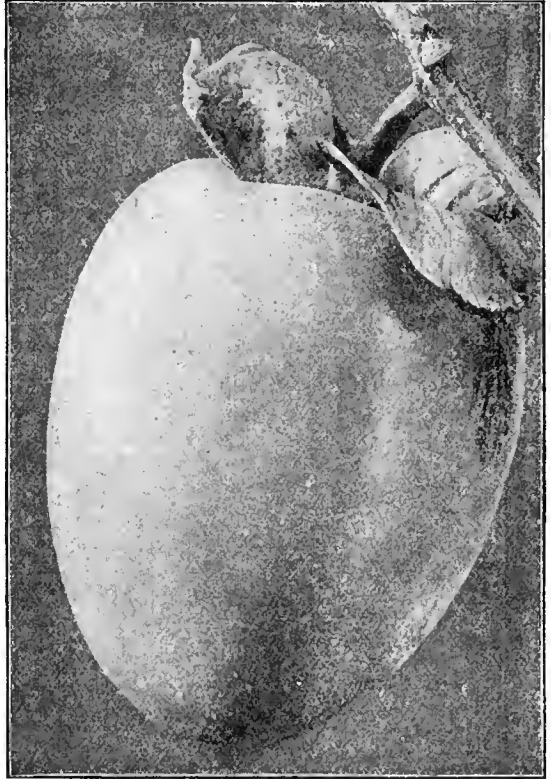
POMEGRANATES.

Purple Seeded. This variety, which I introduced, is by far the best I have ever seen. The fruit is large, rind thin, and the color of the seed a dark ruby or wine color. The flavor is very fine, being a sprightly, vinous, subacid. I have received very flattering testimonials from every one who has seen this Pomegranate.

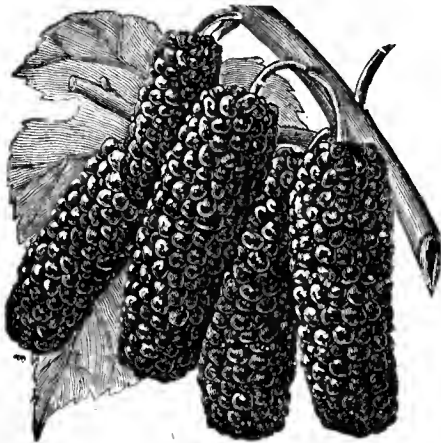
It is remarkable that the Pomegranate is not more generally planted, as it ripens in September when all other fruits are gone; it also makes a delightful summer drink. The bark of the tree contains valuable medicinal properties, and in France it is used in tanning the finest grades of kid.

Large Sweet. About the same as above, except in color of seed and flavor.

PRICES, 1-year, from cutting, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12.50 per 100.



Costata Persimmon.



Hicks' Mulberry.

MULBERRIES.

There is, perhaps, no fruit in the South more neglected than the Everbearing Mulberry. Every farmer should have a grove of Hicks' and Downing's Everbearing. They produce fruit 4 months in the spring and summer, and are just the thing for hogs and poultry. The acid varieties are esteemed by many for table use. Some fruit-growers plant Mulberries to attract birds from other more valuable fruits.

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

Hicks' Everbearing. This gives fruit 4 months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to raise hogs. The economic value of the fruit is not understood by the farmers of the South.

PRICES, 1-year, 4 to 6 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 1-year, 6 to 8 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Plant Mulberries for your fowls and swine.

ROSES.

Roses grow to perfection in this hill country of middle Florida. We only offer a few of the leading favorites that are always reliable.

Paul Neyron. Flowers of immense size, often 5 inches in diameter. Color deep, clear rose, very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean, glossy foliage, and one of the most prolific bloomers in the Hybrid class; young plants in the nursery rows bloom almost without intermission from June to late October.



Capt. Christy.

Capt. Christy. Delicate flesh color, deepening in shade toward the center; one of the most beautiful of Roses. The foliage is quite distinct. It is very free in flowering, and, taken all in all, may be considered one of our best Roses.

General Jacqueminot. This might be called the Rose for the million, for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson scarlet, exceedingly rich and velvety. Grown more extensively than any other Rose, especially for winter.

Crimson Rambler. (New.) This superb novelty is of the Polyantha class, and was originally received from Japan. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, each carrying from 30 to 40 blooms, the individual flowers measuring about 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, and remaining perfect on the plant upwards of two weeks, with their freshness of color unimpaired. The foliage is bright green and glossy, and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the flowers.

Zelia Pradel. Of all the older varieties of Noisette Roses, this is by far the most valuable for both amateur and florist. Its pure white, well shaped, perfectly double flowers appear in large clusters all summer.

Dinsmore. (Everblooming.) Flowers large, perfectly double; dazzling scarlet crimson; they have the rich, spicy fragrance peculiar to the best Hybrid Roses. Dinsmore is entirely hardy, and a fine garden Rose. It blooms incessantly, and is very satisfactory.

Marechal Niel. The golden yellow buds of this Rose are worn the wide world over. The blooms are the perfection of the globular form, and are borne in great quantities; as a climber it is unequalled. It is rapid in growth, graceful, and has fine foliage.

PRICES, 1-year, field-grown, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

ORNAMENTALS.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. A beautiful umbrella-shaped tree, very symmetrical; a quick grower, and a very dense shade. 1-year, 2 to 4 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2-year, 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz., \$12.50 per 100.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. Queen of flowering evergreens; broad, glossy foliage; flowers immense, white, most fragrant. The most magnificent of all our Southern broad-leaved evergreens. Blooms when quite small. 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

GOLDEN BAMBOO. A beautiful fern-like Bamboo; very hardy; green leaves and golden stem; clumps of this Bamboo are very ornamental for the lawn or garden. 25 cts.

LAURUS CAROLINENSIS. This superb Laurel does not receive the attention it should, perhaps because it is indigenous. Fine for screens, and

trimming in fanciful shapes. Leaves leathery, and appear as though freshly varnished; flowers small, light yellow in early spring. 25 cts. each.

LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM (Citrus Trifoliata). A hardy and ornamental variety of Lemon, growing to a height of 15 feet. It retains its foliage quite late, and the vivid green stems are beautiful in winter. Flowers in great profusion three times each year, and bears golden fruit, which is inedible. Very dense and thorny, and, therefore, makes a valuable hedge plant. 25 cts. each.

SILVER-LEAF MAPLE. A hardy, vigorous growing, shade tree; very ornamental. 25 cts.

WHITE FRINGE. A very ornamental forest tree. 25 cts. each.

NEEDLE PALM. One of the most graceful Palms; a rare Florida variety, perfectly hardy. \$1 each.

SEEDS.

We can furnish Watermelon and Cantaloupe seeds of any variety and at lowest prices.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. The old reliable Nunan for the average grower; these are the best. \$2 per 100.