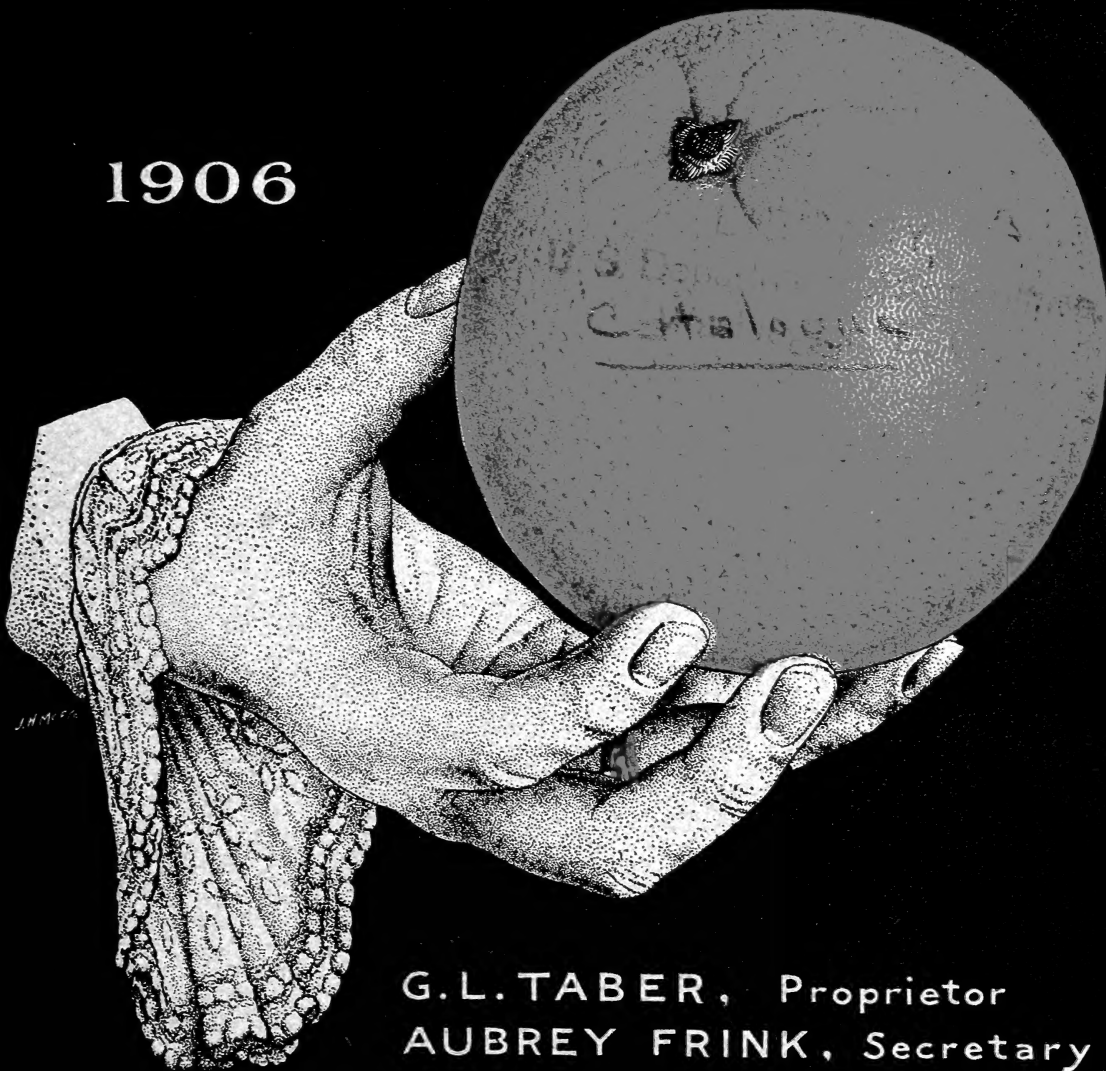


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GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

1906



G. L. TABER, Proprietor
AUBREY FRINK, Secretary

GLEN SAINT MARY, FLA.



Glen Saint Mary NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1882

GROWERS OF
FANCY ORANGES,
SUB-TROPICAL FRUITS,
ROSES,
AND ORNAMENTALS.
FRUIT TREES.

G. L. TABER, PROPRIETOR.
AUBREY FRINK, SECRETARY.

Glen Saint Mary, Fla.

November, 1905

Greeting:

Our fiscal year ending August 31, 1905, showed a gain of nearly 50% in amount of business over any previous year. More than half of our total sales were to Florida customers, which shows rather conclusively the estimation placed upon our stock and our methods of business by those who know us best; particularly so when it is considered that our products annually go to all parts of the United States, Mexico, the West Indies, and numerous other foreign countries, and that we annually furnish large quantities of trees to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Cuban Experiment Station had occasion to plant, for experimental purposes, a large number of trees during the past season, and the order was sent us. Those trees were so satisfactory that several other orders from same source resulted, including a large one from the director of the Station for his personal use.

This year we are better prepared than ever to handle orders. Our offices have been enlarged so that we now have about 2,000 feet floor space; our office and field forces have been increased; our stock is considerably larger and includes a number of additional varieties. The growing season has been very favorable, and our trees and plants are unusually fine.

In this Catalogue our friends will notice several changes from former issues, probably the most important being the placing of prices, with the descriptions of the articles listed, and Cultural Suggestions and Terms of Business at the latter end of the book.

With assurances that all orders and communications sent us shall have our most careful, conscientious attention, we invite a perusal of the following pages.

Very truly yours,

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1924

ANNALS

OF THE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1924

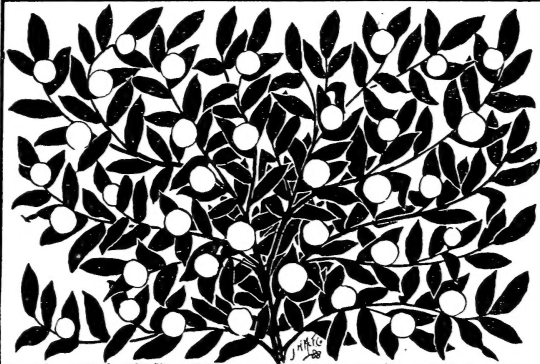
Frederick May

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

G. L. TABER, Proprietor AUBREY FRINK, Secretary

1906

Glen Saint Mary, Florida

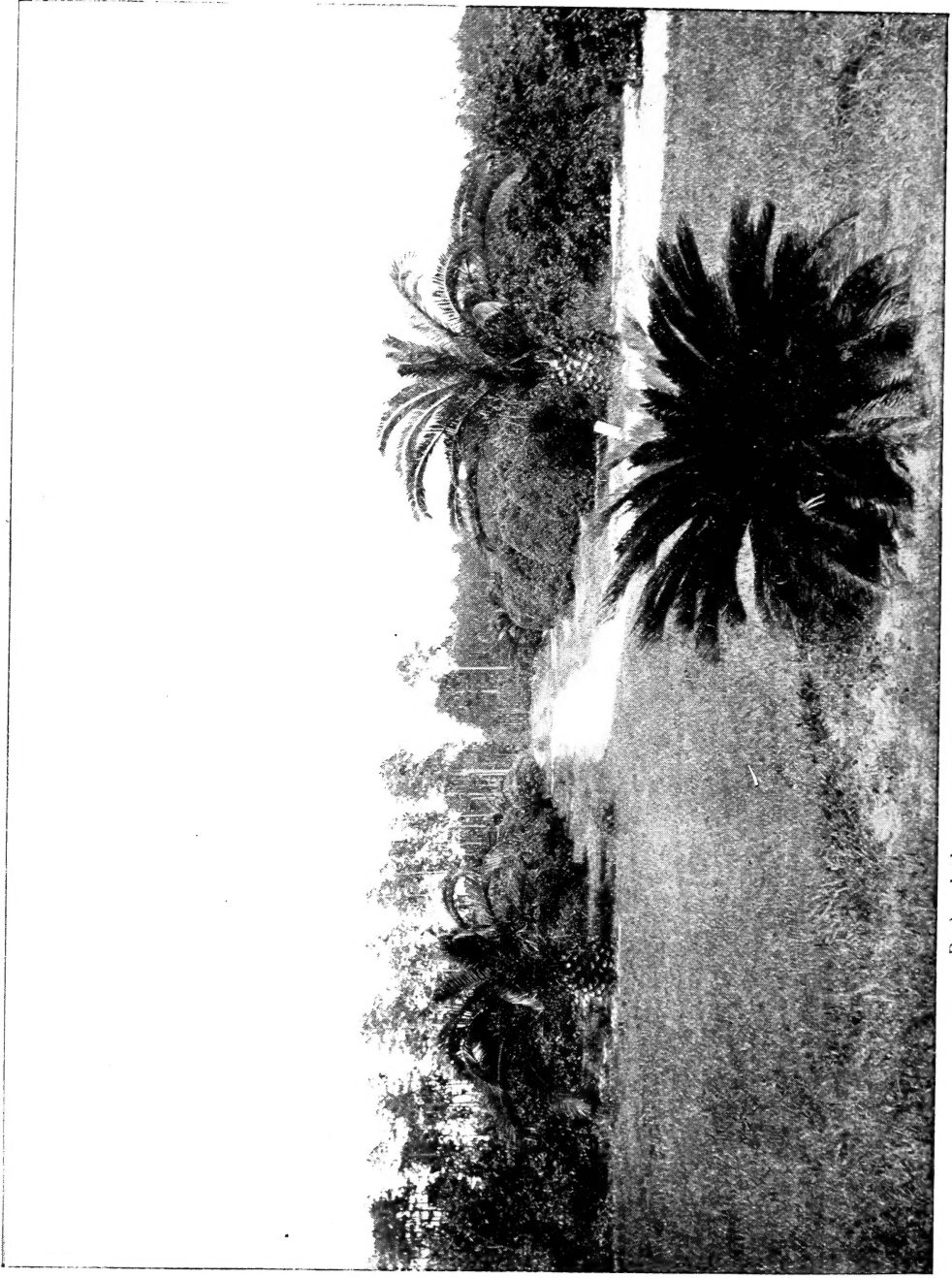


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GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Mount Pleasant Press
J. HORACE MCFARLAND COMPANY
HARRISBURG • PENNSYLVANIA

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Roadway and orange groves, between graceful palms and symmetrical Rosedale Arborvitae



Four-year-old Orange Tree, from our nurseries, planted in grove of Southern Cross Fruit Co., Porto Rico

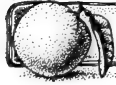
Citrus Fruits



HARDLY a day passes but what our mail brings us a number of letters, asking "What shall I plant for profit?" These inquiries come from nearly every state in the Union, from the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America and other foreign countries. To those residing in states and countries where citrus fruits are adapted, we almost invariably say, "Plant Oranges, Pomelos and other citrus fruits as your principal crop." Why?

Oranges, Pomelos and Lemons are staple products to subtropical countries, like Apples, Peaches and Plums to the more temperate climates; like Bananas, Coffee and Sugar to tropical countries. And, like these other staples, there is a vast and ever rapidly widening market for them. To the painstaking orchardist they offer an inviting field for labor. Granted that staple fruits, like finance, have their ups and downs, yet the man who sticks and intelligently handles his orchards is the one who wins out in the end.

We don't look for many "downs" in citrus fruits. Our faith in them is over thirty acres strong. So far, our groves have paid us handsomely, and we expect to market



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Citrus Fruits

about 4,000 boxes of fruit during the fall of 1905. And our groves are located within ten miles of the Georgia line.

Where can citrus fruits be grown? In nearly or quite all subtropical and tropical countries; particularly in Florida, southern California, Mexico, West Indies, Central and South America, and by planting hardy varieties on hardy stock in southern Texas, southern Louisiana, southern Mississippi and southern Alabama.

ORANGES

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, Satsuma, Sweet Seville. *Early*—Centennial, Dugat, Enterprise Seedless, Golden Buckeye Navel, Golden Nugget Navel, Nonpareil, Parson Brown, Surprise Navel, Thomson's Improved Navel. *Medium*—Drake Star, Du Roi, Homosassa, Jaffa, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Old Vini, Oneco, Pineapple, Ruby, St. Michael's Blood, Tangerine, Washington Navel. *Late*—Maltese Oval, Mediterranean Sweet, Navelencia, Paper Rind. *Very Late*—Bessie, Brazilian, Hart's Late, Joppa Late, King, Valencia Late. Blood markings do not appear till late in the season. Some varieties possess the characteristic 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.

Prices on Oranges.—On Sour Orange, Rough Lemon and *Citrus trifoliata* stocks.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	35	3 00	25 00	220 00
4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	40	3 50	30 00	270 00
5 to 7 feet, stake-trained, branched	50	4 50	40 00	370 00
2 years, branched and stocky, this size on Trifoliata only . .	60	5 00	45 00	420 00
3 years, commencing to bear, this size on Trifoliata only . .	80	7 50	65 00	

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. Quality good. One of the most valuable extremely early varieties. Unlike most early varieties, it colors up as soon as ripe.

Brazilian. A variety as yet comparatively little known by Florida orange-growers, but highly recommended for vigor and productiveness. Fruit of very fine quality, and hangs upon the tree without deterioration until mid-summer.

Centennial. Ripens early, but hangs on the tree well, and is of fine quality late in the season. Vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

Drake Star. Size medium, round; skin smooth, thin and bright—said to be rust-proof. Quality good. Quite a favorite some years ago, but on Sour stock proved rather a shy bearer. We are propagating it on Rough Lemon and *Citrus trifoliata*, on which stocks nearly all varieties are good bearers.

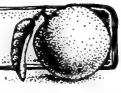
Dugat. This variety has been grown in southern Texas for several years, where it is highly esteemed as one of the hardiest varieties and of excellent quality.

Du Roi. Medium-sized, slightly oblong, sometimes slightly ribbed; fine-grained, with but few seeds. Quality good.

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



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Citrus Fruits

ORANGES, continued

Hart's Late. Of medium size, round or slightly oval; smooth; very solid and heavy, the flesh being very firm; quality good; peel of lightish cast; few seeds. The tree is a very strong, spreading and vigorous grower, prolific; the foliage is distinct; but few thorns. Ripens in April; hangs on the tree in good condition until midsummer. One of the best late varieties.

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 to large; 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 a prolific bearer when it has attained sufficient size to hold good crops.

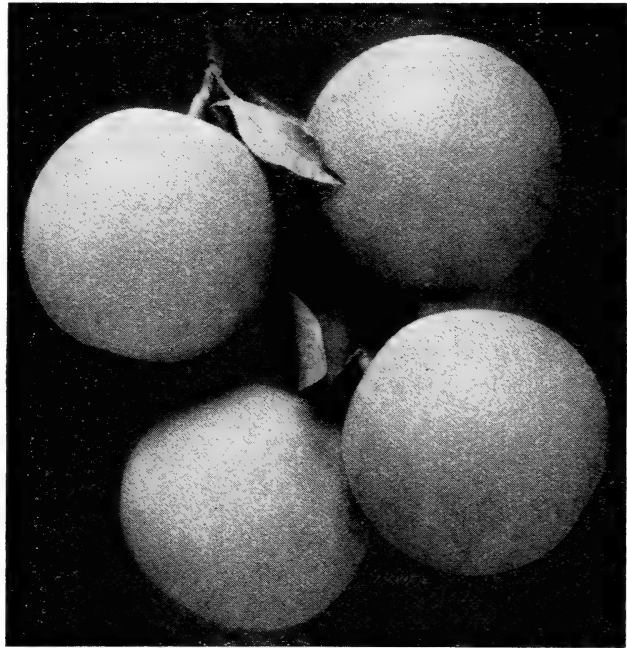
Joppa Late. This variety was originated by Mr. A. B. Chapman, of San Gabriel, Cal., from seed obtained in Joppa, Palestine. An extremely late Orange—said to be even later than Hart's Late. Tree upright, vigorous grower and thornless. Fruit medium to large, oblong, with thin rind; few or no seeds; pulp juicy and sweet.

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. Medium to large, skin smooth and thin. Quality fine. One of the best of the numerous good varieties from the Indian river section of Florida. Ripens midseason.

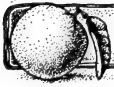
Magnum Bonum. Size large to very large, flattened; color light, clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; color of flesh light; grain very fine,



Majorca Oranges

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.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Citrus Fruits

ORANGES, continued

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 (Garcy's *Mediterranean Sweet*). Fruit medium to large; quality first-class; ripens medium to late. Tree of distinct, spreading growth; vigorous and prolific.

Mandarin. Medium size, flattened; deep yellow; skin thin; segments loosely adherent; flesh dark orange-yellow, spicy and aromatic. Although largely superseded in Florida by King, Satsuma and Tangerine, which, like Mandarin, belong to *Citrus nobilis* type, yet in southern Louisiana the Mandarin is still adhered to as one of the most profitable sorts.

Mediterranean Sweet (Sanford's). Large size; smooth rind. Quality good. Late ripening sort. One of the best of General Sanford's introductions.

Nonpareil. Size medium to slightly larger, somewhat flattened; grain fine; pulp melting and tender; juice subacid and vinous; quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific. A very desirable early variety.

Old Vini (Beach No. 4). Size medium, slightly flattened; color dark orange; pulp melting; juice subacid; pleasant, sprightly quality.

Oneco. Of full, medium size for the Mandarin type. The color of skin is red, like Tangerine, and it also possesses a decided Tangerine aroma. The fruit is of good quality and reminds one of Satsuma, Tangerine and King blended.

Paper Rind (St. Michael). Fruit medium size, round; quality good; productive. Tree a vigorous grower.

Parson Brown. Size medium, round or slightly oblong; peel smooth, texture fine; quality good. Keeps and ships well. One of the best of the early varieties. Begins to ripen in Oct.

Pineapple. A most excellent variety, introduced some years ago from the Orange lake region of Florida. It has, during recent years, attained, and very justly so, a great amount of prominence. The tree is a very strong, upright grower; prolific. Fruit medium to large; peel thin but tough, very smooth and bright; heavy, juicy and of excellent quality. We consider this one of the best round Oranges, and recommend it as one of the most profitable sorts for extensive planting.

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. We esteem this one of the most valuable varieties for general planting.



St. Michael's Blood Orange in our test grove. (See opposite page)



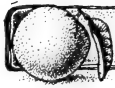
Portion of our 25-acre Satsuma grove—all loaded with fruit like illustration

ORANGES. continued

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 pulp often a beautiful rich ruby-red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush. Is a regular bearer, vigorous and nearly thornless.

Satsuma. (Synonyms, *Oonshiu*, *Kii Seedless*.) Of medium size; flattened, loosely adhering rind and easily separated segments like all other varieties of the Mandarin (*Citrus nobilis*) type; the color is not red like King and Tangerine, but of a deeper yellow than Mandarin; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. Ripens in September, October and November. On account of its extreme earliness, good appearance and excellent quality, it brings a high price in market. Tree of somewhat smaller growth than other Oranges, and is of unique habit. Entirely thornless. Bears when very young.

