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Glen St. Mary Nurseries

G. L. TABER, PROPRIETOR

GLEN ST. MARY, FLORIDA

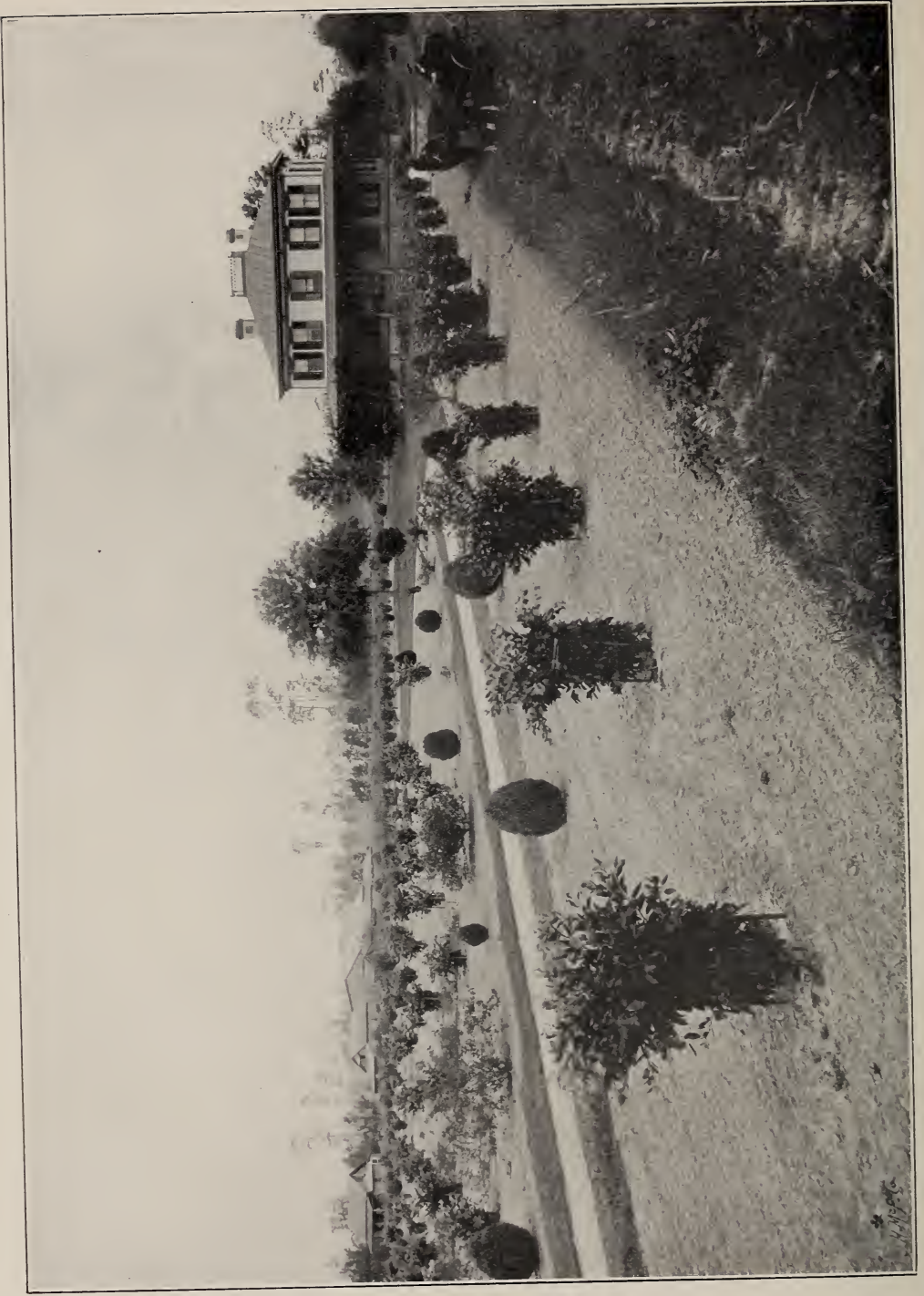


1900

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES

G. L. TABER, PROPRIETOR

GLEN ST. MARY, FLORIDA



PARTIAL VIEW OF GROUNDS, SHOWING RESIDENCE, OFFICE AND PACKING HOUSES

Introduction



THOSE who have come to look for the Catalogue of the Glen St. Mary Nurseries, as it makes its annual appearance, will note in this issue a change in make-up which, we trust, will be found pleasing. The matter submitted is arranged in the simplest and most direct manner possible; just plain, concise descriptions of varieties, followed by a few remarks **To Customers**, and our usual comprehensive **Price-List**.

Established in 1882, we have for eighteen years endeavored to furnish high-class trees to a discriminating public. That we have succeeded is evidenced by the constantly increasing demand for our products, which now go to many foreign countries. This demand has necessitated the enlargement of our Nurseries from year to year, until now they are many times the size originally contemplated. Our stock of trees is now in fine condition, of extensive range, and not excelled in character or quality anywhere in the South.

We believe the majority of the catalogues of the present day are too florid in descriptive matter and overdone in the way of illustrations. We drop the pictures of varieties, for the most part, believing that concise, easily read descriptions give a better idea of comparative values than the succession of more or less exaggerated pictures which are becoming so tiresome a feature of modern catalogues.

With these brief remarks, and assurances of appreciation of the confidence reposed in us by our patrons, past and prospective, we call attention to the following pages.

G. L. TABER

ORANGES

WE HAVE for some years been steadily increasing our supply of Orange trees, until we now feel warranted in placing them where, from their importance, they naturally belong—at the very beginning of our Catalogue. The select varieties that we offer are budded principally upon Sour Orange and *Citrus trifoliata* stocks. The Satsuma, however, we grow only upon Sweet Orange and *C. trifoliata*. When no mention is made of stock wanted, we shall ship trees grown upon stock we believe to be best adapted to the section from which the order comes, the *C. trifoliata* stock being more particularly recommended for cold sections than for those comparatively free from frost.

TIME OF RIPENING will vary more or less with different conditions of soil, season, etc. The varieties listed may, however, be arranged with approximate correctness as follows: *Very Early*.—Boone's Early, Early Oblong, Satsuma, Sweet Seville. *Early*.—Enterprise Seedless, Parson Brown. *Early Medium*.—Centennial, Nonpareil, Ruby, Washington Navel. *Medium*.—Homosassa, Jaffa, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Maltese Blood, Maltese Oval, Old Vini, Pineapple, St. Michael's Blood, Tangerine. *Very Late*.—Bessie, Hart's Late, King. Blood markings do not appear till late in the season. Some varieties, like St. Michael's Blood, possess the quality of hanging on the tree and improving in quality for some time after they first become marketable, and are good shippers late in season, as well as during the time indicated above.

Bessie. Medium sized; skin thin, but tough and firm; juicy and fine flavored. One of the most profitable of the late sorts. Holds in perfection until May. Tree vigorous and productive.

Boone's Early. Medium size; skin thin; pulp tender, with very little "rag," and few seeds. Quality excellent. Very early.

Centennial. This variety ripens early, but hangs on the tree well, and is of fine quality late in the season. The tree is a vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Early Oblong. Medium size, oblong; a good keeper and shipper; sweetens with the first of the very early kinds. Tree a good grower and bearer.

Enterprise Seedless (Starke Seedless). Size medium; fine quality; seedless or nearly so. Tree vigorous and productive. Early.

Hart's Late. Of medium size, round or

slightly oval; smooth; very solid and heavy, the flesh being very firm; flavor when ripe, brisk and racy. Peel of lightish cast; few seeds. The tree is a very strong, spreading and vigorous grower, prolific; the foliage is distinct, having few thorns. The fruit ripens in April, and hangs on the tree in good condition until midsummer. It is the latest of the varieties cultivated, and one of the best.

Homosassa. Size about medium, round, somewhat flattened; very heavy; color bright; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense; pulp fine, sweet and juicy; flavor full, vinous and sprightly; membranes covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity; keeps and carries well. Quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Jaffa. Medium; peel thin; pulp melting, scarcely any fiber; juicy, rich and of exquisite flavor. In quality unsurpassed, being one of the four or five varieties which head

the list in all competitions. The fruit remains on the tree in prime condition for a long period. The tree is a strong, upright grower of distinct habit, practically thornless, and fruits young and heavily.

King. Very large; flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments, like all the Mandarin varieties; color orange-red; skin rough, but general appearance fine; its high and peculiar aromatic flavor is very agreeable; it has few seeds; flesh deep red-orange, juicy, meaty; inner lining of rind and membranes bright buff. Quality very best. Tree upright, strong grower, quite thorny; foliage dark and rich. March, April and May; keeps in good condition even later.

Madam Vinous. One of the best of the "Indian River Oranges," ripening midseason.

Magnum Bonum. Size large to very large; flattened; color light, clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; color of flesh light; grain very fine, tender and melting; fruit very heavy and juicy; excellent shipper; quality best. Tree prolific and vigorous.

Majorca. Medium size, round; rich, juicy and sweet; equals Jaffa in quality, its characteristics being similar to that variety. It is a good keeper and shipper. Tree a strong, bushy grower; very robust; foliage very distinct, nearly thornless; a fine bearer.

Maltese Blood. Fruit medium in size, round or slightly oblong; skin very smooth, thin and tough; very juicy, sweet and sprightly; good in December, but better in April; good shipper. Tree prolific and vigorous, practically thornless. Foliage distinct.

Maltese Oval (*Garey Med. Sweet*). Fruit medium to large; quality good; ripens medium to late. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Nonpareil. Size medium to slightly larger, somewhat flattened; grain fine; pulp melting and tender; juice subacid and vinous; quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific. One of the most desirable of the earlier varieties.

Old Vini (*Beach No. 4*). Size medium, slightly flattened; color dark orange, skin rough; grain coarse, pulp melting, juice subacid and remarkable for a sprightly quality.

Paper Rind (St. Michael). Fruit medium size, round; skin thin; quality excellent; very productive. Tree a vigorous grower.

Parson Brown. Size medium, round or slightly oblong; peel smooth, texture fine; quality good. Keeps and ships well. By many considered the best of the early varieties. It begins to ripen in October.

Pineapple. An excellent variety, introduced some years ago, and in great favor in the Orange lake region of Florida. When grown in that section the fruit possesses a particularly fine pineapple flavor. Tree is a very strong, upright grower. Prolific; fruit medium size; thin peel; heavy and juicy.

Ruby. Medium sized, nearly round; skin thin but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood-red; often the entire pulp gets ruby-red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best of the Blood Oranges. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer.

St. Michael's Blood. One of the best of the Blood Oranges. Fruit medium size, almost round, with thin but tough skin; pulp juicy, melting, rich, and of exquisite flavor, being unsurpassed in quality. Usually the fruit becomes mottled or streaked with blood-red as it ripens, the color of the pulp, often a rich ruby-red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush. The tree is a regular bearer, vigorous and nearly thornless.

Satsuma (Synonyms, *Oonshiu*, *Kii Seedless*). This variety was brought to Florida from Japan some years ago by General Van Valkenburg, a former resident of that country. In Japan it is called "Oonshiu," and it has been designated by some subsequent importers as "Kii Seedless." When first introduced, at the suggestion of Mrs. Van Valkenburg it was called Satsuma, after one of the chief cities of the Island Kingdom; it is now generally known in market and pomology by this name. Although generally classed with the ordinary sweet Orange (*Citrus aurantium dulcis*), Oranges of the Mandarin type (*C. aurantium nobilis*) to which the Satsuma belongs, are quite distinct. The fruit is characterized by flattened shape, loosely adhering rind and easily separated segments; fruit and foliage highly and peculiarly aromatic. The trees are some-

Glen St. Mary Nurseries

ORANGES, continued

what smaller than other Oranges, and of unique habit. They are often, and not inappropriately, called Japanese Oranges by propagators; they are the favorite Oranges in Japan, which has given us some of our best varieties. The Satsuma is of medium size; flattened; the color is not red, like the King and Tangerine, but a deeper yellow than the Mandarin; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. Ripens in September, October and November. Tree thornless, and bears young. Brings a high price in the early market. This is undoubtedly the hardiest known variety of edible Oranges, and this fact, taken in connection with its early ripening and fine quality, makes it an exceedingly valuable sort. We are growing it largely in our own Orange groves at Glen St. Mary, in northern Florida, and are probably the largest propagators of this variety in America. We can furnish the Satsuma both on sweet stock and *Citrus trifoliata*, but do not grow it on sour stock. It succeeds much better on sweet stock than on sour, while on the entirely hardy *Citrus trifoliata* the inherent hardiness of the Satsuma is still further enhanced.

Sweet Seville (Sanford's). Small to medium; round; a good keeper and shipper; sweetens first of the early kinds; one of the best of the early varieties. Tree vigorous and prolific. Possesses same characteristics as Early Oblong; is of rather better quality, and yields usually a third more fruit.

Tangerine (Dancy's). One of the well-known "kid glove Oranges;" belongs to the Mandarin family. Fruit flat, small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich, of a deep red color. December, January and February. The tree is a good grower, and prolific.

Washington Navel. Like other Navels, bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the summit or blossom end of the fruit; this protuberance is not as prominent as in some varieties of Navel Orange. The fruit is large to very large; somewhat oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet and high-flavored; an exceptionally luscious fruit, without perceptible membranes or fiber in its interior make-up. Ranks first in quality. For its superior prolificness, the "Washington" is preferred to other Navel varieties in most localities where these are largely grown.

POMELO (Grape Fruit)

This fruit has of late years assumed great commercial importance, and the high prices that have prevailed for it are incentives to increased planting. While there are a great many varieties grown which have achieved more or less of a local reputation, we believe the varieties herein listed to be unsurpassed in the desired requisites, viz: thinness of peel, juiciness, delicacy of structure and absence of bitterness.

