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SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

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QUALITY TREES

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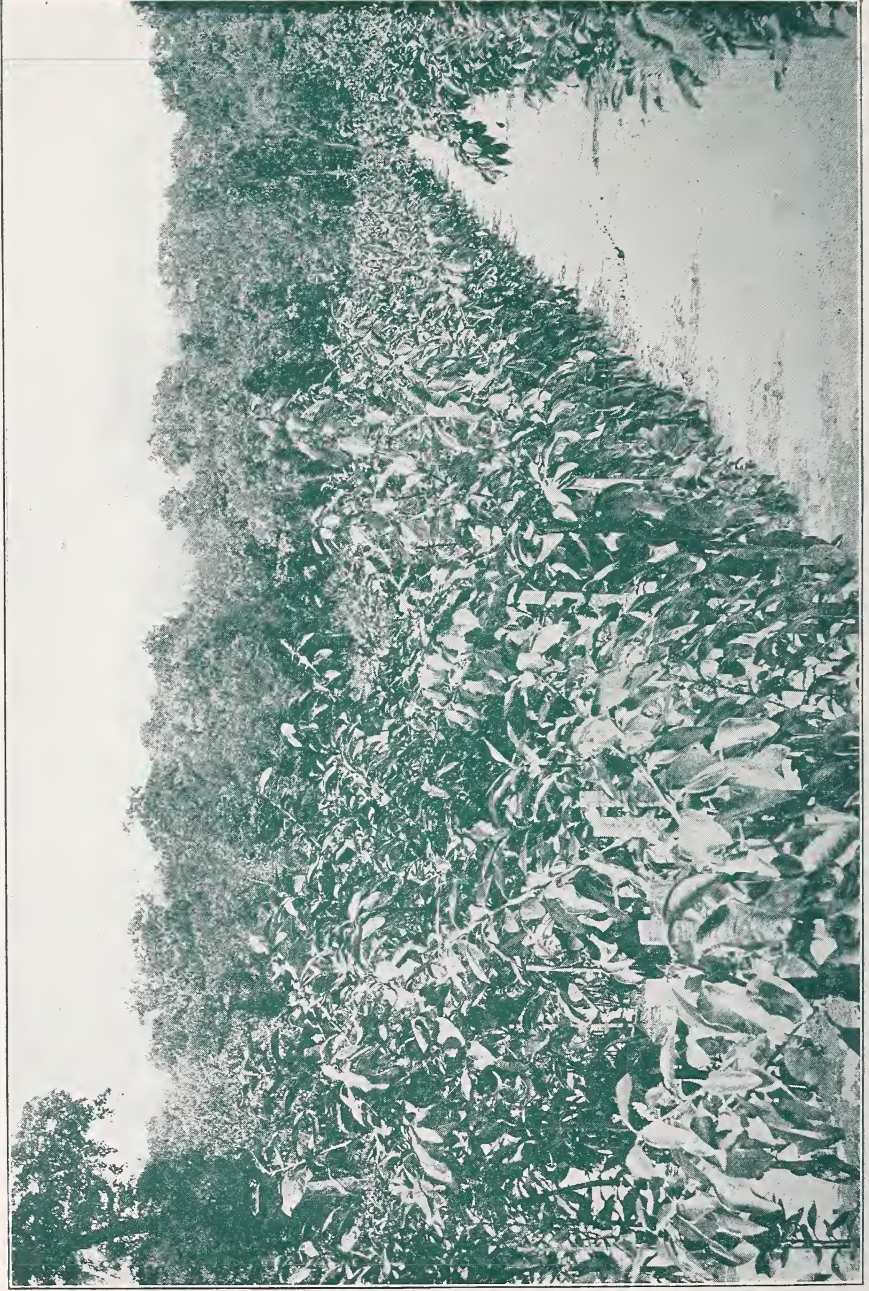
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The JESSAMINE GROVES NURSERIES

W. J. ELLSWORTH, Manager

BLANTON Pasco County FLORIDA



Quality Trees in the making, July 28th, 1915

MAR 9 1916

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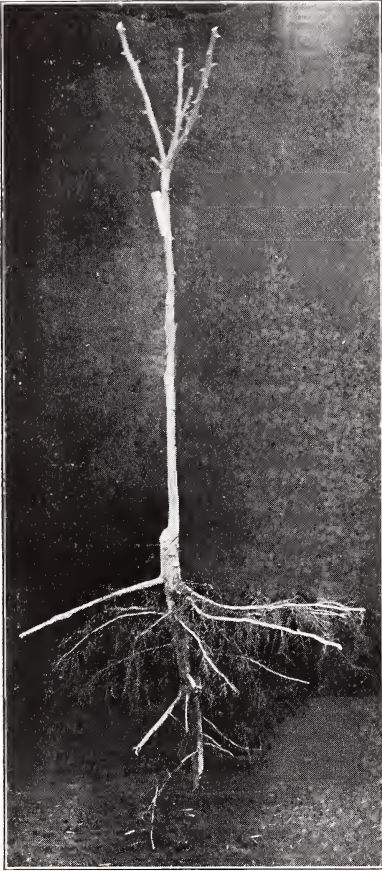
Two-Year Grapefruit Section of Nursery, July 28th, 1915

FOREWORD

For nearly thirty years we have been engaged in the business of growing trees and plants in all its phases from seed bed to fruiting trees. Our products are to be found making good in many groves from the north edge of the citrus belt to the extreme southern range, Cuba and Mexico.

A business of this character to achieve any degree of success must necessarily be conducted by some sound guiding principle, and realizing that "Quality is remembered long after price is forgotten," we have carried on every phase of the work by the highest standards we can devise, with the aim constantly in view of securing the highest Quality of product. The fact that our sales of trees have shown a most gratifying increase from year to year, we take as an indication that our efforts in this direction are recognized by our customers, and for which we are deeply appreciative.

Needless to say that the reputation we have gained for high quality of stock and fair dealing is worth much more to us than any temporary advantage to be secured by a lowering of standards, and not only shall we exercise every care to maintain the high standard of our products, but no effort will be spared to further increase their Quality. We appreciate the fact that our own interests are identical with those of our customers, and our interest in the stock we sell does not end with its shipment. We stand ready at any time to place at the service of our customers the benefit of our long experience in the growing of trees and management of groves, and if information additional to



Ready for Planting

that given elsewhere in this catalogue is desired we shall be glad to furnish same on request.

The production of trees of such a quality as to merit the confidence of the planter, who is expending hundreds or thousands of dollars in planting and making a grove, is a work admitting of no haphazard methods. The planter must have full foundation for the belief that the trees he is to plant have sprung from worthy parentage, and have been grown by methods proved by experience to be right. It is such stock that we take pleasure in offering you as **QUALITY TREES**.

Our nurseries are located on land that is remarkably well adapted to the growing of citrus, being of a light, loose, sandy nature that enables us to produce trees with that abundant fibrous-root system so necessary to their successful transplanting and future growth. Having extensive groves of our own (upward of 70 acres) we are assured of an ample supply of budwood from bearing trees with a meritorious record for vigor and production, and the cutting of the budwood receives our closest personal attention. The buds

are inserted low in the stocks to facilitate banking of trees for winter protection in the grove. All trees are stake-trained, and when they have attained a height of about 24 inches the tops are pinched cut to enforce branching and secure sturdiness of trunk.

The nursery is kept thoroughly cultivated, and chemical fertilizers are used in such amounts as experience has shown necessary to secure a vigorous, well-balanced growth, without over stimulation.