This is undoubtedly the hardiest known variety of edible Orange, and this, 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 Saint Mary, in northern Florida, and are probably the largest propagators of this variety in America. We can furnish the Satsuma on rough lemon and *Citrus trifoliata*, but do not grow it on sour stock. It succeeds much better on rough lemon stock than on sour, while on the entirely hardy *Citrus trifoliata* the inherent hardiness of the Satsuma is still further enhanced. We nearly always have this variety in fruit in the nursery rows and can furnish trees of bearing size. Our groves, about 25 acres, mostly on *Citrus trifoliata*, are loaded with fruit in fall of 1905. We expect to ship between 3,000 and 4,000 boxes. This following a winter (1904-1905) when the thermometer went down to 16 degrees above zero, and several of our groves were absolutely unprotected. Rather striking evidence of hardiness of Satsuma on *Trifoliata*.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Citrus Fruits

ORANGES, continued

Sweet Seville (Sanford's). Size medium, round; a good keeper and shipper; sweetens first of the early kinds, and is known distinctly as a sweet Orange. Tree vigorous and prolific.

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

Valencia Late. A very late and very prolific variety of fine quality. Season May and June, but fruit will hang on trees till August or September. Fruit of good size, somewhat flattened; juicy and tender.

Washington Navel. Like other Navels, bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the summit or blossom end of the fruit; this protuberance is not so 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.

ORANGES — NEW VARIETIES

Prices on new varieties.—On Sour Orange and Rough Lemon stocks.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	50	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	60	5 50	50 00
5 to 7 feet, stake-trained, branched	75	7 00	65 00

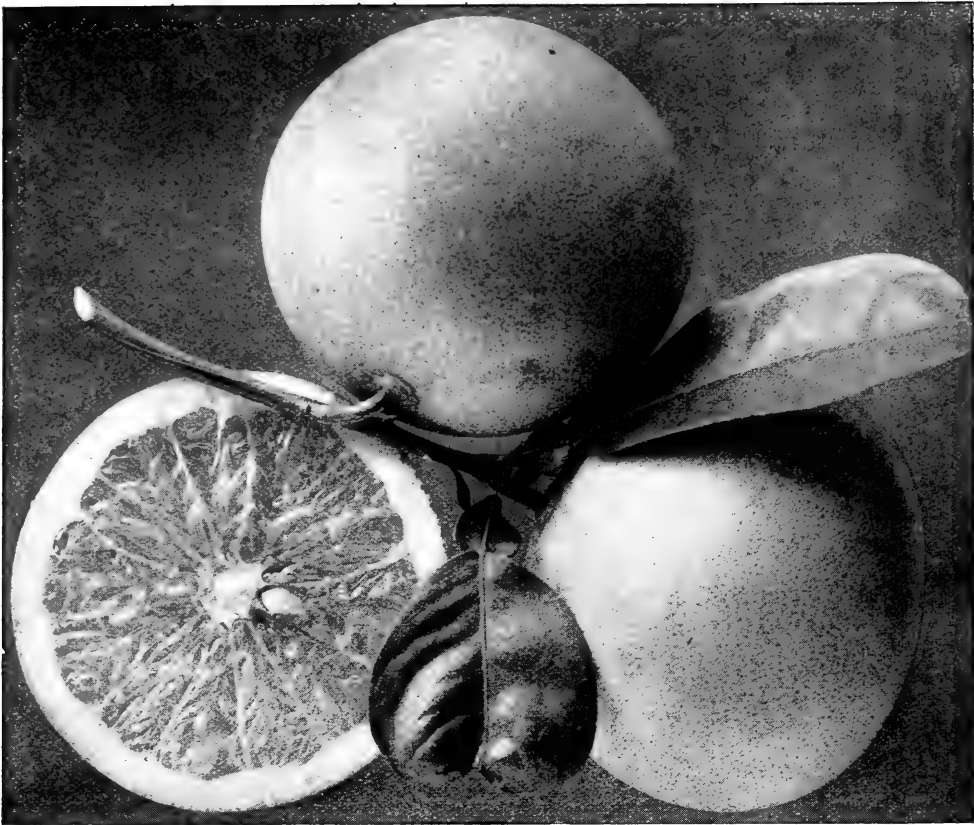
Golden Buckeye Navel. A recent California introduction, and is described as follows by the introducer: "The tree is a good grower, thornless. * * * A pronounced characteristic of the fruit, which makes it distinct from all other varieties of Navels, is a series of bands or ridges of a deeper orange color, which add much to the beauty. * * * Smooth and of a kid-glove texture. Flavor strongly aromatic, with a suggestion of pineapple to the taste; pulp of fine texture, with but few segments, almost entirely free from rag. * * * Good keeper and shipper." Ripens early; seems to promise well, and to be worthy of careful trial in various sections.

Golden Nugget Navel. A new California variety for which the introducer claims some very desirable features. Tree is described as of distinct habit, very symmetrical, and foliage exceptionally dark green; thornless. Fruit very smooth, solid and thin-skinned; very much more so than Washington Navel, even at its best; of fine texture; color a strong gold; shape rather oblong, good size; fruit exceptionally free from rag and is seedless; flavor delicious; bears young, generally second year from planting. A good shipper and keeper. Ripens early, and ought to become valuable.

Navelencia. A comparatively new variety of California origin. Said to be a cross between Thomson's Improved Navel and Valencia Late, combining the good qualities of the former and lateness of the latter. Ripens 30 to 60 days later than Washington Navel. Tree of good growth, small thorns, full, well-rounded top. Fruit good-sized, smooth and thin-skinned, and of fine quality; gives promise of being a valuable acquisition.

Surprise Navel. Originated by Mr. E. S. Hubbard, of Federal Point, Fla. Size medium, navel mark small but very distinctive. Very heavy, smooth, thin-skinned, and nearly seedless. Quality good. Ripens early. Claimed to be a heavy bearer, even when budded on sour stock, and is believed to be quite an acquisition to the list of Oranges; worthy of careful trial.

Thomson's Improved Navel. This variety has been attracting considerable attention in California, where it was originated. Fruit of medium size, rind very smooth and thin; pulp juicy, sweet and of firm texture; splendid color and of excellent quality. Ripens early. Tree similar to Washington Navel in character and habit of growth. Should be planted in comparison.



Marsh Seedless Pomelo

POMELO (Grape Fruit)

Prices on Pomelos.—On Sour Orange, Rough Lemon and *Citrus trifolia*: a stocks.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	35	3 00	25 00	220 00
4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	40	3 50	30 00	270 00
5 to 7 feet, stake-trained, branched	50	4 50	40 00	370 00

Duncan. Of large size; peel tough and smooth. Quality very best; regular old-fashioned Grape Fruit flavor. Strong grower and regular and prolific bearer. We recommend this variety without the slightest hesitation as being one of the finest; also one of the hardiest varieties. Hangs on trees and keeps in prime condition until late spring or early summer.

Marsh Seedless. Large size, slightly flattened; skin very smooth; heavy, juicy and of excellent quality. Nominally seedless, it

generally has a limited number of seeds. Desirable.

Fernambuco. Large size; skin smooth, light yellow; quality excellent. Introduced by United States Department of Agriculture from Pernambuco, Brazil. A fine late variety.

Royal. Medium size; skin smooth and of light yellow color. The bitter Pomelo characteristic is almost entirely lacking, so that it may be eaten out of hand like an orange. Quality good. Moderately early. A strong grower.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Citrus Fruits

POMELO. continued

Tresca. Fruit of large size and fine appearance. Pulp rose-colored and of fair quality. Introduced from the Bahamas.

Triumph. Medium size; skin smooth; heavy, juicy and well-flavored; less bitter than some other varieties. Ripens early. A strong grower and prolific.

LEMONS

Villa Franca. 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. One of the very best; has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits.



Prices on Villa Franca Lemons.—On Sour Orange, Rough Lemon, and *Citrus trifoliata* stocks. Stake-trained.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 ft., straight stems . . .	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft., partly branched . . .	35	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft., mostly branched . . .	40	3 50	30 00
5 to 7 ft., branched	50	4 50	40 00

Ponderosa Lemon. An exceptionally large lemon, fruits weighing from 1 ½ to 2 ½ pounds; very juicy, excellent quality, genuine lemon flavor. Rind very thin for such large fruit. Bears when quite young. Tree quite similar to other lemons in appearance and about as hardy.

Prices on Ponderosa Lemon on Trifoliata stock.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet	75	6 00
4 to 5 feet	1 00	9 00



Duncan Pomelo, showing both tree and fruit (See preceding page)

KUMQUAT

This is the smallest of the citrus fruits and has not heretofore been planted very extensively for commercial purposes in this country. It is supposed to have originated in Cochin China, and is quite extensively grown at the present time in Japan, also in the districts of Fu-chau, Chusan and Ningpo, China. In Japan it is called Kin-kan, which means Gold Orange; Kumquat is Chinese for the same meaning. Botanists now know it as *Citrus Japonica*, although it has in the past been listed under various names by horticultural historians.

The tree attains a height of 10 to 12 feet, with a spread of top nearly equal to the height. It is very symmetrical in growth and produces an abundance of handsome little fruits annually. The blossoms come during the summer and the fruit ripens during the late fall and winter.

This fruit has been introduced, in a limited way, in the markets of this country and, where properly handled, has brought very fancy prices. On our own shipments we have obtained from \$6 to \$10 per strawberry crate of thirty-two quarts. In packing our fruit, we always clip little bunches of fruit with foliage attached and pack it in strawberry baskets. In northern markets it seems to sell better where the foliage is mixed in with the fruit, as Kumquats are often used for table decoration, and the leaves add greatly to their beauty. This is an advantage from the shipper's standpoint, as the leaves help fill up the baskets and make a larger volume than if the fruit is clipped off and packed by itself.

In China and Japan, Kumquats have been grown almost exclusively on *Citrus trifoliata* stock, to which they seem admirably adapted. We have propagated them in a limited way, on sour orange and sweet orange roots, but they do not seem to prove very successful on these stocks. At the present time we are propagating them on both *Citrus trifoliata* and rough lemon stocks, and while they do better on the Trifoliata with us, there are some sections in which the Trifoliata is not desired and to which lemon stock seems to be admirably adapted. The Kumquat grows well on both stocks.



Nagami Kumquat (See page 14)



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Citrus Fruits

KUMQUAT, continued

Kumquats are eaten whole, rind and all. Preserved in sugar or crystallized, they make a very handsome and delicious confection which is very agreeable to most palates.

Prices on Kumquats.—On Citrus Trifoliata and Rough Lemon stocks.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year buds, about 1½ to 2 feet, stocky	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
2-year buds, about 2 to 3 feet, stocky	50	4 50	40 00
3-year buds, 3 to 4 feet, very fine, bearing size, on Trifoliata only	1 00	8 00	70 00

Marumi. Fruit round, about 1 inch in diameter, bright golden yellow. Rind sweet, with a pleasant flavor, and pulp and juice sprightly; quality very fine. Tree forms a beautiful, well-rounded, symmetrical head even when quite young, and always retains this shape. Leaves of this variety are slightly smaller than of Nagami, and tree a little more compact.

Nagami. Fruit oblong, about 1½ to 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter; fruit golden yellow; rind sweet; pulp and juice sprightly, of fine flavor. Tree forms nice head and grows quite symmetrically; a little more open than the Marumi but still compact. Leaves are a trifle larger than the Marumi variety.

CITRUS STOCKS

Prices on Sour Orange, Rough Lemon and Citrus trifoliata Seedlings.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
8 to 12 inches	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$3 00	\$12 00
1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	5 00	20 00
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	8 00	

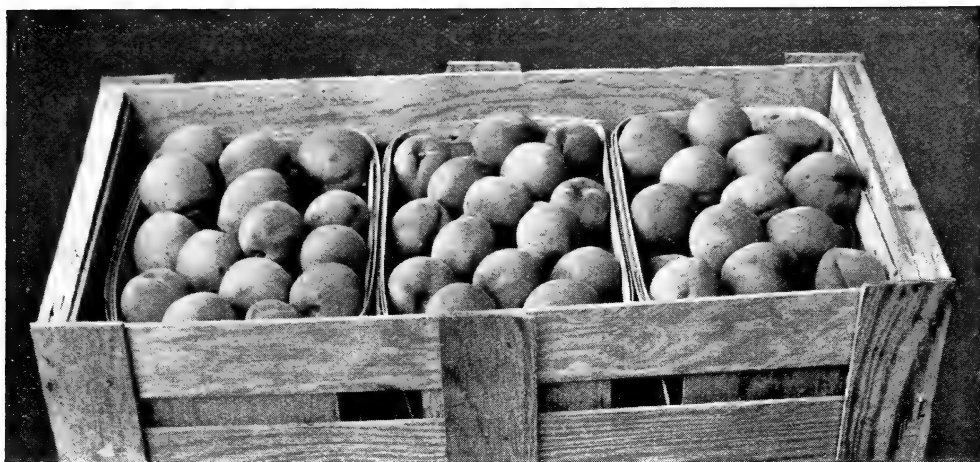
SOUR ORANGE. The stock that has been used most extensively in Florida upon which to bud nearly all kinds of Citrus trees is the Sour Orange. It is especially adapted for this purpose, making strong, vigorous growth, and is, perhaps, the best all-round stock that has yet been used. Trees budded on it attain large size and are capable of bearing enormous crops of fruit.

ROUGH LEMON. In recent years the common Florida Rough Lemon has become very popular as a stock for Citrus trees. It is probably adapted to a larger number of radically different soil conditions than any other stock. It grows well on land that is extremely dry and also on land that is extremely wet. We recommend trees upon this stock for South Florida, West Indies, Mexico and other sections exempt from frost. It is a rank grower, and trees budded on it are generally heavy bearers.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. In the more northern orange-growing sections, where Jack Frost occasionally makes raids, it is necessary to take all possible precautions against his ravages. One way of doing this is to plant trees budded upon *Citrus trifoliata* stock. The *Citrus trifoliata* is entirely hardy as far north as Washington, D. C., and all varieties of Citrus, when budded upon it, will stand more cold than upon any other stock. All varieties budded on it come into bearing at an extremely early age, and the fruit ripens up one to three weeks earlier in the season than the same variety on other stocks.

On account of its having been extensively used as a stock for trees grown in pots and tubs—for which it is particularly adapted—many people think that trees budded on it are very much dwarfed and slow of growth, but this is erroneous. In our test orchard, comprising some twenty odd varieties of Citrus—four trees of each, two on Sour and two on *Citrus trifoliata*, planted alternately—it would be practically impossible for any one not familiar with the arrangement to pick out trees of some varieties on *Citrus trifoliata* from those on sour, while all of the trees on *Citrus trifoliata* have made good growth.

As a hedge plant, its vigor, hardness, resistant qualities and stout, sharp thorns make it especially valuable. It forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast, and with proper care can be made rabbit-proof.



Angel Peaches (See page 19)

PEACHES

The principal reasons we recommend planting Peaches for commercial purposes—for we do most strongly recommend them—are :

The Peach is a standard fruit; one for which there is a market demand that is probably equaled by only one or two other fruits. A very rare occurrence, indeed, that a person is found who does not relish it either for eating out of hand or served in some of the multitudinous ways in which it is capable of being made palatable.

It is one of the quickest of horticultural products to bring results. Trees planted during the winter months should commence bearing a year from the following spring or summer, according to time of ripening of varieties planted.

The range of adaptability is wonderful. Few fruits can be successfully grown under such varying conditions of climate and soil. With the proper selection of varieties, Peaches can be grown from within a few hundred miles of the northern boundary of the United States to South Florida and similar latitudes; in fact, even in the tropics, for we know of orchards in the West Indies consisting of Waldo, Jewel, Angel and other varieties of the Peen-to strain that have given excellent results. But it is in the cotton belt of the southern states and reaching down to central peninsular Florida that peach-growing is most extensively and profitably carried on.

Then again, the expense of planting and caring for a Peach orchard is small as compared with many other fruits. Prices for trees are low, and the preparation of the land does not necessarily have to be as thorough as for many other fruits. The trees are easy to make live if first-class stock is planted.

Our trees are all summer buds. By this we mean buds inserted during May and June of 1905 into stocks grown from seed bedded September, 1904, and planted into nursery rows March, 1905. In other words, the stocks have only about nine months' growing season and buds only about six. By early December (the opening of the shipping season) a large proportion of them are over 4 feet high and many run 4 to 7 feet. In order to attain this size in such a short time,



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

PEACHES, continued

trees must necessarily be healthy and vigorous. We have been growing summer-budded peaches for years, and they have given best kind of results.

Our trees are true to name under which we ship them. A rather important point, too, as orchardists are well aware, who, after going to the expense and time of bringing trees into bearing, have had to cut out a large portion of the trees on account of being untrue.

In planting Peaches, it must be borne in mind that it is of utmost importance that proper varieties are selected for the particular section in which they are to be grown. While a few varieties can be successfully grown over a more or less widely extended area, most varieties are limited in their range of adaptability.

There are several different classes or types of Peaches, as follows: *Persian*, which includes a large number of varieties most commonly grown in the North, and comparatively few of which are adapted to Florida or the Gulf coast country. *Northern Chinese*, which includes Elberta and many other fine varieties adapted to most of the country generally spoken of as the "Cotton Belt," but with northern Florida as about the southern limit of adaptability. *Spanish*, which includes many native varieties that have originated in Florida and the Gulf-coast country, and which are for the most part fine Peaches, but better adapted to the latitude of North Florida than to that of South Florida. *Honey*, which includes the parent Honey and numerous varieties that have originated from it, the range of best adaptability being from half-way down the state of Florida northward to middle Georgia, and similar latitudes farther west to the Mexican border. *Peen-to*, which includes the original tomato-shaped Peen-to as well as the regular peach-shaped varieties that have originated from it, best adapted to Florida and similar semi-tropical and tropical latitudes. *Oriental Bloods*, which include the Red Ceylon, adapted to the same range as the Peen-to type; and the Japan Dwarf Blood, adapted to the same range of territory as the Honey type.

To better enable our customers to select varieties adapted to their particular sections, we give the following carefully prepared

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 are based on many years of somewhat extensive planting, experimenting, research and observation, and are as nearly accurate as we know how to make them.

SUCCESSION OF RIPENING.—The terms "very early," "early," "midseason," and "late," in the list below (as indicated to the right of each variety by the abbreviations "VE," "E," "M," "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 capitals, thus: "ANGEL." Varieties next in order of merit are printed in small capitals, thus: "CLIMAX." Other varieties recommended are printed in lower-case type, thus: "Countess."