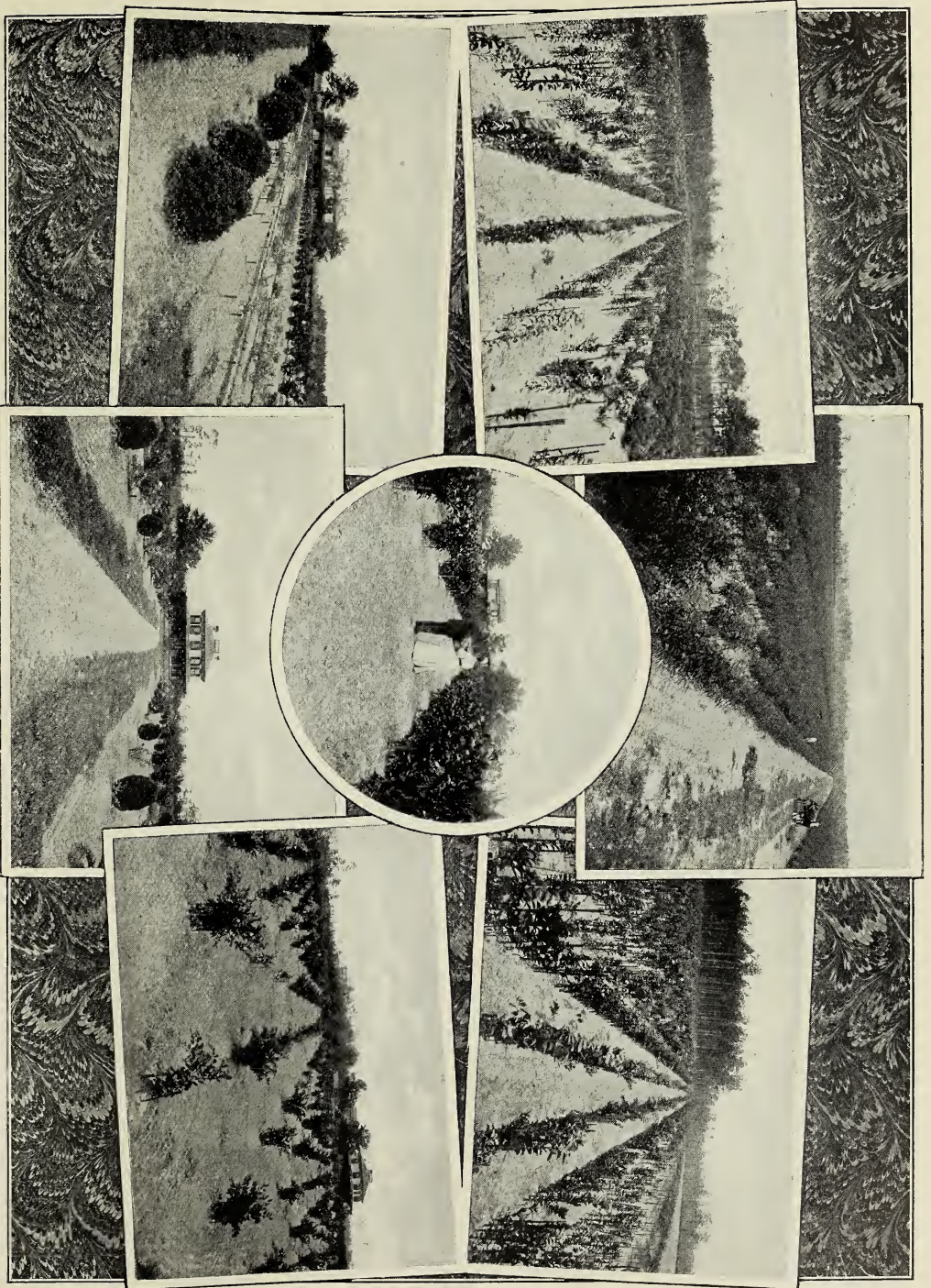
Duncan. A strong grower and regular and prolific bearer, of full medium size (46 to 54 to the box) and of most excellent quality. The originator of this variety, A. L. Duncan, the well-known horticulturist, Dunedin, Florida, says of it: "I do not know how either tree or fruit could be improved."

Marsh Seedless. This is one of the most popular varieties, and nearly seedless—generally three to six to a fruit. Size large; form roundish, slightly necked at base; surface moderately smooth; color lemon-

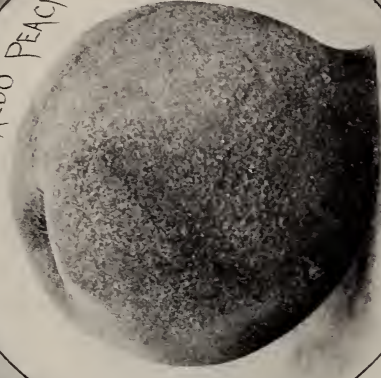
yellow; heavy; rind thin; very juicy, and of excellent quality. February and March.

Triumph. Medium; peel smooth, clear, thin and fine-grained; less "rag" than in most Grape Fruits, and fewer seeds; very heavy, juicy, and well flavored. There is no bitter in the juice, flesh or membranes surrounding the cells and dividing the segments, and very little in the white inner lining of the peel. Tree bears young, and is very prolific. One of the best of the improved varieties.

GLIMPSES—GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES



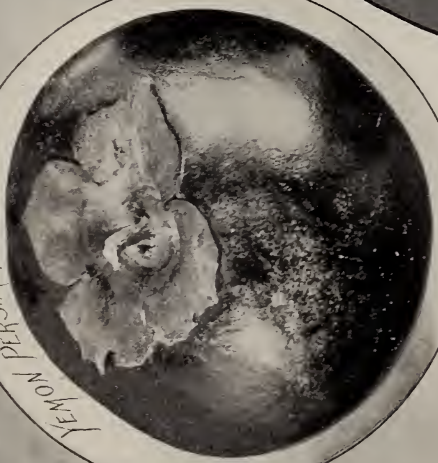
WALDO PEACH



EXCELSIOR PLUM



KEYON PERSIMMON



MAGNAN KUMQUAT



JH 11/10

RUBY ORANGE



CROSS SECTION OF SATSUMA ORANGE



LEMONS

While commercial Lemon culture is necessarily confined to the more southern regions of the citrus belt, and exceptionally favorable locations farther north in the same belt, it is altogether likely that upon the "hardy, dormant-in-winter" Trifoliata stock it can be successfully grown, at least in an amateur way, and for home use, throughout a much wider range.

Villa Francha. Medium size; rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy; acid very strong and of fine quality; tree has but few thorns, and is a vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit a good shipper. Imported by General Sanford; considered one of the very best; has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits.

KUMQUAT

This unique and curious member of the Citrus family, commonly called Kumquat in this country, is a native of Japan, where it is known as Kin-Kan, which means Gold Orange; Kumquat is Chinese for the same meaning. In Japan it is exclusively grown upon Trifoliata stock. On this stock, in open-ground culture, it is a large bush or small tree, sometimes attaining a height of 12 feet. It bears in great profusion a small and very handsome deep yellow fruit. The whole fruit, rind and all, is eaten, and people become very fond of them. The sweet rind and agreeably acid pulp make a piquant combination, relished by most palates. Preserved in sugar or crystalized, the Kumquat, wherever it is known, is deservedly very popular.

AS AN ORNAMENTAL.—The trees bear as soon as they have wood enough to hold fruit. Diminutive trees in pots are loaded with flowers and fruit every year. The small but exquisitely beautiful fruit hangs on the unique and handsome evergreen trees all winter. While in ordinary open-ground culture the tree grows large enough to yield several boxes of fruit, they are easily restricted to dwarf size. These little trees, with compact head, beautiful foliage and abundant flowers and fruit, are very popular for room decoration. As a window plant at the North, for pot culture, as well as for gardens and grounds in the orange region, the Kumquat is one of our handsomest and most valuable ornamentals.

THE KUMQUAT AS A MARKET FRUIT.—Kumquats, which have appeared in our markets to a limited extent during the past few years, have met ready sale at enormously high prices, bringing from \$10 to \$15 per box. At present the supply is entirely inadequate to the increasing demand.

VARIETIES.—There are two varieties, *Nagami* and *Marumi*. The *Nagami* is

KUMQUAT, continued

about an inch and a half long by an inch in diameter; deep orange-yellow; the delicate peel is sweet, spicy; pulp tender, agreeably acid. Tree handsome; branches slender, without thorns; leaf small, narrow, oval, almost lanceolate; very productive. The *Marumi* differs only in size and shape of the fruit—it is round, and about one inch in diameter.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

(*Citrus trifoliata*, *Limonium trifoliatum*; *Ægle sepiaria* and *Citrus triplera* of botanists.)

Unlike most of our cultivated Citrus fruits, this is not a hybrid, sport or derived sort, but a primitive, wild species, reproducing itself practically without variation from the seed. It is a native of Japan, where it grows wild, and has long been used as a stock for cultivated varieties of the Orange. It is deciduous, has dark, glossy green, trifoliolate leaves, and is thickly studded with stout thorns. It bears young (in 4 to 6 years from the seed), the fruit being inedible. Its habit of growth is peculiar, being very angular and distinct. IT IS ENTIRELY HARDY throughout the Lower South, being unaffected by such frosts and freezes as occur in this region. Specimens, entirely unprotected, have stood the winters uninjured for years as far north as Washington.

INCREASES HARDINESS.—The Trifoliata stops growing early in the fall, is entirely dormant in winter, and starts late in spring. Varieties of Orange and Citrus fruits worked upon it will stand more cold than upon other stocks; however we explain the fact, the fact remains, demonstrated by experience. THE USE OF THIS STOCK WILL CERTAINLY REDUCE THE FROST RISK in the northern edge and exposed locations of the Orange belt proper, and upon it the hardy Satsuma can be successfully grown in many places north of the present range of orange production.

RIPENS THE FRUIT EARLY.—Experience thus far seems to indicate that the habit of this stock to harden up early in the season hastens ripening, an important item in localities where early frosts are apt to injure the fruit. Again, early ripening means good prices. The first price in the Orange market is a high price.

MAKES GOOD-SIZED TREES.—The fact that this stock has been considerably used for the propagation of small Orange trees for house-culture, and for grounds at the North, where the trees must be removed indoors in winter (for which it is especially well adapted), has led to the impression that varieties worked upon it were necessarily very much dwarfed. This is erroneous; in open-ground culture Oranges upon Trifoliata stock are not dwarfs in this diminutive sense, but make

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA, continued

good, sizable trees. In our 1894-95 Catalogue we gave reports from various sections of the Gulf region upon the size attained by different varieties of Oranges upon Trifoliata stock, showing that Satsuma and other varieties of the Mandarin class, varying in age from 5 to 9 years, ranged in height and spread from 8 to 12 feet, while other varieties, at 7 years, were 15 feet high.

FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.—The ease with which it can be confined within small compass, and trained into almost any shape, makes it exceptionally valuable as an ornamental. While it is bare of leaves in winter, its vivid green stems and unique and peculiar outline give it a very striking appearance. Its large white flowers are followed by a showy fruit, which hangs, golden yellow, on the tree through the winter.

AS A HEDGE PLANT.—The vigor of the Trifoliata, its hardiness, resistant qualities, stout thorns, and the ease with which it is confined in a small space, make it an ideal hedge plant. It forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast, and with proper care can be made rabbit-proof. Unquestionably the best hedge-plant for the Lower South.

PEACHES

WE HAVE for many years made Peach-growing in the South a study; the very first trees that we ever planted in Florida being, in fact, Peaches. The increased attention now being given to Peach culture in Florida and the Lower South we believe to be justified, and good results can be obtained, provided the right kinds are planted.

Unless the variety planted is adapted to the locality, the most favorable Peach soil and other natural conditions, with the most generous treatment, will not bring success. This is a peculiarity of the Peach; where one variety succeeds another fails. Speaking of the Peach generally throughout the country, while there are a few varieties that can be successfully planted over a more or less widely extended area, most of the varieties are very limited in their adaptability; hence the large number of varieties propagated.

During the past seventeen years we have tested a very large number of varieties, and originated and introduced several valuable sorts, and we are now able to offer select lists of varieties adapted to extreme southern sections, as well as other lists of varieties adapted farther north.

Our Peach trees are all grown on Peach stock; there is no better stock for the Peach than the Peach.

Glen St. Mary Nurseries

LISTS TO AID SELECTION

In assigning varieties to districts of wide area, there will be local exceptions, and absolute accuracy cannot be expected, but the following lists, compiled after many years of somewhat extensive planting, experimenting, research and observation, will, we are confident, prove helpful as an approximate guide to selection.

SUCCESSION OF RIPENING.—The terms “very early,” “early,” “mid-season” and “late,” in the list below (as indicated to the right of each variety by the abbreviations “VE,” “E,” “M” and “L”), indicate the comparative ripening time of the variety.

EXPLANATION OF LIST.—The varieties best adapted and most valuable for market in a particular section are printed in black capitals, thus: “**ANGEL.**” Varieties next in order of merit are printed in black-face lower-case type, thus: “**Climax.**” Other varieties recommended are printed in plain lower-case type, thus: “Countess.”

LIST A.—PEACHES FOR SOUTH FLORIDA

ANGEL,	E.	Gibbons' October,	L.	Powers' September,	L.
BIDWELL'S EARLY,	VE.	Honey,	E.	Red Ceylon,	VE.
BIDWELL'S LATE,	E.	IMPERIAL,	E.	Reeves' Mammoth,	M.
Cabler's Indian,	M.	Japan Dwarf Blood,	VE.	Sangmel,	E.
Climax,	E.	JEWEL,	VE.	SUBER,	VE.
Colon,	E.	La Magnifique,	L.	Taber,	E.
Countess,	M.	La Reine,	M.	Triana,	E.
Ferdinand,	E.	MAGGIE,	VE.	Victoria,	L.
Florida Crawford,	M.	Oviedo,	E.	WALDO,	VE.
Florida Gem,	E.	PEEN-TO,	VE.	YUM-YUM,	VE.