The digging of Jessamine trees is done under the constant and close supervision of our Nursery Manager, and immediately on being lifted from the soil they are taken to the packing house, the roots moistened and thoroughly protected from sun and wind. In short no effort is spared to insure the stock reaching the customer in a condition in keeping with the character of **QUALITY TREES**.

September 1st, 1915.

W. J. ELLSWORTH, Manager.

GENERAL INFORMATION

SUBSTITUTION.—We do not substitute unless so directed in the order.

GRADING.—Our trees are graded by caliper except where noted.

REMITTANCES may be made by bank draft, postoffice or express money order.

APPLICATION OF PRICES.—We sell five, fifty and five hundred trees at the ten, hundred and thousand rate respectively.

CLAIMS.—We exercise every precaution to avoid errors, but if a mistake should occur we will gladly rectify same if notified promptly after receipt of goods.

TERMS.—Cash with order if for immediate shipment. On orders for future shipment we require 25 per cent of the purchase price, balance when stock is ordered shipped.

GUARANTEE.—We guarantee all stock sent out by us to be well grown, well rooted, free from pests and true to name. Our liability is limited in amount to the price originally paid us.

SHIPPING SEASON.—The usual shipping season is November to March, but citrus trees may be shipped at all seasons of the year, though if forwarded in hot weather shipment should be made by express. Deciduous stock should be shipped while the stock is dormant, or previous to the middle of February.

TRANSPORTATION.—At the prices quoted we deliver the stock carefully packed f. o. b. our shipping station, after which it is at the risk and expense of the purchaser. In case of delay of shipments enroute we will, if notified, start tracer and do all possible to hurry delivery, or aid in recovery for loss or damage.

VISITORS.—We extend a hearty welcome to all interested to come and inspect our nurseries, and on notice in advance will have conveyance meet visitors at the train at any time.

LOCATION.—The Jessamine Nurseries are located one and one-half miles west of Blanton, a station on the St. Petersburg division of the A. C. L. Railway.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE in our office.

TELEGRAMS should be addressed to us at Dade City, from where they will be forwarded to us by phone.

THE JESSAMINE GROVES NURSERIES

W. J. Ellsworth, Manager

BLANTON,
PASCO COUNTY,
FLORIDA.

CITRUS FRUITS AND THEIR CULTURE

Never has there been greater inducement for the planting of citrus groves than is offered the careful, intelligent fruit grower of today. There are, and will continue to be, problems to meet—no line of human endeavor is free of them—but to the careful, thoughtful worker, who takes up the growing of citrus fruits as a business, and will study and intelligently supply the needs of his trees, the conditions necessary to the production of fruit of good quality, and the successful marketing of his product, there is no line of work of greater attractiveness. The admitted superiority of Florida oranges and grapefruit, as shown by the average sales in the large markets of the country, which has created so commanding a position for these fruits in the estimation of the consumer, certainly augurs well for the future. This superiority of product, combined with progressive methods of handling and shipping as have been and are being worked out by the various Associations of growers forming the Florida Citrus Exchange, together with the efficient methods of distribution and marketing employed by the Exchange, have greatly stimulated sales in the older markets and created a demand in many localities where Florida fruit had never been before. The work of development of markets carried on by the Exchange is being increased from year to year and large sums are being expended annually in advertising Florida fruit. The results of this co-operative marketing are shown in the fact that in the short period of four years the average of price has been increased nearly or quite fifty per cent. While the benefits thus far secured are highly gratifying, co-operative marketing can be considered as no more than in its infancy; it is the belief of thoroughly posted fruit men that with the majority of the growers of Florida affiliated with the Exchange, admitting of intelligent and thorough distribution of the majority of the fruit, the elimination of over supply in some markets and scarcity in others, that it will be entirely feasible to successfully market all the fruit Florida can ever produce.

In a competitive sense Florida is remarkably well situated to meet all comers. She is nearer the great markets of the country than any other citrus growing locality; our fruit can be gotten into the markets in much less time, which means better condition, greater profits to the dealers by the elimination of decay, and better net returns to the growers. We have a soil peculiarly adapted to the production of heavy, juicy, luscious fruit of the best carrying qualities, an unequalled climate and an abundant rainfall, all factors in making Florida supreme as the producer of the best and most delicious fruit in the world.

SELECTION OF SOIL.—The wonderful adaptability of the citrus family is such that we are not confined to any certain character of soil; a good grade of high or low pine land, light or heavy hammock are entirely suitable and will give good results according to treatment. It is well to avoid poor, dry soil and soil subject to standing water. Low, damp land may easily be drained by ridging with the plow for the tree rows, leaving a water furrow through the middles.

Thorough preparation of the land by removal of timber and stumps in advance of planting is advisable, but if there is not time for this the timber may be removed and spaces grubbed for the trees, when planting may proceed.



View in Tangerine Section (except first tree at left) JESSAMINE GROVES. Trees very heavily fruited, July 28th, 1915

WHEN TO PLANT.—Generally speaking, citrus trees may be planted at any season of the year, but for most localities we strongly advocate winter planting, or say from the middle of November to the middle of February. With the advent of cool weather the trees complete their growth, the wood matures and the trees are ready to go to sleep, when they are in the best condition for transplanting. In winter the ground is cool and moist and conditions most favorable to healing of the roots and due start of growth. On the other hand, in summer the trees are maintaining a free flow of sap, bark and wood are tender, and disturbance at this time results in a shock much greater than when handled during the dormant season. The soil is hot and unless rains are frequent, dries quickly, making it necessary to give trees close attention to avoid loss.

VARIETIES.—The question is often asked us, "What are the best varieties to plant?" This is a matter that should have careful consideration, soil and location having much to do with the selection of varieties.

We have for years advocated the planting of late varieties, particularly of oranges, in those localities not subject to severe frost, and in our own groves have used such very largely. The returns to the growers of late varieties are invariably much greater than for the earlier sorts, and we believe it would be of tremendous advantage to the growers of Florida to have several million boxes more of late oranges to place on the market during the summer and early fall months, thus keeping our products before the dealer and consumer during the entire year. For the more northerly range, or where the



Seven-year-old Grapefruit Tree from which 16 boxes of fruit were taken, Season 1914-15

frost risk is too great to warrant holding the fruit on the trees all winter, we would plant the earlier ripening sorts.

When planting a grove or orchard it is not a good practice to cut it up into many varieties, which, ripening at different periods or presenting different characteristics of shape or color, cannot be placed together and admit of a first class pack. The day when fruit can be put up "any old way" and bring a good price has passed; the market is growing more and more discriminating as to appearance of our products, and the wise planter will exercise equal discrimination in selection of varieties for planting.

For convenience the large list of varieties of citrus fruits may be grouped under three heads—Early, Mid-season and Late. While there are numerous varieties under each head it is much better for the commercial planter to select what he considers the best sort in the class he proposes to grow and not complicate his work by planting a few trees of each of many sorts, the fruit of which cannot be handled to best advantage.

STOCKS.—The kind of stock to use will depend on the character of soil in which the trees are to be planted. For the benefit of those not familiar with the characteristics of the different stocks we would say that the sour orange and grapefruit are adapted to any land of fair grade, as also all heavy and damp soils. For poor, light or dry soils the rough lemon is best adapted and we advise its use under such conditions.

The grapefruit and sour orange are not as rapid growers as the rough lemon, but trees budded on them produce a better grade of fruit.

HOW FAR APART.—We do not believe in close planting; while there are some instances of temporary success under such conditions, we feel sure that



Well-fruited trees in Tardiff section of JESSAMINE GROVES

the grove you are going to leave for your grandchildren to carry on will not have two to four hundred trees to the acre. We prefer to use more land and provide sufficient room so that when the trees have attained good bearing size a team can get about through the grove without injury to the trees or fruit. There seems to be a more or less general idea that Tangerines require less space than other varieties of oranges. We will say that Tangerines in our groves are equally large and spreading as other sorts on the same roots and require fully as much room. Generally speaking, we consider 25 feet apart about right for Oranges and 30 feet for Grapefruit; Kumquats should be planted 10 to 12 feet apart.

TREATMENT OF TREES.—All citrus trees are completely defoliated before shipment in compliance with the regulations of the State Plant Board, and unless otherwise ordered we cut back the tops of the trees to correspond with the loss of roots caused by digging. The trees are packed in strong but light cypress boxes, and plenty of sphagnum moss is used to insure moisture to the roots, and perfect condition on arrival at destination. This packing material is more expensive than sawdust or shavings, as commonly used, but insures better condition of trees, and is in keeping with our policy of "Only the Best."

When ready to plant at once haul the boxes in the field and place at the most convenient points. If the work of planting cannot be started at once the boxes may be placed in the shade and held several days without harm; in fact some of our shipments have been weeks in transit and then opened up in good condition. When the trees have been long on the way, especially in hot weather, if the planting cannot be done at once they should be removed from the boxes, the roots thoroughly wet and carefully "heeled" in in the shade.

HOW TO PLANT.—Many planters set the trees too deep. Citrus trees are essentially surface feeders and though they will live when planted deep they will not thrive as well. They should be planted a little higher than they grew in the nursery so as to allow for the soil settling. The holes should not be dug long in advance of planting, as otherwise the soil will dry out, and will draw moisture from the roots when placed in it.

CULTIVATION.—If the land has been thoroughly prepared in advance of planting, the Acme harrow will be found an excellent tool for later cultivation. If a cover crop is desired a couple of rows of velvet beans may be planted in the center of the middles; or the entire area may be cultivated until the rainy season and then sown with beggar weed, which is an excellent cover as well as enricher of the soil. Harrow the grove every ten days or two weeks during the spring, and after the rainy season has started hoe an eight foot circle around the trees often enough to keep free of weeds.

FERTILIZING.—No definite rule can be laid down since the needs of the trees will depend much on the character of the land in which they are planted, but liberal treatment of the grove in this respect will be found much more profitable than meager allowances of fertilizer, and this applies to young trees as well as old. Assuming that the trees were fertilized at the time of planting an application of one-half pound of a properly balanced, high grade fertilizer hoed in each month from June to October inclusive will be found to give excellent results. As the trees get older the amount of fertilizer should be increased in keeping with their size and needs.

ORANGES

In making up our list of sorts we have selected those that have been proven by long experience and are recognized as the finest of their class, sorts that we know by personal observation to be of such merit as to warrant their extensive growth for market. The prospective planter may feel assured he will not be disappointed in any variety named in this list. They cover the entire orange season, from the earliest ripening to the latest.

Prices of Orange Trees—(Except Where Noted.)

Caliper	Usual Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
½ to ⅝ inch	3 to 4 feet	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$320.00
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 to 5 feet	.60	5.00	45.00	420.00
¾ to 1 inch	5 to 7 feet	.75	6.50	60.00	550.00
1 to 1¼ inches, heavy		.90	8.00	75.00	
1¼ to 1½ inches, heavy		1.10	9.50	85.00	

PARSON BROWN.—One of the best of the early sorts, ripening in October and early November. Medium sized, round or slightly oblong, peel smooth and of good appearance; quality good. A good keeper and shipper. A good annual fruiter and tree a strong, vigorous grower. On rough lemon and sour orange root.

PINEAPPLE.—One of the best of the mid-season varieties, introduced originally from, and largely grown in, the Orange Lake region it has become very popular all over the State. The tree is a strong grower and prolific fruiter. Fruit medium to large, round to slightly oblong; peel thin, but



Four-year Tardiff section of JESSAMINE GROVES



A row of Kumquats seven years old. Crop of 1914-15 2 to 4 crates per tree

tough; smooth, shining, richly meriting the term—"satiny peel;" heavy, juicy and of fine quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Strongly recommended for extensive planting. On rough lemon and sour orange root.

RUBY BLOOD.—Considered the best of the "blood" varieties. Of medium size, nearly round; skin thin, tough and smooth, pulp melting and juicy; of very fine flavor. As the fruit matures the pulp becomes more or less streaked with red and with full maturity becomes almost wholly mottled red and shows a reddish color on the outside of the peel, giving the fruit a fine high color. The tree is a strong grower, practically thornless, and an annual bearer. On rough lemon and sour orange root.

TARDIFF (Hart's Late.)—Medium size, round or slightly oblong; skin smooth; solid, heavy, a good shipper. Flavor, when ripe, is sprightly and delicious, pulp firm and has few seeds. Matures in mid-winter, but hangs on trees in good condition until mid-summer. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, of beautiful appearance, has few thorns. The standard late variety. On grapefruit, rough lemon and sour orange root.

Note:—The Valencia and Valencia Late are identical with this variety.

TANGERINE (Dancy's.)—Belongs to the Mandarin group and is the most desirable and profitable of the "kid-glove" oranges, so called on account of the rind and segments separating so easily. Tree a strong, vigorous grower and a very prolific bearer. Fruits a deep shiny orange, almost tomato-red, and very juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor. Owing to its high color it is very popular during the holidays and always commands an excellent price at that season. On rough lemon and sour orange root. Owing to its comparatively slender habit of growth Tangerine stock is graded by height only.

LUE GIM GONG.—Very highly recommended as the most valuable fruit introduction of recent years, and a variety that is bound to revolutionize the business of growing oranges. It is said to have resulted from a cross of the Mediterranean Sweet on Hart's Late. In shape the fruit is oblong; color deep orange-red; skin thin, smooth; flesh deep orange in color; juicy, heavy; quality best. A fine shipping fruit and good keeper. The time of maturity is said to be from June to September; better in September than June. The fruit possesses the remarkable quality of holding on the tree in good condition two and three years and standing the cold well. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and said to stand the cold better than any other variety of orange. On grapefruit, rough lemon and sour orange root.

Prices of Lue Gim Gong Orange

Caliper	Usual Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1/2 to 5/8 inch	3 to 4 feet	\$.65	\$5.00	\$45.00	\$425.00
5/8 to 3/4 inch	4 to 5 feet	.75	6.00	55.00	525.00
3/4 to 1 inch	5 to 7 feet	.85	7.50	70.00	675.00

SWEET BITTER-SWEET ORANGE.—In the old days "before the big freeze" nearly every Florida homestead had its Bitter-Sweet Orange tree, valued for its fruit in the heat of midsummer when its combination of acid and bitter-sweet was very grateful and considered to be medicinal. The original tree of the variety here offered perished years ago, but an appreciative grower had budded from it and passed it on to us for introduction. Every Florida householder should plant at least one tree of it for home use in midsummer. It is a great improvement on the old wild variety, the sharp acid having been eliminated so that it is a sweet bitter-sweet, aromatic and exceedingly grateful to the palate on a hot day. Now introduced for the first time to cultivation. On sour orange roots.

Prices: 3 to 4 feet, 70c; 4 to 5 feet, 85c; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.00 each.