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

LIST A.—Peaches for South Florida, West Indies and Other Subtropical and Tropical Sections

ANGEL	E.	GENERAL HARRISON	M.	PEEN-TO	VE.
BIDWELL'S EARLY	VE.	Gibbons' October	L.	Powers' September	L.
BIDWELL'S LATE	E.	HALL'S YELLOW	E.	RED CEYLON	VE.
Cabler's Indian	M.	HONEY	E.	Reeves' Mammoth	M.
CLIMAX	E.	IMPERIAL	E.	SUBER	VE.
COLON	E.	Japan Dwarf Blood	VE.	TABER	E.
Countess	M.	JEWEL	VE.	TRIANA	E.
DOROTHY N.	M.	La Magnifique	L.	Victor	VE.
Estella	L.	La Reine	M.	Victoria	L.
Florida Crawford	M.	MAGGIE	VE.	WALDO	VE.
FLORIDA GEM	E.	OVIEDO	E.		

LIST B.—Peaches for Eastern North Florida

Admiral Dewey	VE.	FRANCES	M.	Pallas	E.
ANGEL	E.	GENERAL HARRISON	M.	Peen-to	VE.
BIDWELL'S LATE	E.	GIBBONS' OCTOBER	L.	POWERS' SEPTEMBER	L.
CABLER'S INDIAN	M.	HALL'S YELLOW	E.	Reeves' Mammoth	L.
CLIMAX	E.	HONEY	E.	SUBER	VE.
COLON	E.	IMPERIAL	E.	TABER	E.
COUNTESS	M.	Japan Dwarf Blood	VE.	Thurber	M.
DOROTHY N.	M.	JEWEL	VE.	TRIANA	E.
ESTELLA	L.	LA MAGNIFIQUE	L.	VICTOR	VE.
Everbearing	E. to L.	LA REINE	M.	VICTORIA	L.
FLORIDA CRAWFORD	M.	ONDERDONK	M.	WALDO	VE.
FLORIDA GEM	E.	OVIEDO	E.		

LIST C.—Peaches for West Florida and Lower Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi

ADMIRAL DEWEY	VE.	Everbearing	E. to L.	MATTHEWS' BEAUTY	L.
ALEXANDER	VE.	Fleitas	E.	ONDERDONK	M.
Angel	E.	FLORIDA CRAWFORD	M.	OVIEDO	E.
BEAUTY'S BLUSH	E.	FLORIDA GEM	E.	PALLAS	E.
BELLE OF GEORGIA	M.	FRANCES	M.	POWERS' SEPTEMBER	L.
CABLER'S INDIAN	M.	GENERAL LEE	M.	Reeves' Mammoth	M.
CARMAN	E.	GIBBONS' OCTOBER	L.	SNEED	VE.
CHINESE CLING	M.	GREENSBORO	VE.	TABER	E.
CLIMAX	E.	HONEY	E.	THURBER	M.
COLON	E.	IMPERIAL	E.	TRIANA	E.
COUNTESS	M.	Japan Dwarf Blood	VE.	TRIUMPH	VE.
CRAWFORD'S EARLY	E.	JESSIE KERR	VE.	VICTOR	VE.
CRAWFORD'S LATE	M.	Jewel	VE.	VICTORIA	L.
ELBERTA	M.	LA MAGNIFIQUE	L.	Waddell	E.
EMMA	M.	La Reine	M.	Waldo	VE.
ESTELLA	L.	MAMIE ROSS	E.		

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

LIST D.—Peaches for Coastwise Texas and Louisiana

ADMIRAL DEWEY	VE.	ESTELLA	L.	MAMIE ROSS	E.
ALEXANDER	VE.	Everbearing	E. to L.	MATTHEWS' BEAUTY	M.
ANGEL	E.	Fleitas	E.	ONDERDONK	M.
BEAUTY'S BLUSH	E.	FLORIDA CRAWFORD	M.	OVIDO	E.
BELLE OF GEORGIA	M.	FLORIDA GEM	E.	PALLAS	E.
BIDWELL'S LATE	E.	FRANCES	M.	POWERS' SEPTEMBER	L.
CABLER'S INDIAN	M.	GENERAL LEE	M.	Reeves' Mammoth	M.
CARMAN	E.	GIBBONS' OCTOBER	L.	SNEED	VE.
CHINESE CLING	M.	GREENSBORO	VE.	TABER	E.
CLIMAX	E.	HONEY	E.	THURBER	M.
COLON	E.	IMPERIAL	E.	TRIANA	E.
COUNTESS	M.	Japan Dwarf Blood	VE.	TRIUMPH	VE.
Crawford's Early	E.	JESSIE KERR	VE.	VICTOR	VE.
Crawford's Late	M.	JEWEL	VE.	VICTORIA	L.
ELBERTA	M.	LA MAGNIFIQUE	L.	Waddell	E.
EMMA	M.	La Reine	M.	WALDO	VE.

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.

ADMIRAL DEWEY	VE.	EMMA	M.	Onderdonk	M.
ALEXANDER	VE.	Estella	L.	Oviedo	E.
BEAUTY'S BLUSH	E.	Everbearing	E. to L.	Pallas	E.
BELLE OF GEORGIA	M.	FLEITAS	E.	Powers' September	L.
Cabler's Indian	M.	Florida Gem	E.	SNEED	VE.
CARMAN	E.	FRANCES	M.	Taber	E.
Chinese Cling	M.	GENERAL LEE	M.	THURBER	M.
Climax	E.	Gibbons' October	L.	Triana	E.
Colon	E.	GREENSBORO	VE.	TRIUMPH	VE.
Countess	M.	Imperial	E.	VICTOR	VE.
CRAWFORD'S EARLY	E.	JESSIE KERR	VE.	Victoria	L.
CRAWFORD'S LATE	M.	MAMIE ROSS	E.	Waddell	E.
ELBERTA	M.	Matthews' Beauty	M.		

Prices on Peaches.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 10	\$0 90	\$6 00	\$50 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	12	1 00	8 00	60 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	15	1 20	9 00	70 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	20	1 50	12 00	100 00

VARIETIES DESCRIBED

For adaptability to any given section, consult lists printed on pages 17 and 18. The abbreviations in parentheses below, following the names of varieties, indicate the race to which they belong. Thus, (Sp.) means that the variety belongs to the Spanish race: (Per.), to the Persian race; (N. C.), Northern Chinese; (Hon.), Honey; (P.-to), Peen-to; (O. B.), Oriental Bloods. The dates given for the usual time of ripening are based on northern Florida.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

PEACHES, continued

Admiral Dewey. (Per.) Fruit of good size; skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh clear yellow to the stone, juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good. June 1 to 10.

Alexander. (Per.) Large; highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, of fair quality; cling. One of the earliest of the Persian type. About June 1.

Angel. (P.-to.) 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; perfect freestone. 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.

Beauty's Blush. (N. C.) Large size, slightly pointed. Skin creamy white, washed with red on sunny side. Flesh creamy white, with a little red at pit; melting and juicy; slightly sub-acid, very fine flavor. Free. Ripens June 15 to 30.

Belle of Georgia. (N. C.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of

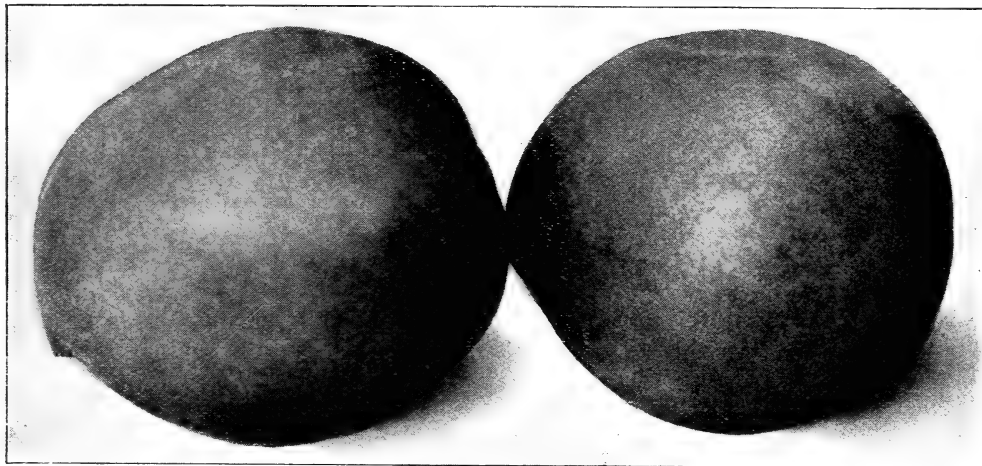
excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; free. Rapid grower, prolific. July 1 to 15.

Bidwell's Early. (P.-to.) 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. Matures about the same time as Peen-to, but continues during a longer period, and is one of the most satisfactory Peaches to grow.

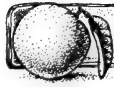
Bidwell's Late. (P.-to.) A seedling of Peen-to, originated at Orlando, Fla., and the best of the "Bidwell" varieties. Shape nearly round; size large; color yellowish white; flesh fine-grained, sweet and juicy; clingstone. Matures about three weeks later than Peen-to. Quality excellent. This has proved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

Cabler's Indian. (Sp.) Medium size; skin mottled in shades of deep purple; flesh purple, with deeper purple veins; rich subacid; cling; very fine. July 15 to 25. Of Texas origin, and decided Indian type.

Carman. (N. C.) Of large size, resembling Elberta in shape; skin creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy; freestone. Prolific bearer and profitable market variety. June 10 to 20.



Bidwell's Early Peach



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Deciduous Fruits

PEACHES. *continued*

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

Climax. (Hon.) A seedling of the Honey, possessing many of the characteristics of its parent, but larger, and about ten 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. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, sometimes almost solid red, very juicy, subacid, high-flavored, delicious; freestone. June 15 to 25. Remarkable among Honey derivatives for its snap and tone. Tree a good grower and prolific. Introduced by ourselves in 1893-94.

Countess. (Sp.) 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. (Per.) Large; yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; free. End of June. A valuable market variety for northern and central U. S. peach-growing sections.

Crawford's Late. (Per.) Large; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, fine quality; free. Last of July. An old and very popular variety for marketing or canning.

Dorothy N. (P.-to.) This variety, originated in Lake county, Fla., is a seedling of Angel, and is a remarkably handsome Peach of large size, fine quality and a perfect freestone; shape nearly round; flesh yellow, rich subacid, of very fine flavor. Ripens July 5 to 15. The tree is a heavy bearer. We have no hesitancy in recommending it as a valuable variety for southern and central Florida.

Elberta. (N. C.) Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and high flavored; free. July 5 to 20. One of the finest and most valuable varieties, and perhaps more largely planted than any other one variety in America. Succeeds in West Florida and throughout a wide range of territory northward, but not in south Florida.

Emma. (N. C.) Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; best quality. Free. Follows Elberta, ripening July 20 to 30. Excellent market sort.

Estella. (Sp.) Almost round, very large; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with full red cheek; flesh yellow; freestone. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripens September 1 to 10, just at a time when there is but little southern fruit in market. Originated in west Florida.

Everbearing. (Sp.) Commences to bear about July 1 and produces successive crops until about September 1. The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins; oblong shape, tapering to the apex. Flesh white, with red veins; very juicy, vinous and of excellent quality; freestone. Not recommended for commercial planting.

Fleitas. (*Yellow St. John*). (Per.) Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and high-flavored; flesh yellow; free. June 20 to July 5.

Florida Crawford. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; suture distinct, but shallow; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, of rich, vinous flavor; quality best; free. July 15 to 25. A good canning Peach.

Florida Gem. (Hon.) A Honey seedling of large size; roundish oblong, pointed; highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; very fine; free. July 1 to 10. One of the most valuable market varieties of Honey strain.

Frances. (N. C.) Large size, with ridge on one side, which terminates in point at blossom end. Color of skin almost entirely red; flesh greenish yellow, slightly red at pit; quality first-class; free. Ripens just after Elberta.

General Harrison. Originated by Mr. C.W. Harrison, Cocoa, Fla. Size medium to large; shape somewhat like Honey seedlings, but without long point. Color light yellow, overlaid beautifully with red. A very handsome Peach. Flesh white. Quality good. July Cling. Heavy bearer and good grower.

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

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

PEACHES, continued

Gibbons' October. (Sp.) 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. (Per.) Originated in North Carolina, and is being quite extensively planted in the central South. Of good size, nearly round; skin highly colored, bright red over yellow; flesh white, very juicy, and of fine quality. Semi-cling. Ripens about June 1. A very valuable early market variety.

Hall's Yellow. (P.-to.) Large size, nearly round. Yellow washed with red; flesh yellow, red at stone, from which it parts freely. Quality good. Ripens middle to latter part of June.

Honey. (Hon.) Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side, extending more than half way round, 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 hon-eyed, rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20.

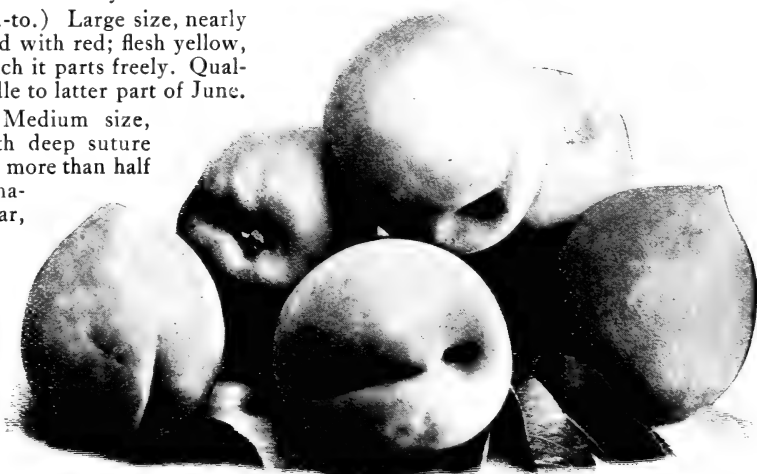
Imperial. (Hon.) Very large, roundish oblong; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor and good tone; quality best; free. June 25 to July 5. Originated by ourselves.

Japan Dwarf Blood. (O. B.) A blood freestone of good size and appearance and fair quality. Ripens earlier than Alexander. A dwarf-growing, stocky tree.

Jessie Kerr. (Per.) 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 the Alexander.

Jewel. (P.-to.) Medium to large, roundish oblong; skin highly colored, very red on sunny

side. Flesh yellowish white, red at stone, juicy, melting, sweet and of excellent quality; free. Ripens about a fortnight earlier than Waldo or Peen-to. Does not overbear, as is apt to be the case with Waldo. Good shipper. Tree very vigorous and healthy. On account of its extreme earliness, good size, fine appearance and excellent quality, it is a very valuable market sort for Florida and subtropical and tropical latitudes. The most popular variety in Florida, where it is now planted to a very much greater extent than any other one kind.

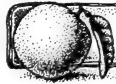


Jewel Peaches

La Magnifique. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh firm, yellowish white, rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid; quality best; cling. August 1 to 10. A good variety for canning.

La Reine. (Sp.) 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 good variety for canning.

Maggie (P.-to.) 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.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Deciduous Fruits

PEACHES, continued

Mamie Ross. (N. C.) 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 of Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling.

Matthews' Beauty. (N. C.) The fruit is of large size, shaped similar to Elberta, but a little longer; skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh firm, yellow and of excellent flavor. Ripens two or three weeks later than Elberta.

Onderdonk. (Sp.) 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. A good mid-season variety.

Oviedo. (Hon.) Medium to large, roundish oblong, with short recurved point; highly colored; flesh light, streaked with red; very firm, good flavor; free. Early in July. Seedling of Honey.

Pallas. (Hon.) Good size, nearly round; deep red, dotted with salmon and tipped with light yellow at the base and apex; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma; quality excellent; free. June 20 to 30. Seedling of Honey. Succeeds well along the Gulf Coast from Florida to southern Texas.

Peen-to. (P.-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, waxy yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet, rich, juicy and of fine flavor, sometimes possessing a slight noyau tang, which is barely noticeable, 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 varieties listed.

Powers' September. (Sp.) Fruit of medium size and good quality, flesh white; free. Sep. 1 to 15. The tree is a good grower. A native variety, of value on account of its lateness.

Red Ceylon. (O. B.) 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. (Sp.) Originated in Orange county, Florida. A large, fine, free-stone. Early in August.

Sneed. (N. C.) Very early, averaging eight to ten 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; semi-cling. Of fine quality and not subject to rot, as are so many of the early varieties. A seedling of the Chinese cling, it has the vigor of its parent in tree growth and fruit-buds.

Suber. (P.-to.) 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 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. (Hon.) Large, roundish, oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red; firm, very juicy, rich subacid; of fine quality; cling. June 15 to 25. A seedling of Honey, a heavy bearer, and one of the best varieties that we have originated. Valuable for canning.

Thurber. (N. C.) 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.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

PEACHES, continued

Triana. (Hon.) Medium to large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin white, over-spread with red; flesh white, with red markings, rich, juicy, very sweet and of remarkably fine flavor; freestone. Ripens June 25 to July 5. We consider this variety, originated and introduced by ourselves several years ago, as one of the very best of the numerous good varieties that have originated from the Honey.

Triumph. (Per.) Ripens with Alexander, blooms late. The tree makes a strong growth, bears young, and yields abundantly. The fruit is of large size, with 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.

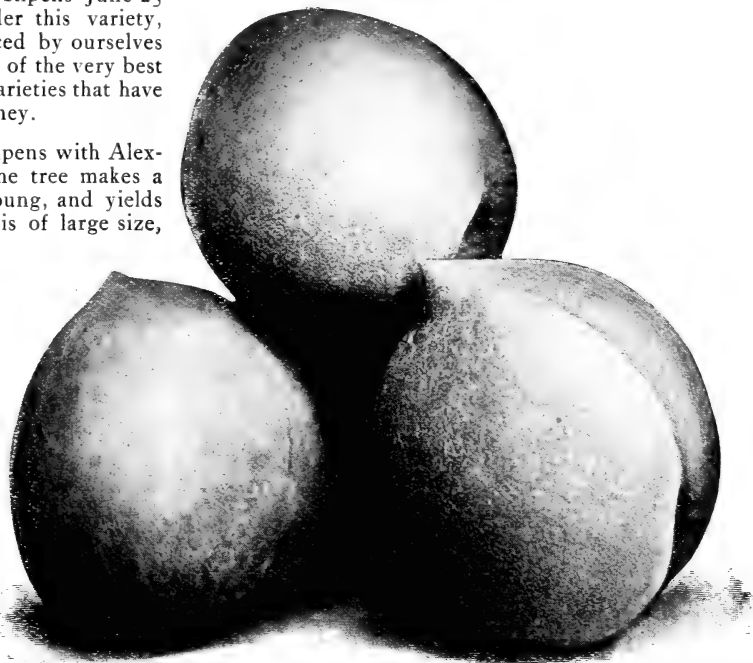
Victor. (N. C. and Sp.) Fruit medium to large, of pleasant subacid flavor; semi-cling. May 8 to 16. The tree is a vigorous, compact grower and a heavy annual bearer. The originator claims that it is uniformly ten days earlier than Sneed, which makes it undoubtedly the earliest variety in existence. Of Texas origin.