LIST B.—PEACHES FOR EASTERN NORTH FLORIDA

ANGEL,	E.	Gibbons' October,	L.	Peen-to,	VE.
Bidwell's Early,	VE.	HONEY,	E.	Powers' September,	L.
BIDWELL'S LATE,	E.	IMPERIAL,	E.	Reeves' Mammoth,	L.
Cabler's Indian,	M.	Japan Dwarf Blood,	VE.	Sangmel,	E.
Climax,	E.	JEWEL,	VE.	Suber,	VE.
Colon,	E.	La Magnifique,	L.	TABER,	E.
Countess,	M.	La Reine,	M.	Thurber,	M.
Estella,	L.	Maggie,	VE.	Triana,	E.
Ferdinand,	E.	Onderdonk,	M.	Victoria,	L.
Florida Crawford,	M.	OVIEDO,	E.	WALDO,	VE.
FLORIDA GEM,	E.	Pallas,	E.	Yum-Yum,	VE.

Fruits—Peaches

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LIST C.—PEACHES FOR WEST FLORIDA AND LOWER GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI

ALEXANDER,	VE.	Florida Gem,	E.	Mountain Rose,	E.
Amelia,	M.	Foster,	E.	Oldmixon Cling,	L.
Angel,	E.	GENERAL LEE,	M.	Oldmixon Free,	M.
Belle of Georgia,	M.	Gibbons' October,	L.	ONDERDONK,	M.
CABLER'S INDIAN,	M.	Greensboro,	VE.	OVIEDO,	E.
Chinese Cling,	M.	Hale's Early,	E.	Pallas,	E.
Chinese Free,	M.	Heath Cling,	L.	Powers' September,	L.
CLIMAX,	E.	Henrietta,	L.	Reeves' Mammoth,	M.
Colon,	E.	Honey,	E.	Salway,	L.
COUNTESS,	M.	IMPERIAL,	E.	Sangmel,	E.
Crawford's Early,	E.	Japan Dwarf Blood,	VE.	SNEED,	VE.
Crawford's Late,	M.	JESSIE KERR,	VE.	Stump-the-World,	M.
Early Rivers,	E.	Jewel,	VE.	Taber,	E.
Early Tillotson,	E.	Lady Ingold,	M.	THURBER,	M.
ELBERTA,	M.	La Magnifique,	L.	Triana,	E.
ESTELLA,	L.	La Reine,	M.	TRIUMPH,	VE.
Ferdinand,	E.	Lemon Cling,	M.	VICTORIA,	L.
Fleitas,	E.	Mamie Ross,	E.	Waldo,	VE.
Florida Crawford,	M.				

LIST D.—PEACHES FOR COASTWISE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA

ALEXANDER,	VE.	Florida Crawford,	M.	Mamie Ross,	E.
Amelia,	M.	FLORIDA GEM,	E.	Mountain Rose,	E.
Angel,	E.	Foster,	E.	Oldmixon Cling,	L.
Belle of Georgia,	M.	GENERAL LEE,	M.	Oldmixon Free,	M.
Bidwell's Late,	E.	Gibbons' October,	L.	ONDERDONK,	M.
CABLER'S INDIAN,	M.	Greensboro,	VE.	OVIEDO,	E.
Chinese Cling,	M.	Hale's Early,	E.	PALLAS,	E.
Chinese Free,	M.	Heath Cling,	L.	Powers' September,	L.
CLIMAX,	E.	Henrietta,	L.	Reeves' Mammoth,	M.
Colon,	E.	Honey,	E.	Salway,	L.
Countess,	M.	IMPERIAL,	E.	Sangmel,	E.
Crawford's Early,	E.	Japan Dwarf Blood,	VE.	SNEED,	VE.
Crawford's Late,	M.	JESSIE KERR,	VE.	Stump-the-World,	M.
Early Rivers,	E.	Jewel,	VE.	TABER,	E.
Early Tillotson,	E.	Lady Ingold,	M.	Thurber,	M.
ELBERTA,	M.	La Magnifique,	L.	Triana,	E.
Estella,	L.	La Reine,	M.	TRIUMPH,	VE.
Ferdinand,	E.	Lemon Cling,	M.	Victoria,	L.
Fleitas,	E.			Waldo,	VE.

Glen St. Mary Nurseries

LIST E.—PEACHES FOR OTHER SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Adapted to most of the Peach sections of the country outside of the regions previously listed.

ALEXANDER,	VE.	Ferdinand,	E.	Mamie Ross,	E.
Amelia,	M.	Fleitas,	E.	MOUNTAIN ROSE,	E.
Belle of Georgia,	M.	Florida Gem,	E.	OLDMIXON CLING,	L.
Cabler's Indian,	M.	Foster,	E.	Oldmixon Free,	M.
Chinese Cling,	M.	GENERAL LEE,	M.	Onderdonk,	M.
Chinese Free,	M.	Gibbons' October,	L.	Oviedo,	E.
Climax,	E.	GREENSBORO,	VE.	Pallas,	E.
Colon,	E.	Hale's Early,	E.	Powers' September,	L.
CONNECTICUT,	E.	HEATH CLING,	L.	Salway,	L.
Countess,	M.	Henrietta,	L.	SNEED,	VE.
CRAWFORD'S EARLY,	E.	Imperial,	E.	Stump-the-World,	M.
CRAWFORD'S LATE,	M.	Japan Dwarf Blood,	VE.	Taber,	E.
Crosby,	M.	JESSIE KERR,	VE.	Thurber,	M.
Early Rivers,	E.	Lady Ingold,	M.	Triana,	E.
Early Tillotson,	E.	Lemon Cling,	M.	TRIUMPH,	VE.
ELBERTA,	M.			Victoria,	L.

VARIETIES DESCRIBED

The dates given for the usual time of ripening are based on northern Florida. For adaptability to any given section, consult lists printed on pages 8, 9 and 10.

Alexander. Fruit large, highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, of fair quality; clingstone. The earliest to ripen of any of the Persian type. About June 1.

Amelia. Very large, roundish oblong; suture large and deep, extending nearly around; skin pale, whitish yellow, shaded and marbled with crimson; flesh white, vinous, sweet, juicy and melting; freestone. Ripens July 1 to 10.

Angel. Large; roundish, slightly pointed; skin yellow, highly washed with red; exceedingly handsome; the flesh is white, melting, juicy, mild subacid, of exquisite flavor, and entirely devoid of the bitter almond or noyau flavor characteristic of the parent Peen-to and most of its seedlings. The fruit is a perfect freestone. Ripens June 20 to 30. The trees come into bearing while very young, and are exceedingly prolific. Blooms a month later than Peen-to, thus obviating danger from frosts in many sections. Very valuable.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific; free. July 1 to 15.

Bidwell's Early. A seedling of the Peen-to. Shape roundish oblong, with short recurved point; size medium; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; clingstone. Commences to mature at about the same time as Peen-to, but continues during a longer period.

Bidwell's Late. A seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Orlando, Fla., and the best of the "Bidwell" varieties. Shape nearly round; size large; color yellowish white; clingstone; flesh fine-grained, sweet and juicy. Matures about three weeks later than Peen-to. Quality excellent. This has proved a sure bearer farther north than most other varieties of the same origin.

Cabler's Indian. Origin, Texas; closely resembles Flewellen. Purple flesh, containing deeper purple veins, rich, subacid; decided Indian type; clingstone; very fine. Ripens July 15 to 25.

Chinese Cling. Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, sometimes washed with red; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, vinous, excellent. Ripens July 5 to 15.

Chinese Free. Seedling of Chinese Cling; size large, roundish oblong; skin white, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; a desirable market variety; freestone. Ripens July 5 to 15.

Climax. A seedling of the Honey, possessing many of the characteristics of its parent, but larger and about 10 days later. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance. Size medium, round, slightly oblong, with recurved point; color pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, melting, sweet and sprightly. Quality excellent. Freestone. June 25 to July 5.

Colon. Large, roundish oblong; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, very juicy, subacid, high flavored, delicious; free. June 15 to 25. Tree a good grower and prolific.

Connecticut. A new early Peach, which is attracting much attention among the Peach-growers of the country, particularly in the North, on account of its hardiness and its frost-proof fruit-buds. The fruit is large, round, deep yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet and high flavored; free. Ripens before Crawford's Early. Tree vigorous and productive.

Countess. Large to very large; nearly round; skin white; flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, vinous; excellent; free. Tree a very strong grower. Ripens July 15 to 20.

Crawford's Early. Large; yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich: free. End of June. This well-known, reliable Peach has for years been largely planted throughout Peach-growing sections of the United States, in many of which it is a leading market variety.

Crawford's Late. Large; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, fine quality;

free. Last of July. An old and very popular variety for marketing or canning.

□ **Crosby.** Medium size, roundish, with distinct seam on blossom end; skin light golden yellow and very downy; flesh bright yellow and rather firm; free. Ripens between Early and late Crawford. Tree of rather dwarfish habit, with a disposition to overbear; fruit should be thinned out.

Early Rivers. Large to very large; skin pale greenish white and very thin; flesh subacid, very vinous and juicy, with delicate flavor; free. Very prolific. June 10 to 20. Well suited to nearby markets.

Early Tillotson. Medium size; skin white, covered with red; flesh melting and good; free. Very prolific; fruit an admirable shipper. June 20 to 25.

Elberta. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and high-flavored; free. July 5 to 20. Supposed seedling of Chinese Cling. One of the finest and most valuable varieties, and one that is perhaps more largely planted than any other one variety in America. Succeeds in West Florida, but not adapted to South Florida.

Estella. Almost round; very large, freestone; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with full red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous and very productive; ripens September 1 to 10, just at a time when there is no other fruit in market. Originated in West Florida.

Ferdinand. Large, smooth, roundish oblong, somewhat pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, veined with red; meaty, rich and delicious; cling. June 25 to July 5.

Fleitas (*Yellow St. John*). Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and high-flavored; flesh yellow; free. Ripens with early Tillotson, and lasts longer.

Florida Crawford. Large, roundish oblong; suture distinct but shallow; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, with rich, vinous flavor; quality best; free. July 15 to 25.

Florida Gem. A Honey seedling of large size; roundish oblong, pointed; highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone;

PEACHES, continued

very fine; free. July 1 to 10. A very valuable variety.

Foster. A large yellow Peach, resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality, and ripening at the same time, or a little earlier.

General Lee. Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy and highly flavored; quality best; cling. July 5 to 15. A good market variety.

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.

Greensboro. A new variety which is being extensively grown in North Carolina, and is as early as Alexander, but much larger; flesh white, juicy, excellent quality; free. Skin creamy white, with blush.

Hale's Early. Medium to large; skin greenish white, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, melting, juicy and good; free. June 5 to 20.

Heath Cling. Large, oblong; skin creamy white, washed with red; flesh juicy, vinous and well-flavored; red near the stone. August 25.

Henrietta (*Levy's Late*). Large; nearly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive; a sure bearer; a magnificent yellow clingstone.

Honey. Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side, extending more than half way around and terminating in a sharp, peculiar recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20.

Imperial. Very large, roundish oblong; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor and good tone; quality best; free. June 25 to July 5. Originated by ourselves. Has given very gratifying results throughout a large range of territory. The largest and handsomest of several hundred Honey seedlings.

Japan Dwarf Blood. A blood freestone, of good size and appearance and fair quality.

Ripens earlier than Alexander. A dwarf-growing, stocky tree. A comparatively recent introduction. It has fruited well in localities of West Florida and Southern Louisiana, and is being planted to some extent as a market Peach.

Jessie Kerr. A freestone, larger and earlier than Alexander, which it resembles in tree and fruit. Preferred to the latter by many orchardists. Adapted to the same sections as Alexander.

Jewel. Description of fruit same as Waldo, of which it is a seedling. The fruit ripens, however, ten days to two weeks earlier than Waldo. A Peach as good as Waldo, as prolific as Waldo, as vigorous as Waldo, as late blooming as Waldo, and ripening its fruit ahead of Waldo, is certainly a desideratum in the Peach culture of Eastern and Peninsular Florida. Tree of somewhat willowy growth. Very vigorous. We have received flattering comments on this variety from Florida to coastwise Texas.

Lady Ingold. Resembles Crawford's Early, but of better quality, and a few days later. Superior for canning.

La Magnifique. Large, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh firm, yellowish white, rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid; quality best; cling. August 1 to 10.

La Reine. Large, round, slightly oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with deep red; flesh white, very red at the stone, firm, juicy, rich, delicious; cling. July 20 to 25. A native variety of strong growth, and very prolific.

Lemon Cling. Large, oblong, with swollen point, like the lemon; skin yellow, with dark, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, slightly red at the stone, with rich, sprightly, subacid flavor. One of the most beautiful yellow-fleshed clings. Last of July.

Maggie. Size medium, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and melting; sub-cling. Ripens about with the Peen-to. Very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance, time of ripening, and other qualities.

Mamie Ross. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it much resembles. Fruit

almost as large as the Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality; a regular and very prolific bearer. June 15. Popular throughout a wide region in Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling.

Mountain Rose. Large, nearly round; skin white, washed with carmine; flesh white, tinged with pink, rich, juicy, subacid; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 15.

Oldmixon Cling. Large, oblong; skin creamy white, with much red of varying tint; flesh juicy, sweet and well-flavored; cling. August 10.

Oldmixon Free. Large, inclined to oval; skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous; free. July 15 to 25.

Onderdonk. Large; skin and flesh yellow; very juicy and sweet; free. Last of July. Originated in Texas. Possesses a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness.

Oviedo. Medium to large, roundish oblong, with short, recurved point; highly colored; flesh light, streaked with red; very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit; rich, good flavor; quality good; free. Early in July. Seedling of Honey. Desirable.

Pallas. Good size, nearly round; deep red, dotted with salmon, and tipped with light yellow at base and apex; flesh white, fine grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma; quality excellent; free. June 20 to 30. Seedling of Honey.

Peen-to. A very curiously formed Peach, resembling in shape a small, flat turnip, both ends being flattened, and the pit also partaking of the same shape. The color of the Peach is a greenish white, beautifully washed with red in the sun, and when allowed to thoroughly ripen on the tree, the fruit changes from its shade of light green to a most delicate, waxen yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet, rich, juicy and of fine flavor, sometimes possessing a slight noyau tang, which is barely perceptible, however, when the trees are liberally fertilized and highly cultivated; cling; stone remarkably small. Ripens in this locality from May 20 to June 1. A favorite with many South Florida orchardists, This variety, together with the seedlings that have

originated from it, are the most tropical in character of all the varieties listed.