KUMQUAT (Gold Orange)—Oblong.—One of the handsomest of the citrus family, as also the smallest. The tree attains a height of 10 to 12 feet, with a spread nearly equal; very symmetrical and decorative in appearance. Well adapted to pot or tub culture, as well as lawn decoration, fruiting heavily in all situations. The blooming season is spring and summer; fruit a rich orange color when ripe, and hangs on well during winter. There is a good demand for the fruit for decorative purposes and consumption; it is eaten whole, is preserved, and is crystallized, making a most delicious eatable. On rough lemon and sour orange root.

Prices of Kumquat Orange.

Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	\$.55	\$5.00	\$45.00
3 to 4 feet	.70	6.50	60.00
4 to 5 feet	.80	7.50	70.00
5 to 6 feet	1.00	9.00	85.00

MYRTLE-LEAVED ORANGE.—A very distinct and handsome dwarf tree, with very small, dense, dark green, glossy leaves shaped like those of the true myrtle. Bears a medium sized flattened fruit similar in flavor to that of the wild bitter-sweet orange, and is useful for preserving, etc. Makes a beautiful shrub for the yard and is ornamental at all seasons. So far as we

know this rare citrus is not obtainable from any other nursery in Florida. Prices:

Height	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet -----	\$.80	\$7.00
3 to 4 feet -----	1.00	8.00

GRAPEFRUIT

The great development in markets by the Florida Citrus Exchange has resulted in a very great increase in consumption of the Grapefruit and greatly stimulated interest in the planting and growing of same. In the comparatively few years since its introduction to the fruit consuming public it has come to be recognized as the breakfast fruit **Par Excellence** of America, and only needs wider introduction and distribution to obtain universal recognition. Every year the market widens and thus far the increasing demand has kept ahead of the growing supply and prices have been correspondingly high; but should the price per box ever fall to the level of oranges it would still be the more profitable of the two to grow. It is of very vigorous habit of growth, a heavy cropper, and owing to the large size of the fruits is cheaper to pick and pack than the orange. We offer two valuable sorts, which will not fail to please the planter.

Prices of Grapefruit Trees (Except Pink).

Caliper	Usual Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
½ to ⅝ inch—3 to 4 feet -----		\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00	\$350.00
⅝ to ¾ inch—4 to 5 feet -----		.65	6.00	50.00	450.00
¾ to 1 inch—5 to 7 feet -----		.80	7.50	70.00	650.00
1 to 1¼ inches -----		.90	8.50	80.00	750.00
1¼ to 1½ inches -----		1.00	9.50	90.00	850.00
1½ to 1¾ inches -----		1.25	11.00	100.00	

DUNCAN.—A well known and popular variety. Tree a strong grower and regular and prolific bearer. Fruit of large size; peel smooth and tough. Quality excellent; regular old-fashioned grapefruit flavor. Hangs well on the trees and keeps in good condition until late spring or early summer. Recommended as being one of the best and hardiest varieties of the family. **On rough lemon, sour orange and grapefruit root.**

MARSH SEEDLESS.—A popular and very valuable sort. The fruit is medium in size, slightly flattened, skin smooth, heavy, juicy, and of good quality. Called seedless, but usually has a limited number of seeds. While it is in excellent condition for shipping in February it may be held on the trees until June, retaining its juice and fine qualities unimpaired much later than other varieties. Another very valuable feature of this variety is its habit of, to a large extent, producing its fruits singly instead of in dense clusters, as is characteristic of most grapefruit, resulting in fruit of more uniform size and shape and of better appearance. **On rough lemon, sour orange and grapefruit root.**

PINK.—From a seedling grown in Polk County. Fruit large in size, flattened at the ends; skin thin, smooth, pale lemon-yellow in color; flesh tender, melting, very juicy, light purplish-pink in color, which sometimes shades through to the skin; flavor is a little less acid and bitter than the other varieties; very delicious and considered by many who have tested it a most desirable acquisition. Tree is vigorous in growth, but of somewhat more slender



Grapefruit, 38 months planted, JESSAMINE GROVES

growth than most sorts, distinctive in appearance. Does not bear as early as others, but is a good fruiter as the trees attain size. We have had this variety under observation here on our place for the past eight years. **On sour orange roots.**

Prices.—Thrifty one-year trees, 3 to 5 feet high, \$1.50 each.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Whether commercial lemon growing in Florida will ever be developed into a successful and profitable industry is for the future to decide, but there is no good reason why Central and South Florida should not produce its home needs in both lemons and limes. Both are not only grateful and refreshing during the warm months of the year, but highly essential to the maintenance of good health. Owing to their nature of growing, blooming and fruiting almost continuously the year around, they are more susceptible to injury by cold than the orange and grapefruit, therefore, should be planted in protected locations wherever possible. Bank them up high with soil every winter and in case of an untimely cold so severe as to cut them down enough of the stem above the bud will be saved to quickly make a new fruiting top. A good local demand for any surplus of these fruits would be found in almost any locality.

Prices of Lemons and Limes.

Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet -----	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
4 to 5 feet -----	.60	5.50	50.00
5 to 7 feet -----	.70	6.50	60.00

Extra heavy two-year trees of Kenedy Lemon.

1¼ to 1¾ inches caliper -----	1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00
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KENEDY LEMON.—Originated on a ranch in Texas, where it has fruited for many years past and is considered hardy. The tree is thrifty and prolific, the fruit of good size, smooth and beautiful, with very thin rind and solid flesh, and almost or quite seedless. Our stock is of the true variety and it should be universally planted for home and local consumption. **On rough lemon and sour orange root.**

PONDEROSA.—A very large lemon, fruits weighing 20 to 40 oz.; very juicy, good quality, usual lemon flavor. Rind thin for so large a fruit. Tree similar in appearance to other lemons and quite as hardy. Bears young.

TAHITA OR PERSIAN LIME.—In the tropics the lime is more popular than the lemon and almost everyone who has the opportunity of using it comes to prefer its flavor. It makes an especially fine ade and may be put to all the uses to which the lemon is adapted. The variety here offered is the largest fruited sort in cultivation and the best of all for home use. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and nearly thornless, making a handsome round-topped specimen. Fruit as large as an ordinary lemon, smooth, thin-skinned, seedless and very juicy, with a strong clear acid of delicious flavor. In size and quantity of juice a great contrast to the little limes of commerce. **On rough lemon and sour orange root.**

GUAVAS

The two guavas described below are among the most valuable of the subtropical fruits. Entirely distinct from the tender sorts, the fruit being free of the strong odor and flavor characteristic of the common guavas. They have a vigorous habit of growth and with age attain a height of eight to twelve



Two-year Lemons on high pine land

feet. They are quite hardy and may be successfully grown in northern Florida and the Gulf States. Both varieties are extremely prolific, even small plants loading themselves heavily with fruit. The fruit is delicious for table use, making jellies, preserves, etc.

Plants 1 foot high, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

RED CATTLEY, or Strawberry Guava.—A handsome evergreen shrub with glossy green foliage. Produces great quantities of red fruits one to 1¼ inches in diameter of a fine sub-acid flavor. We have had plants of this less than three feet in height to produce a crop of more than one thousand fruits.

YELLOW CHINESE.—Quite similar to the Red Cattley, foliage a little lighter in color. Fruit of a deep lemon color and slightly less acid; very fine for light colored jellies, etc. Equally vigorous and prolific.



Cattley Guava

BANANAS

The banana is a plant of remarkably easy growth and very great decorative appearance. It should have an abundance of moisture, and the richer the soil the better the results of growth and fruit.

Should have a place around every home in Florida; all the wet places on the farm should be planted to bananas, where they will thrive well, requiring only an occasional hoeing to keep the weeds down.

We offer three of the most popular sorts.

DWARF OR CAVENDISH BANANA.—A dwarf but strong and robust grower, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Foliage very broad and highly ornamental, when new marked with numerous deep red spots. Fruit produced sparingly in this section of the state, usually in very large heads.

HART'S CHOICE OR LADY FINGER.—One of the taller growing sorts, attaining a height of 14 to 18 feet. The fruit, which is freely produced in small heads, is of most delicious quality. It is much smaller in size than the usual commercial banana, hence the name of Lady Finger.

ORINOCO OR HORSE BANANA.—The largest growing sort of our list, of very robust habit, also the hardiest sort. The fruit is freely produced in medium-sized heads, is excellent for cooking.

Strong, heavy roots of any of above, 30 cents each.

ORNAMENTAL SECTION

When planting your citrus and other fruit trees do not forget or neglect the making of the Home Beautiful. The finest orange or grapefruit grove in Florida is incomplete and not of full value if attached to a home unadorned by handsome shade trees and ornamental shrubs, vines and other flowering plants. There is an almost inexhaustible wealth of these to draw from, and we have assembled in this section a selection of varieties which we know from many years of personal experience to be well adapted to Florida conditions. Nothing in the list requires coddling or any special conditions other than those common to ordinary plant growth, and once planted they will become perma-

ment features, increasing in size, beauty and value with the passing of years. Plant Ornamentals! They add value to any locality and make home a better and dearer place in which to live.

ANGEL FLOWER. (*Angelonia Angustifolia*).—Handsome small ever-green plant with narrow willow-like foliage. Of vigorous growth, stools freely, thus maintaining constant production of new wood. Blooms practically all the time; flowers purple with white spot in throat. Of very easy growth and valuable for borders, beds, etc.

25c each, \$2.25 per 10.

GRAFTED ROSES

Florida could be made as famous for its Roses as is California if varieties grafted on the proper kind of root stock were planted. Most Roses on their own roots are a partial or complete failure in the light sandy soils of this state, but when grafted on strong growing stocks they grow as rampantly and bloom as profusely as anywhere in the world. Grafted Roses are like budded citrus, better in every way than on their own roots IF PROPERLY CARED FOR.

When planting grafted Roses set the plants deep, so that the juncture of graft and root will come a couple of inches below the surface of the soil. The roots are inclined to sprout and the plants should be closely watched and when sprouts appear from below the union they should be promptly removed, as they draw strongly from the vitality of the plants and will starve the grafted tops.



Pink Maman Cochet

Roses are gross feeders and can use immense amounts of plant food; fertilize generously with stable fertilizer, water liberally and use the pruning knife freely on old wood, and a wealth of the largest, loveliest flowers will be the reward.

Climbing Roses are usually regarded as suitable only for porches, trellises, etc., but will also be found very satisfactory grown in bush form. They are strong growers and should have plenty of room, and should be given good attention in the matter of pruning in order to produce plenty of new wood.

Our Roses are grafted on strong-growing roots, extra strong 1 year open-ground plants, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.



Princess Sagan

size, almost constantly in bloom. Flowers very full and double, creamy white with rosy centers and very fragrant.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT.—A fine shade of soft rosy pink which deepens to bright rose. A vigorous grower and prolific bloomer. Flowers large and very beautiful either as buds or open flowers.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. (White American Beauty.)—A magnificent new white rose regarded as the highest type of its class. Very strong grower, with large, heavy foliage. Branches freely. Flowers very large and very freely produced on long stiff stems. The color is pure white, very beautiful.

LOUIS PHILLIPE.—Very free grower and heavy bloomer. Flowers rich velvety crimson.

LA FRANCE.—Flowers very large and full and of perfect form; clear satiny-pink in color. A model garden rose in every way.

MRS. GEO. SHAWYER.—One of the fine new introductions. A strong grower, producing immense amounts of new wood. Free bloomer, flowers large, well formed, full, brilliant clear rose pink in color.

MRS. ROBERT PEARY.—Flowers of splendid substance, very large, deep and double, white, deliciously fragrant. Buds long and pointed, very beautiful. Plant a strong rapid grower, very hardy. Climber.

MARECHAL NIEL.—Buds and flowers superb; extra large, very double and deliciously fragrant, golden yellow in color. No more popular rose ever introduced. Attains its greatest perfection in the South. Climber.

MARIE LAMBERT, or Snowflake.—Heavy dark-green foliage, hardy and vigorous. Flowers creamy white, large and double, produced in great profusion.

APPOLINE.—A bush rose producing quantities of clear pink and rosy crimson flowers. Good habit.

BLUMENSCHMIDT.—Pure citron yellow; outer petals edged delicate rose. A vigorous grower and very fine variety.

CABBAGE.—Also known as Empress of France. An old favorite variety producing flowers of immense size of a clear rose pink. Good grower.

COL. R. S. WILLIAMSON.—Flowers large and very fragrant; an exquisite shade of soft rich carmine. Blooms all summer.

DEVONIENSIS. (Magnolia Rose.)—An old favorite. A vigorous grower and attains large

PRINCESS SAGAN.—Free in growth and extra hardy, splendid bloomer. Both buds and flowers very beautiful, deep, velvety crimson.

PAULA.—Well shaped sulphur yellow buds with ochre centers, fragrant. A free, vigorous grower and bloomer.

PILLAR OF GOLD.—Climber. Fine rosy pink flowers with yellow base.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE.—A fine, hardy, vigorous growing climber. Flowers extra large, glowing crimson in color.

PINK MAMAN COCHET.—The buds are large, full and firm, elegantly pointed. The superb flowers open perfectly double, are extra large and of splendid substance. Clear rich pink, changing to silvery rose. Very hardy.

RED MAMAN COCHET (Helen Gould.)—Bush vigorous, very hardy, always in bloom. Buds long, pointed; flowers very full, double, extremely floriferous. Color warm rosy crimson.

SHRUBS AND TREES

A valuable class of plants for the decoration of lawns and all places about the home. Properly placed, in groups or singly, shrubs add wonderfully to the attractiveness of any home or grounds and increase in value year by year. The list we offer is a very desirable one.

Bamboos, Etc.

A handsome and very decorative class of gigantic grasses. All the varieties offered are hardy, of very easy growth, and after getting established readily take care of themselves and in a few years develop into immense, dense clumps of canes. Very beautiful and desirable. Strong plants 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

BAMBUSA ARGENTEA.—A Japanese species perfectly adapted to this climate; attains a height of 35 to 50 feet and forms a broad spreading clump of great beauty.

Argentea Striata.—This variety is the same as *Argentea* except the leaves are beautifully striped white and green. A strong grower.

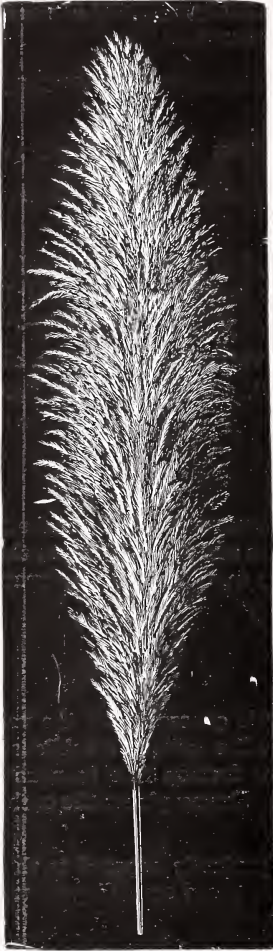
Aurea (Golden Bamboo.)—Yellow stems, which attain a height of 10 to 15 feet. Rootstocks spreading. Very hardy.

Metake.—A very handsome broad-leaved sort, attaining a height of about 10 feet. Grows in dense masses. Rootstocks somewhat spreading. Very hardy.

Violescens.—Quite distinct in appearance from any of the foregoing. Foliage and stems dark, the latter much branched. Attains a height of 10 to 12 feet. Rootstocks spreading.



Bambusa metake



Arundo donax variegata

and dense, of a rich shade of scarlet. Very showy.

Plants 4 to 5 feet, heavy, 40c.

White.—Flowers pure white, produced in large clusters. Very fine. To secure best results with this variety make the soil rich.

Plants:

Height	Each
2 to 3 feet -----	\$.40
3 to 4 feet -----	.50

EUCALYPTUS.—A class of valuable timber trees introduced from Australia. They are of rapid growth and have become very popular in

ARUNDO DONAX VARIEGATA.—Belongs to the Reed family. Strong, quick grower, attains a height of 10 to 12 feet. Foliage beautifully striped cream, white and green. Very hardy.

Strong plants 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

BAUHINIA PURPUREA (Mountain Ebony.) One of the most showy flowering shrubs or small trees with which we are acquainted. Blooms in winter and spring, producing great quantities of showy, handsome flowers three inches or more across and beautifully marked with shades of purple, mauve and white. Good grower, very desirable.

Plants 2 to 3 feet, 30c each; 3 to 4 feet, heavy, 50c each.

CRAPE MYRTLE (Lagerstroemia.)—A family of vigorous growing, deciduous shrubs or small trees, reaching a height of 15 to 30 feet. Leaves bright, glossy green. The trees commence blooming in June and continue to September. The flowers are fringed and ruffled and produced in immense panicles. The trees when in bloom are strikingly beautiful and showy and lend much to the landscape. Hardy and vigorous, and succeed well in almost any kind of soil.

Pink.—Flowers beautiful rose-pink in color and produced in wonderful profusion. One of the finest shrubs. Plants:

Height	Each
1 to 2 feet -----	\$.20
2 to 3 feet -----	.25
3 to 4 feet—heavy -----	.30
4 to 5 feet—heavy -----	.40

Scarlet.—Panicles of flowers very large



Florida for street and other ornamental planting, affording quick and pleasing effects. The habit of growth and foliage of the different sorts present a wide and striking variety of form and color and are a valuable addition to our list of ornamental trees. They are somewhat susceptible to cold and probably should not be planted much north of the 28th parallel.

CITRIODORA (Lemon-Scented Gum.)—A fine ornamental tree with lemon-scented foliage. Useful for timber. Attains a height of 150 feet.

10 to 15 inches 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

15 to 24 inches 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

GLOBULUS (Blue Gum.)—One of the most rapid growing sorts of the family, attains a height of 150 feet. The wood is valuable for timber and fuel purposes. Is less resistant to cold than most of the sorts.

10 to 15 inches 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

RESINIFERA (Forest Mahogany.)—In grain and finish this wood is said to surpass the finest Mahogany. One of the hardest of the group and will stand severe freezing.

10 to 15 inches 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

ROBUSTA (Swamp Mahogany.)—Of much more spreading habit of growth and has broader foliage than most sorts. Excellent as a shade tree. Height 100 feet.

10 to 15 inches 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

15 to 24 inches 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

24 to 36 inches 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

ROSTRATA (Red Gum.)—A rapid growing and valuable timber tree, the wood being very durable and used for furniture and wagon work, railroad ties, etc. Height 200 feet.

1 to 2 feet 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

2 to 3 feet 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

3 to 4 feet 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

RUDIS (Desert Gum.)—This variety has strong, tough wood and is considered valuable for wind-breaks. Stands cold well.

10 to 15 inches 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

15 to 24 inches 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

GOLDEN DEWDROP (Duranta Plumieri.)—A handsome evergreen shrub producing long racemes of delicate blue flowers in great profusion. The flowers are followed by large clusters of golden yellow fruits which hang on the plants a long time. The plant is even more showy and handsome carrying the fruits than in flower.

Strong plants 1 to 2 feet, 25c.

JACARANDA MIMOSAEFOLIA.—A magnificent flowering tree, producing for several weeks in spring large, loose panicles of blue flowers. Leaves large, fern-like. Gorgeous.

Plants 8 to 12 inches, 35c.



Golden Dewdrop

SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*.)—Handsome evergreen shade tree of rapid growth, attaining a height of 120 feet. Beautiful fern-like foliage and showy yellow and maroon colored flowers. Is as hardy as the orange tree, and well adapted to Florida conditions.

Trees 12 to 18 inches, 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

BULBOUS-ROOTED PLANTS

This is a class of plants of easy growth, well adapted to Florida conditions, and remarkably satisfactory to the plant lover.

Many of them are fine for borders and give splendid results.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS.—Elegant foliage plants for summer growth. Simply wonderful in the variety of colorings and markings; shaded, spotted and blotched in every shade from deep crimson to lightest pink, green, white, etc. Splendidly adapted to partially shaded borders, where they afford

fine effects, also for tub or pot culture. Should have rich soil and plenty of moisture. Plant the bulbs the latter part of February and on through the spring. When the foliage dries off in the fall lift the bulbs and store in dry sand in a dry, warm place until time to plant again.

Prices of Bulbs (except where otherwise noted), 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Arrasuahy.—Deep rose-pink ground overspread with a network of lustrous deep green ribs and veins. Very fine.

Bulbs 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Baron de Mamore.—Metallic green ground, shaded and spotted white and rich maroon. Exceedingly rich.

Bulbs 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Boildeau.—Ribs and zone deep rich scarlet. Dark green ground.

Christiani Ottonii.—Creamy white ground, spotted crimson.



Fancy-Leaved Caladiums

Dr. Augustine de Castro.—Green ground, shaded white, splashed and suffused rich pink. Grand sort.

Bulbs 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Itapaca.—Deep, rich scarlet ground, glowing scarlet ribs, bright crimson spots. Very beautiful.

Bulbs 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Jupiter.—Metallic green ground changing to white zone with brilliant crimson spots.

Karmel.—Pure white ground, veined metallic green. The finest white we know of.

Bulbs 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

La Grande.—Deep shining crimson zone. Ribs bright maroon. Crimson veins and nerves. Metallic green ground, spotted crimson. Extra fine.

Bulbs 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Lunocera.—Deep green ground, spotted and shaded rose-pink. Dazzling crimson zone.

Bulbs 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Magnificum.—Shining scarlet ribs and zone; green ground overspread with a network of scarlet veins and nerves. Fine.

Bulbs 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Orense.—Cream ground, light pink ribs and veins.

Rickenbachian.—Green ground, lilac ribs, rose-pink zone, scarlet spots.

Sanschoniatum.—Crimson ribs, light crimson zone, rich pink spots, green ground, mottled and suffused white.

Bulbs 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Triumphe de Exposition.—Deep crimson ribs edged pink; light crimson zone, green ground.

Unique.—Rich scarlet ribs and zone, edged lighter scarlet, shading to gray and green.

Wightii.—Green ground uniformly marked with bright crimson spots and white blotches.

Wilma.—Rich rose-pink ground, edged and veined metallic green. Exceedingly beautiful.

Bulbs 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Cannas

Fine broad-leaved plants for tropical effects in bedding or general planting. Of easy culture, vigorous in growth and very free bloomers. Extremely showy and satisfactory. Should have rich soil, plenty of water, and a sunny location to secure best results. Dig the clumps in December and store in dry sand until time to plant, which is February or March.

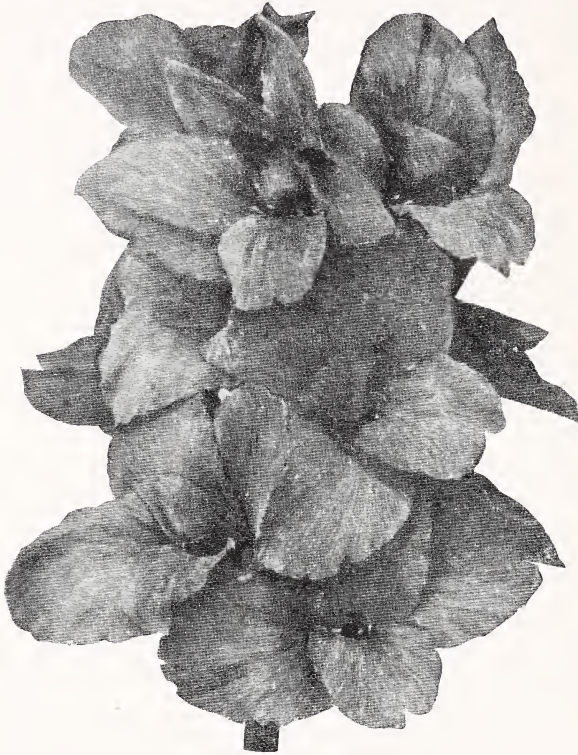
Strong tubers 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

Allemania.—Scarlet and yellow, 4 to 5 feet. Very fine.

Black Prince.—Deep velvety crimson. Fine trusses. 4 feet.

Chas. Henderson.—Bright cherry red. 4 feet.

David Harum.—Bronze. Flowers vermilion scarlet, spotted red. $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.



King Humbert

ings, in immense trusses. Leaves broad and rich. The best of its class. 5 feet.

Louisiana.—Flowers very large, vivid scarlet crimson. 6 feet.

MAD. CROZY.—Bright red, with gold border. Fine old time sort. 4 feet.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Strong heavy grower, fine foliage. Flowers deep scarlet. 5 feet.

SHENANDOAH.—Bronze. Flowers fine rich pink. Good grower. 5 feet.

SOUV. DE ANTOINE CROZY.—Bright crimson, with broad gold border. Very beautiful. One of the finest bedding sorts of this class. $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

VENUS.—The flowers are a soft rosy pink, with a pretty mottled border of creamy yellow; flower finely formed, broad, rounded petals. Very beautiful. Good grower. 4 feet.

WEST GROVE.—Immense trusses of flowers of a fine shell pink color. Very beautiful sort. Good grower. $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Egandale.—Bronze. Intense cherry red. One of the fine standard sorts. 4 feet.

Elizabeth Hoss.—Flowers yellow, thickly spotted crimson. Large trusses. Very showy. 4 feet.

Hiawatha.—Bronze. Beautiful salmon-pink flowers. One of the best. Good grower. 4 feet.

Italia.—Flowers red with a wide yellow border. Very showy. 5 feet.

J. D. Eisele—Strong grower. Flowers brilliant vermilion scarlet. 5 feet.

King Humbert.—Bronze. Flowers orange scarlet, with bright red markings.

AMARYLLIS equestre.—One of the most handsome members of the family. Flowers large, five or more inches across, bright sparkling orange-scarlet. Very graceful.



Amaryllis equestre

Blooming size bulbs
10c each, 85c per 10.

Crinum

A most valuable and satisfactory group of this class of plants. Of easy growth and effective for borders or groups. The flowers are large and produced in large clusters or heads, of many of the varieties deliciously fragrant. Make the soil rich.

CRINUM AUGUSTUM.—Forms a bulb six inches or more in diameter; growth upright, very stately in appearance. Leaves six inches or more wide, three to four feet long. Flowers very large, petals six to eight inches long, recurved, deep shiny maroon on the outside, white, striped purple on the inside; produced in immense umbels of 20 to 30 flowers each. The grandest and rarest variety of the family.

Bulbs 6 to 8 inches diameter, \$3.00 each.

Blandum.—Foliage long, tapering. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, white, shaded pink, fragrant, produced in umbels of 6 to 10. Rare.

Blooming bulbs, \$1.00 each.

Capense alba.—Pure, snowy white lily-like flowers, produced in rather dense umbels. Fragrant. Foliage long, pointed, hardy.

Capense rosea.—Like the above except that the flowers are striped pink.

Blooming bulbs of either sort ----- \$.20 ea.

Heavy bulbs of either sort ----- .40 ea.

Crassipes.—Produces a heavy crown of long pointed leaves of graceful drooping habit. Produces one to two umbels of 10 to 20 flowers each, white with bright rose stripe down the middle of each petal. Fragrant.

Strong flowering bulbs ----- \$.75 ea.

Extra heavy bulbs ----- 1.25 ea.

Erubescens.—A rare tropical sort, seldom seen in cultivation. Very long, tapering foliage of drooping habit. Flowers large, dark pink outside, soft pink inside, fragrant. Very fine.

Strong blooming bulbs, \$1.00 each.



Crinum fimbriatum



Crinum Virginicum

Kirkii.—One of the showiest of the family. Bulbs large, rounded. Flowers large, petals broad, deep purple outside, white, striped purple inside. Deliciously fragrant.

Blooming bulbs ----- \$.25 ea.
 Heavy bulbs ----- .40 ea.

Moorei.—A very choice sort of easy and vigorous growth. Flowers produced in large clusters, of a beautiful lily-like form, delicate blush in color, striped pink, very fragrant. Extra fine.

Blooming bulbs ----- \$.35 ea.
 Heavy ----- .60 ea.

Pedunculatum (St. John's Lily).—Very strong grower, reaching a height of 3 to 6 feet. Leaves broad, stiff, erect. The flowers are produced in large compact umbels on a tall, stiff stalk, are pure white and deliciously fragrant. Petals long, narrow, recurved. Blooms several times a year.

Blooming bulbs ----- \$.60 ea.
 Heavy bulbs ----- 1.25 ea.

Virginicum.—Flowers pure satiny-white, delicately striped pink, of a beautiful lily-like shape, very fragrant. Night bloomer.

Strong blooming bulbs, 50c.

BUTTERFLY LILY. (Hedychium coronarium.)—A beautiful tropical plant of the Canna family. Flowers large, pure snow-white, deliciously scented. Should have rich soil and plenty of water.

Strong plants 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

CLIMBING LILY. (Gloriosa superba.)—A beautiful tropical species of the Amaryllis family with long, narrow leaves which have tendrils at the

Fimbriatum (Milk and Wine Lily.)—Upright grower, stiff sword-like foliage. Flowers striped white and carmine, fragrant, showy.

Blooming bulbs, 15c each.

Heavy, 25c each.

Hybrida todorea.—Long, narrow, pointed leaves, bright green. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across, white, delicately shaded pink. Rare.

Strong bulbs, \$1.00 each.

ends, enabling the plant to sustain itself on trellises, etc. Attains a height of 5 to 8 feet. Flowers very oddly-shaped, showy; petals long and narrow, turned back and up, in color red, bordered bright orange. Should have rich soil and sunny location.

Strong tubers 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

SHELL LILY, "Ginger Lily" (*Alpinia nutans*).—Very fine for tropical effects in partially shaded borders. Foliage broad, lustrous dark green, with delightful aromatic odor. Beautiful orchid-like flowers of a curious crinkled shell-shape, marked yellow, orange and white. In rich soil and with plenty of water forms large dense clumps four to six feet high.

Strong plants 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

VINES

To add to the home and its surroundings that soft delicate touch of beauty so universally admired nothing can equal vines. They are invaluable for covering fences, walls, and trellises, as well as for screens for verandahs. All the varieties here offered are evergreen, except the *Rosa de Montana*, and all are of easy growth and give splendid results. When planting it is well to dig holes large and fill with rich soil.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS (Lace Fern).—An elegant fern-leaf-like foliage plant suitable for tubs, pots or open ground. Its delicate, finely cut foliage is largely used in bouquet and other cut flower work and will retain its fresh appearance for days without water. Is most satisfactory in partially shaded situations.

Strong open ground plants 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA (Trumpet Flower).—A fine native climber of vigorous growth with dark green, leathery foliage. Produces in spring clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers of a deep scarlet color. Will climb to the tops of tall trees, but gives best results in bloom grown as a trellis plant.

B. CHAMBERLAYNII.—A very strong growing sort that readily attaches itself to walls, buildings, etc., where it will reach the top of the tallest object. Blooms in spring for a period of many weeks and well developed plants will form a sight never to-be-forgotten, being literally covered with flowers, which are bright yellow, large and well opened.

B. SPECIOSA.—A vigorous grower suitable for trellises, etc. Its shiny dark green foliage is very attractive at all times. The flowers, which are produced for several weeks in spring, are borne in large trusses and are marked with varying shades of purple and white. Hardy.

Strong plants of any of the *Bignonias*, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*) RED CORAL.—A fine twining vine of easy growth suitable for screens, or for low trellises on the lawn, where it will form a beautiful specimen. Flowers long and tubular, yellow within and of a beautiful coral-red outside, borne in clusters and drooping like a *Fuchsia* flower. Blooms over a very long period.

WHITE.—Flowers white, changing to a light buff as they get older, deliciously fragrant and produced most of the summer.

Strong plants of either of the *Honeysuckles*, 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

ROSA DE MONTANA.—A strong grower with large heart-shaped leaves. Flowers of a beautiful rosy-pink color, produced in large, loose racemes, and in the greatest profusion. Constantly in bloom from spring to fall. One of the finest of all flowering plants.

Strong roots 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

YELLOW OR CAROLINA JESSAMINE.—The far-famed Yellow Jessamine of the South. Almost covers itself with beautiful golden-yellow, deliciously fragrant, funnel-shaped flowers. Is of very easy growth, suitable for screens, trellises, etc.

Strong plants 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
8 by 8 -----	680	18 by 18 -----	134
9 by 9 -----	537	19 by 19 -----	120
10 by 10 -----	435	20 by 20 -----	108
11 by 11 -----	360	22 by 22 -----	90
12 by 12 -----	302	25 by 25 -----	69
13 by 13 -----	257	30 by 30 -----	48
14 by 14 -----	222	35 by 35 -----	35
15 by 15 -----	193	40 by 40 -----	27
16 by 16 -----	170	45 by 45 -----	21
17 by 17 -----	150	50 by 50 -----	17

INSPECTION

OUR NURSERIES are inspected annually by the State Inspector and a printed certificate showing our stock to be free of insects and diseases, is attached to each box or bundle sent out.

AGRICULTURAL LIME

Ground Rock Phosphate

☞ Apply Lime and
increase your
crop yield.

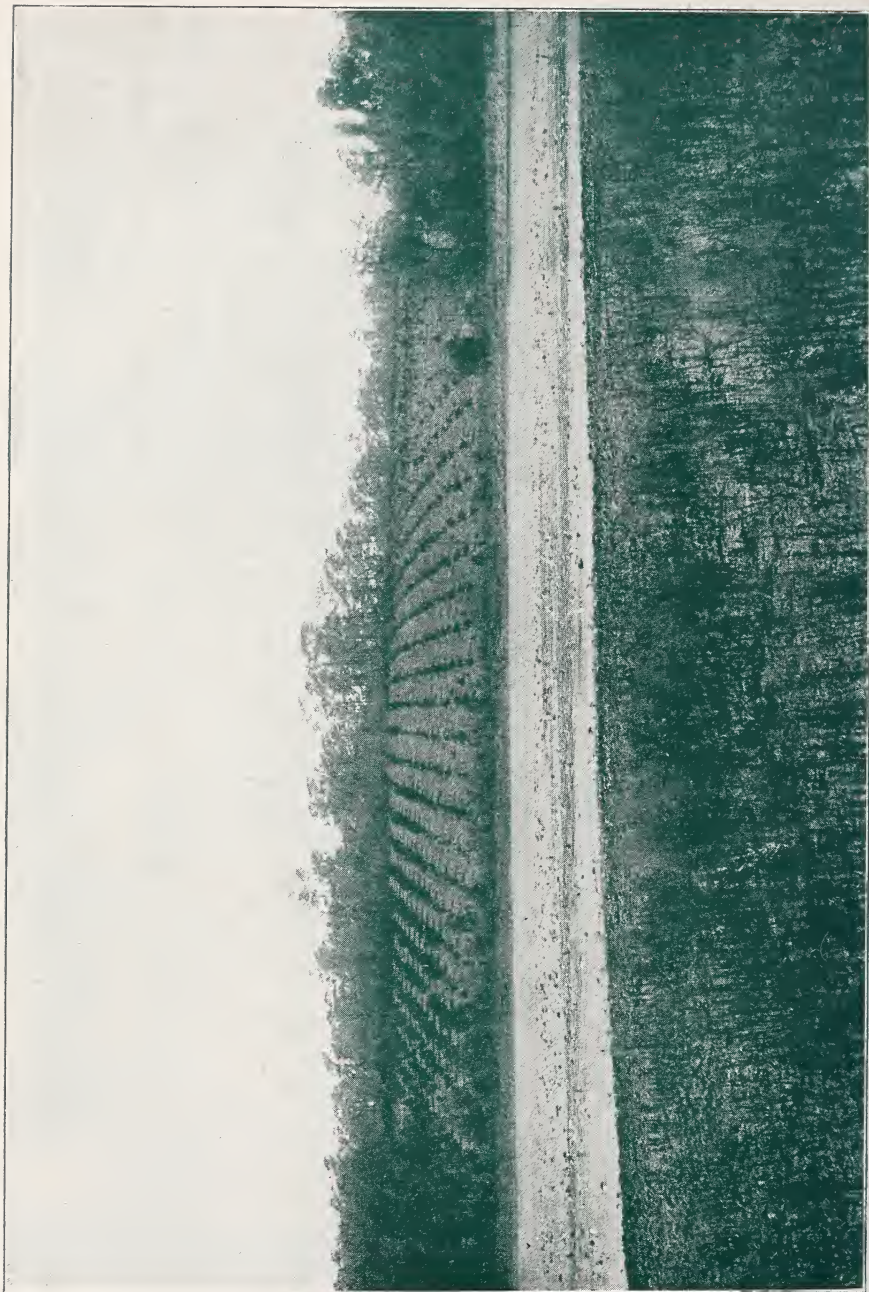
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ture and prices.

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Company

BOX 1202

JACKSONVILLE, . . .

FLORIDA



Young Tardiff Section of Jessamine Groves. Elevation above lake 136 feet