Victoria. (Sp.) 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. Valuable for cooking and canning.

Waddell. (N. C.) Fruit medium to large, oblong; skin rich creamy white, nearly covered with red; flesh white, firm, rich and sweet; freestone. Very prolific. Ripens June 1 to 10.

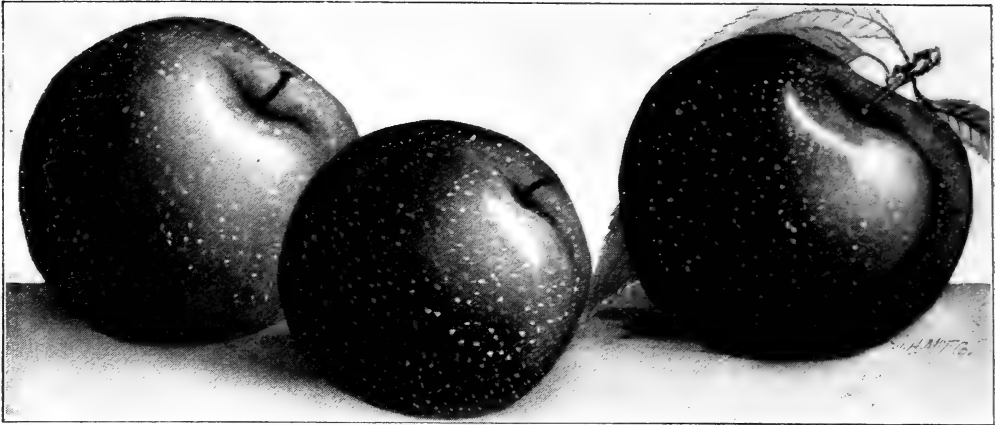
Waldo. (P.-to.) Medium size, roundish, oblong; skin highly colored, varying from light

salmon to dark red on side next the sun; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, juicy, melting, sweet; of good quality; free. Ripens with the Peen-to. A seedling of Peen-to, supposed to be crossed with Honey. Waldo is not only



Waldo Peaches

a free and regular bearer, but it 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. In the Gulf-coast section of Texas and Lower Louisiana it gives promise of being one of the most valuable and desirable varieties, and has given good results in the West Indian Islands.



Terrell Plums (See page 26)

PLUMS

Throughout a tract of country embracing most of the fruit-growing regions of the United States from Atlantic to Pacific oceans, except extreme northern and southern states, Japanese Plums succeed. Large orchards have been planted, and the fruit has, for some years, been one of the prominent horticultural products. Such varieties as Burbank, Wickson, Red June and Abundance have proven most profitable.

In the extreme South, particularly in central and south Florida, southern Texas, and in fact all along the Gulf coast, the pure-bred Japanese varieties have not been good bearers, consequently were not generally profitable. But cross-bred varieties—Japanese varieties crossed with native varieties—have proven heavy annual bearers. These cross-bred varieties have made commercial plum-growing not only possible, but worthy the attention of fruit-growers even in south Florida and northern Mexico. Of these cross-bred plums, we can heartily recommend Excelsior and Terrell. Both are excellent kinds and heavy bearers.

Prices on Plums.—On Marianna stock.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 15	\$1 30	\$10 00	\$ 75 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 70	12 00	90 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	16 00	130 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	30	2 50	20 00	180 00

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

Bartlett. (New.) We obtained this variety direct from Mr. Burbank. He describes it as follows: "Bartlett is the king for flavor; it out-

Bartletts the Bartlett pear in exquisitely perfumed flesh; bears when two years old."

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. A very popular variety both North and South.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

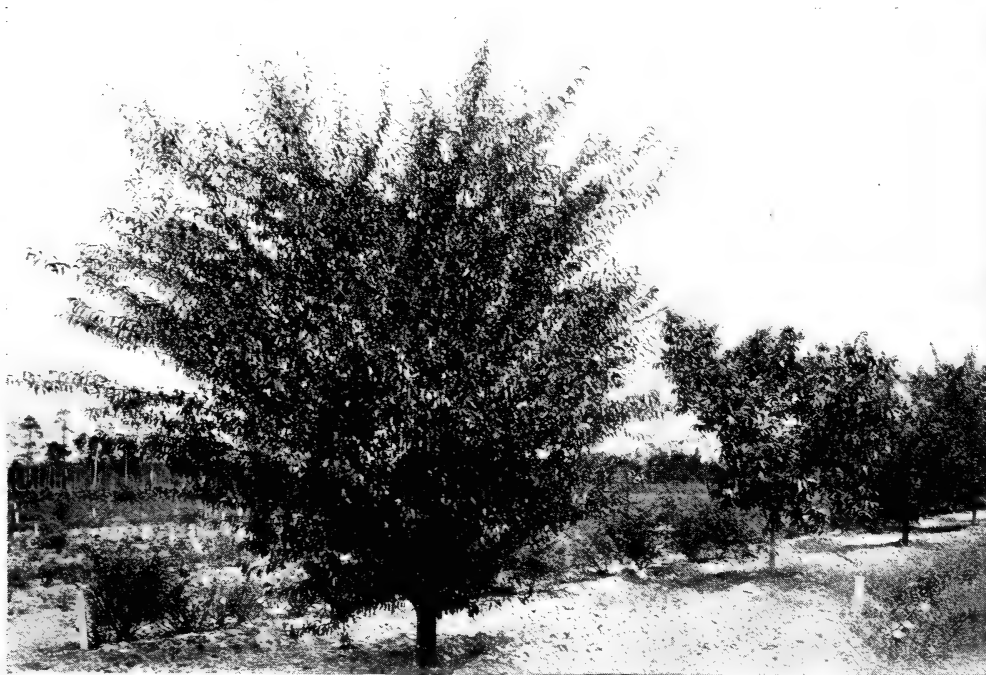
PLUMS, continued

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.

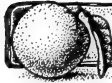
Excelsior. This variety, originated by ourselves in 1887 and first offered to the public in the winter of 1891-92, is worthy of extended notice. It originated from Kelsey seed, but shows decided evidence of being crossed with some variety of the Chickasaw type. The tree is a remarkably rapid, strong grower and bears annually and abundantly. Fruit medium to large, 1 ½ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture, color deep, solid, wine-red, with heavy light bluish bloom; stem short, skin firm and without astringency; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near the pit; quality fine; cling-stone. The earliest Plum to ripen in Florida; about June 1. Very handsome and a fine shipper.

After many years of experimenting with numerous varieties of Plums, we do not hesitate to say that Excelsior and Terrell are the most satisfactory varieties for planting throughout the length and breadth of Florida, and throughout the Gulf coast country westward to the Rio Grande river. They are, in fact, adapted to all the southern states, and good results have been obtained from Excelsior as far north as Delaware. While adapted to this extreme range of latitude, we particularly recommend them for the extreme South, as it is to the semi-tropical climates that a lesser number of fine varieties are adapted.

Persian Purple-leaved (*Prunus Pissardii*). Fruit medium to large, round; crimson inside and out; quality good, possessing a very decided cherry flavor. June. Tree a good grower, chiefly planted as an ornamental. Most desirable of the purple-leaved trees, retaining its vivid purple foliage until late in the season.



Excelsior Plum in avenue of Plums and Frotcher Pecans



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Deciduous Fruits

PLUMS, continued

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. Tree vigorous, productive.

Wickson. Large, deep maroon-red, 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. Of first quality. An excellent keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey, Burbank furnishing the seed. A good grower and heavy bearer. One of the most valuable in the Plum-growing sections in the North, also good in lower South.

TERRELL PLUM

Prices on Terrell Plum.—On Marianna stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$13 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	30	2 50	16 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	40	3 00	20 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	50	4 00	30 00

This is a new variety originated by the late Mr. Jay Terrell, of Hastings, Florida, for whom it is named. We received samples of the fruit in June, 1901, and were very favorably impressed with the fine appearance and excellent quality. Again in June, 1902, Mr. Terrell sent us samples of the fruit which so firmly convinced us of the value of this variety that we purchased the original tree and all rights to propagate the variety. Mr. Terrell wrote us that the original tree had for five successive years borne heavy crops of very superior fruit. In June, 1903, we again received samples of the fruit, and these confirmed our previous good opinion of this variety. We sent samples of this last lot of fruit to Professor H. Harold Hume, horticulturist of the Florida Experiment Station, Lake City, Florida, and have on file a very flattering testimonial as to its value. In his letter Professor Hume speaks of Terrell as follows: "It is unquestionably the best variety that has been brought forward for our state." This is probably a seedling of Excelsior. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, very similar in character of growth to Excelsior and also like Excelsior in that it is a heavy annual bearer. The fruit is of large size, 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter; nearly round, slightly ribbed at suture, terminating in blunt point. Color at maturity a beautiful reddish yellow, somewhat mottled, covered with purplish bloom; assumes a wine-red when fully ripe. Flesh greenish yellow, meaty, sweet, toned with sufficient acidity to give a fine flavor, juicy; quality excellent; pit very small; cling-stone. We have no hesitancy in recommending the Terrell as one of the finest varieties, if not the finest variety, for all parts of Florida and the Gulf coast country. (See engraving, page 24.)

PEARS

Varieties of Oriental strain have proven best adapted to the lower South, and of these Le Conte, Kieffer and Smith have generally been most profitable. Magnolia is a comparatively new variety, claimed by growers who know it best to be one of the most desirable.

Last season the demand for Pears was far in excess of our supply, but this season we have a magnificent lot of trees and hope to be able to fill all orders.

Prices on Pears.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 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 70	13 00	110 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	25	2 00	16 00	140 00

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

PEARS, continued

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.

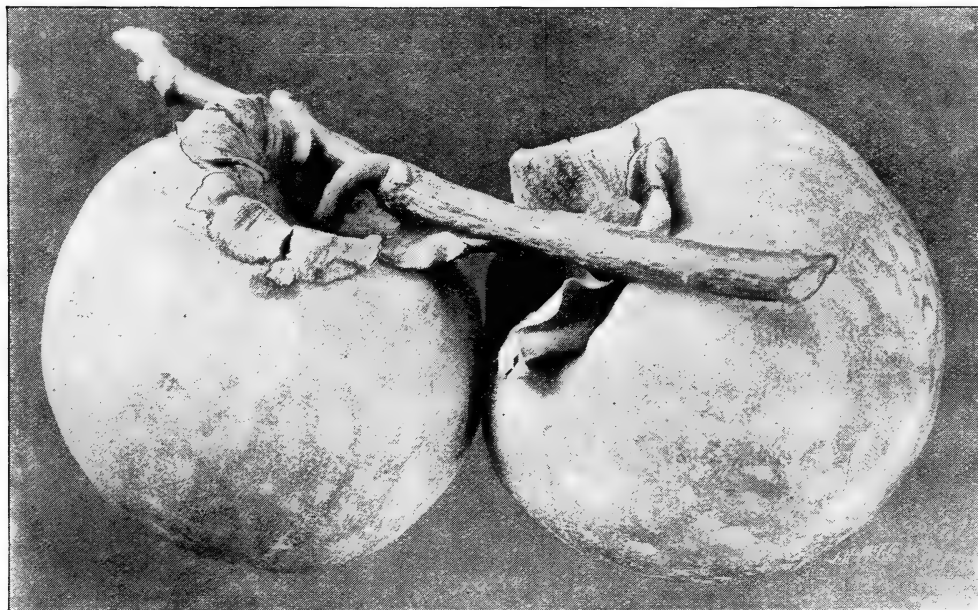
Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. The trees should not be allowed to overbear while young, which they are inclined to do; extremely prolific, and very valuable. 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 July. The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage; extremely prolific and an annual bearer. It seems to adapt itself

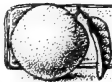
more readily than any other variety to radically different conditions of soil and climate. In sections of the South where few other Pears are satisfactory, the Le Conte seems to have found its home. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and some cultivated variety.

Magnolia. Described by its introducers as large to very large, slightly pyriform, basin narrow and shallow. Color when ripe solid glossy reddish brown. Flavor sprightly and good, a commingling of sweet and sour, very agreeable and refreshing. Matures later than Kieffer and is a better keeper.

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. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxuriant growth.



Hyakume Persimmon, considerably reduced (See page 29)



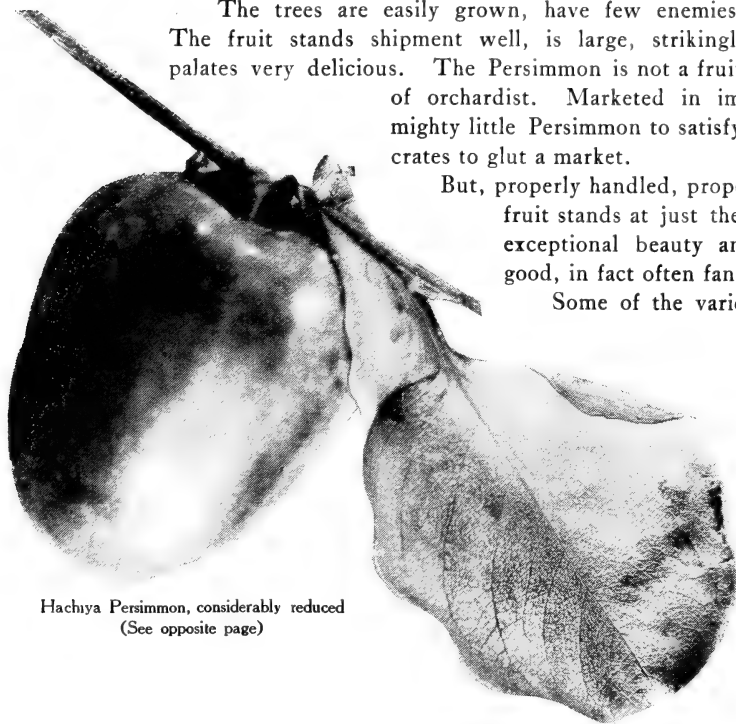
JAPAN PERSIMMONS

A question quite frequently asked us nowadays is, "How about Japan Persimmons for commercial purposes?"

The trees are easily grown, have few enemies, and are prolific bearers. The fruit stands shipment well, is large, strikingly handsome, and to most palates very delicious. The Persimmon is not a fruit for the happy-go-lucky sort of orchardist. Marketed in immature condition, it takes mighty little Persimmon to satisfy a customer and mighty few crates to glut a market.

But, properly handled, properly marketed, displayed on fruit stands at just the right stage of ripeness, its exceptional beauty and unusual flavor command good, in fact often fancy, prices.

Some of the varieties have dark flesh, others light flesh, still others a mixture of the two. The light and the 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,



Hachiya Persimmon, considerably reduced
(See opposite page)

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. Light-fleshed kinds are seedless. Those with mixed flesh have seeds in proportion to the quantity of dark flesh. Time of ripening, August to December.

Prices on Persimmons.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
Medium size, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00	\$ 90 00
Standard size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	13 00	110 00
Extra size, 4 to 5 feet	25	2 00	18 00	150 00

Costata. Medium size, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter 2 1/8 inches longitudinally and 2 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.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

JAPAN PERSIMMONS. *continued*

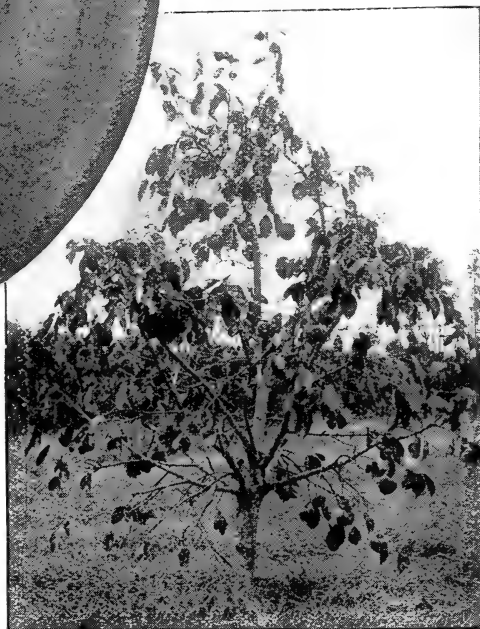
Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin dark, bright red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow, sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous and shapely.

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but

ing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, translucent appearance; 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

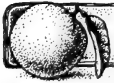
Taber's No. 129. Medium roundish, flattened at base; has a small but well-defined point at the apex; diameter about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches both ways; skin dark yellow-red, with peculiar roughened surface, somewhat resembling alligator leather in appearance and markings, except that the marks are usually very small and uniform; flesh light



Tane-nashi Persimmon, tree and fruit (See page 30)

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. 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, chang-



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



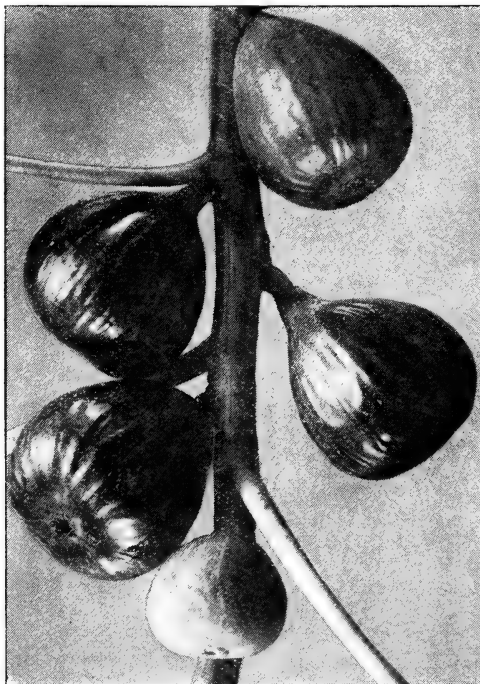
Deciduous Fruits

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, continued

brown, crisp, sweet, meaty, free from astringency; excellent; a good keeper and shipper. Vigorous, prolific, 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. One of the most desirable market varieties.

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



delicious of fruits, with a flavor so delicate and Perhaps you know them already and recognize their good qualities. Perhaps, also, you have noticed how eager housekeepers are to get fruit for canning. But did it ever strike you that

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. The fruit is good to eat when still hard. The tree is a heavy bearer and exceedingly 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 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. Vigorous and exceedingly prolific.

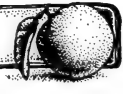
FIGS

Did you ever eat fresh figs served with sugar and good, rich cream and cake? Or preserved or made into sweet pickles, or prepared in any of the numerous ways the good housewife knows so well how to serve them? If you haven't, you have missed one of the most exquisite that few fruits can compare with it.

