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Quality Trees

Catalog and Price List

1 9 1 7
1918

CITRUS
DEPARTMENT
FIRST
PREMIUM



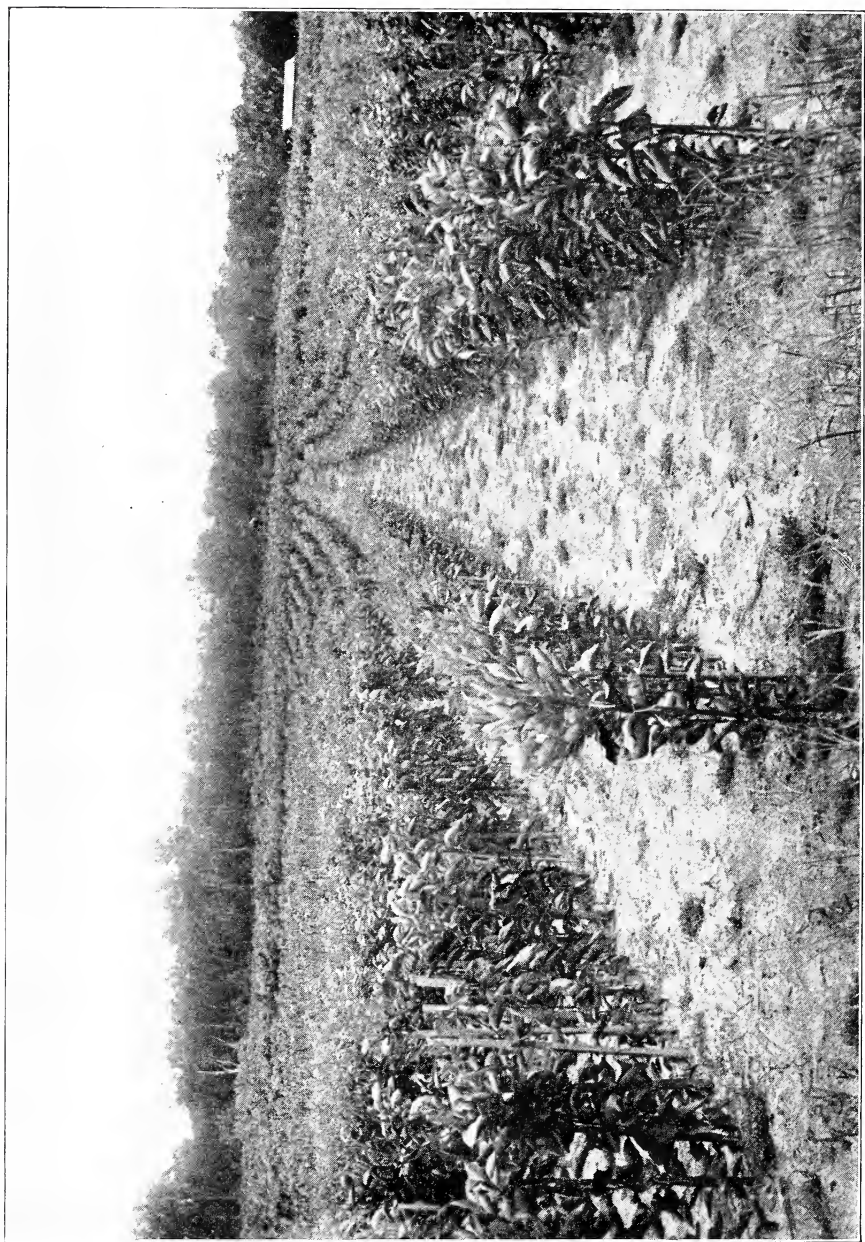
SOUTH
FLORIDA
FAIR

AND
GASPARILLA
CARNIVAL
TAMPA, FLORIDA
DEC. 2-10

Jessamine Groves Nurseries

W. J. ELLSWORTH, Manager

BLANTON PASCO COUNTY FLORIDA



Quality Trees in the Making



Seedlings Being Grown for Budding

FOREWORD

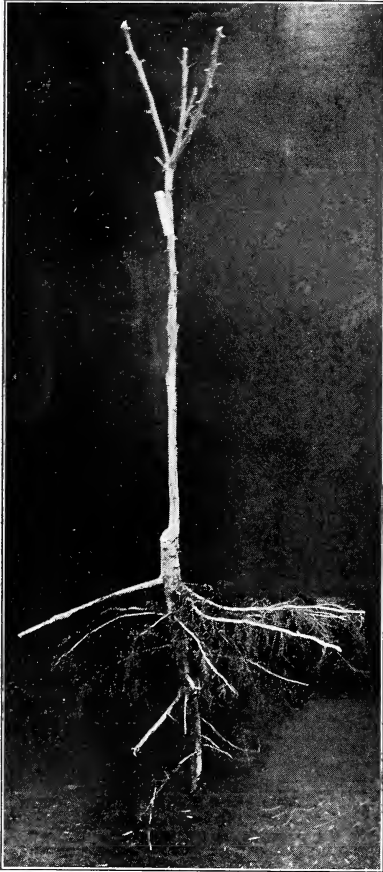
The Blue Ribbon shown as our frontispiece was awarded our Exhibit of Nursery Stock at the South Florida Fair February last as First Prize and carried with it a Cash Prize of Fifty Dollars. This certification of the high Quality of our stock is especially gratifying to us in view of the fact that our exhibit was in competition with exhibits by some of the largest nurseries of the state.

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



Ready for Planting

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 out 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 overstimulation.

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, 1917.

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.

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 has 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 five 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, 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

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 December to the middle of March. 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

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

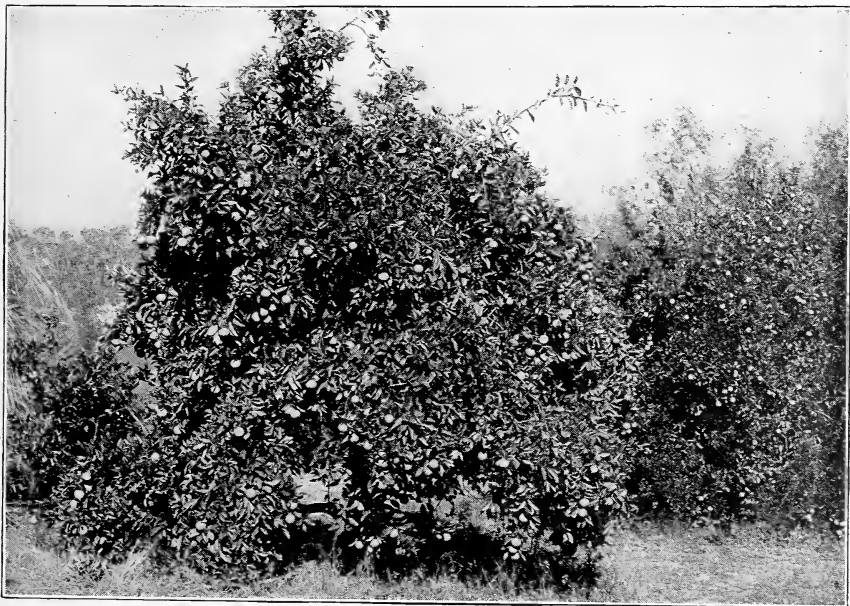