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

Red Ceylon. A good-sized fruit of dull green color; flesh blood-red to the stone, from which it separates freely. It is not first-class to eat out of hand, as it is too acid for most tastes, but it is a most excellent fruit for cooking, being possessed of a peculiar flavor when cooked, suggesting prunelles. Ripens in June. This Peach is as unique in its way as the Peen-to, and of an even more semi-tropical character. Tree a heavy and annual bearer in South Florida.

Reeves' Mammoth. Originated in Orange county, Florida, and has been widely advertised as a remarkably large, fine, productive freestone. Early in August.

Salway. Very large, yellow, beautifully mottled with brownish red cheek, highly colored; very productive; a fine freestone. Early in August.

Sangmel. Large, roundish oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, firm, juicy, sweet, and high flavored; cling. June 20 to 30.

Sneed. The earliest Peach known, averaging 8 to 10 days earlier than Alexander. Fruit of medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side; ripens evenly to the pit; flesh white, very free and juicy; freestone. Of fine quality and not subject to rot, as are so many others of the early varieties. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, it has the vigor of its parent in tree growth and fruit buds.

Stump-the-World. Very nearly round; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good; free. July 15 to 25.

Suber. The attention of South Florida Peach planters is especially called to this new variety, offered to the public for the first time in 1896-97. Suber is a seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Lake Helen, in southern Volusia county. It has been quite extensively grown for shipment by the growers of Lake Helen, by whom it is highly esteemed. Its description is not materially different from Bidwell's

PEACHES, continued

Early, except that it is larger, firmer, and a little more acid than the latter. The tree is a vigorous grower and satisfactory bearer, and the fruit brings a high price in market.

Taber. Large, roundish oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, firm, very juicy, rich, sub-acid; of fine quality; cling. June 15 to 25. A seedling of Honey, and one of the best of the numerous varieties that have been originated by ourselves.

Thurber. Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; free. Middle of July. Resembles Chinese Cling in size and color. One of the best of its class.

Triana. Large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, with red markings, rich, juicy, sweet, of fine flavor; free. June 25 to July 5.

Triumph. Ripens with Alexander, blooms late. The tree makes a very strong growth, bears young, and yields abundantly. The fruit is of large size, with a very small pit. Skin yellow, nearly covered with red, dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, and of excellent flavor.

Victoria. Very large; nearly round; skin yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor; free. August 5 to 10. One of the best varieties of native origin, well worthy of a place in every southern Peach orchard.

Waldo. Medium size; roundish oblong; skin highly colored, varying from light salmon to dark red on side next the sun; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, juicy, melt-

ng, sweet; of good quality; free. Ripens with the Peen-to. A seedling of Peen-to, supposed to be crossed with Honey.

The Waldo is not only a free and regular bearer, but is also a high-colored, attractive fruit. The quality of the fruit is far superior to the Alexander and other early Peaches of parallel and higher latitudes, and, being a freestone, is preferred in market. In flavor it has the good qualities of the Peen-to varieties, without a trace of the bitter tang many of the latter are apt to have under ordinary conditions. This valuable Peach is not restricted to this district in its adaptability; it stands with the first and best of the very early sorts southward throughout the state, and, in the Gulf coast section of Texas and Lower Louisiana, gives promise of being one of the most valuable varieties.

Yum-Yum. Size medium, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, marked with carmine; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and melting; sub-cling. Ripens about with the Peen-to. Very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance, time of ripening, and other qualities.

ANGEL SEEDLINGS

We have annually more or less call for Peach seedlings, and to supply this demand have this year grown some trees from selected Angel seed. In ordering, please designate them as "Angel Seedlings" in order to distinguish them from the budded trees of Angel. While we do not recommend seedlings for extensive planting, as there is no knowing what quality of fruit they may produce, yet, to those who have time and inclination, they offer an inviting field for experiment in the possibility of originating valuable new varieties.



PLUMS

SINCE THE dissemination of the Kelsey, about fifteen years ago, over fifty varieties of Japanese Plums, as listed by Professor Bailey, have been introduced, and are more or less known in this country. As a class they are especially well adapted to the South, where they have opened a new era in Plum culture. Especially is this true in the coast belt, where some of the varieties have given remarkable results. The first importations were not sufficiently hardy to withstand northern winters, and for a time the impression prevailed that these Plums would be valuable only in the South, but a number of them have proved hardy as far north as Connecticut, New York and Iowa, and are being extensively planted. Our Plums are all grown on Marianna Plum stocks, which experience has demonstrated to be the best stock for the Plum.

Abundance. Medium to large; round, with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow ground, overlaid with dull purplish carmine; flesh light, greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor; pit small; cling; quality best. Strong growing, upright; very prolific.

This is one of the most popular and profitable early sorts in the Plum-growing sections of the North, as well as over a wide area in the Lower South.

Babcock (*Botankio*). Fruit large, round, conical; skin yellow, overlaid rather thickly with purplish red and blue bloom; flesh deep orange, solid, sugary, subacid, good flavor and quality; cling. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Bailey. We quote the description of Professor Bailey, after whom it was named: "Fruit large, nearly globular, with only a slight tendency to become conical; skin, ground color rich orange, overspread with light and bright cherry-red, and showing many minute orange dots; flesh thick and melting, yellow, of most excellent quality; cling. Tree strong and upright, productive. Closely related to Burbank, but rounder and mostly larger, and a week or more later."

Berckmans (*Botan*). Large, round, slightly oblong, sometimes verging to heart-shaped; skin yellow, overspread with bright red and light purplish bloom; flesh yellow and of

good flavor; cling. Fruit an exceptionally good keeper. Tree vigorous, productive, and a reliable bearer.

Burbank. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; cling. Tree unusually vigorous, with strong, upright shoots and large, rather broad leaves. This variety is justly one of the most popular, in both the North and South, of all the Japanese Plums.

Chabot. Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; skin pink-red, with many very fine gold dots; flesh yellow, very solid, rather acid, quality very good; cling.

Chase (*Yellow Japan*). Fruit large, round, verging to heart-shaped; under-color yellow, overlaid with dull red and showing many golden dots, finally becoming dull red all over; bloom thick; flesh yellow, firm, rather juicy, sweet and good. A very excellent Plum. The tree is a strong, upright, spreading grower, and productive. Middle of July.

Excelsior. Fruit medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; very handsome;

PLUMS, continued

flesh sweet, juicy, melting and of very good quality; cling. Early in June; the first to ripen in North Florida.

A seedling of Kelsey, originated by ourselves; undoubtedly a cross with some variety of the Wild Goose type; the best of a dozen Kelsey seedlings we have fruited, and really remarkable in its range of adaptability. Since we first introduced it, some years ago, we have heard very flattering reports of it from South Florida to South-western Texas and a large number of intermediate points. Very large bearing trees of this variety can be found in Western Florida, where it is prized above all others. We have also received good reports of it as far north as Vermont.

In the northern states, where there are so many fine varieties to choose from, Excelsior may never assume particular importance, but in the extreme lower South, where a lesser number of good sorts are adapted, this variety will certainly assume increasing importance.

Hale. Handsome, large, round-cordate; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens, deep cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), with a very delicious slightly acid peach flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling. Very late. Tree a remarkably strong grower.

Kelsey. Fruit very large, from 7 to 9 inches in circumference, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually somewhat lop-sided, with deep, furrow-like suture; skin greenish yellow, sometimes overspread with bright red, with a lovely blue bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow, firm, meaty, and of pleasant flavor; quality excellent; free. Bears heavily, coming in young.

Kerr. Fruit medium to large; generally very strongly conical, with a deep suture; color orange-yellow, with creamy bloom; flesh juicy, sweet; quality good; cling; early.

Long Fruit. Fruit large, oblong; skin bright carmine-red, with bluish bloom; flesh fine-grained, firm, subacid; quality fair; cling. June 20 to July 1. An early and showy fruit.

Marianna. The fruit of this variety is not equal to some others. It is however, the best stock we have upon which to bud other varieties, being remarkably healthy, making a very stocky, vigorous growth, and never suckering from the roots. All the Plums we offer are grown on Marianna Plum stocks.

Mikado. A new Japanese variety, recently introduced from Louisiana and said to be extremely large and fine. We have not fruited it yet.

Normand. Fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and short stem; skin clear, golden yellow; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality. Trees symmetrical; prolific.

Ogon. Fruit medium to large, round or slightly flattened, suture prominent; skin bright yellow, with a light, creamy bloom, giving the fruit a whitish appearance; flesh thick and very meaty, but not juicy; firm and long-keeping; good, but not of the best quality; free.

Pissard (*Prunus Pissardii*). Fruit medium to large, round, and crimson inside and out; quality good, possessing a very decided cherry flavor. June. Retains its vivid purple foliage in full intensity of color throughout the hottest summers and until midwinter. The tree is a good grower, and is chiefly planted as an ornamental, being decidedly the most desirable of the purple-leaved trees.

Red June (*Red Nagate*). Fruit medium to large, cordate and very prominently elongated at the apex; suture deep, generally lop-sided; deep vermilion-red all over, with a handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light yellow or whitish, firm and moderately juicy, not stringy, slightly subacid to sweetish, of good, pleasant quality; cling to half-cling; pit small. Trees vigorous and productive.

Satsuma. Fruit medium to large, broadly conical, with a blunt, short point, suture very deep; skin very dark and dull red all over, firm; very juicy; quality good; free. Flesh firm and solid. It is excellent for preserving. It succeeds in many sections, but its range of best adaptability is farther north than Florida.

White Kelsey. The introducer of this variety says of it: "Same as the common Kelsey in shape and size. Pale, creamy color (almost white) when ripe. Does not rot before maturity, as the common Kelsey is apt to do, and ripens earlier and blooms later than the latter; delicious in flavor." Not yet fruited by us.

Wickson. A remarkably handsome and very large, deep maroon-red Plum of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate, or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit, as there is in Kelsey. Of first quality. An excellent

keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey, Burbank furnishing the seed.

Wild Goose. Fruit large, oblong; skin bright red; flesh juicy, sweet; quality excellent; cling. June. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Willard. Fruit medium in size; skin dark, clear red, with many minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality; free. Very early.

Yeddo. A variety recently introduced, and said to be much like White Kelsey, but of a deeper yellow color and 10 days later to ripen. Recommended by the introducer as a very attractive and fine flavored Plum. We have not yet fruited it.

PEARS

THE FOUR varieties of Pears best adapted for the Lower South are Le Conte, Kieffer, Smith and Garber. Before these varieties were disseminated, but few Pears were grown in the Gulf region, and these with indifferent success. Since the introduction of the above named varieties, Pear culture has become an extensive industry here. In Lower Georgia and West Florida, in coastwise Texas, and in the intervening strip along the Gulf, thousands of acres have been planted in Pear orchards and hundreds of acres are now in profitable bearing. All the Pear trees we offer are grown upon Le Conte and Japan Pear stocks, which are by all odds the best stocks for southern planting.

Garber. Fruit resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is of more open growth. Comes in ahead of the Kieffer. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. The trees should not be allowed to overbear while young, which they are inclined to do; extremely prolific and very valuable. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and the Bartlett.

Le Conte. Large to very large; pyriform in shape; skin smooth, pale yellow; when properly handled the quality is good. Early in July. The tree is a remarkably vigorous

grower, with luxuriant foliage; extremely prolific and an annual bearer. It seems to adapt itself more readily than any other variety to radically different conditions of soil and climate. In sections of the South where few other Pears are satisfactory, the Le Conte seems to have found its home. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and some cultivated variety.

Smith (*Smith's Hybrid*). 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 luxurious growth.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

THE JAPAN PERSIMMON is no longer on trial, but has been proved to be thoroughly adapted to the cotton belt, and especially well adapted to the coast region. Grafted on our native Persimmon, it seems perfectly at home. The tree is vigorous, prolific, and has few enemies. Some of the varieties ripen in August, some in November, and others intermediate between these dates. It requires some experience to determine when the fruit has reached the proper stage to be marketed, and this varies with the different varieties. Some of the varieties have dark flesh, others light flesh, still others a mixture of the two. The light and dark flesh differ radically in texture and consistency, as well as appearance, and when found in the same fruit are never blended, but always distinct. The dark flesh is never astringent; the light flesh is astringent until it softens. The dark-fleshed fruit is crisp and meaty, like an apple, and is edible before it matures. Some of the entirely dark-fleshed kinds improve as they soften. The light-fleshed kinds, and those with mixed light and dark flesh, are very delicious when they reach the custard-like consistency of full ripeness. In some, the astringency disappears as the fruit begins to soften; in others it persists until the fruit is fully ripe. Seeds accompany the dark flesh. The light-fleshed kinds are seedless. The kinds with mixed flesh have seeds in proportion to the quantity of dark flesh.

We have for several years devoted a great deal of study to this fruit, and have fruited a great many different varieties. The descriptions of the following varieties, which include the best, were made by ourselves, and mostly from the fruit in hand:

Costata. Medium size, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin salmon-yellow; flesh light yellow, dark flesh and seeds occurring seldom; astringent until ripe, then very fine; one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper. Tree distinct; a rapid, upright grower; foliage luxuriant; the most ornamental of all the varieties mentioned.

Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin dark, bright red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow, sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. The largest

and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous and shapely; bears fairly well, but is not as prolific as some of the other varieties.

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light buffish yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins at the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, not astringent; good while still hard; a good keeper; one of the best market sorts. Tree of good growth and a free bearer.

Okame. Large, roundish oblate, with well defined quarter marks, point not depressed; diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$

inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, translucent appearance; the most beautiful of all; light, clear flesh when ripe, with light brown center around the seeds, of which it has several; loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine. Tree vigorous and good bearer.

Taber's No. 23. Medium, oblate, flat or depressed point; diameter $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin rather dark red, with peculiar stipple marks; flesh dark brown, sweet and free from astringency; seedy; good. Prolific.

Taber's No. 129. Medium, roundish, flattened at base; has a small but well defined point at the apex; diameter about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches both ways; skin dark yellow-red, with peculiar roughened surface, somewhat resembling alligator leather in appearance and markings, except that the marks are usually very small and uniform; flesh light brown, crisp, sweet, meaty, free from astringency; excellent; a good keeper and shipper. Tree vigorous, prolific, and a regular bearer.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some.

Triumph. Medium; tomato-shaped; skin yellow; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds; very productive; quality of the best. Ripens from September till November.

Tsuru. Large, slender, pointed; longest in proportion to its size of all; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin bright red; flesh orange-yellow, some dark flesh around the very few seeds; astringent until fully ripe, then the quality is good. The latest of all to ripen. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Yeddo-ichi. Large, oblate; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with dented appearing surface and slight depression at end opposite the stem; skin darker red than most varieties, with heavy bloom; flesh very dark brown, verging toward purplish; sweet, rich, crisp; in quality one of the best. Good to eat when still hard. Tree a heavy bearer and very thrifty.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to dull red, mottled with orange-yellow; distinct in color; flesh deep, dull red, brown around the seeds, of which there are usually a few; some specimens are entirely light-fleshed and seedless; there is no astringency after the fruit begins to soften; quality fine; one of the best. In form some of the fruits have the corrugations converging to the depressed apex, as it is usually figured, but most do not. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Zengi. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin yellowish red; flesh very dark, quality good; seedy; edible when still hard; one of the earliest to ripen. Tree vigorous, good bearer.

APRICOTS

This fruit, which has met with so much success in California, is not recommended for extensive planting in the Lower South; but there are a few varieties that do fairly well. The kinds listed are the best for this section.

Bungo (*Bungoume*). One of the best of the Japanese Apricots, bearing a golden yellow fruit of good size and fair quality. Tree vigorous.

Hubbard. Imported by ex-Governor Hub-

bard, of Texas, while minister to Japan. One of the largest and best in cultivation there. Has succeeded in southern Louisiana and other sections of the Gulf coast region. A large, bright yellow, well flavored fruit.

APRICOTS, continued

Royal. This variety is held in the highest esteem in California, both for shipping in a fresh state and for drying. Fruit large, oval; color of skin dull yellow, tinged with red on the sunny side; flesh pale orange color, firm, juicy, rich and vinous; freestone. Ripens in July. One of the best for cultivation in all sections where the Apricot thrives.

Santa Fé. Originated on the shore of Lake Santa Fé, Alachua county, Florida. The original tree has borne good crops annually for several years, while the common

kinds, grown in the same vicinity, fail to fruit. It generally blooms late enough in the spring to escape danger from frosts, and yet matures its fruit very early in the season—the last of May or early June. Fruit medium in size, round, somewhat flattened; yellow, with reddish brown dots; flesh whitish yellow; freestone; quality best. Tree extremely strong grower, of open habit.

Of the many varieties of Apricots which we have tested at Glen St. Mary, the Santa Fé has given the best results.

APPLES

While the Gulf region is not recommended for extensive Apple orchards for commercial purposes, yet in localities, particularly in its upper edge, some varieties are successfully grown. Our list embraces those which succeed best farthest South.

Ben Davis. Medium to large; roundish, truncated conical; yellowish, overspread, striped and splashed with two shades of red; subacid, of fair quality. A late ripener and good keeper. Widely planted; popular.

Early Harvest. Medium to large; yellow, juicy, tender, of fine flavor. A well known and popular variety. Ripens in June.

Jennings (Jennings' Florida). Large; oblate; color green; flesh white, subacid, juicy and good; a fine cooking apple, and also to eat out of hand. Ripens in July. Tree handsome, of vigorous growth, and

open, spreading habit; a heavy annual bearer. Succeeds very well here.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson, with heavy bloom; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in June. Tree vigorous, and comes into bearing very young.

Red June. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. June 20 to July 15.

Shockley. Medium; roundish conical; yellow, with crimson cheek; crisp, juicy, sweet, vinous, good; late; good keeper. Tree vigorous, productive; bears young.

FIGS

Figs do well almost everywhere in Florida and many other southern states. They require but little cultivation, and this should always be shallow, as the roots run very near the surface. No family in the South should be without at least a few trees of this delicious fruit.

Black Havana. Medium; fair quality.

Black Ischia. Medium; blue black; good.

Blue Genoa. Medium; bluish black.

Brunswick. Very large; color violet; quality excellent; very reliable. Bears young, often fruiting in the nursery rows, and is very productive. One of the best.

Celestial. Medium to small, very sweet,

and of the best quality; color pale violet; a vigorous grower, and productive; one of the hardiest sorts, and is reliable farther north than the others. Very desirable.

Green Ischia. Green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific.

White Adriatic. Fruit large, skin thin, pulp very sweet; good for table or drying.

QUINCES

Although we do not recommend this fruit for commercial planting in the Lower South, yet it is produced with considerable success in many localities.

Champion. A new variety, highly recommended; fruit large and fine; a heavy bearer.

Chinese. Oblong, of extraordinary size, often weighing over two pounds; flesh rather coarse in texture. On light, sandy soils, in the lower latitudes of this region, and particu-

larly in South Florida, the Chinese has succeeded well.

Meech. A new variety of exceptional merit. A vigorous grower, and immensely productive. Fruit large; lively orange color, of great beauty; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate is quite hardy throughout the Gulf states; it is a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, producing a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers; it bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by all who know it. It should be more generally planted.

Purple-seeded. Large; rind thin; juice cells surrounding the seeds (the edible portion of the fruit) dark ruby or wine color; sprightly, vinous, and of the best quality; superior to any other variety in cultivation, so far as we know.

MULBERRIES

Mulberries form an economic food for swine and poultry, though for this purpose their real value is not yet fully appreciated. The more acid varieties are much esteemed by some for the table. Many vineyardists and orchardists plant Mulberries to toll the birds, which leave other fruits ripening at the same time for the Mulberries, which they prefer.

Downing. A subacid berry of good quality; a strong, upright grower, with beautiful foliage; valuable as an ornamental or shade tree, as well as for its fruit.

Hicks. Fruit sweet; tree grows rapidly and bears young; very productive; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose; continues in bearing four months of the year.

Stubbs. A form of the native red Mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, 20 years ago. Large, black, vinous; excel-

lent; very prolific. The fruit, which is from 1½ to 2 inches long, is greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties, and lasts nearly two months. Tree vigorous and handsome, with broad, healthy-looking foliage.

Multicaulis (*Morus multicaulis*). The Silk Worm Tree. A very vigorous tree, extensively used for purposes of propagation, for shade and for feeding silk worms.

White (*Morus alba*). Large and very sweet; rapid grower, and a very productive and handsome tree.

LOQUAT

(*Eriobotrya Japonica*, *Japanese Medlar*, [Biwa] of the Japanese.)

This fruit has been very commonly called "Japan Plum" in the South. It is not a plum, however, and bears no relation to that fruit. The tree is hardy throughout a wide region of the South, and is one of the most beautiful of broad-leaved evergreens. The leaves are large, dark green, rough and crimped; the young wood woolly, the shoots short and thick, and the branches crooked. It is a compact grower, and forms a dense and well rounded head. It blooms in the fall, the spikes of white flowers being followed by a delicious fruit, which ripens in March and April. The fruit is about the size of the Wild Goose plum, oblong, bright yellow, subacid, and of very agreeable flavor. A good many trees are in bearing in Florida and in some parts of Louisiana and Texas, where it is found in market, and is much esteemed in season. It is not only eaten out of hand, but is much used in cooking, the flavor suggesting cherries, and makes an exquisite jelly. While the tree is hardy quite far north, it is not a success as a fruit where the winters are severe, as this is its fruiting season. It yields occasional crops as far north as Jacksonville and Tallahassee, however, and is frequently seen in the New Orleans market. In South Florida it bears regularly and abundantly, and its range, as a fruit crop, is about coextensive with the orange. It is grown from seed. We consider this fruit worthy of being more extensively planted. Every orchard or garden plot in the extreme South should contain at least a few trees of this unique and desirable fruit.

OLIVES

The Olive is a very handsome evergreen tree of about the same degree of hardiness as the orange. In California the growth of Olives for commercial purposes has assumed large proportions. In Florida and the Lower South it is somewhat doubtful if the cultivation of this fruit will ever assume the dimensions attained on the Pacific Slope, but the trees are most valuable ornamentals, and the variety we offer is one of the best of the numerous varieties we have fruited.

Nevadillo Blanco. This is the Olive generally grown in the south of Spain, producing the finest oil of commerce. Fruit medium; deep black; tree a rapid grower and immense bearer; branches weeping. Makes a very good pickle, and is ready for use in October or November.

GRAPES

IN OUR test-vineyards we have fruited a great many different varieties, the best of which are given below; the list embracing those which have given most satisfactory results in this and other sections of Florida and the Gulf coast country.

Varieties that are described as belonging to the Muscadine type should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way and trained on arbors. They do not require pruning. The other varieties should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart each way and trained on trellises. They require annual pruning, which should be done in mid-winter, when the vines are entirely dormant.

Brighton. Highly extolled by nearly every one who has grown it; a most excellent Grape, and has succeeded admirably here. Bunches medium; berries large and reddish skin thin; a very desirable table variety.

Champion. One of the earliest of American Grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in near-by markets, but it is too tender for long shipment. Bunches medium; berries medium; round, blue-black; quality fair; vine healthy and vigorous.

Concord. An old favorite, valuable for home use and near-by markets; too tender to transport a long distance. A heavy bearer; adapts itself to all sorts of raining; apt to ripen unevenly in this latitude. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; vigorous. Ripens in July.

Delaware. Held in high estimation wherever grown; succeeds well here. A moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established. Bunches small to medium; berries small, skin red or pink, and very thin; sweet, juicy, vinous; quality best. July. Listed by the State Horticultural society as one of the best market Grapes that can be grown in Florida.

Diamond. A new white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is prolific, and very thrifty and vigorous. Seems well suited for culture

in the South, both for home use and market; it has succeeded finely in South Florida.

Eden. Belongs to the Muscadine type. A seedling of the Scuppernong, originated by Dr. Samuel Hape, of Georgia, who says of it: "Its distinctive features are: Early bearing, fine quality, enormous productiveness, growing in clusters, freedom from rot or disease, and adaptability to either table or wine purposes." Berry very large, black, with delicate Thomas flavor.

Flowers. Bunches composed of 15 to 20 large, purplish black berries; sweet, vinous. August and September. Quality good. One of the best known and most largely planted varieties of the Muscadine type.

Ives. Generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market. One of the hardiest; strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunch large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of good quality. A popular wine Grape. June. The quality of this Grape is much better when grown in the South than it is in the North. We deem it one of the most valuable.

James. Belongs to the Muscadine type. Berry of large size and good quality; black. Vine very prolific. Commences to ripen about the first of August, and continues until frost. Allen Warren & Co., of Greenville, N. C., say: "We exhibited this Grape at the State Exposition, with many other fine varieties, but there was not a Grape on ex-

GRAPES, continued

hibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited. We gathered 3½ lbs. per square yard on the average last season (1895), and as much as 11 lbs. to the square yard in the thickest places. The berries are the largest known; many of them will measure 1¼ inches in diameter."

John Robinson, Commissioner of Agriculture for North Carolina, says: "I regard the James Grape as decidedly the best of the Scuppernong family, for the following reasons: They keep much better, are sweeter and richer in flavor, grow in large bunches, and can be shipped without damage."

Meisch. Belongs to the Muscadine type. A variety that is now attracting considerable attention. The vine is very vigorous and prolific. Berries black, medium to large in size; sweet. Ripens in August.

Moore's Early. Similar to Concord in size and shape, but an improvement on that variety in quality and in time of ripening, which is earlier.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh sweet; quality good. Its large size and fine appearance, together with its good quality and earliness, have given it

much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. One of the best varieties for East and South Florida.

Salem (*Rogers' No. 53*). Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous, productive. One of the best of Rogers' Grapes; succeeds well here.

Scuppernong. Belongs to the Muscadine type. Bunches composed of 8 or 10 very large berries, bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet, with peculiar, agreeable musky flavor; quality excellent. August and September.

Thomas. Belongs to the Muscadine type, and one of the best of its class. Bunches seldom exceed 8 or 10 berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, sprightly. Ripens in August and September.

Wilder (*Rogers' No. 4*). Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy, good bearer. Regarded as one of the best black Grapes; on account of size and beauty, very valuable for market.

PECANS

The Pecan grows finely all through the South, some of the oldest and most profitable groves being in the Gulf region of the Lower South. This is one of the few nuts especially well adapted to the peninsula of Florida. They come into bearing in 8 to 10 years, after which they yield abundantly, and are profitable. While large trees do not readily survive removal, small trees are transplanted with safety. The most experienced growers prefer to set 1- or 2-year-old trees, to planting the seed where the trees are to stand permanently, and many of the best groves have been made in this way. The absurd claim that cutting the tap-root in transplanting the small tree injures its subsequent bearing qualities is abundantly refuted by the many thousands of transplanted trees now bearing heavily.

Paper Shell. Produces a very large nut of fine quality; shell very thin, as the name indicates. Our trees are grown from the finest selected seed.

Turner. Trees of this variety on our place have been in bearing for many years. The nuts are of fine quality, large size, and the trees bear abundantly. Grown from seed.

WALNUTS

Walnuts are not grown in the Lower South to the extent they are farther north and on the Pacific slope, and, generally speaking, are not considered as reliable here as Pecans. The recently introduced Japan Walnut has, however, fruited abundantly in many sections throughout Florida and the Gulf coast region.

California Paper Shell. A variety of the English Walnut or Madeira Nut, bearing an oblong-shaped nut, with a very tender shell well filled with a rich kernel.

English. The well-known Madeira Nut of the shops. In regions where it is adapted, a fine, lofty tree, with a spreading head, bearing crops of excellent nuts, enclosed, like our native Black Walnut, in a simple husk. Our trees are grown from seed, the thinnest-shelled nuts to be had being secured for this purpose.

Japan. Produces in abundance nuts considerably larger than the common Hickory Nut, and are borne in clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is thicker than the shell of the English Walnut, which, in a general way it resembles, but is not as thick as that of the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of good quality, and can be removed entire. The tree grows rapidly, and attains a very large size, with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, of a charming shade of green, and very handsome. Valuable as an ornamental as well as for nuts.

CHESTNUTS

The common American Chestnut of the North does not succeed well this far South. The Japan Mammoth Chestnut has, however, been fruited in Florida and the Lower South long enough to determine its merits, and may be set down as one of the best of the good things in horticulture that have come to us from Japan.

Japan Mammoth. Bears bright-colored, clean-looking, sweet nuts of fine flavor and immense size; the burs sometimes contain as many as five large nuts. The tree is similar in habit and growth to the Spanish Chestnut, and makes a very handsome tree. Many of the trees bloom in the nursery the second year from the seed, and we have seen them fairly loaded with nuts at four years old.

ALMONDS

We do not recommend this nut for extensive planting in this section of country, as they are not certain bearers this far South. The varieties that we can furnish are, however, among the finest grown; viz., **Sultana** and **Princesse**. The soft-shelled Almonds of commerce consist principally of these two varieties.

ROSES

IN THE way of ornamentals, one naturally thinks of the Rose first. The ease with which it can be grown in the South, its long continued season of bloom — if proper kinds are selected — and its gracious adaptability to various situations make it easily “the queen of flowers.”

In filling orders for Roses, when not instructed to the contrary, we reserve the privilege of substituting. It is a difficult matter to select from a descriptive list a collection of Roses which will subsequently prove satisfactory, unless one has some experimental knowledge of the merits and adaptabilities of the different varieties as grown in this part of the country. When desired to do so, we shall be glad to place our knowledge on the subject at the disposal of our patrons in making selections for them, and we would suggest that in most instances the best results can be obtained in this way.

Agrippina. (Bengal.) Rich, velvety crimson, beautiful bud: for bedding is unsurpassed. Few Roses so rich in color.

Alphonse Soupert. (Hybrid Remontant.) Large, very handsome and showy; bright rose color.

Antoine Mouton. (Hybrid Perpetual.) A vigorous grower and early bloomer, bearing flowers of extraordinary size and fullness, which are very fragrant. Bright, clear pink, reverse of petals silvery rose.

Apolline. (Bourbon.) Color clear pink, dashed with rosy crimson; edges and reverse of petals silvery rose. The best of all Bourbons for open air.

Archduke Charles. (Bengal.) Brilliant crimson-scarlet, often marbled with lighter shades. A good grower and very satisfactory variety.

Bessie Johnson. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Beautiful blush color, highly scented; distinct.

Blanche de Meur. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Light flesh color, changing to white.

Bon Silene. (Tea.) Deep salmon-rose, illumined with carmine; highly scented. Valuable for its buds, which are large and of fine form and color. Very strong and robust in this section, and bears profusely the year round. An old favorite.

Bougere. (Tea.) Extra-large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet tea scent; color bronze-rose or violet-crimson, delicately shaded with lilac. Vigorous, and a profuse and constant bloomer. An old Rose, but one of the most desirable.

Captain Christy. (Hybrid Tea.) Extra large, flat flowers, very full and regular; the color is a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening toward the center to rosy crimson. Vigorous; a free and perpetual bloomer; one of the best in our gardens.

Cecile Brunner. (Polyantha.) Salmon-pink, with deep salmon center; an admirable Rose.

Charles Lefebvre. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Reddish crimson, sometimes with a shade of purple; very velvety and rich. Continues to bloom throughout the year; one of the most satisfactory of its class in this section.

Cheshunt Hybrid. (Hybrid Tea.) Extra fine, large flowers, very double, full and of perfect form; delightfully fragrant; color ruby-crimson, passing to rich maroon; a strong grower,

Chromatella (*Cloth-of-Gold*). (Climbing Noisette.) Clear, bright yellow; good form and substance; large, very full and double; very sweet; a constant and profuse bloomer; much prized in the South as a pillar or veranda Rose.

Clothilde Soupert. (Polyantha.) This lovely Rose resembles the Tea Roses so closely that it is called a Tea Polyantha. The flowers are borne in clusters, and are of large, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double, and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale, creamy yellow, delicately flushed with silvery rose, sometimes ivory-white, exquisitely tinted with pale salmon, and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant. It is a particularly handsome Rose, and has always been greatly admired. The bush is a vigorous and compact grower and a continuous and remarkably profuse bloomer.

Comtesse Eva Starhemberg. (Tea.)³ Yellow, buff and yellow center, edged rose.

Coquette des Alpes. (Hybrid Noisette.) Medium-sized white flowers tinged with blush.

Coquette des Blanches. (Hybrid Noisette.) Delicate white or flesh-colored flowers of medium size.

Crimson Rambler. (Polyantha.) This novelty of the Polyantha class came originally from Japan. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, each carrying from 30 to 40 blooms, the individual flower measuring about 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. The foliage is bright green and glossy, and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the flowers. It is said to be exceedingly hardy, having successfully withstood the test, in exposed situations, of two very severe winters in England.

Devoniensis. (Climbing Tea.) On account of its whiteness and sweetness, often called the Magnolia Rose; creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink; possesses an exquisite and distinct fragrance. This is one of the most magnificent of Roses in this region; an exceptionally strong grower and vigorous climber, and bears profusely and constantly flowers of large size and great beauty.

Douglass. (Bengal.) Dark, cherry-red; very handsome in bud.

Duchesse de Brabant. (Tea.) Exquisite shell-pink, tinged at the edges with carmine. The buds and opening flowers are very beautiful. The flowers hold their form and color for a long time after being cut. In coloring this unsurpassed, perhaps unequaled, by any

pink Rose. It is strong and vigorous, and blooms profusely the year round. One of the best for this region of the South.

Duke of Edinburgh. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Dark, velvety maroon; medium size, full, regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

Elise Boelle. (Hybrid Noisette.) White, delicately tinged with pink; medium size, full, beautiful, circular form; very sweet. A lovely Rose.

Empress of China. A new free-flowering climbing Rose of Chinese origin. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, making a fine specimen in a very short time, and produces its medium-sized flowers in profusion. Climber. Color soft red, changing to light pink when fully open.

Estelle Pradel. (Noisette.) Lovely, pure white buds, flowers medium size, full and sweet; profuse bloomer. A favorite climbing Rose in the South.

Etoile de Lyon. (Tea.) Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow at the center; the flowers are very large, very double and full, and delicately fragrant. Unequaled among the yellow Roses in this region, except by Marechal Niel, which it much resembles. In the North it is styled a rival of Perle des Jardins, but is much larger and more satisfactory than the latter here. A vigorous, lusty bush; blooms profusely at all seasons. One of the best.

General Jacqueminot. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Large, globular flowers of a rich crimson-scarlet color.

Gloire Lyonnaise. The only yellow Hybrid Perpetual; it cannot be called deep yellow, but rather a pale shade of chamois or salmon-yellow, deepest at center, and sometimes passing to rich, creamy white, finely tinted with orange and fawn; the flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses, and are large and full, and delightfully sweet.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. (Multiflora.) Medium-sized flowers, varying in color from white to crimson, and borne in immense clusters in great profusion. In season the vine is a mass of pink and white. A vigorous climber of rampant growth, like the Banksias and Woodland Margaret, and speedily covers an unsightly object with a mass of green.

ROSES, continued

Heinrich Schultheis. (Tea.) Large, good form and very full; color pinkish rose, sweet-scented; free-blooming.

James Sprunt. (Climbing Bengal.) Deep, cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The most satisfactory of the dark red Everblooming varieties in this section. The cut-flowers keep for a remarkably long time in perfect condition. It is a moderate climber, makes a good pillar Rose, and while not as profuse as some, the exceptionally brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons.

John Hopper. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full. A stout, strong grower and free bloomer. Bears a succession of flowers extending through the season, and is one of the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals in this region.

Jules Finger. (Tea.) Bright, rosy scarlet, shaded with crimson; large and full.

Jules Jurgensen. (Climbing Bengal.) Large, full, finely formed flowers of a magenta-rose color. In habit and characteristics the vine resembles James Sprunt. One of the best here.

Jules Margottin. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Bright cherry-red; large, well-formed, fragrant flowers; a splendid old variety.

La Reine. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Beautiful, clear, bright rose; very large, of fine, full form; very fragrant. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals in this section.

Louis Philippe. (Bengal.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not as valuable for bouquets as some varieties, as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut, it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers. There are always flowers, and nearly always quantities of them.

Mad. Alfred Carriere. (Hybrid Noisette.) Pearly white, with slight pink tint in the center. In our own gardens one of the most satisfactory, being an unusually strong grower and constant bloomer. The flowers are of good size and handsome.

Mad. Bravy. (Tea.) Creamy white, large, full, of symmetrical form and great fragrance.

Mad. de Vatry. (Tea.) Red, shaded with salmon. A choice Rose of bright color and good form in bud and flower.

Mad. Jean Sisley. (Bengal.) A free-growing, free-flowering Rose of merit. This is a fine Rose for bedding. It is full and double, and pure white.

Mad. Joseph Desbois. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Flesh-white, shaded with salmon-rose; very large, well formed; a remarkably beautiful Rose. Very vigorous.

Mad. Lambard. (Tea.) Large and full flowers, varying from rosy salmon to rosy flesh.

Mad. Philemon Cochet. (Tea.) Color rose, shaded with salmon, and suffused with a lighter shade. Vigorous.

Mad. Sadie Carnot. (Tea.) Cherry-red; a very good variety.

Mad. Scipion Cochet. (Tea.) Rosy yellow; large and double; margins of petals wavy; beautiful glossy foliage; free flowering.

Magna Charta. (Hybrid China.) Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flowers extra large, fine form, double and full. A spring bloomer. Makes a large, vigorous bush, and while it blooms but once a year, the size, beauty and number of its flowers make it well worth growing. Well adapted here, where it is one of the most desirable of annual bloomers.

Marechal Niel. (Climbing Noisette.) Deep yellow; very large, very full, globular form; delightfully fragrant; the finest of all yellow Roses. In the North this Rose is of delicate constitution, and requires careful treatment to get good results. Here it is at home; a strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection.

Marie Ducher. (Tea.) Rich salmon-yellow, with fawn center; large size, very full, somewhat flat; very double and sweet. A strong-growing, free-blooming sort, of excellent habit.

Marie Lambert. (Tea.) Pure white; a seedling from Mad. Bravy, and even more vigorous; has been called the White Hermosa, which it resembles in form and freedom of bloom.

Marie Van Houtte. (Tea.) Pale yellow, the edges of petals often lined with rose.

Marshall P. Wilder. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Flowers very large, perfectly double, and of good substance; color bright cherry-red, shading to crimson. Plant a clean, healthy grower, and a very free bloomer.

Mignonette. (Polyantha.) Large clusters of perfectly formed miniature Roses; pink, changing to white.

Mrs. George Paul. (Bourbon.) Large open flower, like a camellia, with very bold, thick petals, perfectly arranged; blush-white, with rosy peach shading; very distinct.

Paul Neyron. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Deep rose; very large, very full, somewhat fragrant, free blooming; the largest variety known. A very desirable garden Rose.

Perfection des Blanches. (Hybrid Noisette.) Pure white flowers, full and double, very fine; a constant bloomer. One of the best of its class, which includes Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches, and Perle des Blanches.

Perle d'Or. (Polyantha.) Nankeen-yellow flowers, in large clusters. A small-growing sort.

Perle des Blanches. (Hybrid Noisette.) White, of the same general character as Perfection des Blanches.

President Lincoln. (Hybrid Perpetual.)

Vermilion-red, tinged with crimson. A strong grower, producing large flowers.

Prince Albert. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Beautiful, bright crimson; very large, full and fine.

Prince Camille de Rohan. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Very deep, velvety crimson; large, moderately full; habit somewhat spreading. A good Rose of splendid color.

Princess Louise Victoria. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Salmon-pink; medium size, fine globular form. A splendid climbing Rose.

Queen. (Tea.) A grand, globular white Rose of the most queenly, rounded form, borne on large stems; a free grower and free bloomer. A sport from Souvenir d'un Ami.

Queen's Scarlet. (Bengal.) Rich crimson, changing to light scarlet. Very free flowering.

Safrano. (Tea.) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon and apricot-yellow, which is always bright and clear, and does not fade or shade off into dull and undesirable tints, as is the case with so many kinds. One of the most exquisitely colored of Roses, and exceedingly beautiful in the bud. In this latitude it makes a vigorous, strong bush, and bears an abundance of flowers at all seasons. One of the best.

Tennessee Belle. (Prairie.) Graceful and slender in growth; bright pink flowers in clusters; very handsome.

Woodland Margaret. (Climbing Noisette.) Medium-sized, pure white flowers, which are produced in the greatest profusion, sometimes tinged with blush. A constant bloomer and vigorous climber. A rapid wood-maker; desirable in the Lower South.



MISCELLANEOUS ORNAMENTALS

ALTHÆAS. These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and merit extensive cultivation, as they produce beautiful flowers in great profusion during a long period. The flowers come on the new growth, and they continue to bloom as long as new wood is being made.

Meehani. Double, pure white, with red throat; very free and fine.

Rubra. Double red; large, full and free-flowering.

ARBORVITÆ. These beautiful evergreens form a compact, medium-sized tree. Very ornamental. Desirable for lining avenues or planting as individual specimens.

Rosedale. This comparatively new variety is one of the handsomest of all Arborvitæ. Its strong, upright growth, symmetrical form and dark bluish green cast of foliage make it unique and distinct in appearance. We consider it of decided merit.

Chinese. The true type of Chinese or Asiatic Arborvitæ; is much more beautiful and better adapted to the South than the American Arborvitæ.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Cinnamomum Camphora*). A broad-leaved evergreen, yielding the camphor gum of commerce. Is perfectly well adapted to this region, grows vigorously, makes a large tree, and is exceedingly handsome. Hardy throughout Florida and most of the Gulf states. Makes an excellent windbreak. Leaves and berries are very aromatic. It is a rank grower, and thrives in soil of but ordinary fertility. Considerable attention has recently been drawn to the possibilities of camphor production, for profit, in the Lower South, and the trees are now much in demand for this purpose.

CAPE JESSAMINE (*Gardenia florida*). A well known evergreen shrub, having very

handsome foliage, and producing in profusion large, fragrant white flowers from May to September. Hardy throughout the Lower South and as far north as Virginia.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia Indica*). Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstræmias; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the southern states, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A success with everyone.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely. A most desirable sort.

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of bloom of a rich purple color.

Scarlet. A very dark shaded variety; in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant.

HONEYSUCKLE. This fine, strong-growing climber keeps green throughout the year, and will quickly hide any old fence or unsightly object with its rank growth; flowers very fragrant, of a bright pink, changing to pale pink.

KUMQUAT (*Citrus Japonica*). A small tree or large bush, bearing in great abundance a beautiful edible fruit the size of a pigeon's egg. (See description and full account on page 5).

LOQUAT (*Eriobotrya Japonica*). A beautiful, medium-sized, broad-leaved evergreen tree. The thick, leathery, lanceolate leaves are a pleasing shade of blue-green, covered with brownish down on the under surface. Equals *Ficus elastica* as a decorative plant. (See full description, on page 22).

MYRTLE-LEAVED ORANGE. A handsome dwarf tree, bearing in large clusters a flat fruit looking like a small Mandarin orange. Foliage dark, glossy green, and the graceful, upright branches are thickly studded with small leaves. Form and habit different from those of any other citrus, and very striking.

OLIVE (*Olea Europaea*). Evergreen foliage, distinct in form, color and habit. A desirable ornamental tree. (See full description, on page 22).

PISSARD PLUM (*Prunus Pissardii*). The purple foliage retains its deep color through the warmest weather, and the leaves remain on the trees until mid-winter. This most beautiful of purple-leaved trees bears a very handsome, bright crimson fruit of fair quality, ripening in June.

POMEGRANATE. This hardy shrub, which is easily grown throughout the Gulf States, is very graceful in form and foliage, and its brilliant scarlet flowers are very ornamental. (See full description, on page 21).

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*). The Privets are

among the most valuable hedge plants for the South. They can be easily kept trimmed in any desired form.

Amoor River. Small, light green leaves; evergreen; flowers white. One of the best for hedges.

Golden. Leaves margined white and yellow. One of the best variegated shrubs for hedges or single specimens.

PURPLE-LEAVED PEACH. A strong-growing Peach with purple foliage; desirable as an ornamental.

SPIRÆA Billardii. A very desirable shrub of medium or dwarf growth, producing a great profusion of flowers in spikes, color white; almost a perpetual bloomer.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. A sub-variety of the China Tree; of remarkably fast growth; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. One of the handsomest deciduous trees; cannot be surpassed as a shade tree.

WISTARIA, Purple. A magnificent climber, and very handsome when in bloom. Very desirable for shading porches. Grows remarkably fast.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
1 by 1	43,560	9 by 9	537	17 by 17	150
2 by 2	10,890	10 by 10	435	18 by 18	134
3 by 3	4,840	11 by 11	360	19 by 19	120
4 by 4	2,722	12 by 12	302	20 by 20	108
5 by 5	1,742	13 by 13	257	25 by 25	69
6 by 6	1,210	14 by 14	222	30 by 30	48
7 by 7	888	15 by 15	193	35 by 35	35
8 by 8	680	16 by 16	170	40 by 40	27

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Peaches and Apples . . .	18 to 20 feet each way	Oranges, General Varieties.	30 to 35 feet each way
Plums and Apricots. . .	15 to 18 feet each way	Kumquats	10 to 12 feet each way
Pears, Le Conte	30 to 35 feet each way	Grapes	8 to 10 feet each way
Pears, General Varieties .	20 to 25 feet each way	Grapes, Muscadine type .	18 to 25 feet each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 feet each way	Figs and Quinces	12 to 15 feet each way
Oranges, Satsuma	18 to 20 feet each way	Pecans.	30 to 40 feet each way

BOOKS.—Thomas' "American Fruit Culturist" is a valuable book. Price, by mail, \$2.50. The Annual Reports of the Florida State Horticultural Society contain information needed by all planters of subtropical fruits. Price, \$1 for latest issue.

TO CUSTOMERS

The "Information," "Suggestions," and "Conditions" given below are intended for the enlightenment and guidance of patrons, and should be read carefully before ordering.

INFORMATION

For purchasers, as to our stock and methods :

Location.—The Glen St. Mary Nurseries are one mile southwest of Glen St. Mary, Baker county, Florida, a station on the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, 30 miles west of Jacksonville.

Invitation to Visitors.—We take pleasure in showing our stock to persons wishing to purchase, and if notified in time, will meet visitors at the station on arrival.

Purchasers who cannot inspect the stock can rely upon all orders and correspondence receiving our personal attention. We make every possible endeavor to give satisfaction to each customer.

Quality of Stock.—Our soil and natural conditions are exceptionally favorable to the growth of fine stock, which receives painstaking care, and is marked, graded and packed under a system which secures accuracy. *Our reputation has been built upon the high standard of quality in the stock sent out, and patrons can depend upon receiving vigorous, healthy, well grown, well rooted specimens, true to name, and free from all injurious insects and fungous diseases.*

Packing.—The stock is boxed or baled, whichever best meets the requirements of the shipment, and is packed in the best possible manner. This insures safe carriage for long distances, and in case of unexpected delay in transit, purchasers can rest assured that their stock will keep for several weeks without injury. Shipments are annually made to the most distant parts of the United States, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, and invariably arrive in good condition.

No Agents.—*We employ no agents, and no one is authorized to represent us, or to sell stock for us. We hold ourselves responsible only for trees purchased direct from the nurseries.* Stock sold to nurserymen and dealers must be resold by them upon their own responsibility.

Prices.—We cannot sacrifice the quality of our products to compete with inferior stock ; we believe discriminating purchasers will agree that our prices are reasonable for high-class stock. Value as well as price should be considered in purchasing trees. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Well developed root and

top, vigor, stamina and productiveness are essential, and depend upon proper conditions and methods of propagation and growth in nursery. Tree-planting for profit involves years of outlay, care and waiting. No planter can afford to handicap himself by beginning with inferior specimens, or with trees as to which there is the least doubt about the varieties proving true to label.

The Shipping Season.—We do not begin shipping until the trees are in proper condition for transplanting. Our shipping season begins in November and continues until March. Our trees and plants are nearly all open-ground grown, and cannot be lifted during the growing season; therefore, we do not send out stock, except during the shipping season named. The only exception to this rule is that we can supply Citrus stock—Oranges, Lemons, Pomelos, etc.—during the rainy season in midsummer.

Complaints.—While, as above stated, we use every precaution to prevent errors, if by any possibility should cause for complaint arise, we shall deem it a favor to have it reported at once, and will see that is corrected.

SUGGESTIONS

To facilitate the execution of orders and promote subsequent satisfactory results:

Order Early.—Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of ordering early. Large stocks in certain varieties are sometimes entirely booked before the shipping season *opens*, and before the shipping season *closes* numerous varieties run short. By ordering early, customers secure just such sizes and varieties as they want.

Selecting Varieties suited to locality is of the first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by ourselves than by purchasers. We are always glad to aid our customers in their selections, when so desired, and will, upon request, cheerfully furnish additional information in regard to the adaptability or desirability of particular varieties.

Remittances.—To secure safety and prompt acceptance, remittances should be made by Bank Draft, Express or Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or prepaid Express.

IN WRITING ORDERS, *purchasers will oblige us and facilitate prompt execution by using the Order Sheet to be found in this Catalogue. Whether this is done or not, the following information should be given fully and in detail: Post Office address in full, including county and state. Point of destination, if different from post office address. If post office and shipping address are the same, state this fact. Name route by which goods should be shipped, if there is any preference, and they will be marked and billed according to instructions. State whether shipment by freight or express is desired.*

CONDITIONS

Applying to all orders :

No Charge for Packing will be made on orders amounting to \$2 or more. We do not care to accept orders amounting to less than \$2.

Applying Prices.—Five, fifty and five hundred trees of one class at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, purchaser's selection from varieties of one fruit having a common price. For instance, fifty or more peaches, in one or more varieties, would come at the hundred rate, and five hundred or more at the thousand rate. The foregoing does not apply to badly assorted orders, or to long lists made up of a few each of many varieties.

Freight Prepaid on orders of \$5 and upward to all points in the Gulf states. To be sent by prepaid freight at our expense, the order must be paid for in full, in advance, and at prices named in this Catalogue. For further particulars, see Price-List.

Substitution of Varieties.—We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they generally wish us to substitute, to the best of our judgment, in case any varieties ordered are exhausted. We, therefore, substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

We occasionally hear from some one not acquainted with us or our business methods requesting that we attach labels of the *varieties ordered* regardless of *whether we can furnish those varieties or not*. To all such we wish to say that during the seventeen years that we have been in the nursery business we have never knowingly sent out any variety except under its true name, *and this rule will not be deviated from*.

Shipping by Mail.—We reserve the right to turn down all orders for shipment by mail, as we do not care to undertake a mailing business. In ordering trees or plants for shipment by mail, add 15 per cent to the list price on the smallest size given, to cover cost of packing and postage. We cannot guarantee trees to come up to size specified in list, as only very small specimens can be sent in this way.

Time of Shipment.—Unless instructed otherwise, orders received during the shipping season will be forwarded as soon after their receipt as possible, and orders booked in advance will be shipped as soon as may be after the shipping season opens.

Terms Cash with order, if for immediate shipment. Orders accompanied by a request that the trees be held for some weeks or months after the shipping sea-

son opens should also be accompanied by full payment. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens.

We Guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions.

Limit of Liability.—Our liability under the above guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received.

Transportation at Purchaser's Risk.—Our responsibility ceases upon delivery in good order to forwarding companies; claims for loss or damage in transit should be made upon the latter. We will, however, start a tracer for delayed shipments, if notified, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, or recovery in case of damage or loss.

Claims.—If, by any possibility, errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

HINTS TO PLANTERS

Most kinds of trees should be well trimmed back before planting.

It pays to plant carefully. Do not set trees too deep—particularly Oranges.

Heel trees in if not ready to plant. Select a shady place and water well.

In watering, remember that one thorough drenching is worth a dozen small applications.

Examine Peach trees frequently near the ground for borers. Dig them out with a sharp-pointed knife.

If curculio are troublesome, jar Peach and Plum trees in early morning, frequently, after fruit has set, and catch insects in a hopper prepared for the purpose.

Banking up Oranges with fine earth in the fall is a great protection against cold. This also helps to hold newly planted trees against force of wind. Mounds should be removed in the spring.

Never plow under rank grass, peas, beggar-weed or other green growth in midsummer. Orchards should be well cultivated, the first part of the season at least, but, if ground is lacking in humus, cow peas, beggar-weed or grass can be allowed to grow in late summer and fall, to be turned under in winter. Cow peas should, however, never be allowed in a Peach orchard.

For quick results, apply a pound per tree of high-grade commercial fertilizer, thoroughly mixed with earth, at time of planting. Make a second application of equal amount during the spring, and another in summer; combine this with frequent cultivation. At the end of the season compare your vigorous, healthy trees with the half-starved, stunted specimens of your neighbor who has allowed his to shift for themselves.

PRICE-LIST

Before Ordering, read "Information," "Suggestions" and "Conditions," in remarks "To Customers," on pages 32-35.

Purchasers will oblige us by using the Order Sheet to be found in this Catalogue.

PREPAYMENT OF FREIGHT.—ON ALL ORDERS AMOUNTING to \$5 or over, which are accompanied by remittance in full, figured at prices named in this Catalogue, we will ship by Prepaid Freight, at our expense, to all points in the following states; viz., Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

To points outside of the above named territory, we will either prepay the freight or allow our customers 10 per cent of the amount of the bill to apply on same—at our discretion.

VARIETIES AND SIZES

Each Per 10 100 1,000

ORANGES—On Sour, Sweet and Trifoliata stock.—Bessie, Boone's Early, Centennial, Du Roi Blood, Early Oblong, Enterprise Seedless, Hart's Late, Homosassa, Jaffa, King, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Maltese Oval, Nonpareil, Old Vini, Paper Rind, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, St. Michael's Blood, Sweet Seville, Tangerine, Washington Navel.

Buds, 2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$330 00
Buds, 3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	50	4 50	40 00	380 00
Buds, 4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	65	6 00	50 00	480 00
Buds, low branched and stocky	65	6 00	50 00	480 00
Buds, 5 to 7 feet, stake-trained, branched	80	7 50	65 00	

SATSUMA ORANGE—On Trifoliata and Sweet stock.—

Buds, 2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	45	4 00	35 00	330 00
Buds, 3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	50	4 50	40 00	380 00
Buds, 4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	65	6 00	50 00	480 00
Buds, 2 years, low branched and stocky	65	6 00	50 00	480 00

POMELOS (Grape Fruit)—On Sour, Sweet and Trifoliata stock.—Duncan, Marsh Seedless, Triumph.

Buds, 2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	45	4 00	35 00	330 00
Buds, 3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	50	4 50	40 00	380 00
Buds, 4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	65	6 00	50 00	480 00
Buds, low branched and stocky	65	6 00	50 00	480 00
Buds, 5 to 7 feet, stake-trained, branched	80	7 50	65 00	

LEMONS—On Sour and Trifoliata stock.—Villa Franca.

Buds, 2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	45	4 00	35 00	330 00
Buds, 3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	50	4 50	40 00	380 00
Buds, 4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	65	6 00	50 00	480 00
Buds, low branched and stocky	65	6 00	50 00	480 00
Buds, 5 to 7 feet, stake-trained, branched	80	7 50	65 00	

Business Department—Price-List

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	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
KUMQUATS —On Trifoliata and Sweet stock.—Nagami (oblong), Marumi (round).				
2-year stocks, 1-year buds, about 1 foot, stocky	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00	
3-year stocks, 1-year buds, about 1½ to 2 feet, stocky	50	4 50	40 00	
4-year stocks, 2-year buds, about 2 to 3 feet, stocky	75	6 00	50 00	
5-year stocks, 3-year buds, about 3 to 4 feet, stocky	1 00	8 00		
SOUR ORANGE —Seedlings.				
1-year, 8 to 12 inches	15	1 00	4 00	\$15 00
1-year, extra size, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	6 00	25 00
CITRUS TRIFOLIATA —Seedlings.				
1-year, 8 to 12 inches	15	1 00	4 00	15 00
1-year, extra size, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	6 00	25 00
2-year, 2 to 4 feet	25	2 00	10 00	
3-year, 4 to 6 feet	35	3 00	20 00	
SWEET ORANGE —Seedlings.				
3-year roots, tops 3 to 4 feet	25	2 25	20 00	
4- and 5-year roots, tops 5 to 7 feet	40	3 50	30 00	
PEACHES —On Peach stock.—Alexander, Amelia, Angel, Belle of Georgia, Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late, Cabler's Indian, Chinese Cling, Chinese Free, Climax, Colon, Connecticut, Countess, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Crosby, Early Rivers, Early Tillotson, Elberta, Estella, Ferdinand, Fleitas, Florida Crawford, Florida Gem, Foster, General Lee, Gibbons' October, Greensboro, Hale's Early, Heath Cling, Henrietta, Honey, Imperial, Japan Dwarf Blood, Jessie Kerr, Jewel, Lady Ingo'd, La Magnifique, La Reine, Lemon Cling, Maggie, Mamie Ross, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Cling, Oldmixon Free, Onderdonk, Oviedo, Pallas, Peen-to, Powers' September, Red Ceylon, Reeves' Mammoth, Salway, Sangmel, Sneed, Stump-the-World, Suber, Taber, Thurber, Triana, Triumph, Victoria, Waldo, Yum-Yum. Can also furnish Angel seedlings.				
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	12	1 00	7 00	50 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 20	9 00	70 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	80 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
PLUMS —On Marianna stock.—Abundance, Babcock, Bailey, Berckmans, Burbank, Chabot, Chase, Excelsior, Hale, Kelsey, Kerr, Longfruit, Marianna, Mikado, Normand, Ogon, Pissard, Red June, Red Nagate, Satsuma, White Kelsey, Wickson, Wild Goose, Willard, Yeddo.				
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	12	1 00	8 00	60 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 30	10 00	80 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 60	12 00	100 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	25	2 00	16 00	120 00
2-year, extra heavy	35	3 00	25 00	
PEARS —On Le Conte or Japan Pear stock.—Garber, Kieffer, Le Conte, Smith.				
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	12	1 00	8 00	60 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 30	10 00	80 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 60	12 00	100 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	25	2 00	16 00	120 00
2-year, branched	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
3-year, well branched	50	4 50	40 00	

Glen St. Mary Nurseries

PRICE-LIST, continued

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
JAPAN PERSIMMONS —On native Persimmon stock.—Costata, Hachiya, Hyakume, Okame, Taber's No. 23, Taber's No. 129, Tane-nashi, Triumph, Tsuru, Yeddo-ichi, Yemon, Zengi.				
1-year, medium size, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$120 00
1-year, standard size, 3 to 4 feet	30	2 50	20 00	170 00
1-year, extra size, 4 to 5 feet	35	3 00	25 00	220 00
2-year, branched	40	3 50	30 00	
3-year, well branched	50	4 50	40 00	
APRICOTS —On Marianna Plum stock.—Bungo, Hubbard, Royal, Santa Fé.				
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00	
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
APPLES —On Apple stock.—Ben Davis, Early Harvest, Jennings, Red Astrachan, Red June, Shockley.				
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00	
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
FIGS —On own roots.—Black Havana, Black Ischia, Blue Genoa, Brunswick, Celestial, Green Ischia, White Adriatic.				
Medium size, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	13 00	
Standard size, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	18 00	
Extra size, 3 to 5 feet	35	3 00		
QUINCES —On Quince stock.—Champion, Chinese, Meech.				
1-year	30	2 50	20 00	
POMEGRANATES —On own roots.—Purple-seeded.				
2-year	30	2 50	20 00	
MULBERRIES —On Mulberry stock.—Downing, Hicks, Stubbs, White.				
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	16 00	
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	30	2 50	20 00	
LOQUATS —From seed.				
2-year	30	2 50	20 00	
OLIVES —From cuttings.—Nevadillo Blanco.				
2 to 3 feet	50	4 50	35 00	
GRAPES —From cuttings.—Brighton, Champion, Concord, Delaware, Diamond, Ives, Moore's Early, Niagara, Salem, Wilder.				
1-year, extra large	15	1 20	9 00	
GRAPES —Muscadine type.—From layers.—Flowers, Scuppernong, Thomas.				
1-year	15	1 20	9 00	
2-year	20	1 60	12 00	
GRAPES —Muscadine type.—Special varieties.—Eden, James, Meisch.				
1-year layers	25	2 00	15 00	

	Each	Per 10	100
PECANS —From selected seed.—Paper Shell, Turner.			
1-year, 1 foot	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2-year, 2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	18 00
2-year, 3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	
WALNUTS —From selected seed.—California Paper Shell, English, Japan.			
2-year, 2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	20 00
2-year, 3 to 5 feet	40	3 50	30 00
CHESTNUTS —From selected seed.—Japan Mammoth.			
2-year, 2 to 4 feet	40	3 50	30 00
ALMONDS —On Peach stock.—Princesse, Sultana.			
1-year, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00
ROSES —Varieties that succeed best grafted, we graft; varieties that succeed best on own roots, we grow on own roots.—Agrippina, Alphonse Soupert, Antoine Mouton, Apolline, Archduke Charles, Bessie Johnson, Blanche de Meur, Bon Silene, Bougere, Captain Christy, Cecile Brunner, Charles Lefebvre, Cheshun Hybrid, Chromatella, Clothilde Soupert, Comtesse Eva Starhemberg, Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches, Crimson Rambler, Devoniensis, Douglass, Duchesse de Brabant, Duke of Edinburgh, Elise Boelle, Empress of China, Estelle Pradel, Etoile de Lyon, General Jacqueminot, Gloire Lyonnaise, Greville, Heinrich Schultheis, James Sprunt, John Hopper, Jules Finger, Jules Jurgensen, Jules Margottin, La Reine, Louis Philippe, Mad. Alfred Carriere, Mad. Bravy, Mad. de Vatry, Mad. Jean Sisley, Mad. Joseph Desbois, Mad. Lambard, Mad. Philemon Cochet, Mad. Sadie Carnot, Mad. Scipion Cochet, Magna Charta, Marechal Niel, Marie Ducher, Marie Lambert, Marie Van Houtte, Marshall P. Wilder, Mignonette, Mrs. George Paul, Paul Neyron, Perfection des Blanches, Perle d'Or, Perle des Blanches, President Lincoln, Prince Albert, Prince Camille de Rohan, Princess Louise Victoria, Queen, Queen's Scarlet, Safrano, Tennessee Belle, Woodland Margaret.			
1-year, strong, open-ground-grown	30	2 50	20 00
2-year, large, strong, open-ground-grown	40	3 50	30 00
3-year, extra heavy	60	5 00	
ALTHÆA —Meehani, Rubra.			
2 to 3 feet	40	3 50	
ARBORVITÆ.			
Chinese, 2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	
Chinese, 3 to 5 feet	50	4 00	
Rosedale, 1½ to 3 feet	50	4 00	
CAMPHOR TREE.			
1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	12 00
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	18 00
3 to 5 feet	40	3 50	
CAPE JESSAMINE.			
1 to 2 feet	25	2 00	
GRAPE MYRTLE —Purple, Scarlet, White.			
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
HONEYSUCKLE —Everblooming.			
15 inches	25	2 00	

Glen St. Mary Nurseries

PRICE-LIST, continued

	Each	Per 10	100
PRIVET — Amoor River, Golden.			
2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	
SPIRÆA — White.			
12 inches	25	2 00	
TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.			
1-year, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	\$10 00
1-year, 2 to 4 feet	25	2 00	15 00
WISTARIA — Purple.			
15 inches	25	2 00	15 00
MYRTLE-LEAVED ORANGE (Ornamental only).			
3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	
4 to 5 feet	50	4 50	
PURPLE-LEAVED PEACH (Ornamental).			
3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	
4 to 6 feet	40	3 00	

Address all orders and remittances to

G. L. TABER

GLEN ST. MARY, FLORIDA

Telegraphic Address: MACCLENNY, FLA.

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GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES,
G. L. TABER, PROPRIETOR,
GLEN ST. MARY, FLA.

JANUARY 15TH, 1900.

Glen St. Mary Nurseries'

Bulletin.

Containing Information for Our Patrons.

Issued at Irregular Intervals.



This Bulletin in no wise supplants or takes the place of our regular Catalogue and Price List for 1900, a copy of which you have. If Catalogue has been mislaid, or you wish another, it will be mailed free upon request.

The late cold snap makes a little talk on hardiness of different varieties of trees in order.

Thermometer went down to 25 here on night of January 1st, and to 22 on nights of January 2d and 3d, and in exposed positions even lower.

We can still furnish orange trees on both sour and trifoliata stock unhurt by the cold. We had numerous fires burning for three nights in succession in vacant spaces left for the purpose in Orange Nurseries.

If you ever expect to burn wood in your Orange grove, save all your pine stumps for this purpose. A good healthy pine stump will burn nearly a week.

In addition to Oranges we can still furnish Pomelos, Lemons, and Kumquats in a perfectly sound condition.

Oranges, Lemons, Kumquats and Pomelos budded on *Citrus trifoliata* stock have again demonstrated their added hardiness above those budded on sour. We have abundant proof of this in our thirty acres of Orange grove at Glen St. Mary, in northern Florida within ten miles of the Georgia line.

The secret of extra hardiness of trees budded on *Citrus trifoliata* is easily explained. The *Citrus trifoliata* is of itself deciduous and it imparts a portion of its tendencies in this direction to the variety budded on it. It is not at all uncommon for Lemon trees on trifoliata to assume a semi-deciduous character and shed one-third to one-half of their foliage before severe frosts occur in the winter. When we remember the tendency of the Lemon, on sour stock, to grow during the winter season, when it should be resting, the restraining influence of *Citrus trifoliata* becomes doubly apparent.

None of our Orange trees in orchard were protected in any way except by banking with earth. This was done very thoroughly, however; banks being about four feet high. We did not fire the grove; only the nursery.

We were so sure that the Satsumas in nursery would come through without damage that we only fired a small proportion of these. The results justified our expectations. The Satsuma on trifoliata escaped positively unhurt even where entirely unprotected. We left a few without even banking them; these, too, are all right.

Do not try to judge of the size of our nurseries by the size of this Bulletin. Our Catalogue gives a better idea of that.

The Kumquat is worthy of more extensive planting. It is a very precocious tree, bearing while very young. We have sold fruit this winter, at high prices, from trees in nursery rows, from buds inserted only one year ago.

Referring further to the Kumquat; few people have made use of it for this purpose, but it would make an unique and profitable hedge plant. The base of the budded portion can be easily protected by plowing up to it in the fall and as the plants naturally assume

a low branched stocky form it will make a dense evergreen hedge. It does not bloom until late in the spring and then continues to bloom during the summer until the first fruit is nearly grown.

The above refers to Kumquats on trifoliata stock. On this stock, whether in bloom or fruit, the Kumquat is a handsome shrub and is no less desirable for profit than for ornament. Every fruit grower in the South should have a few of them at least. As above stated they are easily protected.

Speaking of hedge plants the Camphor tree can also be utilized for this purpose and with very fine effect. The trees readily lend themselves to any desired form. For individual specimens, where quick growing evergreens are wanted, the Camphor is also desirable.

For a defensive hedge *Critus trifoliata* should be more largely planted. It is entirely hardy everywhere in the South and with a little attention it can be made into a hedge that will keep the most zealous razor back within the confines of his own native realm.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of banking winter planted Orange trees at the time they are set out. This not only makes a perfect protection against cold as far up as the earth extends but also holds the tree in position until firmly established, and further, it helps to retain moisture in the tree itself and therefore makes the starting of new growth certain and easy.

The purpose of this Bulletin is not to see how much paper we can cover, but to state a few facts in condensed form.

The effect of every cold snap is to make an additional call for Peach trees, which, within the past few years, have been extensively planted in Florida and the Lower South. We still have on hand a good supply of the most desirable sorts, but would recommend ordering early.

In Pears, LeConte and Smith take the lead for extreme Southern planting. We can still furnish them in one to three year old sizes. We can also furnish one year Kieffers to our regular customers, although we have had to refuse large wholesale orders for them from the North.

The Japan Plums have been in heavy demand this winter for both Southern and Northern planting. We have booked large orders for them for shipment to New York and New Jersey. For extreme Southern planting Excelsior is one of the very best sorts. It fruits annually in every section of the South, is of good quality, extremely early and prolific. We can also furnish other desirable sorts.

Mulberries are a very economical food for hogs and chickens, and the Stubbs variety is also a really high class dessert fruit. Mulberries are also desirable for quick growing deciduous shade trees.

In planting trees be sure and procure varieties that are adapted, then practice liberal fertilizing and thorough cultivation.

Muscadine Grapes, for wine making, have been in heavy demand for the past few years. We can still supply the best sorts and also the finest varieties of bunch grapes.

We still have on hand a good supply of the best varieties of Japan Persimmons in one to three year old sizes. Every one should plant at least a few trees of this delicious fruit.

We can also furnish Apples, Figs, Quinces, Pomegranates, Loquats, Apricots, Pecans, Walnuts, Japan Chestnuts, Almonds, Roses and Ornamentals.

We can, in fact, still supply nearly everything named in Catalogue. Shall be pleased to hear from you with an order, or requesting further information in relation to anything about which you think our advice is worth asking. We are always glad to aid our customers in any way we can.

{ Catalogues, Price Lists }
{ and Order Sheets free }
{ upon request. }

G. L. TABER,

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Glen St. Mary, Fla.

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