Perhaps, also, you have noticed how eager housekeepers are to get fruit for canning. But did it ever strike you that



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Deciduous Fruits

FIGS, continued

other housekeepers, not so fortunate as to be able to put up what fruit they wanted, would be glad to buy it already put up and that it is a rare occasion indeed that canned figs can be bought at any price?

All along the Gulf Coast country figs grow splendidly and bear abundantly. We know of several parties who are making a business of growing and canning figs and making good profits, but there is an enormous market for this class of goods that it seems to us should prove fully as profitable, and far more certain even, than with many of the standard fruits.

Prices on Figs.

	Each	Per 10	100
Small size, 1 to 2 feet	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00
Medium size, 2 to 3 feet	20	1 60	13 00
Standard size, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	18 00
Extra size, 4 to 5 feet	40	3 00	25 00

Black Ischia. Size medium to large; color of skin bluish black, almost entirely covered with delicate bluish bloom; quality good; strong grower, heavy bearer and quite hardy. One of our favorites.

Blue Genoa. Medium to large size; skin bluish black; quality good. Tree strong grower and good bearer.

Brunswick. Very large; color violet; quality excellent; very reliable. One of the latest to ripen.

Celestial. Medium to small; color of skin violet; very sweet and of excellent quality. Tree very vigorous and a heavy annual bearer.

One of the hardest; reliable further north than most other varieties. A general favorite wherever planted. Commences ripening in June and continues for about two months.

Green Ischia. Medium to large size; green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific. Ripens midsummer.

Lemon. Light greenish yellow skin; pulp sweet and of excellent quality. An early and heavy bearer. Fruit medium to large size.

White Adriatic. Large-sized; skin thin, greenish white; pulp crimson. Very sweet. One of our favorites. A prolific medium to late ripening sort.

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.

Prices on Apples.

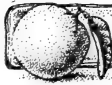
	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00

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.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson, with heavy bloom; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in June. The tree is vigorous and bears very young. Is perhaps adapted to a wider range of climate than any other variety.

Red June. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. A beautiful and thrifty tree. June 20 to July 15.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Deciduous Fruits

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.

Prices on Pomegranates.—On own roots.

	Each	Per 10	100
1 to 2 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
2 to 4 feet	35	3 00	



Rhoda Pomegranates

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.

Rhoda. This variety was brought to our attention by one of our employees, on whose place it has been growing for some years. We have named it in honor of his wife. The fruit is of large size; rind thin but tough; juice-cells large and of beautiful wine-color; crisp, sweet and of exquisite flavor. One of the best we have ever seen.

Sweet. One of the best of the Pomegranates, as commonly grown.

MULBERRIES

While Mulberries are of little value for commercial purposes or table use, there are nevertheless several purposes for which they are admirably suited and of decided value. They form an economic food for poultry and swine, and for tolling birds away from other fruits there is nothing else so effective.

Prices on Mulberries.—On Mulberry stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 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	16 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	30	2 50	20 00

Downing. A subacid berry of good quality; strong, upright grower, with beautiful foliage; valuable as a 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.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Deciduous Fruits

MULBERRIES, continued

Stubbs. A form of the native red Mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, some years ago. Large, black, vinous; excellent; very prolific. The fruit which is from 1 1/2 to 2 inches long, is greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties. Tree vigorous and handsome.

Townsend. A new variety, which on account of its extreme earliness we have deemed

worthy of propagation. Berries of medium size and fair quality. Brought to our attention by one of our employees of that name, on whose place it has been growing for years. Should be planted where birds are apt to ruin other early fruits. March and April.

Multicaulis (*Morus multicaulis*). The Silkworm Tree. A very vigorous tree, extensively used for purposes of propagation, for shade and for feeding silkworms.

LOQUAT

Eriobotrya Japonica, Japanese Medlar, Biwa of the Japanese

Prices on Loquats.—From seed.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet . .	\$0 30	\$2 50
3 to 4 feet . .	50	4 00
4 to 5 feet . .	75	6 00
5 to 7 feet . .	1 00	9 00

The Loquat is a strikingly handsome, large-leaved, evergreen tree adapted to the Gulf Coast country and more tropical locations. The leaves are large, dark green and rough; the young shoots woolly. A compact grower, and forms a well-rounded head. Very desirable as an ornamental—adds a tropical touch to the grounds.

Nor is it desirable as an ornamental only, for its fruit, which is about the size of a Wild Goose plum, oblong, bright yellow, subacid, has

a very agreeable flavor and is highly prized for cooking; makes a most excellent jelly.

The white blossoms, borne in spikes, come during the winter months; consequently, while trees are quite hardy all along the Gulf Coast, fruit can be counted on only in sections comparatively exempt from severe cold.

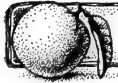


Loquat

GUAVA

Cattley. One of the hardiest Guavas. A very handsome evergreen shrub, with glossy, camellia-like leaves. Produces in immense quantities small red fruits, about an inch in diameter. Makes a very fine jelly. Can be grown throughout Florida and all along the Gulf Coast country, as well as in more tropical sections. Price, 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Yellow Chinese. Very similar in growth, hardiness and size of fruit to Cattley. Fruit, instead of being red-fleshed, is yellow. Price, 6- to 12-inch plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



GRAPES

The Muscadine type of Grapes is at home in the southern states, and all of the varieties we list are heavy and regular bearers. While they are not so desirable for marketing in fresh state, as the bunches are not large, they are fine flavored and can be used to advantage in numerous ways—for table use at a time of year when it is advisable from a health standpoint to eat quantities of fruit; they can be made into an excellent jelly; and wines made from Muscadine Grapes are of delightful flavor.

Several varieties of bunch Grapes are also adapted to the South, and have been grown in a limited way for commercial purposes, as well as for home use. Varieties we particularly recommend are Diamond, Delaware, Ives and Niagara; we also list a few other good kinds.



Flowers Grape

MUSCADINE TYPE

Prices on Muscadine Grapes.—From layers.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$9 00
2-year	20	1 60	12 00
3-year	30	2 00	16 00

Eden. A seedling of the Scuppernong, originated in Georgia. Medium-sized black berries, somewhat acid. A good wine Grape; bears early; very productive.

Flowers. Bunches composed of fifteen to twenty 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.

James. The largest of the Muscadine type, berries often measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Sweet, juicy, excellent; black. Very prolific. Has taken premiums wherever exhibited. Commences to ripen about August 1 and continues till late fall. Good shipper. One of the most valuable of the Muscadine type.

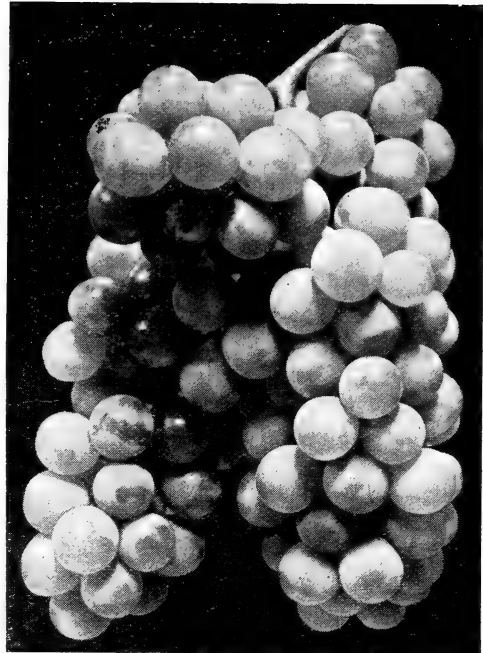
Meisch. The vine is very vigorous and prolific. Berries black, medium to large; sweet. Ripens in August.

Scuppernong. Belongs to the Muscadine type. Bunches composed of eight or ten 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 eight or ten berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender. Aug. and Sept.



Delaware Grape



Diamond Grape

BUNCH GRAPES

Prices on Grapes.—From cuttings.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$ 9 00
2-year	20	1 60	12 00

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large and reddish, skin thin; a desirable table variety.

Champion. Bunches and berries medium, round, blue-black; vine healthy and vigorous. Very early. Too tender for long shipment.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, good; vine vigorous. Heavy bearer; desirable for home markets. July.

Delaware. Bunches small to medium; berries small, skin red or pink, and very thin; sweet, juicy, vinous; quality best. One of the best in the South. July.

Diamond. A handsome white Grape equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and ten days earlier. Prolific, very thrifty and vigorous. Well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and market; it has succeeded finely in south Florida.

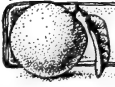
Ives. Strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunch large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of good quality. A popular wine Grape. June. The quality is much better in the South than in the North. We deem it one of the most valuable.

Moore's Early. Similar to Concord in size and shape, but better and earlier.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh sweet; quality good. Vigorous and prolific. One of the best for Florida.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; quality best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous, productive.

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.



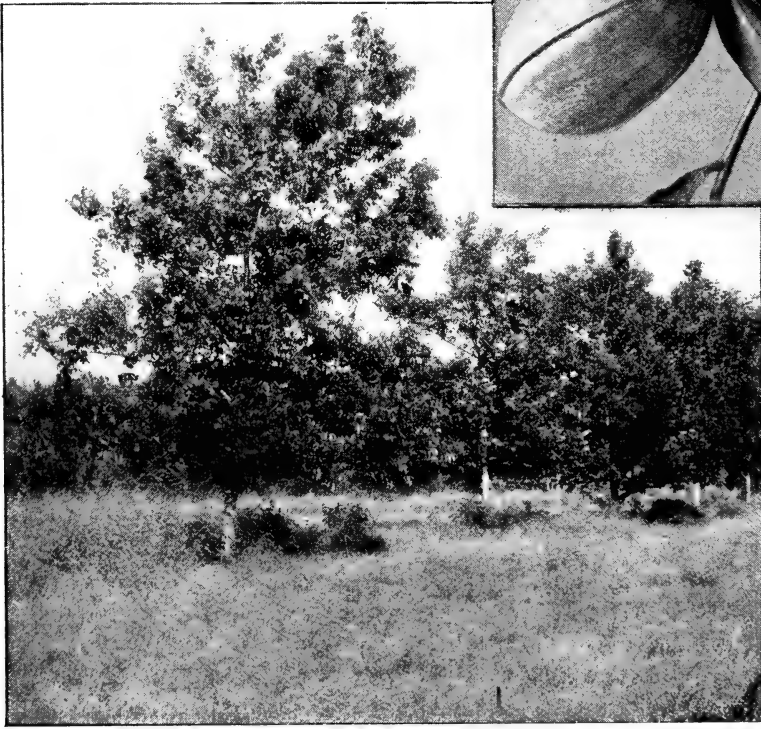
PECANS

Within recent years the Pecan has come to the front as one of the most profitable trees to grow in the South. The reasons for this are: The trees are easy to transplant and, after planting, require comparatively little attention in the way of cultivation and fertilization.

When they come into fruiting, within about six to ten years, they are regular and heavy bearers.

The nuts are easily gathered and can either be marketed at once or held for months in prime condition and marketed when most favorable prices are obtainable.

The demand for the nuts, unlike that for many fruits, continues throughout the year, and at all seasons the consumption is



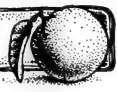
A cluster of Frotscher nuts extremely heavy, and is constantly and rapidly increasing.

In planting trees, the utmost care should be used in getting only varieties of known excellence, and from nurserymen who are known to be strictly honest, for there have been enormous quantities of inferior trees sold within the past few years, and parties planting

Frotscher Pecan trees on our grounds



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Nut Trees

PECANS, continued

such trees are sure to be disappointed when their trees come into bearing. Our trees are strictly first-class in every respect, and we guarantee varieties to be true to name.

Prices on Budded Pecans.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1 to 2 feet	\$0 65	\$6 00	\$50 00	\$400 00
2 to 3 feet	80	7 50	65 00	600 00
3 to 4 feet	1 00	9 00	80 00	750 00
4 to 5 feet	1 40	12 50	110 00	1000 00
5 to 7 feet	2 00	17 50	160 00	1500 00

Centennial. The nuts are of large size, about 2 inches long and about 7/8-inch diameter; quite pointed at both ends. Meat of excellent flavor. A good grower and heavy bearer.

Frotscher. Nuts of large size, 1 3/4 to 2 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter; full and plump clear to the ends. Shell exceedingly thin—can be cracked with the teeth. Meat of very fine quality and can be removed entire from the shell. We consider it one of the very finest varieties. We obtained grafts

of this variety from the original tree in southern Louisiana a number of years ago and now have several bearing trees on our place, from which we obtained wood for propagating the nursery trees we have to offer.

Pride of the Coast. Nuts of large size, about 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter, slightly pointed at blossom end.

Stuart. Nuts of large size, about 2 inches long and 3/4 to 1 inch in diameter; pointed at both ends. A good variety and heavy bearer.

SEEDLING PECANS

In addition to the budded trees we have seedling trees grown from large, selected nuts from our own bearing trees. Seedlings from these large, thin-shelled selected nuts are very much more apt to produce fine nuts than are the seedlings from a mixed lot of inferior nuts.

Prices on Pecans.—Seedlings, from thin-shelled selected nuts.

	Each	Per 10	100
1 to 2 feet	\$0 20	\$1 60	\$13 00
2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	20 00

JAPAN WALNUT

Prices on Walnuts.—From selected seed.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet	\$0 30	\$2 50
2 to 3 feet	40	3 50

Produces in abundance nuts larger than the common Hickory-nut, which 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. 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.

ALMONDS

Prices on Almonds.—On Peach stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 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

Almonds are not certain bearers in the South, and are not recommended except for garden planting. We offer two of the finest varieties, **Sultana** and **Princesse**, soft-shelled Almonds of commerce.

ROSES

For ornamental planting, there is no flowering shrub or plant so generally satisfactory as the Rose.

As single specimens scattered here and there over the grounds, they form graceful shrubs.

Massed together, they can be used for figured plots and greatly enhance the effect of well-kept grounds, or, placed on edges of wild stretches of woodland, they form a striking foreground.

Planted close together along walks or borders, they can be trained into exceptionally beautiful flowering hedges.

Allowed to run riot over stumps, rocks, old fences, they soon cover and transform unsightly objects into attractive bits of scenery.

As veranda vines, the climbers form a mass of green and pink, or red, or yellow, or white, or a combination of colors, as desired,—an effect that can hardly be approached with other climbers.

Planted in any form, they furnish a wealth of flowers at all seasons, if a judicious selection of varieties is made. And, for cut-flowers, Roses are universal favorites. How much more cheerful a house seems for having, here and there, on tables, mantles, bureaus, vases of beautiful Rose-buds! How easy to decorate the parlor or garnish the dining-table for an evening entertainment if one has plenty of Roses!

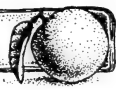
It goes without saying that no one Rose is adapted to all the different purposes above named. It is not necessary that it should be. There are many different classes of Roses, and amongst the one hundred and thirty-one varieties we list can be found those adapted to any purpose wanted. These varieties have been selected as the best, after extensive plantings of these and many other sorts. All prominent new varieties are procured by us, when introduced, and given thorough tests. Our stock of Roses this year consists of over 60,000 fine plants, mostly grafted and all open-ground-grown. They will be found to give incomparably better results than the small-rooted slips generally sent out from the North.

In ordering Roses, the question naturally arises as to what kinds will prove the most satisfactory. This can often best be decided by ourselves, as we are familiar with the different varieties and their range of adaptability. We shall take pleasure in making selections for our customers, or in aiding them to do so, upon request.

As a general thing, Roses do better when grafted upon some strong-growing stock. With the exception of a few kinds, which are vigorous growers, the plants we offer are grafted, principally upon Madam Plantier stocks. All of them are open-ground-grown, strong, thrifty—and in every way more desirable than the small pot-grown plants sent out by nearly all northern nurseries.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Hardy Roses

ROSES. continued

There are several different classes of Roses. The class indicates, to a large extent, the character of the variety, and, to some extent, its adaptability. These classes are indicated by initial letters in parentheses immediately following the name of the variety; the key to which is as follows:

Bk., Banksia; Beng., Bengal; Bour., Bourbon; C. B., Climbing Bengal; C. C., Climbing China; C. N., Climbing Noisette; C. T., Climbing Tea; H. C., Hybrid China; H. N., Hybrid Noisette; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; H. T., Hybrid Tea; Mult., Multiflora; N., Noisette; Pol., Polyantha; P., Prairie; T., Tea; W., Wichuraiana.

Prices on Roses.—Varieties that succeed best grafted, we graft; varieties that succeed best on own roots, we grow on own roots.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, strong, open-ground-grown	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2-year, large, strong, open-ground-grown	35	3 00	25 00

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

Alfred Colomb. (H. P.) Bright clear red; a fine shade. Large, double; strong grower.

Alice Hoffman. (Bour.) Light pink center surrounded by outer petals of dark crimson. Medium size, double and full.

Alphonse Soupert. (H. P.) Large, very handsome and showy; bright rose-color.

American Banner. (T.) White striped or shaded red. Flowers medium to large, and fine form. Good grower; very satisfactory variety.

Anne De Diesbach. (H. P.) Color is a most lovely brilliant carmine; long pointed buds and large, finely formed, compact, slightly cupped flowers. Very full and double, and delightfully sweet. A vigorous grower and fine bloomer.

Antoine Mouton. (H. P.) A vigorous grower, bearing flowers of extraordinary size and fullness. Bright, clear pink, reverse of petals silvery rose.

Apolline. (Bour.) Color clear pink, dashed with rosy crimson; edges and reverse of petals silvery rose.

Archduchess Marie Immaculae. (T.) Flowers of large size and beautifully formed. Very full and double and deliciously fragrant. The flower is light canary-yellow, deepening toward center, delicately penciled and veined with silvery rose. Edges of petals and particularly outer petals deeply tinged with rose.



Devoniensis (See page 41)

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Hardy Roses

ROSES, continued

Archduke Charles. (Beng.) Brilliant crimson-scarlet, often marbled with lighter shades. This is a good grower and very satisfactory variety.



Duchesse de Brabant (See opposite page)

Beauty of Waltham. (H. P.) Very large, finely formed flowers; bright cherry-red, a fine color; very fragrant. A profuse bloomer.

Bessie Johnson. (H. P.) Beautiful blush-color, highly scented; distinct.

Blanche De Meur. (H. P.) Light flesh-color, changing to white.

Bon Silene. (T.) 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; bears profusely the year round. An old favorite.

Bougere. (T.) 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.

Bride. (T.) A superb pure white Tea Rose; one of the best of its color; the buds and flowers are unusually large and finely formed. It is a strong, healthy grower and a quick and constant bloomer. A fine variety for outdoor culture.