When planting a grove or orchard it is not a good practice to cut it up into many varieties, which, ripening at different periods or presenting different characteristics of shape or color, cannot be placed together and admit of a first class pack. The day when fruit can be put up "any old way" and bring 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 fruit 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 meagre 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, Grapefruit, Lemon and Lime Trees (Except Where Noted)

Caliper	Usual Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1/2 to 5/8 inch	3 to 4 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00	\$320.00
5/8 to 3/4 inch	4 to 5 feet	.60	5.00	45.00	420.00
3/4 to 1 inch	5 to 7 feet	.75	6.50	60.00	550.00
1 to 1 1/4 inches	heavy	.90	8.00	75.00	700.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches	heavy	1.10	9.50	85.00	800.00
1 1/2 to 2 inches	extra heavy	1.60	14.50	130.00
2 to 2 1/2 inches	extra heavy	2.00	18.50	170.00

KING.—Fruit large in size, flattened; skin rough, but of good appearance, deep orange in color. Flesh deep orange, heavy, juicy, with very fine aromatic flavor. Ripens in March and will hang to May or June. Habit of growth slender, and is sold by height only. **On sour orange root.**

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 June



Tardiff Oranges



A Row of Kumquats Seven Years Old. Crop of 1914-15 Two to Four Crates Per Tree

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.**

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 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 grapefruit, 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.**

✓ **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.

✓ **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.

— **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.**

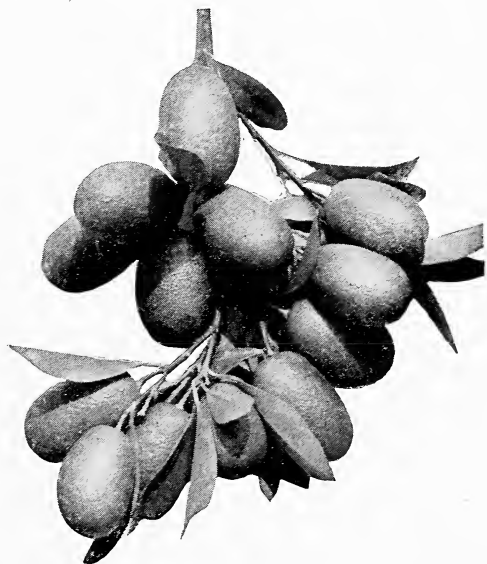
Prices

3 to 4 feet, each.....	\$0.70
4 to 5 feet, each.....	.85
5 to 7 feet, each.....	1.00

KUMQUAT (Gold Orange)

—**Oblong.**—One of the hand-somest 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.**



Kumquats

Prices of Kumquat Orange

Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.55	\$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

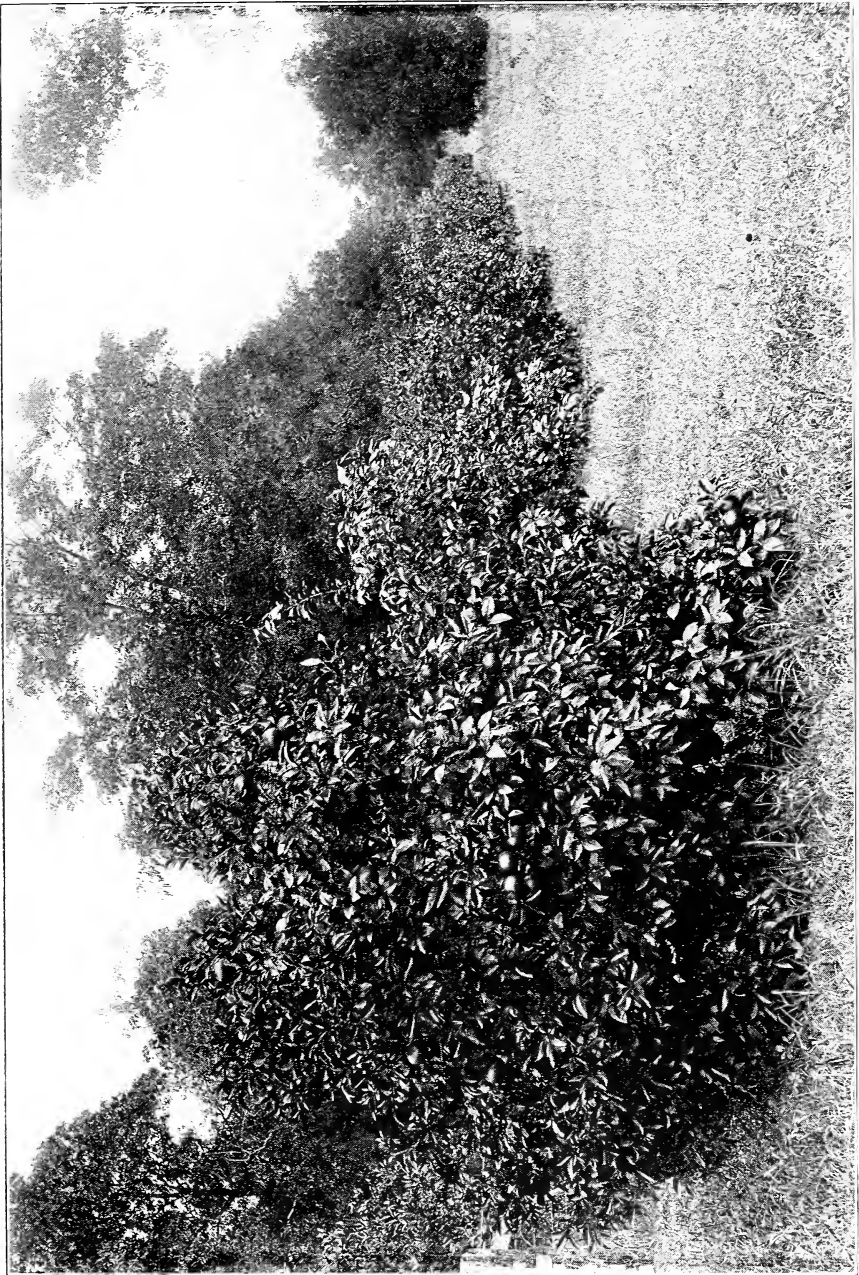
Height	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.80	\$7.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	9.00
5 to 7 feet.....	1.25	12.00



Duncan Grapefruit

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 compara-



Grapefruit, 38 Months Planted, JESSAMINE GROVES

tively 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.

DUNCAN.—A well known and popular variety. Tree a strong grower and regular and prolific bearer. Fruit of medium to 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. Strongly recommended as one of the most valuable market sorts, as also one of the hardiest of the Grapefruit 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 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 habit 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

Trees 4 to 6 feet high, each.....\$1.50

ROYAL.—One of the so-called sweet Grapefruits, becoming sufficiently mature by October first for good eating. Fruit small in size, flavor pleasantly sub-acid, valuable for home use. **On sour orange and grapefruit root.**

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.

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 ounces; 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. On sour orange root.

VILLA FRANCA.—For market or home use this is one of the best of the family. The tree is a vigorous grower and very productive; fruit of medium size, nearly seedless, skin smooth; acid strong and of excellent quality. On sour orange root.

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 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, \$0.20 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 one and one-quarter 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.



Cattley Guava

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.

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.

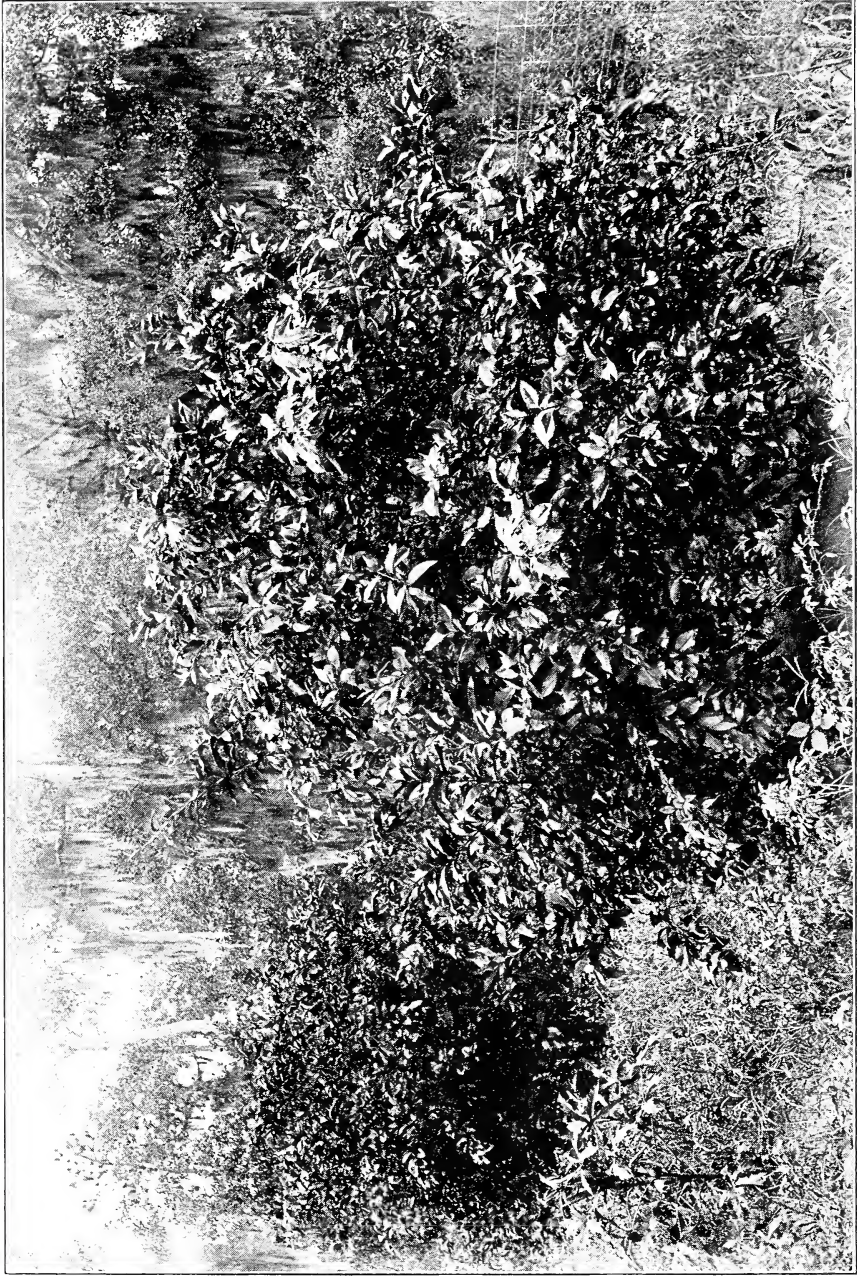
HART'S CHOICE OR LADY FINGER.—One of the taller growing sorts, attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. The fruit, which is freely produced in small heads, is of most delicious quality. It is much smaller in size than the usual commercial banana, hence the name of Lady Finger.

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.

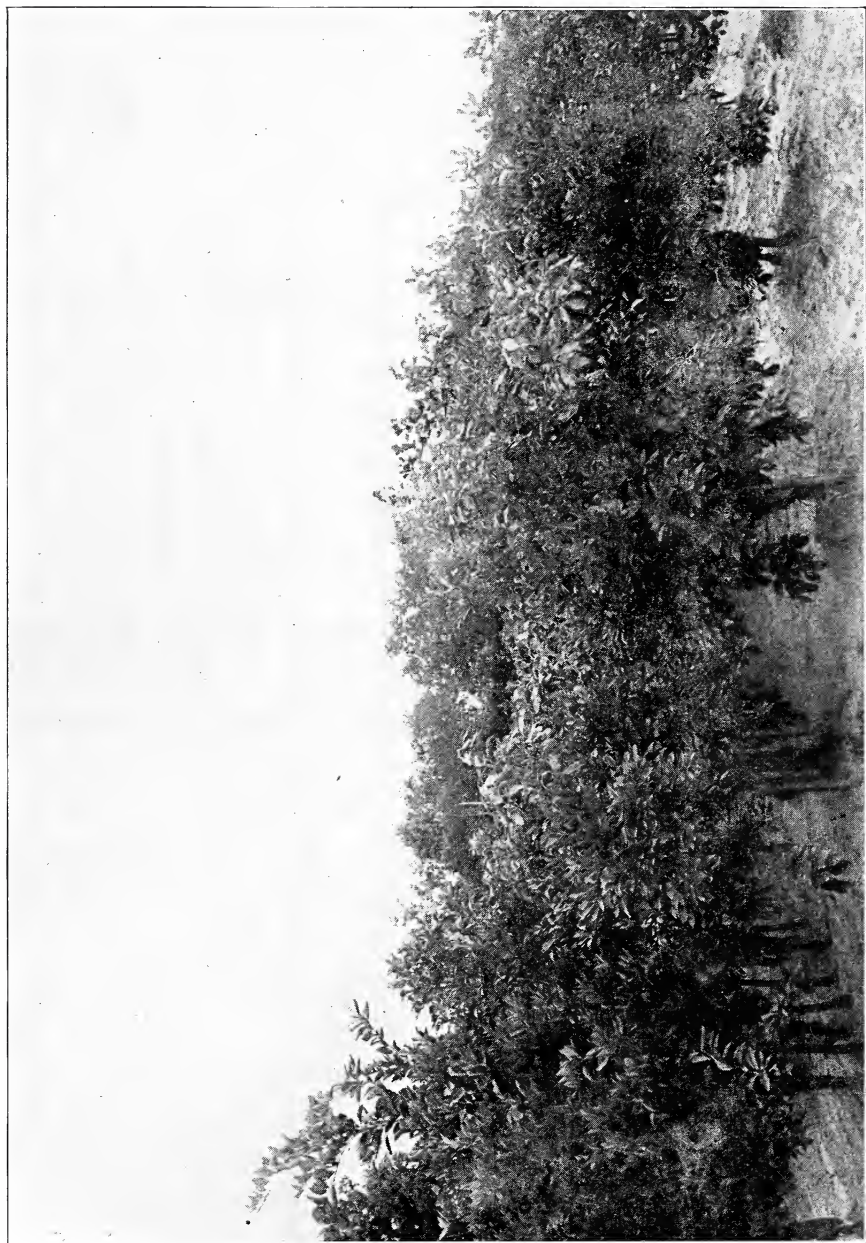
Strong, heavy roots of any of above, 30 cents each.

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



Two-Year Lemons on High Pine Land



Two-Year Section of Nursery