Bridesmaid. (T.) A very large, finely formed Rose; fine clear pink. A splendid variety, and appropriately named, for it is an excellent companion for that grand Rose, the Bride.

Captain Christy. (H. T.) 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 grounds.

Cecile Brunner. (Pol.) Salmon-pink, with deep salmon center. An admirable Rose.

Charles Lefebvre. (H. P.) 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. (H. T.) Extra fine, large flowers, very double, full and of perfect form; delightfully fragrant; color ruby-crimson, passing to rich maroon; a strong grower.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Hardy Roses

ROSES, continued

Chromatella (*Cloth of Gold*). (C. N.) 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.

Clement Messier. (C. N.) Medium size; full and double; white petals surrounding delicate pink center; very pretty in either bud or flower; sweet Tea scent; a strong grower.

Climbing Bridesmaid. (C. T.) Somewhat similar to its parent, Bridesmaid; dark pink, almost magenta-rose. Strong climber and a splendid variety.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. (C. T.) An offspring of Clothilde Soupert, of which it is an almost exact counterpart, except that it is a strong climber. Its introducers say that it is one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, climbing Rose ever introduced.

Climbing Marie Guillot. (C. T.) A grand new climbing Rose, differing from its parent, Marie Guillot, only in habit of growth. Beautiful creamy white flowers, sometimes with pale yellow center. Strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Climbing White Pet. (Mult.) Strong-growing Rose of the Rambler class; showy white flowers borne in clusters; fragrance like cherry blossoms.

Climbing Wootton. (H. T.) Very large, rather open flowers, beautifully formed; color bright magenta-red, passing to violet-crimson, richly shaded. A free bloomer, strong grower, and a beautiful Rose.

Clothilde Soupert. (Pol.) 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. (T.) Yellow, buff and yellow center, edged rose. Medium to large, double and full. Strong grower, and a desirable kind.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. (T.) Color coppery rose, shaded with violet-crimson. Flowers are large, double and full. Beautiful in bud and flower.

Coquette Bordelais. (H. P.) Large, open flowers which remind one of a camellia. Color carmine-rose, sometimes rosy pink, with white stripes in center of petals.

Coquette des Alpes. (H. N.) Medium-sized white flowers tinged with blush.

Coquette des Blancches. (H. N.) Delicate white or flesh-colored flowers of medium size.

Crimson Rambler. (Pol.) 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.

Devoniensis. (C. T.) 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.

Dinsmore. (H. P.) Flowers large and perfectly double; color rich crimson-scarlet.

Douglass. (Beng.) Medium to large, dark cherry-red flowers.

Duchesse de Brabant. (T.) 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 it is 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. (H. P.) Dark, velvety maroon; large size, full, regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

ROSES, continued

Elise Boëlle. (H. N.) White, delicately tinged with pink; medium size, full, beautiful, circular form; very sweet. A lovely Rose.

Ellen Drew. (H. P.) Delicate peach blossom, pink on top side of petals, reverse side rosy pink. Medium size, double, very full.

Empress Marie of Russia. (T.) Flowers canary-yellow, sometimes shaded with white and lemon.

Empress of China. (C. C.) 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, covering the bush with a mass of color.

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

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) 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.

Exposition de Povins. (H. P.) Bright velvety red; very full and double and exceedingly fragrant. Strong grower, and a desirable variety.

Ferdinand Batel. (H. T.) Varying color from pale rosy flesh on yellow nankeen, to yellow nankeen-orange. A fancy-colored Rose; quite distinct and pretty.

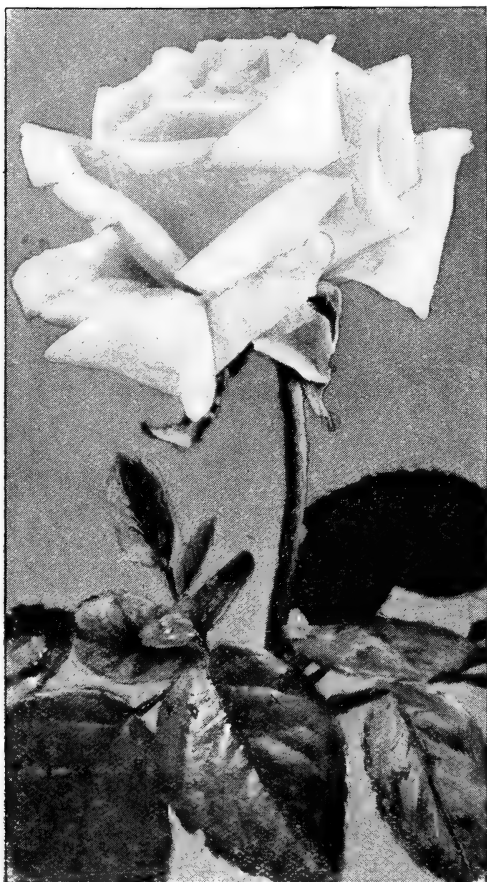
Fortune's Double Yellow. (C.T.) Sulphur-yellow, edged rose. Flowers large, single and open. Very pretty and odd.

Francois Levet. (H. P.) Rosy pink, delicately shaded with cherry-red. Handsomely formed flowers, very full and double, and nearly as large as Paul Neyron. Good grower.

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

Giant of Battles. (H. P.) Bright crimson flowers of medium to large size; double, full and fragrant.

Gloire Lyonnaise. (H. P.) 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; large and full, and delightfully sweet.



Etoile de Lyon

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Hardy Roses

ROSES, continued

Gracilis. (C. B.) Flowers bright rosy red, large and full. A climber suitable for planting in both sunny and shady locations.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. (Mult.) 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.

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

Henry M. Stanley. (T.) Pale pink, edged and mottled deep rose, with a lovely shade of salmon or buff-rose on reverse of petals. Large, double and full.

Her Majesty. (H. P.) Flowers of immense size, remarkably beautiful form and perfectly double; the color is a lovely shade of rosy pink, passing to clear flesh, elegantly tinged and shaded with amaranth and silver rose; delightfully fragrant. A strong, upright grower.

Hermosa. (Bour.) An excellent Rose; blooms in fine clusters; large, very double and fragrant; beautiful, clear rose; a constant bloomer.

Isabella Sprunt. (T.) Bright canary-yellow; large, beautiful buds. A profuse bloomer.

James Sprunt. (C. B.) 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 the exceptionally brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons.

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

Jubilee. (H. P.) Bright cardinal-red, sometimes glowing crimson. Large velvety flowers, quite often 5 inches across; very full and double; strong grower. One of the finest very dark Roses in our collection.



James Sprunt

Jules Jurgensen. (C. B.) 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. (H. P.) Bright cherry-red; large, well-formed, fragrant flowers; a splendid old variety.

La Grandeur. (T.) Rosy carmine, boldly striped and dashed with white.

Lamarque. (C. N.) White, with sulphur center. Constant bloomer.

La Princesse Vera. (T.) Flowers of medium to large size, finely formed, very double and full. Color rich ivory-white shaded and veined with fine coral yellow and delicately penciled with delicate blush. A very desirable Rose.

La Reine. (H. P.) Beautiful clear bright rose; very large, of fine, full form.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Hardy Roses

ROSES, continued

Letty Coles. (T.) Beautiful blush-colored flowers, sometimes tinged with pale yellow. Medium to large size and fine form. Sweet Tea fragrance.

Louis Philippe. (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not so 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.

Louis Richard. (T.) Coppery rose, the center sometimes deep red. Very handsome.

Mad. Alfred Carriere. (H. N.) 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. Flowers of good size and handsome.

Mad. Barriglione. (T.) Coppery carmine-rose; fine buds; flowers semi-double.

Mad. Bravy. (T.) Creamy white, large, full, of symmetrical form and great fragrance. A profuse and constant bloomer.

Mad. Camille. (T.) Large, very double and full; rosy flesh, changing to salmon-rose.

Mad. Caroline Kuster. (N.) pale yellow, often mottled with rose. An excellent free-blooming sort.

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

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. (H. P.) Clear, bright rosy pink, a beautiful shade. Medium to large size, double and full and somewhat flat.

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

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

Mad. Joseph Schwartz. (T.) Large, globular flowers, very full and sweet; color pure white, the edges of petals tinged with carmine.

The flowers have the exquisiteness and delicacy of its parent, Duchesse de Brabant. One of the most satisfactory here.

Mad. Lambard. (T.) Large and full flowers, varying from rosy salmon to rosy flesh. Beautifully shaped, in buds and full-blown flowers. Very free and constant bloomer—one of the most satisfactory in our collection.

Mad. Margottin. (T.) Flesh-color, sometimes slightly tinted with pale pink at center. Medium size, full and double. Delicately fragrant. A desirable kind.

Mad. Philemon Cochet. (T.) Color rose, shaded with salmon and suffused with a lighter shade. Vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.

Mad. Plantier. (H. C.) Pure white, above medium size, full flat form. A spring bloomer; very strong and vigorous. More valuable as a stock upon which to bud other varieties than for its own flowers.

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

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

Madam Wagram (Climbing Paul Neyron). (C. T.) Flowers very large, full and double. The color is a delicate shell-pink, a tinge deeper than Duchesse de Brabant overspread with silvery sheen. At base of petals there is a tinge of yellow.

Magna Charta. (H. C.) 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.

Manda's Triumph. (W.) Strong-growing, creeping plants, producing an abundance of small white Roses; petals very slender and thickly set together.

Marechal Niel. (C. N.) Deep yellow; very large, full globular form; delightfully fragrant, the finest of all yellow Roses. In the North this Rose is of a 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.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Hardy Roses

ROSES, continued

Margaret Dickson. (H. P.) Finely formed, pure waxy white flowers of immense size, some of them nearly as large as Paul Neyron.

Marie Ducher. (T.) Generally described as "rich salmon-yellow, with fawn center; large, very full, somewhat flat; very double and sweet." With us color varies from peach-blossom to light rose, suffused with sulphur-yellow, with reverse of petals silvery rose. Medium-sized, nicely formed flowers. A good grower and constant bloomer.

Marie Guillot. (T.) Generally described as "pure snow-white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow. Large, full and double." On our grounds it is more apt to be pale yellow and often distinctly tinged with deep blush or light rose. A fine grower, with very pretty flowers.

Marie Lambert. (T.) 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. (T.) Pale yellow, the edges of petals often lined with rose. Sometimes both yellow and red Roses are to be seen on the same bush, but always beautiful flowers. One of the most satisfactory here.

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

Mary Washington. (C. T.) Small white flowers, borne in clusters. Fragrance of a musky flavor noticed in some of the Roses of "ye olden time."

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

Mrs. Cleveland. (H. P.) Medium to large; nicely formed flowers of a dark red or velvety crimson color. Delightfully fragrant.

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

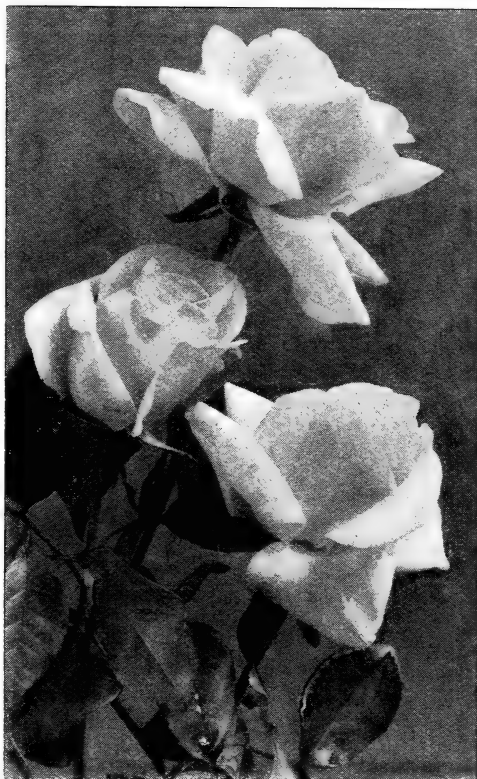
Paul Neyron. (H. P.) Deep rose; very full, somewhat fragrant, free-blooming; the largest variety known. A very desirable garden Rose.

Perfection des Blanches. (H. N.) Pure white flowers, full and double, very fine; a constant bloomer.

Perle d'or. (Pol.) Nankeen-yellow flowers in large clusters. One of the most unique and beautiful miniature Roses in our collection; the buds are especially adapted for genteel buttonhole bouquets. Only a moderate grower, but a profuse and constant bloomer.

Pink Roamer. (W.) Luxuriant grower of the creeping habit. Small-sized pink flowers with white centers. Splendid for grave decoration, or for covering any unsightly object.

President Lincoln. (H. P.) Vermilion-red, tinged with crimson. A strong grower, producing large flowers.



Safrano (See page 46)



Reine Marie Henriette

ROSES. continued

Fride of Reigate. (H. P.) Crimson, handsomely striped with white, sometimes half crimson and half white. Free bloomer.

Prince Albert. (H. P.) Beautiful bright crimson; very large, full and fine.

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

Princesse Louise Victoria. (H. P.) Salmon-pink, medium size. A splendid climbing Rose.

Queen. (T.) 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. (Beng.) Rich crimson, changing to light scarlet. A very distinct and striking shade. Very free-flowering.

Reine Marie Henriette. (C. T.) Cherry-red, a pure shade, which does not fade or shade off into undesirable tints; large, double and beautifully formed; somewhat fragrant. One of the finest red Roses in our collection.

Rev. J. B. M. Camm. (H. P.) Carmine-rose, a fine enduring shade; large size, semi-globular form; one of the most fragrant.

Safrano. (T.) 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. 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.

Santa Rosa. (T.) Flowers rich, delicate pink, inclining to crimson; semi-double reflex petals.

Solfaterre. (C. T.) Clear sulphur-yellow; large and double. Foliage and character of growth very similar to Marechal Niel. A splendid climber and profuse and constant bloomer; the flowers do not blight, wilt or fade in the hot midsummer sun, like many of the other fine varieties.

Souvenir de Leonie Viennat. (T.) Large, elegantly formed flowers, double and full. Color deep yellow, with amber in base, passing to rose color, reverse of petals silvery rose.

Souvenir De Mad. Pernet. (T.) Silvery rose shaded yellow; reverse of petals sometimes striped white. Medium-sized cup-shaped flowers.

Souvenir d'un Ami. (T.) Large, handsomely formed flowers. Color clear shining pink, sometimes shaded with carmine.

Sylphide. (T.) Blush, with fawn center; large and double. Very handsome in bud.

Tennessee Belle. (P.) Graceful and slender in growth; bright pink flowers in clusters.

Tom Wood. (H. P.) Beautiful cherry-red flowers, often shading to deep and dark crimson; double. A fine red Rose and good bloomer.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Hardy Roses

ROSES, continued

Ulrich Brunner. (H. P.) Flowers extra large, full and globular. Color glowing crimson.

Vick's Caprice. (H. P.) Medium to large flowers of rosy pink color. Double and sweet.

Victory. (H. P.) The flowers are of immense size and splendid substance; beautifully formed, very full, round and double. Color deep rich velvety crimson. A grand Rose.

Virginia R. Coxe. (H. T.) Medium to large size, double and full. Color is brilliant crimson—a very handsome shade. Flowers are very fragrant and are borne on long stems. A free-flowering desirable variety.

White Perle des Jardins. (T.) Ivory-white or pale yellow, outer petals sometimes tinged rose; delicate Tea fragrance. Quite distinct from Bride or any other white Rose. A

splendid grower and one of the most satisfactory on our grounds.

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

Yellow Soupert. (T. P.) Very similar in character of growth and shape and size of flowers to Clothilde Soupert. The color of the flowers is white, with delicate chrome-yellow at center.

York & Lancaster. (H. P.) One of the oldest Roses in existence, dating back to the time of the Wars of the Roses between the Royal Houses of York and Lancaster. Said to have been originated when these warring factions became united. Color red and white, representing the red of the Lancastrians and the white of the Yorkists.



Mad. Philemon Cochet and White Perle des Jardins



Camphor in Nursery (See opposite page)

Shade Trees

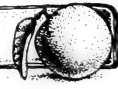
Every one has noticed how barren and desolate a home seemed when there were no shade trees, and that, in otherwise well-kept grounds, something was lacking to make the place homelike. On the other hand, how cool and restful and attractively inviting a home seems for having plenty of shade trees scattered over the grounds, particularly when they are supplemented with ornamental shrubs and vines and hedges!

In speaking of shade trees, perhaps the kind more generally thought of than any other one is the oak; and this is not strange, for there are oaks everywhere throughout our land, including hundreds of varieties, some classified and many others unclassified; for the oak is perhaps the most puzzling to the botanist of all common trees.

In addition to oaks, there are numerous other trees suitable for shade. Some of the most satisfactory for southern planting are the Scarlet Maple, with its delicately traced, beautifully lobed foliage of brilliant scarlet in early spring and late autumn; *Magnolia grandiflora*, with its very dark, evergreen foliage and pure snowy white flowers; Camphor Tree, Texas Umbrella, Sycamore, Carolina Poplar and Tulip Tree, all very rapid growers and all peculiarly suitable for planting in the lower South where shade trees have so much to do with the comfort of one's home during the long, hot, summer months.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Shade Trees

CAMPHOR TREE (*Cinnamomum Camphora*).

A broad-leaved evergreen, yielding the camphor gum of commerce. It is perfectly well adapted to this region, and is exceedingly handsome. Hardy throughout Florida and most of the Gulf states. Makes an excellent windbreak, or, when planted singly and properly trimmed, a beautiful shade tree. Leaves and berries are very aromatic. It is a rank grower, and thrives in soil of but ordinary fertility. Planted to some extent in Florida for commercial purposes.

Prices on Camphor.—From seed.	Each	Per 10	100
1 to 2 feet	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 to 3 feet, stocky	25	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 feet, stocky	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 feet, extra fine	75	6 00	
5 to 7 feet, well branched, very stocky	1 50	12 00	

CATALPA speciosa. A very rapid-growing, large-leaved tree. Makes an excellent shade tree in a very short time. White flowers about 2½ inches in diameter, with two yellow stripes inside and spotted purplish brown. Blooms in June. The grain of the wood is coarse and rather soft, but very durable in the soil; very valuable for fenceposts and railroad ties, and now being planted quite extensively for these purposes, especially in the West and Southwest, where wood is scarce.

Prices on Catalpa speciosa.	Each	Per 10
4 to 6 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00
6 to 8 feet	40	3 00
8 to 10 feet	75	6 00

CEDRUS Deodara. The Great Cedar of the Himalayas. Attains immense size. The limbs are exceedingly graceful in manner of growth, and the short, bluish green needles give it a very beautiful and striking appearance.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 feet	75	6 00

ILEX opaca (American Holly). An exceptionally beautiful native evergreen tree. The dark, glossy green leaves, with rough, crinkled edges and sharp spines, and the brilliant red berries form a strikingly handsome combination of color. One of the most sought-for evergreens for Christmas decorations. The trees are rather hard to successfully transplant, but their universal value for ornamental purposes

Ilex opaca, continued

makes them well worth the trouble. Should be severely trimmed and defoliated when transplanted.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 feet	75	6 00

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The well-known Magnolia of our native forests. The most magnificent of our broad-leaved evergreens. The trees bloom when quite small. The flowers are very large, pure waxy white, and of the most delicious fragrance. All of our plants are nursery-grown, have been once transplanted and are finely rooted. Trees attain immense size. One of the finest evergreen shade trees to be found in the South.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet	\$0 40	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
3 to 5 feet	75	6 00
5 to 7 feet	1 00	9 00



Cedrus deodara

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Shade Trees

SCARLET MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*). A native tree of comparatively rapid growth, attaining a large size. Its brilliant red

Scarlet Maple, continued

shoots throughout the summer are tinged with scarlet, while the foliage in the late fall is of a brilliant color. The trunk of the tree is clean and straight and the top symmetrical. One of the most satisfactory shade trees for southern as well as northern planting. Thrives in either high or low soils; is remarkably free from insects and diseases. Well suited for streets, parks and avenues, also for planting in woodlands for color effects.



Magnolia grandiflora (See preceding page)

Scarlet Maple, continued

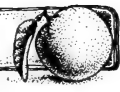
flowers, which are one of the first heralds of spring, often deceive one into believing that the tree is starting to leaf out. The foliage, however, immediately follows the flowers, and this, with its delicate tracings, lobed shape and brilliant color, stands out in bold relief on the landscape, giving a very picturesque effect. The young

Prices.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet	\$0 35	\$3 00
3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
4 to 6 feet	75	6 50
6 to 8 feet	1 25	10 00





GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Shade Trees

QUERCUS (Oak). In the way of shade trees for lawns, parks, public grounds or avenues, there is perhaps no other tree so popular or so universally used as Oaks. Their broad spreading heads and sturdy trunks make them especially suitable for these purposes. They are very long-lived, and few other trees have the hardihood to withstand unfavorable locations and weather conditions. Several kinds are especially suitable for planting on the seashore, as they withstand the salt spray remarkably well. Generally, but erroneously, supposed to be very slow growers; they are, on the other hand, of fairly rapid growth, capable of holding their own with many other forest trees. Nearly all of the varieties are exceedingly handsome in their green summer dress, and many of them are brilliant in autumnal coloring. The small trees are easy to make live, but should be well cut back at time of planting.

Palustris (Pin Oak). One of the most popular Oaks for lawn or avenue planting. Particularly suitable for planting in cities, as it withstands the unnatural conditions remarkably well. The leaves are dark green and glossy and beautifully divided. In the late fall, they are brilliant scarlet. After the tree attains some size the branches droop, giving a very graceful appearance. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per 10.

Phellos (Willow-leaved Oak). A rapid-growing variety of symmetrical proportions. A medium-sized tree very desirable for yard planting. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per 10.



Live Oak

Quercus virginiana (Live Oak). A very sturdy and beautiful evergreen, adapted throughout the southern states. It is very popular for shade, avenue and park planting, retaining, as it does, its dark green leaves throughout the winter months when most other trees are bare of foliage. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per 10.

Laurifolia (Laurel Oak). A native of the southern states, with laurel-like leaves and well-rounded top. Desirable variety.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet	\$0 35	\$3 00
3 to 4 feet	45	4 00
4 to 6 feet	60	5 00



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Shade Trees

Quercus, nigra aquatica (Water Oak). The well-known Water Oak of the southern states. A rapid grower and strikingly handsome tree. Attains large size within a very few years. One of the most desirable for shade on either country estates or city streets.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet	\$0 45	\$4 00
4 to 6 feet	60	5 00
6 to 8 feet	1 00	9 00

CAROLINA POPLAR (*Populus monilifera*). A very rapid-growing tree, particularly desirable where a quick shade is wanted. The leaves are large and somewhat heart-shaped. The trees form dense tops within a very short time, and have unusual hardi-

Carolina Poplar, continued

hood to withstand adverse conditions of soil and climate.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
4 to 6 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00
6 to 8 feet	40	3 00
8 to 10 feet	75	6 00

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). A rapid-growing, native tree, forming a somewhat narrow, pyramidal head. Thrives in either damp or dry soil. Leaves resemble very much those of *Acer rubrum* (Scarlet Maple); are of bright glossy green during the growing season, while in autumn they turn a brilliant red or dark crimson. Bark of the trunk and branches often corky. Desirable for lawn or avenue planting for shade, as well as for ornamental purposes.

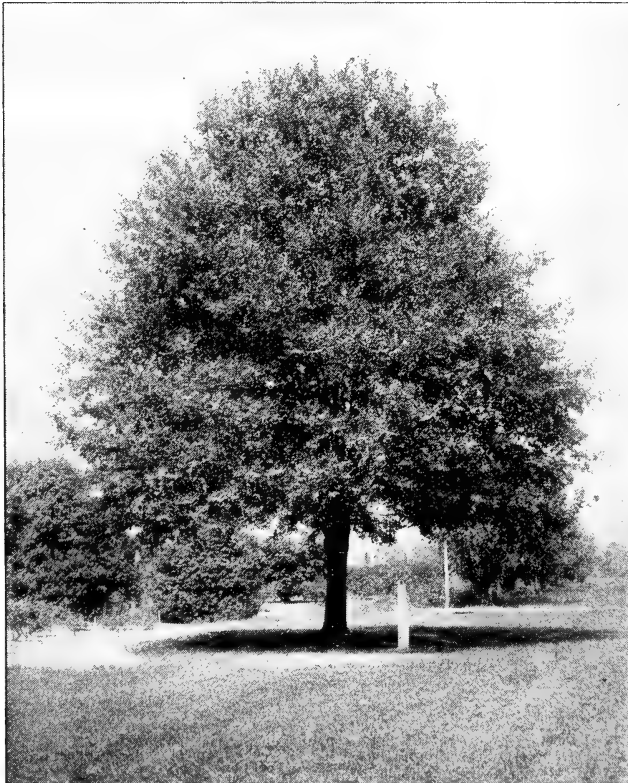
Prices.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet	\$0 30	\$2 50
3 to 4 feet	50	4 00
4 to 6 feet	75	6 00
6 to 8 feet	1 00	9 00

SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*). Rapid-growing tree that assumes massive proportions. Is hardy and remarkably free from disease. Its white trunk and large, bright green leaves form a striking combination. Is not at all particular as to location or soil; stands smoky atmosphere of cities splendidly and thrives near the seashore.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00
3 to 4 feet	40	3 00
4 to 6 feet	60	5 00

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. A subvariety 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. Adapted throughout the entire Gulf coast country.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet	\$0 20	\$1 50
3 to 4 feet	25	2 00
4 to 6 feet	45	3 00
6 to 8 feet	75	6 00



Water Oak

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Shade Trees

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*). A very rapid-growing tree with large, peculiar-shaped foliage of a light green color. The bark is clean and smooth, the trunk straight, with broad spreading branches. The flowers, which appear during June, are large, greenish yellow, blotched with orange color and similar in shape to the tulip, from which it derives its name. A

Tulip Tree, continued

desirable tree for street planting as well as for public and private grounds and avenues. Thrives well on either high or low ground. Should be severely pruned when transplanted.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet	\$0 40	\$3 00
3 to 4 feet	60	5 00
4 to 6 feet	90	7 50

BOOKS

CITRUS FRUITS AND THEIR CULTURE

By Prof. H. Harold Hume (until recently horticulturist of the Florida Experiment Station). A new book, containing 600 pages and nearly 200 illustrations. Made up of five parts.

PART I contains twenty-five chapters, treating the botany and history, methods of originating new varieties, and rules for judging citrus fruits, also describing in detail practically all varieties now in cultivation.

PART II contains fourteen chapters on propagation, stocks, soils, preparation of land for planting, methods of setting trees, cultivation, cover-crops, fertilization, irrigation, frost-protection and marketing.

PART III contains four chapters on insects and diseases, spraying, fumigating and other methods of control, giving formulas, etc.

PART IV contains an index of American literature on citrus fruits.

PART V. Two chapters,—one containing varietal lists of the several classes of citrus fruits; the other giving names and addresses of members of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States.

This work is eliciting a great deal of praise from the most successful growers of citrus fruits, on account of the thoroughly practical, comprehensive information it contains. It should be in the hands of every grower of citrus fruits. We can furnish it upon receipt of price—\$2.50 postpaid.

FLORIDA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S REPORTS

At the annual meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society, numerous papers and reports containing the most advanced thought of up-to-date, practical horticulturists are presented. The discussions following these reports bring out many valuable points. These papers, reports and discussions are reported verbatim and published in book form. These books are mailed to members of the society. Any one may become a member by paying \$1 membership fee.

The 1905 Report will be mailed to any one remitting \$1 for it.



Biota Pyramidalis and Biota Rosedale (See opposite page)

Conifers, Hedge Plants, Flowering Shrubs and Trees, Vines, etc.

A house with a fence around it is much too often the idea of a home. However attractive or grand a house; however small or extensive the grounds may be, the air of ease and comfort and beauty is more or less lacking unless there are, on the grounds, trees, shrubs or greenery of some kind. It is not necessary that the grounds be a vast estate in order to make them beautiful and attractive and homelike and add a touch of nature. Even in a small city lot there is room for the addition of flowers and shrubs of various kinds, and in a country place, where the grounds are not so limited, there is opportunity for supplying beautiful bits of scenery.

The beautifying of grounds can be very elaborately done, at considerable expense, or, if one cannot afford to do ornamental planting on an extensive scale, he can always have at least a few plants at comparatively little expense; and these few plants, if carefully selected and properly placed and cared for, are capable of adding very materially to the pleasing appearance of one's home. In the following list of trees, shrubs and vines, will be found listed many of the most desirable kinds adapted to the southern states. They have been carefully selected and tested by ourselves, and only those which have proven adapted in the South are retained and propagated.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Conifers, Etc.

ALTHÆA, or ROSE OF SHARON, is one of our most desirable flowering shrubs, and merits extensive cultivation, as it produces beautiful flowers in great profusion during a long period. The flowers come on the new growth, and it continues 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, free-flowering. A very handsome shrub when in full bloom. Price, 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

ARBORVITÆ, or BIOTA. These beautiful evergreens can be utilized in many ways, and are always satisfactory. Desirable for lining avenues or planted as individual specimens. Very ornamental.

Aurea nana. Forms an exceedingly compact, well-rounded head. Beautiful greenish yellow foliage. A perfect gem for gardens or grounds where trees of only shrub-like dimensions are wanted. One of the most satisfactory of all.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
1 to 1½ feet	\$0 40	\$3 50
1½ to 2 feet	50	4 50
2 to 3 feet	65	6 00

Pyramidalis. This variety is of very upright growth, branches drawn close together. Foliage beautiful light greenish color. A very desirable variety for planting at ends of walks or termini of hedges.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet	45	4 00
3 to 5 feet	75	6 00

Rosedale. This handsome variety, originated in southern Texas, is attracting a great deal of attention throughout the South. It is of very compact growth and forms a symmetrical, well-

Arborvitæ Rosedale, continued

rounded head. The foliage is of a dark bluish green cast that makes it unique and distinctive in appearance. Very desirable.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet	1 00	9 00
4 to 6 feet	2 00	17 50

BERBERIS Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). A dwarf-growing spreading plant with small, neat foliage and sharp thorns. The flowers are white and are followed by brilliant red berries in great abundance, during the latter part of the summer, which hang on the plants throughout the winter. It is used for hedges and for planting in masses. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpet Vine). A strong-growing climber, which clings tightly to whatever its growing shoots touch. Forms a mass of green; particularly desirable for planting near old stumps, rocks or fences where it is desired to cover an unsightly object. Bears brilliant-colored small flowers in clusters during the summer months. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.



Althea Rubra



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Conifers, Etc.



Bignonia Radicans (Trumpet Vine). See preceding page

CALYCANTHUS (*Butneria florida*; Sweet Shrub). A strong, upright, old-fashioned shrub, valued for its aromatic chocolate-colored flowers. Grows well in either shady or open places. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10.

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.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2½ feet	\$0 25	\$2 00
2½ to 3 feet	40	3 50
3 to 4 feet	60	5 00

CERCIS Canadensis (Red - Bud, or Judas Tree). A small, deciduous tree or large bush. A rapid grower, forming a well-rounded head. The leaves are large and bright green. Much used for ornamental planting.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00
3 to 4 feet	35	3 00
4 to 6 feet	50	4 50

PRUNUS Caroliniana (Cherry Laurel). A strong-growing bush or small evergreen tree with very dark green foliage. Can be trained into almost any desired shape. Used for hedges and even for a shade tree where a tree of only moderate proportions is desired.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet	50	4 50

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). A small tree or large shrub which has dark green leaves and fragrant drooping open clusters of flowers followed by bluish plum-like fruits. Easily transplanted. Valuable as single specimens or for massing. Price, 6 to 12 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia Indica*). 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



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Conifers, Etc.

Grape Myrtle, continued

most charming flowering hedge known. Single specimens can be made to form very handsome shade trees.

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

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

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely.

Prices.	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet	\$o 25	\$2 00	\$17 00
3 to 5 feet	35	3 00	25 00
5 to 7 feet	75	7 00	

ELÆAGNUS edulis (Longipes — Japanese Oleaster). Low-growing bush, with silvery leaves and yellow flowers which hang in wreaths along the branches. The flowers are followed by brilliant scarlet berries during mid-summer. These berries are edible as well as quite ornamental. Price, 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per 10.

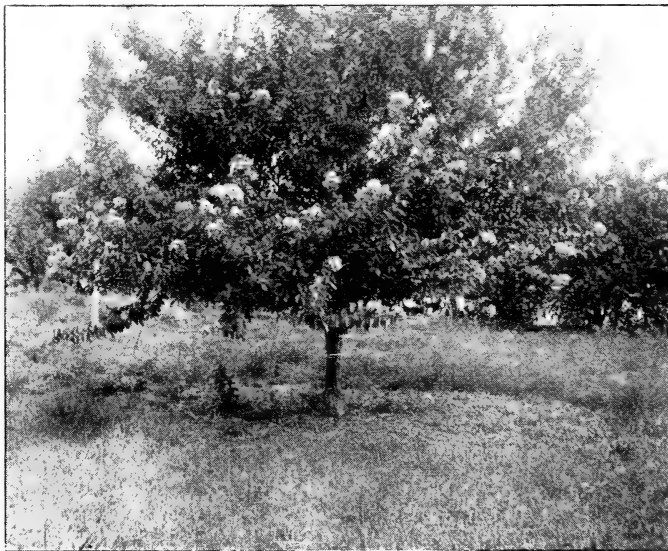
PINK HONEYSUCKLE. A moderate-growing vine, not a very strong climber, but desirable for open-ground culture. Beautiful bright pink flowers, which change to a pale pink.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
1-year plants	\$o 25	\$2 00
2-year plants	35	3 00

WHITE HONEYSUCKLE. A slender but very rapid-growing vine especially desirable for running on latticework or over rocks, stumps or fences. It rapidly covers any unsightly object with a mass of green at all seasons of the year, and in the spring is covered with very fragrant white flowers which shade off into a beautiful yellowish brown. The plants of this vine are slender, as it does not form any other kind of growth, but are easily transplanted. Price, 1-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

HYDRANGEA, Thomas Hogg. A beautiful shrub, producing very handsome large, pure white flowers. Should be planted in shady places, as the sun sometimes burns the flowers. Price, 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per 10.

PHILADELPHUS grandiflora (Mock Orange). A large, spreading bush with graceful drooping branches. A rapid grower. Flowers slightly fragrant and pure white. Price, 1½ to 2½ feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per 10.



Scarlet Grape Myrtle

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*). The Privets are among the most valuable hedge plants for the South. Can be kept trimmed in any desired form.

Amoor River (*L. Amurense*). Light green leaves; evergreen; flowers white. One of the finest and most popular hedge plants, both North and South, and also desirable for planting as single specimens in grounds and parks.

Prices.	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet	\$o 15	\$1 20	\$5 00	\$35 00
3 to 5 feet	25	2 00	10 00	

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Conifers, Etc.

Privet California (*L. ovalifolium*). A well-known hedge plant; is a vigorous grower. Half evergreen; flowers white.

Prices.	Each	Per 10	100
2-year, 3 to 4 feet	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$15 00
3-year, 4 to 6 feet	40	3 50	25 00

RETINOSPORA plumosa (Japanese Cypress). One of the most valued of all Japanese Cypresses. A rapid-growing variety with exquisite, plume-like foliage and slender branches. Very handsome.

Prices	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet	50	4 50

WISTARIA, Purple. A magnificent climber. We have one of these, shading our front piazza, planted some years ago, which has annually increased in dimensions until it requires frequent pruning to keep it within bounds. It is handsome at all times, and magnificent when in bloom, making a beautiful drapery of purple flowers, which appear before any sign of foliage.

Prices.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00
3 to 4 feet	40	3 00



Kumquat in Tub

Trees in Pots and Tubs

In addition to our large stock of field-grown Citrus trees, we have a fine lot of Oranges and Kumquats in tubs and pots. These trees are well shaped, and many of them already have fruit on them. The photograph which appears on this page shows a Kumquat tree heavily loaded with fruit.

These trees, in pots and tubs, are very desirable for placing in conspicuous situations about the grounds in summer, as well as for room decoration and conservatories in winter. They are very ornamental even without fruit; while, with the golden yellow fruit and dark green foliage, they are strikingly handsome.

Prices on these trees are \$7.50 to \$12 each for trees in tubs, and \$2.50 to \$3.50 each for trees in pots, according to size and quantity of fruit. These prices are for the trees f. o. b. cars here. Full descriptions and definite prices quoted on application.



Cultural Suggestions

Some of our customers, particularly beginners in fruit-growing, are often at a loss for information in relation to planting and care of an orchard. While we are always glad to give information in reply to specific inquiry, a certain proportion of our customers are afraid of putting us to some little trouble and hesitate to write us for information. We have, therefore, thought best to give herein some brief cultural suggestions, which we trust will be found helpful.

General Remarks

When nursery stock is received, it should be immediately unpacked from the bale or box and placed in a cool, shady place, and the roots and tops thoroughly wet down. Roots of trees should never be exposed to sun and should not be allowed to become dry. Always keep them covered with moss, straw or a wet blanket when planting.

If trees cannot be transplanted immediately after they are received, they should be heeled-in in a cool, shady place and watered well until they can be set out.

If trees should be delayed in transit and arrive in a dry condition, take them out of the package and bury for two or three days in moist earth, covering tops as well as roots. This will fill out shrunken stems and limbs.

In more northern sections—and at rare intervals in the southern—trees get chilled in the boxes, owing to severe changes of weather en route. If any signs of ice appear in the packing material, bury the trees and packing material in earth, and leave for several days, or until the frost is thoroughly drawn out.

Do not set trees or plants too deep, particularly oranges. One can generally judge about the proper depth for setting the trees by the earth-marks on the trees showing how deep they were in nursery rows. If set at the same depth, this will be about right.

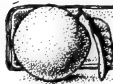
If the weather should become dry and hot after citrus or other evergreen trees are planted, they should be shaded with brush or canvas drawn over stakes on east, south and west sides, to prevent tops drying out and dying back. This is particularly desirable in summer planting.

In watering, remember that one thorough drenching is worth a dozen small applications. This applies to water put on the soil. Tops may be sprinkled very frequently, the oftener the better.

Orchard cultivation should, as a general rule, be shallow during the late spring and summer months. In all sections subject to damage from cold it is desirable to turn under the cover-crop with a turn plow in the late fall or early winter after this cover-crop has died down; the principle involved being that for frost protection purposes a grove should go into winter quarters with the surface of the ground entirely bare of grass and weeds. Care should be taken, however, that the plow does not run too deep. In sections free from frost danger, a cutaway or spading harrow is sometimes preferred. This cutaway or spading harrow can be used also for the first cultivation in the spring—running through the grove at such different angles as to cross and recross its own track. After first thoroughly breaking the soil in the spring, whether with turn plow, cutaway or spading harrow, it is better to follow with a surface-stirring and smoothing harrow, like the Acme. This should be run over the groves or orchards at intervals of one or two weeks until midsummer, the more frequently during extremely dry weather. This frequent, shallow cultivation forms a dust mulch, which serves to retain the moisture in the soil and keeps the ground in good, friable condition.

Cotton-seed meal and organic fertilizers should be used very sparingly, if at all, in an orchard. Complete commercial fertilizers from mineral sources are generally better and less liable to injure trees, should a too liberal quantity be applied.

The fertilizer formulas, given in these pages, are based on the needs of the usual southern



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soils, but it must always be borne in mind that with the vast variety of soils it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules and formulas applicable to any and all sections. There are reliable manufacturers of high-grade commercial fertilizer who can furnish good goods, already manufactured, in the kind of fertilizer wanted. One should, however, be continually studying his particular soils and conditions and endeavoring to post himself on the elements of plant-life needed for the particular purpose he wishes to accomplish.

Citrus Trees

In planting a citrus orchard, the land should be selected with great care, as, while citrus trees do well on a great variety of land, they, like everything else, have their preferences. It is best, where possible, to select land that is naturally fertile, and particularly such soils as have a goodly supply of humus. If plant-food is deficient, it must be supplied in the form of commercial fertilizers, and, if humus is deficient, by growing some cover-crop to be turned under after it has died down.

Land that is low, wet and undrainable, or which is underlaid with hard-pan, should be avoided. The same is true of extremely open, porous soils that do not hold moisture in sufficient quantities. Land for an orange grove should be moist, but of a character that is either naturally drained or easily drained artificially. Trees should never be planted on land where water stands for any length of time and becomes stagnant.

If the land is inclined to be sour (and a good deal of the virgin soil in the South is of this character), it should be well broken and cultivated for some little time previous to setting the trees. If this is impracticable, it will be better to scatter over the surface, and harrow in, lime in sufficient quantities to sweeten the soil. Lime has the effect of making available the different plant-foods in the soil and taking out the sourness. From two to five barrels of air-slaked lime per acre will probably be sufficient. It is not a good idea to use lime except when absolutely necessary, as it has the tendency of too rapidly making available the plant-foods in the soil, thus quickly exhausting its natural fertility.

Before setting citrus trees, trim back the tops well and then trim the foliage by cutting off two-thirds to three-fourths of each leaf. This reduces the rapid evaporation of sap, that is always going on through the foliage, and makes success in transplanting much more certain.

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 spring.

When trees are set, or just prior to that time, it is a good idea to mix with the soil that is to be placed about their roots about one pound per tree of some good, high-grade commercial fertilizer rich in ammonia. This puts fertilizer right where the roots of the trees will get it immediately as needed, thus forcing them to make a good first growth, which is always desirable. This fertilizer should contain about 4 to 5 per cent of ammonia, 7 to 9 per cent of phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent of potash, and should be made up with chemicals derived from mineral, not organic, sources.

Along in the spring, say about March or early April, a second application of fertilizer, about one pound per tree, should be applied, and a third application during late June or early July is also advisable.

As the trees attain age and size, a larger quantity of fertilizer should be given, and after they come into bearing a fertilizer containing more potash and less ammonia will be better. For this application to bearing trees, 10 to 12 per cent of potash, 7 to 9 per cent of phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent of ammonia is about right.

If the trees are transplanted during the winter months, cultivation should commence about the time when growth ordinarily commences and should be continued until midsummer, after which time it is better to plant a cover-crop, like beggar-weed, in the middles between the trees. A small space immediately around the trees should be kept free from grass and weeds until later in the fall. Mulching around the trees is practised in some sections and is often advisable,



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as it serves to maintain a more equable temperature of the earth and retains moisture. After the cover-crop has died down, in the late fall or early winter, it should be turned under, thus supplying humus to the soil and putting the land in better mechanical condition. Cover-crops should never be turned under in the South while green, as, if this is done, the land becomes sour and in poor condition for plant-growth.

Another point in connection with cover-crop or mulching, and this applies particularly to sections subject to damage from frost, is that all vegetable matter should be turned under in advance of danger from cold weather. A grove that exposes nothing but clean earth to the action of frost will go through the winter in much better shape than one covered with grass and weeds.

Deciduous Trees

The land for a Peach orchard, and, in fact, for many of the deciduous fruits, should be dry or of a character that can be readily drained. Peach trees particularly do not do well when planted on low, wet ground. Where possible, soil underlaid with clay is preferable, but this is not always possible, nor is it absolutely necessary. For a Peach orchard, it is far better to select virgin land, and, in many sections of the extreme South, almost absolutely necessary to plant them on land where cow-peas have never been planted. This is on account of the fact that in many of the southern soils the root-knot (*Heterodera radicola*) worm is quite abundant in old lands, and particularly so in lands that have been planted to cow-peas. The root-knot worm seems to be particularly fond of cow-pea roots, and where they are planted these worms are generally plentiful. The root-knot worms are also very fond of peach roots, and if a tree is set in land infested with them, its roots are liable to become unfavorably affected.

In planting deciduous fruit trees, the same preparation of land as recommended for citrus trees is advisable. It is not often necessary, however, to use lime to any extent on virgin soils for peach trees.

Like citrus, deciduous fruit trees should be severely trimmed back when planted. Too often trees are planted with all their tops left on, as many people cannot bring themselves to cut back a tree as hard as it should be, or even at all. It looks as if that much of the top were being wasted, but, as a matter of fact, if trees are severely trimmed back when transplanted, they will almost invariably make larger tops by the end of the first year than if left with their tops untrimmed.

Peach trees are apt to set too much fruit, and this fruit should be thinned out. Commence when the fruit is of the size of a marble and continue at intervals until half grown, always removing stung or imperfect specimens. At the final thinning, reduce fruit to three or four inches apart. A heavily loaded peach tree will produce as much fruit—by measure—if three-fourths of the original number set are thinned out; and the value of the fruit on the tree that is thinned will be greater than that on the unthinned one.

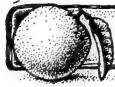
If curculio are troublesome, jar peach and plum trees in early morning, frequently after the fruit is set, and catch insects in a hopper-like arrangement made for the purpose or a sheet spread under the trees. These insects should be destroyed.

Borers sometimes give trouble with peach trees. The trees should be examined frequently near the ground, and the borers, where found, dug out with a sharp-pointed knife.

The suggestions for fertilizing at time of planting and afterwards, also for cultivation, recommended above for citrus trees, apply to most deciduous fruit trees. There are, however, some exceptions, as noted below.

Figs should be planted, if possible, on soil that is compact and rather moist. Fertilizers should be applied on the surface and raked in very lightly, or, better still, covered with mulching. If any cultivation is practised, it should be extremely shallow, as the fig has a mass of fibrous roots that lie very near the surface. Deep cultivating or plowing is very injurious.

As neither Japan plums nor Japan persimmons are subject to root-knot, these trees may be



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planted on old land. The Japan persimmons will stand more moisture in the soil than is good for either plums or peaches.

Nut Trees

do well on a great variety of soils, and the pecan will stand a large amount of water. We would not, however, recommend planting trees in low, wet ground where water stands for any length of time.

It is not necessary to prune back nut trees in transplanting. They should be transplanted during the late fall or winter, when they are dormant. The cutting of the tap-root of a pecan does not hurt the tree, as used to be supposed by many people, nor does it affect its bearing qualities in the slightest.

In planting pecan trees, it is not always necessary to use commercial fertilizers. Well-rotted compost will answer the purpose admirably. One or two shovelfuls should be thoroughly mixed in the hole where the tree is to be set, but not placed in direct contact with the roots of the tree. Care should be used in this respect, as compost, if not well rotted, undergoes a heating process, and, if in direct contact with roots, damages them.

Pecan trees should be set good distances apart, say 40 to 60 feet each way. This leaves a lot of vacant space when the trees are small, which can be utilized for other crops, which, however, should not be planted too near the small trees. If no other crops are to be planted on the land, only small spaces around the trees need be cultivated, but these should be kept worked and the trees fertilized liberally. Well-rotted manure and compost are desirable if available, although commercial fertilizers of the right kind are good. The idea that pecan trees require neither fertilization nor cultivation is absurd. They will often live and make some growth without fertilization or cultivation, but the sooner one can get the trees up to good size, the sooner he will get a crop of nuts. Pecan trees should not, and will not, if in a thoroughly healthy condition, bear until they have attained considerable size. Liberal treatment in the way of fertilization and cultivation will get them to that size much sooner than without.

Miscellaneous Fruits

The care of loquats and guavas does not differ materially from that of deciduous fruits. Grapes, however, require entirely different treatment. Muscadine grapes should be trained on arbors, and require little or no pruning. Bunch grapes should be trained on trellises and need to be pruned annually, which pruning should be done in the late fall or early winter. It consists of cutting back the present year's growth of canes to a few good eyes, from which the succeeding year's growth will be made and on which fine fruit will be produced.

Grapes require a fertilizer containing a large amount of potash, say 10 to 12 per cent of potash, 7 to 9 per cent of phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent of ammonia. An application of about one-half pound per plant at time of setting, followed by one or two more like applications during the first year, should give good results. As the vines increase in age, a more liberal quantity of fertilizer should be applied.

Ornamentals

The treatment of shade trees, shrubs and roses, as far as preparation of land is concerned, is pretty much the same as that recommended for citrus fruits.

With shade trees and shrubs growth is often the prime object to be attained, and a fertilizer containing a large percentage of ammonia and a small percentage of potash is advisable. Five to 6 per cent of ammonia, 7 to 9 per cent of phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent of potash is about right.

With roses the object is different, for the flowers, as well as growth, are wanted, and flowers are to a rose-bush what fruit is to a fruit tree. Consequently, a fertilizer containing a good per-

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centage of potash is advisable. About 8 to 10 per cent of potash, 7 to 9 per cent of phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent of ammonia will answer the purpose admirably.

Where it is possible, plant roses in a soil underlaid with clay, or, if this is impracticable, select a moderately moist, compact soil. If these conditions do not exist naturally, they can sometimes be made so artificially. Much can be accomplished in this direction, either by hauling clay, if the distance is not too great, or by incorporating humus in soil that is naturally loose.

In this connection, it might be well enough to mention that climbing roses often make the most desirable plants in the lower South. They are almost always strong growers, while some of the finest varieties of bush plants are rather slow growers. These climbing roses can, with a little pruning—and all varieties should be pruned each fall—be made to form excellent bush roses, if that form of growth is desired, or can be readily trained on a porch or trellis.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

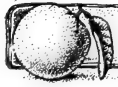
<p>Oranges on common stocks . . . 25 to 30 ft. each way Oranges on <i>C. trifoliata</i> . . . 18 to 20 ft. each way Kumquats 10 to 12 ft. each way Peaches and Apples 18 to 20 ft. each way Plums 15 to 18 ft. each way Japan Persimmons 15 to 20 ft. each way</p>	<p>Pears, Le Conte 25 to 30 ft. each way Pears, General Varieties . . . 20 to 25 ft. each way Grapes, Bunch Varieties . . . 8 to 10 ft. each way Grapes, Muscadine type . . . 18 to 25 ft. each way Figs 12 to 15 ft. each way Pecans 40 to 60 ft. each way</p>
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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	10 by 10	435	19 by 19	120
2 by 2	10,890	11 by 11	360	20 by 20	108
3 by 3	4,840	12 by 12	302	25 by 25	69
4 by 4	2,722	13 by 13	257	30 by 30	48
5 by 5	1,742	14 by 14	222	35 by 35	35
6 by 6	1,210	15 by 15	193	40 by 40	27
7 by 7	888	16 by 16	170	45 by 45	21
8 by 8	680	17 by 17	150	50 by 50	17
9 by 9	537	18 by 18	134	60 by 60	12



Portion of our 4,000 box crop of Satsuma Oranges starting to market



Terms of Business

Location.—Our Nurseries are one and one-half miles southwest of Glen Saint Mary, Baker county, Florida, a station on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, thirty 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.

No Agents.—We employ no agents, and have no connection with any other nursery. No one is authorized to represent us or to sell stock for us. Trees sold to dealers must be resold by them upon their own responsibility. We are responsible only to parties purchasing direct from our Nurseries.

Club Orders.—Neighbors can sometimes club together and have one of their number place order for all, thus often securing lower prices on account of larger number of trees ordered.

Minimum Orders. 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.

Terms cash with order, if for immediate shipment. Orders for trees to be held for some weeks after the shipping season 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 do not care to ship trees C. O. D.

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.

We Prepay Freight to points in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas on orders amounting to \$5 or over figured at prices in this Catalogue, provided trees are paid for before shipment. To other points we will, on cash in advance orders of \$5 or over, either prepay freight, or allow a 10 per cent discount (at our discretion) from prices in this Catalogue. Orders conforming to above terms, but for Express shipment, will either be forwarded collect and allowance made on invoice for amount freight would have come to, or we will prepay if Express charges amount to no more than freight.

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.

Shipping by Mail.—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.

The Shipping Season.—November to March for all trees and plants. Citrus trees can, however, be shipped at any season of year, but when forwarded during summer months should be shipped by Express.

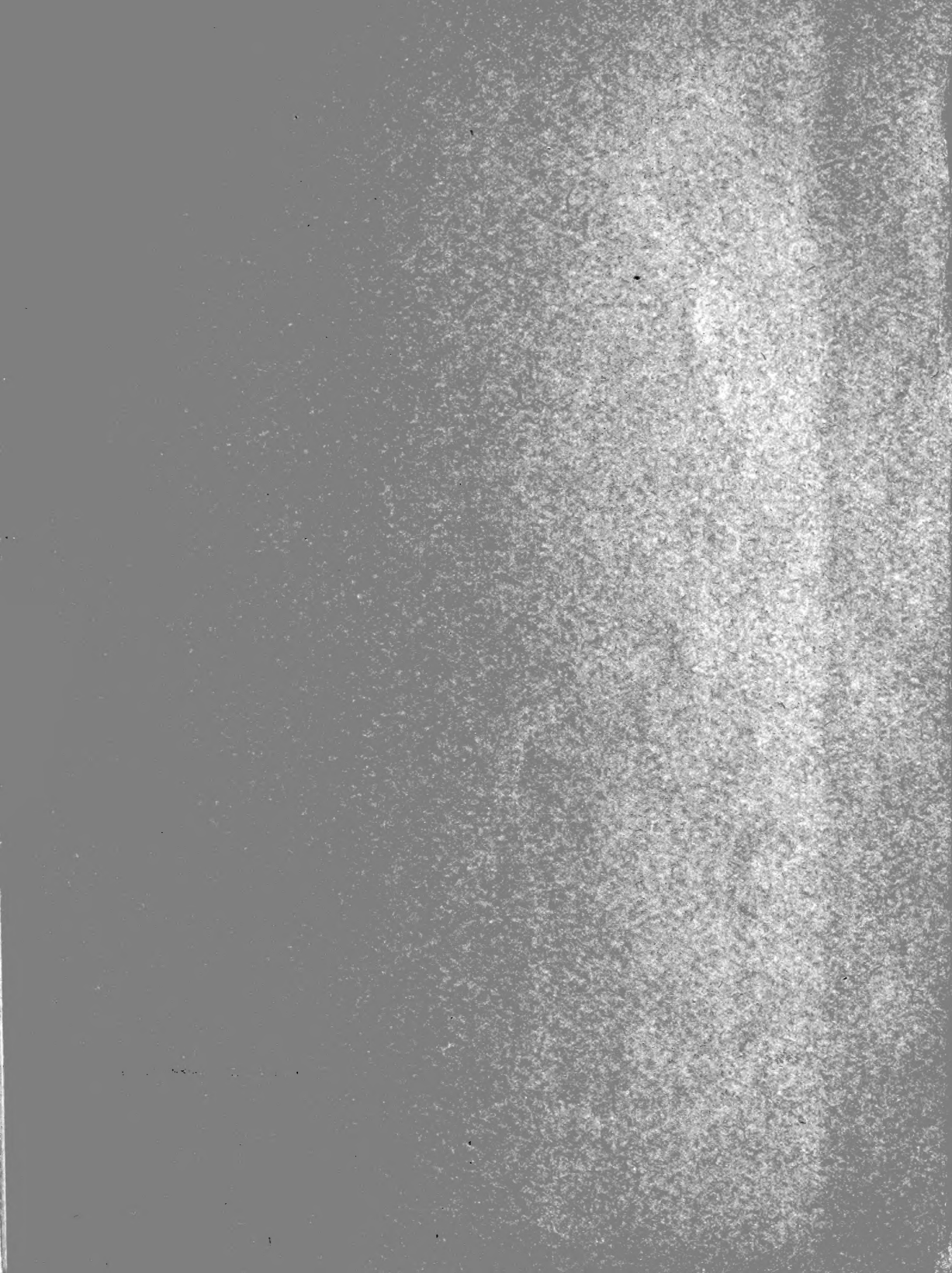
Selecting Varieties suited to locality is of the first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by ourselves than by purchasers. We are always glad to aid our customers in their selections, when so desired, and will, upon request, cheerfully furnish additional information in regard to the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

Substitution.—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 or sizes ordered are exhausted. We, therefore, substitute when necessary unless instructed to the contrary.

Printed Labels attached with brass wire to everything sent out.

We Guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. Our liability under the foregoing guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received.

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.



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GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA