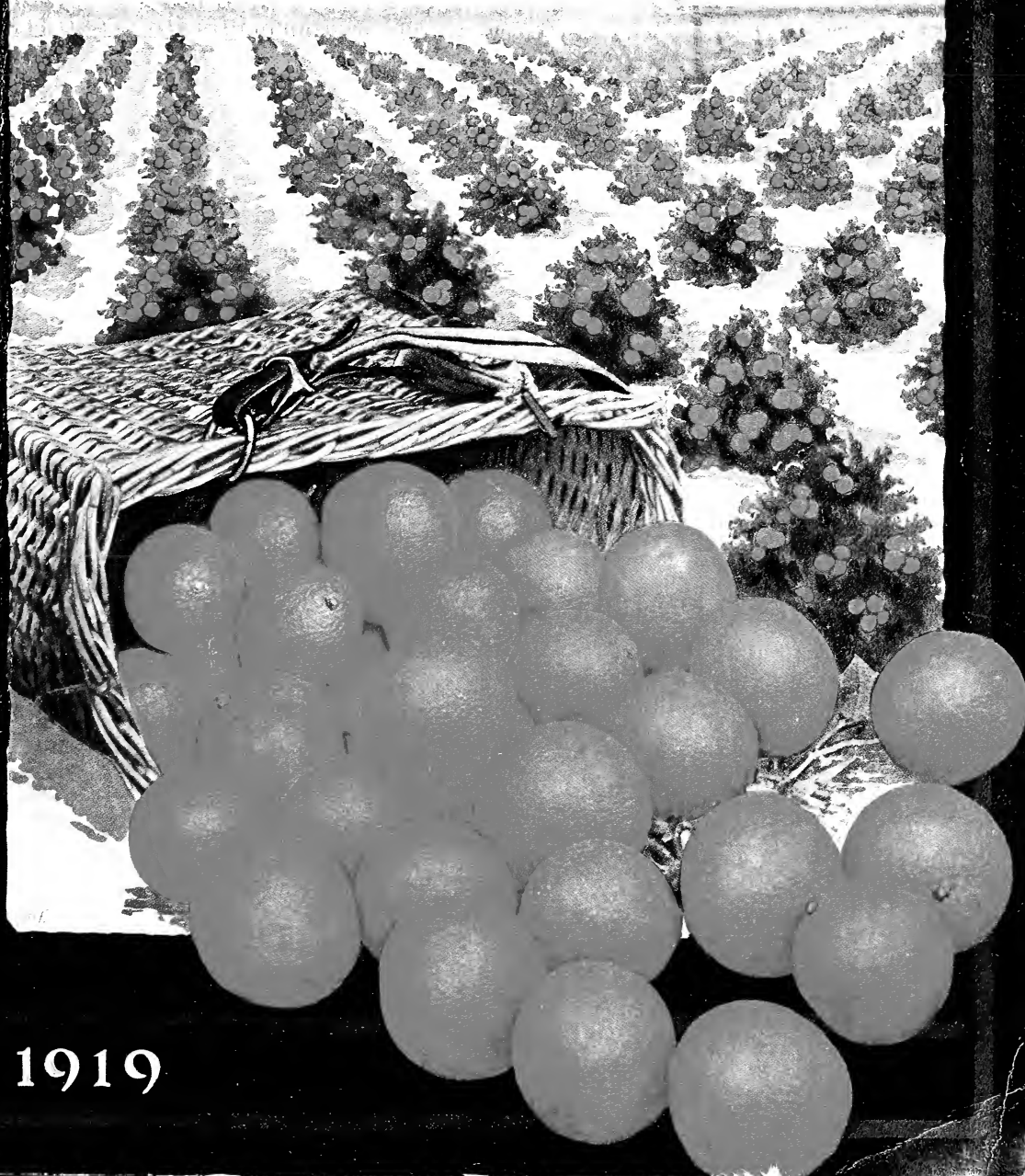


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.17
**GLEN SAINT MARY
NURSERIES CO.**
GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA



1919

Terms of Business

Location.—General Office and Nurseries at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County, Florida, on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, thirty miles west of Jacksonville. Office and Citrus Nurseries at Winter Haven, Polk County, Florida. Branch Nurseries at Dundee, Polk County, Florida. Office, Greenhouse and Display Grounds, Riverside Gardens, Jacksonville, Florida.

Long-Distance Telephone and Western Union Telegraph office in our main office.

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

No Agents.—We employ no agents, and have no connection with any other nursery. 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 orders for all, thus often securing lower prices on account of large number of trees ordered.

Minimum Orders.—We do not care to ship orders amounting to less than \$1.

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 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.

Method of Shipment.—Shipping directions should be plainly written, and we urge our customers, in all cases, to use our order sheets. We shall be pleased to forward additional ones upon application. Kindly indicate whether shipment is to be made by freight, express or mail. When method of shipment is left to us, or when no directions are given, we will ship according to our best judgment, by such means as we believe to be in the best interests of our customers.

Transportation at Purchaser's Risk and Expense.—All transportation charges are to be paid by the purchaser, and our responsibility ceases upon delivery, in good order, to forwarding companies; claims for losses or damages must 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 Parcel Post.—In ordering trees or plants for shipment by post, add 25 per cent to the list price, to cover cost of packing and postage.

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.

Shipping Season.—November to March for all trees and shrubs grown in the open field; balled plants, bamboos, grasses and pot-grown plants may be shipped at any time. Shipments March to November should go by express or post.

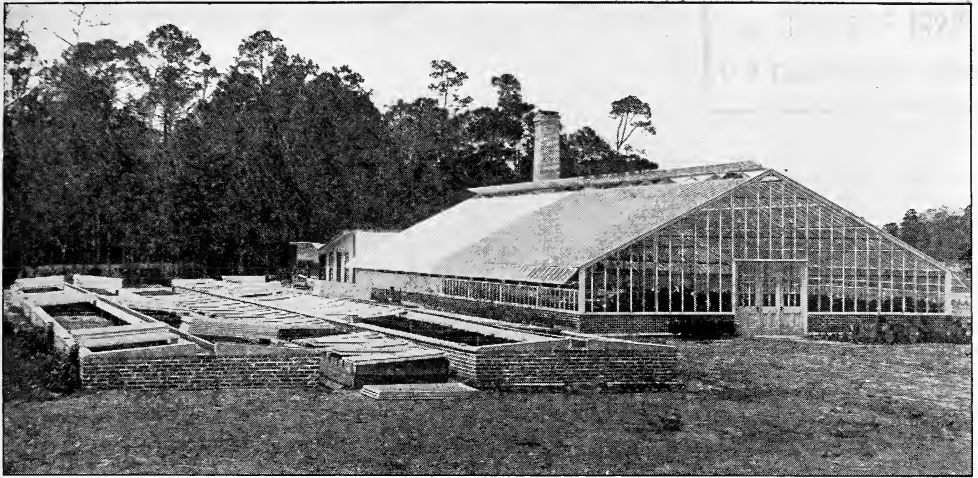
Selecting Varieties suited to locality is of the first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by ourselves than by purchasers. We are always glad to aid our customers in their selections, when so desired, and will, upon request, cheerfully furnish additional information in regard to the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



GREENHOUSES AT GLEN SAINT MARY

ESTABLISHED 1882

INCORPORATED 1907

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company

G. L. TABER	<i>President and Treasurer</i>
H. HAROLD HUME	<i>Vice-President and Secretary</i>
W. B. JERNIGAN	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>
W. B. MATHIS	<i>Field Manager</i>
R. L. WOLFE	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
A. TYLER	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
H. E. CORNELL	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
J. K. BROWER	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>

1919

Glen Saint Mary, Florida

GENERAL NURSERIES

WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

CITRUS NURSERIES

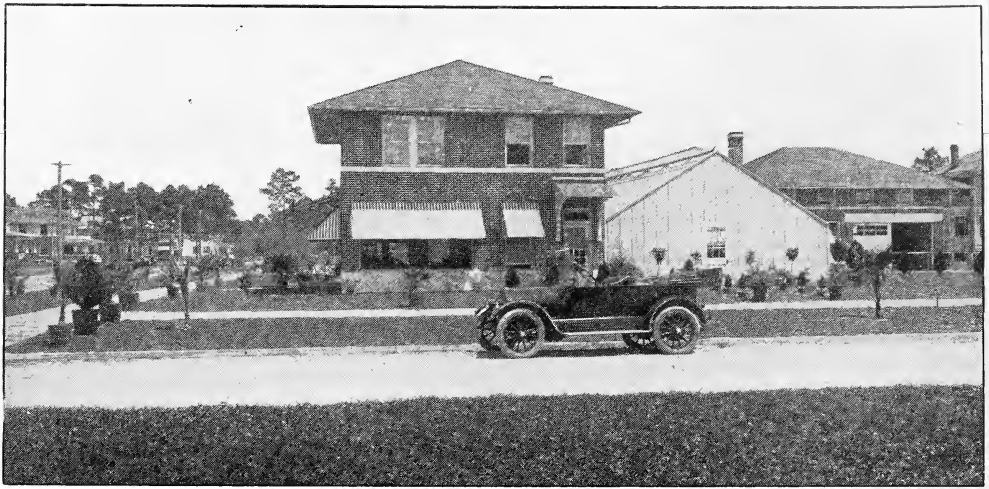
*Office and Citrus Nurseries at Winter Haven,
Polk County, Florida.*

*Branch Citrus Nursery at Dundee,
Polk County, Florida.*

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

RIVERSIDE GARDENS

*Office, Greenhouse and Display Grounds
1560 College Street, near Riverside Park. Take
Murray Hill car to Copeland Street.*



OFFICE, RIVERSIDE GARDENS, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

FOREWORD

IN this Catalogue, which really is more than a mere list of nursery stock, we endeavor to enumerate certain points which are of vital interest and importance to the planter of both fruit and ornamental trees.

The fact that a man is the proud possessor of a tract of land does not make him a farmer; nor does the ownership of an orange grove or a peach orchard make a man a real fruit-grower. Success lies deeper, and can only be obtained by digging for certain fundamentals.

Former issues of our Catalogue presented many points of value, but the edition of 1918, under the title of "Southern Planting Facts," aimed to bring these and many other points into a form that would give the fundamentals to the beginner in fruit-growing as well as meeting the demands of the skilled producer.

This present edition of "Southern Planting Facts" goes a few steps farther in our plan, in that it emphasizes the value of certain varieties for certain sections of Florida and the Gulf Coast. These recommendations are based on years of observation and experience in our own groves and orchards and in those of our customers.

A word about the stock we grow and offer for sale will not be amiss. For almost two score years the proprietors of Glen Saint Mary Nurseries have been growing trees and operating groves and orchards. Our object has been to propagate and introduce only those varieties that are adaptable to and profitable in the fruit-belt of Florida and the Gulf Coast. That the object has been attained is attested by the many groves and orchards planted exclusively to Glen Saint Mary trees, and the multitude of places where our trees are replacing undesirable and unprofitable sorts.

Not all of our energies are given to fruits, despite their importance. A large part of the nursery grounds are used for growing roses, shrubs, vines, ornamental grasses, evergreens in large variety, and shade trees. This department has been carefully studied, bearing in mind the needs of the states bordering the Gulf; we believe that there is no better stock nor a more adaptable selection of varieties to be found anywhere. We intend to safeguard our customers' interests by furnishing high-quality stock, by honorable methods, by intelligent service. Therefore we solicit your patronage for this season, and future seasons.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.

G. L. TABER, President October 1, 1918 GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA



Directions for Planting and Care of Trees and Shrubs

The land on which trees are to be set should be thoroughly prepared before planting. Too frequently this important matter is neglected or poorly done, but it pays to give particular attention to this part of the work. It is easier to put the land in good condition before planting than after, and, if the trees are to bring the results desired, it must be done at some time. Generally it is best to clear the land a year in advance of planting, then grow a crop of cowpeas or velvet beans and turn it back into the soil in advance of planting. Good results may be secured without this, but it is a good plan to follow whenever possible. On many soils it is advisable to use lime before planting.



View in Persimmon orchard planted with our trees

Staking

After the land has been well plowed, harrowed and leveled, a 3- or 4-foot stake should be set where each tree is to stand.

Laths make good stakes for this purpose. While a number of different plans may be used in spacing the trees, it is usually best to set them in squares or in rectangles (spaced a little farther apart one way than the other).



Heeling-in Peach trees

Planting Distances

The distance apart at which the trees should be set depends upon the character of the soil, the moisture it contains, the kind of trees and the ideas of the planter. Usually they should be given a goodly distance. A table of usual planting distances is given on the inside back cover page.

Care of Trees on Arrival

When the trees arrive, if everything is in readiness, they may be taken directly to the field and set out. If the number is large, or there is any delay, it is best to open up the boxes or bales and heel-in the trees. This is done by digging a trench deep enough to accommodate the roots nicely, straight down on one side, sloping out to the ground-level on the other. In this trench place the roots, the tops in slanting position, cover with earth, packing well among the roots, use some water, and cover the tops with packing material, straw or grass, to shade them. From this heeling-in place they may be taken out as needed for planting, and carefully protected from the sun with damp burlap until placed in the holes.

Digging Holes—Fertilizers

It is best to dig the holes just in advance of planting to prevent drying or baking; also loss of moisture. The holes should be made 6 inches wider and deeper than necessary to accommodate the roots. Place the top-soil in a pile by itself when the holes are dug. Commercial fertilizer analyzing about 6 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 per cent ammonia and 2 per cent potash may be used at the rate of one-half to one pound per tree, thoroughly mixed with the top-soil in filling in around the roots. We do not recommend the use of stable manure in the holes, though on pecans, persimmons, roses and ornamentals in general, it may be used to advantage as a mulch after planting, when well rotted.



Root-pruning Grapefruit trees

Pruning

Some kinds of nursery trees must be pruned before shipping. Others are not pruned. It is a safe rule with practically all plants that the tops should be cut back before planting. We are willing to do this for our customers upon request. Any broken roots should be trimmed off before the trees are set.



Pruning tops of Grapefruit trees

SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS

Planting Directions

Setting the Trees

Set the trees the same depth they stood in the nursery rows. The exact point can be determined by the earth-marks, or the "collar." Citrus trees, particularly, are very much injured by too deep planting, and it is a safe rule with all trees and shrubs to set them a little higher than they grew rather than lower. Spread out the roots carefully by hand, and pack the earth well around them. When the hole is three-quarters filled up, pack thoroughly with the feet. This is important. More trees are lost from loose packing than from any other cause. After packing thoroughly, and before the hole is quite filled up, pour in water, especially if the soil is dry. As the water sinks down into the earth, it helps to pack the soil in all the small corners among the roots. When the water has sunk away, fill up the balance of the hole, pack again with the feet, straighten up the tree and level off. If the weather and soil are dry it is often an excellent plan to bank up around the tree with dry soil. This prevents evaporation of moisture from the tree, keeps it steady in the ground, and is a great protection. This bank can be removed later on after it has served its purpose. During the winter, banking is a good protection against frost.



Planting a shade tree



One of our 2-year-old Grapefruit trees, eleven months after planting, in the grove of Mr. John H. Derby, Rockledge, Florida.

General Care

After carefully planting trees or shrubs they should receive such care and attention as will keep them in thrifty growing condition, and, if the best results are desired, they should never be allowed to become stunted in their growth. To bring about this condition they must be cultivated frequently, fertilized from time to time, and kept free from insects and diseases. Only those who give their trees the care they require can hope to secure the maximum results from their plantings.

Cultivation

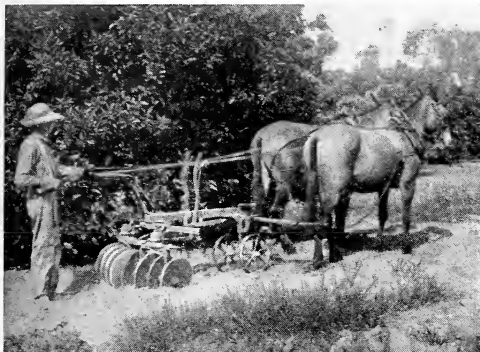
The ground around newly set plants must be kept free from weeds, because a growth of weeds deprives the trees of needed moisture and plant-food. Lawn specimens may be cared for by simply cutting out the turf in a circle of 2 feet radius around the trees, and keeping the circles well cultivated. Young orchard trees may be handled by cultivating a narrow strip 3 to 5 feet wide on each side of the tree-rows and the remainder of the ground (not cultivated) should be planted with a cover-crop to shade the soil and improve its condition when it is plowed under. It is best to continue the cultivation of the narrow strip throughout the season, or well up into autumn. Of course, if heavy rains occur, cultivation of young trees may at times be omitted, but even then weeds must not be allowed to grow up around the trees, thereby shading them to an injurious degree.

The cultivation of older trees differs in some particulars from that given young trees. In the first place cultivation should begin in spring some time before the trees start into growth and should be continued at intervals of ten days or two weeks throughout the spring months up until about June 15 or July 1. A cover-crop should then be given possession of the ground until autumn. The best cover-crops in the lower South are beggarweed, cowpeas and velvet beans. In spring, the whole surface of the ground should be cultivated, and if the weather is dry, cultivation should be given at more frequent intervals.

The most important objects of cultivation are to preserve a dust mulch and conserve moisture. The best cultivation tools are a disc harrow, an extension disc, an Acme harrow and, for heavy lands, a spring-tooth harrow. The plow for cultivating is not usually required. Its use comes when the cover-crop is turned under or in the preliminary preparation for early spring cultivation.



Plan for cover-crop and cultivation of young orchard



Disc harrow at work in an Orange grove

Fertilizers

The fertilizer already recommended for use at time of planting will be found about right for young trees and, under most conditions, its use may be continued until the trees are well grown and commence to bear. On shade trees and shrubs its use may be continued throughout. When fruit trees begin to bear, the composition of the fertilizer applied should be changed. The amount of potash should be increased. In general, it will be found that a fertilizer containing 2 per cent ammonia, 6 per cent phosphoric acid, and an increased amount of potash will be about right. Of course, the composition of the fertilizer has to be varied to meet special conditions.

The general tendency in the use of commercial fertilizers is to make frequent applications of small amounts. In arriving at the quantities plan to use from one to two pounds for each inch

required on shade trees, for instance, it is a good inch in diameter. Young fruit trees may be given a pound or two for each year of age, and fruiting trees have to be fertilized according to their condition and the crop indications.

If a young orange tree received one-half pound at time of planting in January, it should receive a pound in March, another in June, and another in September. In its second year, it should be fertilized in February, April, June and September, giving about one pound and a half at each application. After the second year, there should be a gradual increase as the trees become older; those who secure best results fertilize liberally. Something depends on the character of the soil.

In fertilizing young trees, the fertilizer should be scattered in a band 2 feet wide, beginning back 6 inches from the trunk. As they become older, the fertilizer should be spread out toward the ends of the branches, and in old orchards or groves it should be broadcasted over the whole parts of the soil. After applying fertilizer the



Distributing fertilizer around the outside branches

surface as the roots make their way into all ground should be cultivated.

Insects and Diseases

These must be watched for and guarded against. Dead branches should be removed from the tops of trees and burned. They often contain spores of diseases or have become the breeding-places of noxious insects. In some localities many insects may be controlled effectively through the agency of friendly fungi. It may be necessary to resort to spraying. In a general way it will be found that bordeaux mixture is effective against fungi, lime-sulphur wash as a winter spray against scale insects and fungi on deciduous trees, arsenate of lead against biting or chewing insects, and whale-oil soap or Schnarr's insecticide against sucking insects such as white fly and against various scale insects.



Cover-crop of beggarweed in a Pecan orchard



Valencia Oranges



Citrus Trees in Nursery



Grapefruit

Citrus Fruits

The Citrus Nurseries of the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries at Glen Saint Mary, Winter Haven and Dundee, are located on selected nursery soils of the very best type. The quality of the soil has much to do with the splendid root-systems, and the healthy, vigorous trees with which we furnish the groves of our customers. These soils are thoroughly prepared before planting, and the foundation laid in the beginning for the production of the quality stock for which our Nurseries are justly famous.

Sour Orange, Rough Lemon, and *Citrus trifoliata* seedlings used in our Nurseries are grown in our own seed-beds, thrifty, vigorous, well grown, carefully selected and graded at time of setting in the nursery rows. They have not been forced beyond their normal growth.

After transplanting in the nursery rows, the stocks are carefully fertilized and cultivated according to the methods worked out in the thirty-four years of our nursery experience. Needless to say that, in this period of time, we have learned how to grow the very finest nursery trees that can be produced. That our customers agree with us is evidenced by the annually increasing volume of our business. These years of experience are of untold value to our customers.

We know the comparative value of different sorts because we are growing them in our test orchards. In these orchards the largest-known collections of Citrus Fruits are to be found. For instance, at the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Washington, in November, 1913, we exhibited eighty-three varieties of Citrus Fruits of our own growing. We venture to say that no such collection of Citrus Fruits grown by one firm was ever before brought together. Not all of these varieties are, of course, offered in our lists; but the best as determined by actual test throughout the Citrus districts are propagated.

The varieties we are propagating are selected strains, with a straight-line history going back to an individual tree of known merit. In our propagation work care is taken to select well-developed buds from trees of authentic parentage, thus making sure that the young trees are true to name—quality trees in every particular.

At the time the trees are sold, the roots of one-year trees are three and a half to four years old. The age of the root has an important bearing on the established character of the trees, as well as on the time the trees will come into bearing.

The Choice of Stocks

Citrus trees may be grown on a great many different kinds of stock or roots. In fact, any member of the whole Citrus family may be used for stock. Most of them, however, for one reason or another, are not adapted for Citrus-Fruit culture under general conditions. Practically all conditions of soil and climate can be met by using Sour Orange, Rough Lemon and *Citrus trifoliata* stocks.

Sour Orange Stock

No stock on which Citrus Fruits are produced is more widely used than Sour Orange; no stock is so well adapted for the production of healthy, vigorous trees and quality fruit under such a wide range of soils and climate. It is used almost entirely in Spain and the Mediterranean regions, in South Africa, Australia and South America. In Florida, the first budded groves were grown on Sour

Citrus Fruits

Orange stocks. It is a deep-rooted stock, healthy, free from mal-di-goma and hardy. It is adapted to the heavier soils, but with proper care in cultivation and fertilizing it gives excellent results on lighter soils. For the production of fine-quality late-keeping fruit it is unsurpassed. Whenever its use is possible, it should be given the preference.

Rough Lemon Stock

This stock produces a vigorous growth of the top budded upon it. It has a shallower root-system than Sour Orange, but is a wide-spreading feeder. It is recommended for localities where lack of moisture or trying soil conditions render the use of Sour Orange stock inadvisable. It is tender; trees budded upon it will not withstand the cold that trees on Sour Orange stock will. It is, therefore, not advisable to use it in the colder sections.

Varieties Propagated on Sour Orange and Rough Lemon Stocks

Oranges: Boone, Hart's Late, Homosassa, King, Lue Gim Gong, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, Tangerine, Valencia, Washington Navel.

Pomelos: Duncan, Hall, Marsh Seedless, Triumph, McCarty, Walters.

Lemons: Ponderosa, Villa Franca. **Limes:** Tahiti.

Kumquats: Nagami and Marumi on Rough Lemon stocks.

PRICES ON ORANGES.—On Sour Orange and Rough Lemon.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet	\$0 60	\$5 50	\$50 00	\$450 00
3 to 4 feet, caliper $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	80	7 00	65 00	600 00
4 to 5 feet, caliper $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	1 00	9 00	85 00	800 00
5 to 7 feet, caliper $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch	1 25	11 50	110 00	1000 00
2-year, caliper 1 inch to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	1 75	16 00	140 00	1250 00

Satsuma, Tangerine, King and Limes caliper somewhat less than the measurements given above on account of their more slender growth. We reserve the right to sell either by height or caliper. All Citrus trees are pruned for planting before shipment.



Satsuma Oranges (see page 8)

SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS

Citrus Fruits

Citrus trifoliata Stock

Citrus trifoliata is the hardiest species of Citrus known in this country. It is deciduous, grows well in the open ground as far north as Washington, D. C., and withstands temperatures of 15 degrees below zero and lower.

It has become of great importance as a stock for Citrus trees of all kinds. Varieties budded on it are made harder because of its dormant and hardy character, and the fruit is of exceedingly fine quality, ripening two or three weeks earlier than if budded on other stocks. It has been claimed that it dwarfs the trees budded upon it, but the tests of years in our test groves have not proved this to be so, except in the case of a few varieties. For the Satsuma Orange, it is the only stock to use, because of its influence on the quality of the fruit and the fruitfulness and hardness of the tree.

Citrus trifoliata is adapted to planting on alluvial lands, clay lands, soils underlaid with clay, and those which naturally contain plenty of moisture or to which water can be applied by irrigation. It should not be planted on high, dry, sandy lands lacking moisture. On such soils it is a failure. It is the stock which should be used for Citrus trees in most parts of northern and western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and in Texas as far south as Beeville. In some parts of western Florida, in southern Louisiana, and in Texas south of Beeville, Sour Orange stock is recommended.

Seedlings can be used as a hedge, as it forms an impenetrable barrier to man or beast, and, with proper care, can be made rabbit-proof.

Varieties Propagated on Citrus trifoliata Stock

Oranges: Hart's Late, Homosassa, Lue Gim Gong, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, Satsuma, Tangerine, Valencia, Washington Navel.

Pomelos: Duncan, Marsh Seedless, McCarty.

Kumquats: Nagami and Marumi.

PRICES ON SATSUMA AND OTHER ORANGES.—On *Citrus trifoliata* stock.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 60	\$5 50	\$50 00	\$450 00
3 to 4 feet.....	80	7 00	65 00	600 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 00	9 00	85 00	800 00
5 to 7 feet.....	1 25	11 50	110 00	1000 00
2 year.....	1 75	16 00		

Ripening Season of Oranges

The season of ripening is influenced materially by soil, climate, cultivation and latitude. Even in the same tree there are variations from year to year. The earliest Orange in our list to ripen is Satsuma; the latest, Lue Gim Gong. The entire list may be divided as follows: *Very early*—Boone's Early, Satsuma. *Early*—Parson Brown. *Medium*—Homosassa, Pineapple, Ruby, Tangerine, Washington Navel. *Late*—Hart's Late, King, Valencia Late. *Very Late*—Lue Gim Gong.

Blood markings do not appear till late in the season. Some varieties hang on the tree and improve in quality after they first become marketable.

The Satsuma Orange

The Satsuma 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. The trees are drooping and spreading in habit, thornless, and bear when very young. The fruit is of medium size, flattened; rind and flesh segments loosely adhering like all varieties of the Mandarin (*Citrus nobilis*) group; color deep orange; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. Ripens in September, October and November.

We are growing Satsuma largely at Glen Saint Mary in north Florida, in our orchards. These orchards have never failed to give us a good crop of fruit since they first came into bearing. Not only do we grow the fruit in large quantities, but we are the largest propagators of nursery trees of this variety in America. When budded on *Citrus trifoliata* stock, it is the best variety for general planting throughout northern Florida and the Gulf Coast orange region.

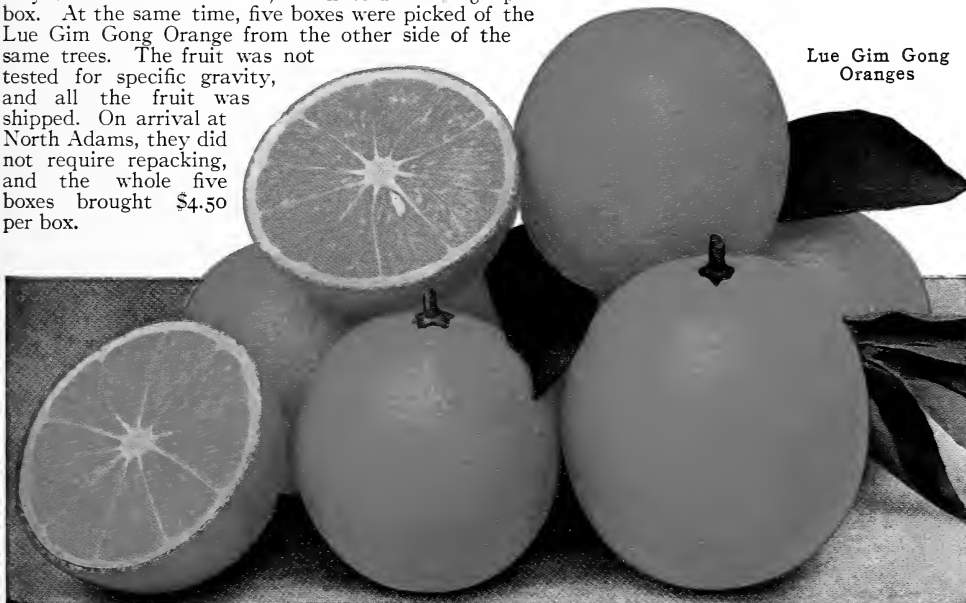
The Lue Gim Gong Orange

When we introduced the Lue Gim Gong Orange a few years ago, it was in the full belief (after most careful investigation and observation of its merits) that it was a fruit quite out of the ordinary. Later information gained regarding its behavior has amply justified our earlier opinion concerning its merits, and the fruit being produced by our first plantings indicates that our estimation of its unusual desirability was entirely correct. It is making good. We are confident that the Lue Gim Gong Orange will become the most noted late Orange in the United States. It will surpass in value and reputation any other variety of fruit we have ever introduced, not even excepting the Jewel Peach and the Excelsior Plum.

ORIGIN. In 1886, Mr. Lue Gim Gong, De Land, Fla., pollinated Hart's Late with pollen from what was believed to be a Mediterranean Sweet Orange tree. One Orange, containing fifteen to eighteen seeds, resulted from the crossing. From these seeds about twelve trees were raised, no two of which proved to be alike. The variety now called Lue Gim Gong, when it came into fruit, seemed to be such an improvement on Hart's Late that Mr. Lue budded fifteen trees with this variety on one side, and Hart's Late (Tardiff) on the other. About thirty other trees were budded with this variety on one side, and other varieties on the other. Five trees are now solid.

DESCRIPTION. Size large, packing 126 to 176 per box; form oblong, carrying the size well out to the rounded ends; color deep orange-red; skin thin, smooth on current crop, becoming rougher on two- and three-year-old fruit; sections well defined, ten or eleven in number; flesh deep orange; juice-sacks large; juice abundant, even in old specimens; flavor a rich blending of sweet and sub-acid; quality best. A fine shipping fruit and a good keeper. Very hardy and resistant to cold.

COMPARISONS. At this time, Hart's Late is the standard late Orange of Florida, and it may therefore be well to make comparisons between this new variety and the standard sort. On July 6, 1909, Mr. Lue took fifteen boxes of Hart's Late (from one side of above trees) to the packing-house and, after testing for specific gravity by placing them in water, packed five boxes out of the fifteen. These were considered to have enough weight for shipping. The five boxes were shipped to North Adams, Mass. Upon arrival they had to be repacked at a cost of 35 cents per box, and then only three boxes remained, which sold for \$2.50 per box. At the same time, five boxes were picked of the Lue Gim Gong Orange from the other side of the same trees. The fruit was not tested for specific gravity, and all the fruit was shipped. On arrival at North Adams, they did not require repacking, and the whole five boxes brought \$4.50 per box.



Lue Gim Gong
Oranges

SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS

Citrus Fruits

The Lue Gim Gong Orange is a hardy, thrifty-growing variety. It can be marketed to advantage in August, September and October, when the only fruit on the markets is Valencia Late, from California.

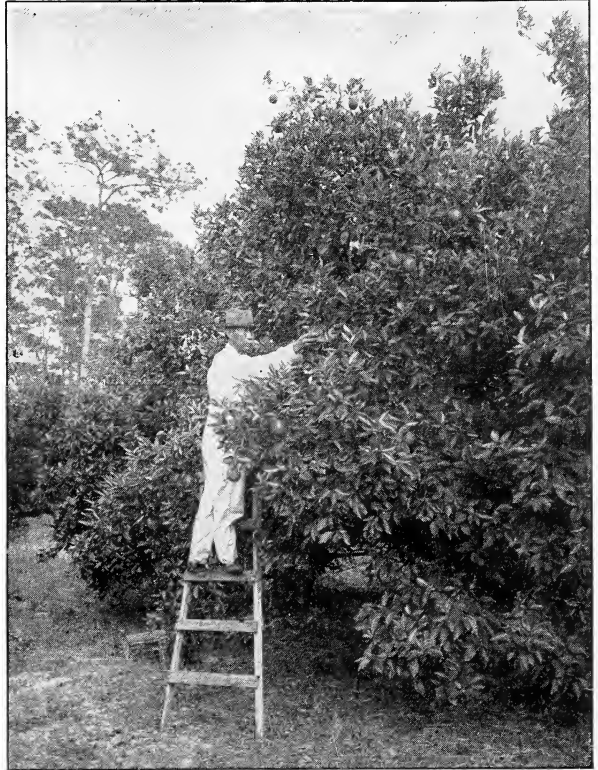
The fruit hangs on the trees with very little dropping through the rainy season, which in Florida usually begins in June and lasts several weeks. The fruit has been known to hang on the trees, one, two, and even three years, in an edible state. There is no question but that this variety marks the beginning of a new era in late Orange culture.

So convinced are we of the merits of this Orange that we entered into a contract with Mr. Lue Gim Gong for control of the variety. The contract price for the variety we believe far exceeds the price paid for any other Orange, or for any other fruit ever propagated in America. We have already planted heavily of it ourselves in the southern part of the state.

The tree is hardy and vigorous. Planted in the grove of Mr. Lue Gim Gong, near De Land, Fla., with other varieties of Oranges, it has stood the cold for years past better than any other variety in the grove, and has passed through the several cold snaps practically without injury. The fruit is well distributed over the tree, and it bears well when carrying the crop from the previous year. This is unusual, for, in the case of most varieties of Oranges, if the crop is allowed to hang on the trees until late in the season, the following crop will be light. In habit of growth, the tree produces a low, well-rounded head, spreading rather than high and upright.

The remarkable feature about the Lue Gim Gong Orange is the way the fruit hangs on the trees. The fruit could be shipped in June, though still a little too acid. It is good in July, but better in August and September.

The fruit is full of juice, and hangs on the trees through the rainy summer weather. It can therefore be placed on the market when Oranges are scarce and the highest prices obtainable can be secured. The fruit is of good market size, ships and keeps well.



Mr. Lue Gim Gong and One of His Trees

Testimonials

The merits of the Lue Gim Gong Orange are recognized by all who have become acquainted with it. We might publish a large number of testimonials, but the following from some of the men prominent in citrus-fruit circles will suffice to show how it is regarded by those who know the fruit.

Mr. W. C. Temple, Tampa, Fla., former Secretary and Business Manager of the Florida Citrus Exchange, under date of June 17, 1911, wrote us as follows:

"Answering your favor of June 12, would say that I have several times in the last three years had occasion to investigate, test and sample the Lue Gim Gong Orange, and would say that I consider it a marvel in the citrus family. I have eaten repeatedly Oranges from the Lue Gim Gong tree that had been hanging matured for two years, and only today ate some that bloomed in February, 1910, which put them through

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Citrus Fruits

the cold snaps of December, January and February of the past season; and, although these Oranges are grown in a vicinity where much frost damage was done, they show no effect of frost whatever, being sound, solid and full of juice. I myself wish to get some of these Orange trees just the minute you are ready to put them on the market, as I wish to bud a considerable portion of my 'Alabama' grove into this variety, as in my opinion the Lue Gim Gong Oranges will give to Florida what California alone now enjoys, viz., an all-the-year-round Orange."

An extract from a personal letter from Mr. W. S. Hart, Hawks Park, Fla., sets forth his opinion of the Lue Gim Gong Orange.

"During the past two seasons, I have had some opportunity to study the peculiar merits of the Lue Gim Gong Orange, and I can honestly say that I have become convinced that it is the most promising money-producing proposition for the citrus-grower now in sight."

Mr. H. B. Stevens, General Manager of the John B. Stetson Estate, De Land, Fla., one of Florida's most noted citrus-growers, writes as follows:

"You ask what I know of the Lue Gim Gong Orange. In reply, will say that I had my attention called to it several years ago, and have watched it quite closely ever since. Have come to this conclusion: that it stands more cold, both as a tree and as to the fruit, than any other Orange I have had any experience with. I have noticed that the fruit on the side budded to that variety stands more cold than the Hart's Late budded on the opposite side of the same stump. It holds its juice late in the season better than any other Orange I know of, and bears well. Cannot see that the fruit remaining on the tree as late as it does seems to affect the amount of crop the next year. Taking it altogether, I think it promises to be one of the very best varieties we can have.

Col. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., says: "I have examined the specimens carefully, and upon their merits I have given my approval for awarding the variety a Wilder Silver Medal, and have so informed the Secretary, Prof. John Craig. I am having a painting made of the variety for placing on file here. This is a rare good Orange, and I am glad you are taking an interest in it. . . . This fruit is worthy, and I am glad to recognize its value by medal award."

It is in reality a very late Orange for one year, or a very early Orange for the next crop.

Prices on Lue Gim Gong Orange trees, on Sour Orange, Rough Lemon and Citrus trifoliata stock, same as for other Oranges on Sour Orange and Rough Lemon stocks, see page 7



Wilder Medal. The most noted horticultural organization in the country today, as it has been for the past sixty-seven years, is the American Pomological Society. This society, recognizing the merits of the Lue Gim Gong Orange, awarded a Wilder Silver Medal to this variety. We believe this is the first time a Wilder Medal has been awarded for a new variety of Orange since the society was organized, and gives a fair idea of the estimation in which this fruit is held by experts.

OTHER VARIETIES OF ORANGES

Boone (Boone's Early). Medium size; good quality. One of the most valuable extremely early varieties. Unlike most early varieties, it colors up as soon as ripe.

Hart (Hart's Late; Tardiff). Medium size; skin thin, smooth, light orange; flesh firm, rich, seeds few; hangs on well after ripening; tree strong, vigorous grower, prolific. Standard late.

SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS

Citrus Fruits

Homosassa. Size medium to large, round; very heavy; color orange; skin thin, smooth, tough; pulp fine-grained, sweet, juicy; flavor rich, vinous; keeps and ships well; a good grower and prolific. A splendid variety for its season.

King. Very large, flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments; 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. March, April and May.

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

Pineapple. A most excellent variety, which has 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 very best round Oranges.

Ruby. Fruit of medium size, variable in shape, usually nearly round, or somewhat flattened; skin thin, very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens fully the skin usually becomes streaked or mottled over with blood-red and the entire pulp often becomes ruby-red. Best of the blood Oranges and a valuable variety for planting.

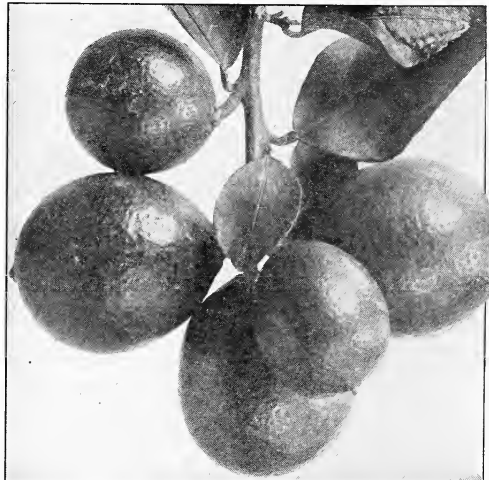
Satsuma. This variety is the most important Orange for the colder sections of the Gulf Coast country. (See page 8.)

Tangerine. (Dancy's.) An Orange of the

Mandarin group; flat, small to medium; juicy, aromatic, rich, skin red, separating freely; very prolific; season December to February.

Valencia Late. A standard late Orange of Florida. Prolific and very late. Season May and June. Fruit of good size, oval or round, of fine quality, juicy and tender. (See page 7.)

Washington Navel. Fruit large to very large, oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet, highly flavored; a very luscious fruit marked with an umbilical marking on the blossom end.



Tahiti Limes

LIMES

Throughout the southern portion of Florida, the Lime, long regarded as a valuable home and local fruit, is rapidly coming into favor as a commercial fruit. The demand for it in the markets of the country has increased so enormously in recent years that a well-directed effort is being put forth to meet this need. Even in Florida the requirements of our home markets take care of very considerable quantities, and the fruit to supply this market too often has to be imported. Florida markets should be supplied with home-grown fruit, and plenty produced for shipment to other markets.

Limes can be put to all the uses for which the lemon is adapted. The flavor is different from that of the lemon, but is highly appreciated by everyone who has used the fruit. In tropical countries they are in more general use than lemons.

Lime trees are vigorous growers, and in suitable climates bloom and bear continuously throughout the year. It must be remembered that Limes are very tender trees. We are growing them only on Sour Orange and Rough Lemon stocks. They grow well under very adverse conditions.

Tahiti. A large, lemon-shaped Lime, with smooth, thin rind, abundant juice and strong acid taste. Grows as round-topped tree, 12 to 15 feet high.

PRICES ON TAHITI LIME.—On Sour Orange and Rough Lemon stock.	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet	\$0 60	\$5 50	\$50 00
3 to 4 feet, caliper $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch	80	7 00	65 00
4 to 5 feet, caliper $\frac{3}{8}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	1 00	9 00	85 00
5 to 7 feet, caliper $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch	1 25	11 50	110 00



Citrus Fruits

POMELO. Grapefruit

While many varieties of Pomeles have been named and introduced, we are listing only a few of those which experience has proved to be the most valuable for general planting. Duncan is, in our experience, the hardiest of all, and it will stand as much cold as the hardiest of the sweet oranges. At Glen Saint Mary we have fruited Duncan successfully for years. Along the Gulf Coast it has given an excellent account of itself, and we are propagating it largely on *Citrus trifoliata* stock. It is a good grower on this stock, and the fruit sells well. It is a large, smooth, bright fruit, and in quality one of the very best. The parent tree has a wonderful fruiting record. Marsh Seedless is a good variety for general planting. It is not so strongly Pomelo-flavored as some others, but is highly regarded by many because of its being nearly or quite seedless. The tree is low and spreading; often the distance across the branches is greater than the height. McCarty, a new late variety introduced by us a few seasons ago, is noteworthy because of its exceptional quality, the fruit being smooth and velvety, but the strong point in its favor is that it is borne scattered over the tree and not in bunches. Triumph is valuable as an early fruit, and for home use. Hall's Silver Cluster is a good variety, but bears its fruit in large bunches, and the fruits are unshapely in consequence. It is not so hardy as Duncan, but it has been planted largely in some parts of South Florida. Walters is a late variety, a favorite with planters in some sections.



Duncan Pomelo

PRICES ON POMELO.—On Sour Orange, Lemon and *Citrus trifoliata* stocks.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$c 60	\$5 50	\$50 00	\$450 00
3 to 4 feet, caliper 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch.....	80	7 00	65 00	600 00
4 to 5 feet, caliper 3/8 inch to 3/4 inch.....	1 00	9 00	85 00	800 00
5 to 7 feet, caliper 3/4 inch to 1 inch.....	1 25	11 50	110 00	1000 00
2-year, caliper 1 inch to 1 1/4 inches.....	1 75	16 00	140 00	1250 00

Grapefruit on *Citrus trifoliata* Stock. For planting in the northern citrus belt we propagate Duncan and McCarty grapefruit on *Citrus trifoliata* stock. These two we have found to be very satisfactory in resistance to cold and their quality is unsurpassed. Prices as above.

✓ **Duncan.** Of large size; peel tough and smooth; quality very best; regular old-fashioned Grapefruit flavor. Strong grower and regular and prolific bearer. One of the finest, also one of the hardiest varieties. Hangs on trees until late spring or early summer.

✓ **Hall (Hall's Silver Cluster).** Medium to large, nearly round. Heavy bearer, large bunches.

✓ **Marsh Seedless.** Large, slightly flattened;

skin smooth; heavy, juicy, and of excellent quality. Nominally seedless. Desirable.

✓ **Triumph.** Medium size; skin smooth; heavy, juicy, well-flavored; less bitter than some others. A strong grower; prolific. This is the earliest variety of Grapefruit we have, and for home use and for some markets it is excellent. It cannot be recommended for planting in the colder sections, as the tree is tender.



Citrus Fruits

McCarty. This Pomelo, of the famous Indian River strain, is a late-maturing variety of unsurpassed quality. The fruit is waxy-yellow in color, of large size, packing 48 to 64 to the box. The tree is vigorous, healthy and prolific. The fruit is borne, not in bunches, but singly, and well distributed over the tree. The flavor is a perfect blending of sweet, acid and

bitterness, the true Pomelo flavor. The flesh is melting, free from fiber and rag; seeds about the usual number. We strongly recommend McCarty as a late fruit.

Walters. A strong-growing variety, prolific, producing large, late, juicy fruits, with waxy rind; seeds the usual number; a favorite with many planters

LEMONS

The Lemon is the most valuable of the acid citrus fruits, and it is probably used in more different ways than any of its relatives. The very high prices secured for Lemons raises this question, "Why should not more Lemons be grown for home and local consumption in the southeastern citrus belt?"

While not so hardy as the orange and pomelo, yet Lemons can be grown over a wide range of territory. Even in north Florida we have often been able to produce more fruit than we could use. Certainly no collection of citrus fruits for home use in the citrus belt is complete without a few Lemons, and in sections most immune from cold this fruit may be grown in quantity.

A number of years ago, before the newer sections of Florida were opened up, Lemons were raised in considerable quantities. A number of causes contributed to the reduction of the plantings, until at this time Lemons are grown in small numbers only. It is now quite certain that a return to the planting of this citrus fruit will make a profitable investment under proper conditions. The growing of Lemons for use in this state alone is an industry worthy of consideration.

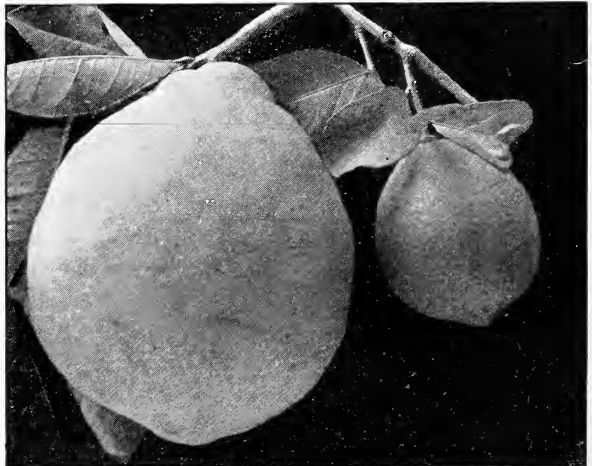
In selecting a location for the production of Lemons as a commercial crop, care should be taken to have it placed in a region quite free from the injurious effects of frost. In addition, careful attention should be given to the matter of air-drainage. The free movement of air is important, for trees and fruit are often injured in pockets, or depressions, into which cold air has drained, while those better located escape. With proper attention to these details and further insurance against cold by using oil-heaters, the culture can be placed on a new basis in Florida.

PRICES ON LEMONS.—On Sour Orange and Rough Lemon stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 60	\$5 50	\$50 00
3 to 4 feet, caliper ½ inch to ¾ inch.....	80	7 00	65 00
4 to 5 feet, caliper ¾ inch to 1 inch.....	1 00	9 00	85 00
5 to 7 feet, caliper ¾ inch to 1 inch.....	1 25	11 50	110 00

Ponderosa. An exceptionally large Lemon, fruits weighing from 1½ to 2½ pounds; very juicy, excellent quality, genuine Lemon flavor. Rind thin for such a large fruit. Bears when quite young and produces very good crops. Tree similar to other Lemons in appearance and about as hardy. Valuable as a home fruit, and entitled to a place in the home orchard. The fruit is well adapted for kitchen use. Makes a fine ornamental tree.

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. Almost or entirely seedless. It is a good shipper and a very fine market fruit. One of the very best in quality; has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits. Without question the best variety for Florida planters, whether for local use or for market.



Ponderosa and Villa Franca Lemons

KUMQUATS

The Kumquat is the smallest of the citrus fruits in general cultivation in this country. Usually the plants are called bushes, for they do not make trees. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet, with a spread of branches about equal to its height. The bright, dark green leaves and deep golden yellow fruits make a very pleasing combination of color. The flowers are small, sweet-scented, and appear in June on the shoots produced earlier in the same season. The fruit ripens during the fall and winter, beginning with the month of November. As an ornamental alone, it is not surpassed by any other evergreen shrub with which we are acquainted.

In point of hardiness, the Kumquat ranks with the Satsuma orange. It will withstand temperatures of 15 degrees Fahrenheit and even lower. Since its flowers are produced on the spring wood, the trees will produce flowers and fruit even though they may have been cut back during the winter. In gathering the fruit, as we recommend it to be gathered, the trees are given considerable pruning each season; this appears to be very beneficial and helps in the production of heavy crops each year.

We are the largest growers and shippers of this fruit in the country, having marketed from four to six hundred bushels of fruit annually for several years past. The crop has netted from \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bushel, sometimes selling as high as \$6 to \$10 per bushel. We have found it a profitable fruit to grow, as the trees yield well and can be planted close together. When gathering the fruit we always cut the fruit from the trees with twigs and leaves attached, and pack a goodly proportion of leaves with the fruit. They are packed in quart baskets and shipped in strawberry crates. The fruit always sells better with foliage attached. This is an advantage, as the leaves help to fill up the baskets, and make a larger bulk than if the fruit alone were packed. The fruit is largely used for table decorations, and is in largest demand for Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday trade. Very appetizing jelly and marmalade may be made from the fruit, and it can also be crystallized.



PRICES ON KUMQUATS—On Citrus trifoliata and Rough Lemon

Stocks

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year buds, about 1½ to 2 feet, stocky	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$60 00
2-year buds, about 2 to 3 feet, stocky	1 00	9 00	80 00
3-year buds, about 3 to 4 feet, bushy	1 50	12 50	100 00

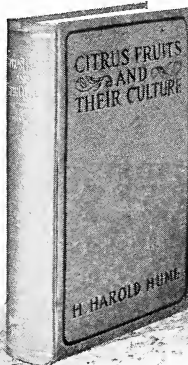
✓ **Marumi.** Fruit round, about 1 inch in diameter; bright golden yellow. Rind sweet, with a pleasant flavor and pulp and juice sprightly; quality very fine. Tree forms a beautiful, well-rounded, symmetrical head.

✓ **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 a nice head a little more open than Marumi.

Citrus Fruits and Their Culture

By H. HAROLD HUME

This work is heartily indorsed by the leading growers of Citrus Fruits. The subject of Citrus-Fruit growing is thoroughly covered in all its phases, from the preparation of the land and the planting of the trees to the marketing of the fruit. For the grower engaged in the production of first-class Oranges, Pomeles (Grapefruit), or Lemons, it is an invaluable book. It contains 507 pages, well illustrated with line drawings and half-tone engravings. Price, postpaid, \$2.50.

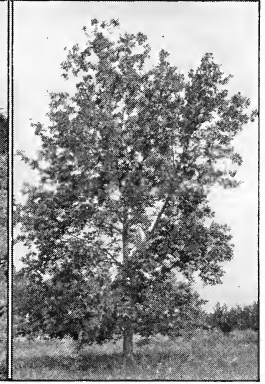




Teche Pecans



Cultivating Pecan Nursery



Frotscher Pecan Tree

PECANS

In recent years the Pecan has become a very important nut, particularly in the Southern States, and it may be said that there is no other fruit or nut tree which fits so well into the general farming of this region as the Pecan. Cotton, corn, cowpeas and other farm crops can be grown to advantage among the trees when they are young, and even until the trees have begun to bear well. In short, the land may be farmed almost as though the trees had not been planted on it, yet the trees, under this management will grow and do well. The region in which the Pecan may be grown, with a proper selection of varieties, extends from Virginia to Florida, thence west into Texas and Oklahoma. It is destined to become the most important horticultural tree in this whole region, and the Pecan orchards of the South will rival the apple orchards of the North and Northwest. The Pecan, under proper conditions, will continue to bear fruit long after other fruit trees planted at the same time have ceased to grow; in fact, a Pecan orchard is equal to many peach orchards—for instance, in length of life and fruitfulness. As shade trees they make handsome specimens, and they are well adapted for street, road and yard planting.

Pecan Soils

While it is a fact that the Pecan tree will succeed on a wide range of soils, it is wise, since it is a valuable, long-lived tree, to choose good land for the Pecan planting. This soil should not be low and wet; it should be well drained, yet it should contain a goodly supply of moisture. Sandy loams underlaid with clay, light clay lands and alluvial lands are suitable. The land should contain humus in goodly amounts for best results. Before planting, the land should be thoroughly cleared of stumps and roots; if it is good farm land, and in good farming condition, it will be ready for planting at



A Barrel of Van Deman Pecans

once, but new lands, or those deficient in humus or vegetable matter, should be well broken, and planted in cowpeas or velvet beans for at least one season before planting. In autumn, after the vines are dead and dry, they should be plowed back into the land, and the soil well harrowed, to put it in best condition. This will add the needed humus to the soil.

Cultivation

The best cultivation for a Pecan tree does not differ materially from that given other kinds of fruit trees. The

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Nut Trees

orchard should be plowed during winter. Cultivation should begin early in spring before growth starts and should continue at intervals of a week or ten days until about the first of July, when cultivation may be discontinued. If the land is planted in truck or farm-crops, there should be a strip of 5 or 6 feet on each side of the tree rows left unplanted. This strip should be cultivated regularly, to conserve moisture and keep the trees in good growing condition. In six to eight years after planting, the trees will begin to bear light crops, and by ten years they should be yielding fairly well. After this, it is doubtful whether it is good practice to continue cropping the land, both because the trees need the land and because the shade cast by them will interfere with the crops. Indeed, cropping may have to cease earlier, particularly if the trees are closely planted. Crops of cowpeas, beggar-weed or other legumes should be grown from time to time and turned into the land. A good fertilizer for young trees is one containing about 4 per cent nitrogen and 6 or 7 per cent each of phosphoric acid and potash. For bearing trees increase the potash to about 10 per cent. Stable manure and wood-ashes can also be used to advantage.

Marketing Pecans

The Pecan crop should be harvested as soon as a majority of the burs are open, showing the nuts. The trees should be stripped of their crop at one picking. After gathering, remove the husks and spread out in shallow trays in the sun to dry. They should be removed to a well-ventilated storage room at night. It will take several days of drying, out-of-doors and in the house, before they are ready to pack. The variety should form the basis of the grade. If irregular in size, they should be screened and divided into different sizes.

At the present time practically all the Pecans of improved varieties are sold to a private trade. Hardly any of them as yet find their way into the general market, as the supply is so far short of the demand. For quantity shipments, barrels are best; for smaller packages, neat wooden or corrugated-paper boxes are most satisfactory.

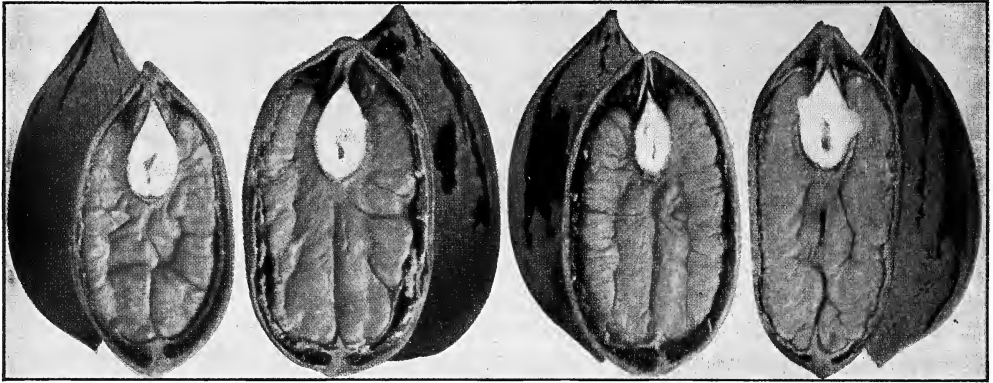
PRICES ON BUDDED PECANS.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 65	\$5 50	\$50 00	\$450 00
3 to 4 feet.....	70	6 50	60 00	550 00
4 to 5 feet.....	80	7 50	70 00	650 00
5 to 7 feet.....	1 10	10 00	90 00	
7 to 9 feet.....	1 75	15 00	130 00	

Larger sizes quoted on request.



A Block of Pecan Nursery Stock



Curtis

Frotscher

Russell

Schley

VARIETIES OF PECANS DESCRIBED

Curtis. A medium-sized Pecan, with bright, clean shell, marked with a few purplish specks; ovate, rounded at base, pointed at the apex; shell very thin; cracking quality excellent; kernel yellow, plump, full; rich, nutty flavor.

Frotscher. A large, oblong nut, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; bright yellowish brown in color with a few purplish black markings; shell very thin, cracking easily. Kernel large, easily removed, full, of good quality. Tree a vigorous grower, of spreading habit with scaly bark; bears heavy crops and can always be depended upon.

Moneymaker. Size medium, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 1 inch, rounded, oblong; light yellowish brown shell of medium thickness, cracking easily; kernel full, plump, rich. A heavy bearer of splendid nuts.

Russell. A medium- or large-sized nut, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, oval and pointed; grayish brown, with numerous small, purplish black markings. Shell thin, of excellent cracking quality; kernel plump and of good quality. A good grower and bears large and regular crops.

Schley. Size medium to large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$

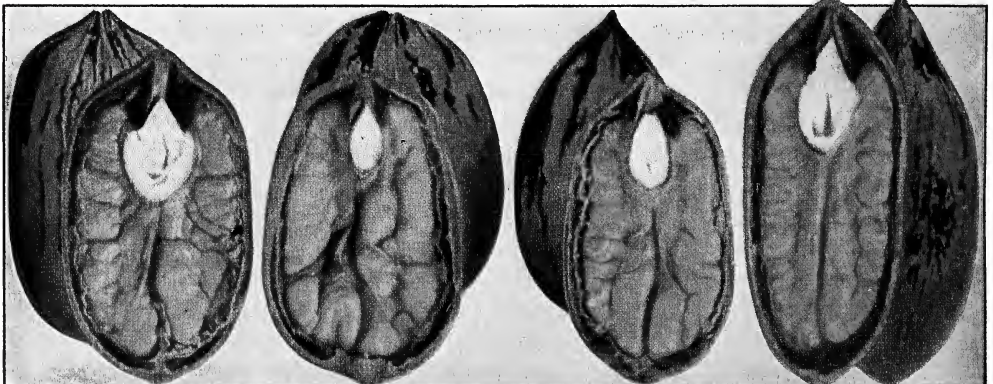
inches long; oblong, somewhat flattened; light reddish brown; shell thin, separating easily from the kernel; kernel full, plump, bright in color; flavor rich, nutty; quality best.

Stuart. Nuts large to very large, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches long; oblong; brownish shell; strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright-colored. Heavy bearer.

Success. Size large, oblong, tapering to the apex. Color reddish brown, purplish markings, shell thin, cracking quality good, partitions thin; kernel large, full, plump, yellow; flavor sweet; quality very good. The tree is a good grower.

Teche. Size medium to large, oblong; grayish brown in color with a few dark streaks; base and apex rounded; shell medium; cracking quality good; kernel full, plump; quality good.

Van Deman. Large to very large, from $1\frac{7}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, rather slender, pointed at both ends. Color reddish brown, with purplish brown markings. Shell of medium thickness; cracking quality excellent. Kernel plump, bright, sweet.



Stuart

Success

Teche

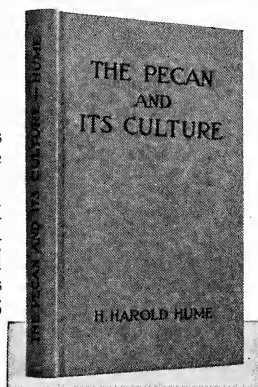
Van Deman

Nut Trees

The Pecan and Its Culture

By H. HAROLD HUME

Pecans are rapidly becoming one of the most important orchard trees in the South. In fact, for general planting they are entitled to first place because of their peculiar adaptability to many conditions and locations. The merits of this valuable nut are being recognized as never before, and the crop has gained a firm place in the markets of the country. To supply reliable information on Pecan-growing, this up-to-date work, touching every cultural detail, has been prepared after a number of years' careful study of the industry. The book is thoroughly practical and contains the information needed by every grower of Pecans. Second edition, 195 pages, cloth-bound; price \$1.50, postpaid.



WALNUTS

PRICES ON JAPAN WALNUTS FROM SEED.

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

Japan Walnut. In the development of the nut industry, the Japan Walnut is well worthy of a place in every planting, and no home orchard should be without a few trees. They should be planted on well-drained land—a sandy or clay loam with a clay foundation is well adapted. The tree is a vigorous grower, and comes into bearing early. In habit of growth it is low and spreading, reaching a height of 15 or 20 feet, with a spread of branch of about the same distance. It makes a beautiful lawn or shade tree. The leaves are large and handsome. The nuts are borne in clusters of fifteen to twenty. They have rather thick shells, with sweet, plump kernels of very fine quality. This Walnut may be grown on well-drained lands over a wide range of territory. It may be grown as far north as New York state.

A New Chestnut, Walters

A Chestnut originated by Mr. Walters, Wellborn, Florida, believed to be a hybrid between the Chinquapin and Spanish Chestnut. It makes a dense-foliaged, spreading tree, very symmetrical and beautiful, a desirable tree for any lawn. It comes into bearing early; some nuts may usually be expected the first year after planting. The nuts are



Japan Walnuts

of medium size and of good flavor. There is no question but that this Chestnut is a very valuable addition to our lists of fruits, and we recommend it for general planting. Our trees are grown on Japan seedling stocks. Thus we secure a tree well adapted for general planting in the South.

PRICES ON WALTERS CHESTNUT.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
2-year.....	1 50	

ALMONDS

PRICES ON ALMONDS.—On Peach stock.

	Each	Per 10
1-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
1-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00

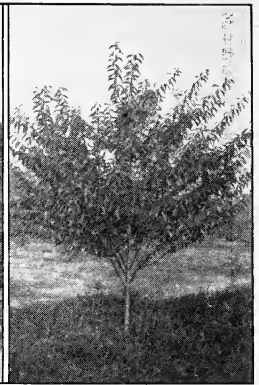
Not certain bearers in the South, and are not recommended except for garden planting. We offer two of the finest varieties, Sultana and Princess, the soft-shelled Almonds of commerce.



Florida Gem Peaches



Fig Trees in Nursery



Terrell Plum Tree

Deciduous Fruits

In the lower South there are a number of deciduous fruits of decided merit which may be planted to advantage either in commercial orchards, or for home use. The most important of these are Peaches, Plums, Persimmons, Figs, Pears and Grapes. To a less degree, Pomegranates, Mulberries, Quinces and Apples are well worth while, in many sections. It may seem strange to include the Pear, for instance, but the Pear, since the introduction of blight-resistant varieties, is coming back again. We have a large number of these under test.

There are several distinct features in favor of deciduous fruits. Planting can be easily established at low cost, and results are quickly secured. When intelligently handled, they give very satisfactory results.

PEACHES

For thirty years we have been studying Peaches. During this period we have originated and introduced a large number of different kinds. We have throughout this period been growing nursery trees. Our land is particularly adapted to the growing of fine Peach stock, and we are able to offer our customers the best trees that can be produced. They are well-grown, true to name,—in short, "Quality trees" of the very best strains.

Varieties should be carefully selected, to have them adapted to the section where they are to be planted. This done, good trees planted on new land with good drainage, and carefully cultivated, will bring quick returns, and are among the most satisfactory fruits that can be grown.

The types of Peaches are as follows: *Persian*, commonly planted in the North. *Northern Chinese*, which includes Elberta and related varieties, generally planted in the cotton-belt; well adapted to western Florida. *Spanish*, native varieties that have originated in Florida and on the Gulf Coast, adapted to the latitude of northern Florida. *Honey*, comprising the Honey and its seedlings, adapted to northern Florida, southern Georgia and westward around the Gulf. *Peen-to*, comprising the original Peen-to and the varieties originated from it; well adapted to Florida, tropical and subtropical regions. Jewel is the most important commercial variety in the group. *Oriental Bloods*, Red Ceylon, adapted to the same range as Peen-to, and Japan Dwarf Blood to the same territory as the Honey Peach.

PRICES ON PEACHES, except Luttichau.	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1-year, 2 to 3 feet	\$o 20	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$ 80 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet	30	2 50	20 00	140 00

LIST TO AID SELECTION

In assigning varieties to districts of wide area, there will be local exceptions, but the following lists are based on many years of extensive planting, experimenting, research and observation.

SUCCESSION OF RIPENING.—The terms "very early," "early," "midseason," and "late," in the following list (as indicated to the right of each variety by the abbreviations "VE," "E," "M," "L") indicate the comparative ripening time of the variety.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits

EXPLANATION OF LIST.—The varieties best adapted and most valuable for market in a particular section are indicated by two asterisks (**); varieties next in order of merit by one asterisk (*).

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

**Angel	E	**Florida Gem	E	**Imperial	E	*Taber	E
*Colon	E	Gibbons' October	L	**Jewel	VE	**Triana	E
**Dorothy N. Estella	M L	**Hall's Yellow	E	**Peen-to	VE	Victoria	L
		*Honey	E	**Suber	VE	**Waldo	VE

LIST B.—Peaches for Eastern North Florida

**Angel	E	*Gibbons' October	L	**Jewel	VE	**Taber	E
**Colon	E	**Glen	E	*Onderdonk	M	**Triana	E
*Dorothy N.	M	*Hall's Yellow	E	Pallas	E	*Victoria	L
**Estella	L	**Honey	E	Peen-to	VE	**Waldo	VE
**Florida Gem	E	**Imperial	E	*Suber	VE		

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

**Alexander	VE	**Estella	L	*Imperial	E	*Taber	E
Angel	E	*Florida Gem	E	Jewel	VE	*Triana	E
*Belle of Georgia	M	**Gibbons' October	L	**Mamie Ross	E	**Triumph	VE
**Carman	E	**Glen	E	*Mayflower	VE	**Victoria	L
**Colon	E	**Greensboro	VE	*Onderdonk	M	Waldo	VE
**Elberta	M	*Honey	E	*Pallas	E		

LIST D.—Peaches for Coastwise Texas and Louisiana

**Alexander	VE	**Estella	L	*Imperial	E	**Taber	E
Angel	E	**Florida Gem	E	Jewel	VE	**Triana	E
*Belle of Georgia	M	*Gibbons' October	L	**Mamie Ross	E	**Triumph	VE
**Carman	E	**Greensboro	VE	*Onderdonk	M	*Victoria	L
**Colon	E	*Honey	E	**Pallas	E	*Waldo	VE
**Elberta	M						

LIST E.—Peaches for Other Sections of the United States

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

**Alexander	VE	Estella	L	Imperial	E	Taber	E
*Belle of Georgia	M	Florida Gem	E	*Mamie Ross	E	Triana	E
**Carman	E	Gibbons' October	L	Onderdonk	M	**Triumph	VE
Colon	E	**Greensboro	VE	Pallas	E	Victoria	L
**Elberta	M						

VARIETIES OF PEACHES DESCRIBED

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.

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, rounded, slightly pointed; color yellow, washed with red, very handsome; flesh white, sweet, melting, juicy, subacid, of exquisite flavor, entirely lacking in bitter-almond flavor; freestone. The tree bears while young, and is very prolific. It blooms a month later than Peen-to, thus escaping injury from frost in many sections. June 20 to 30.

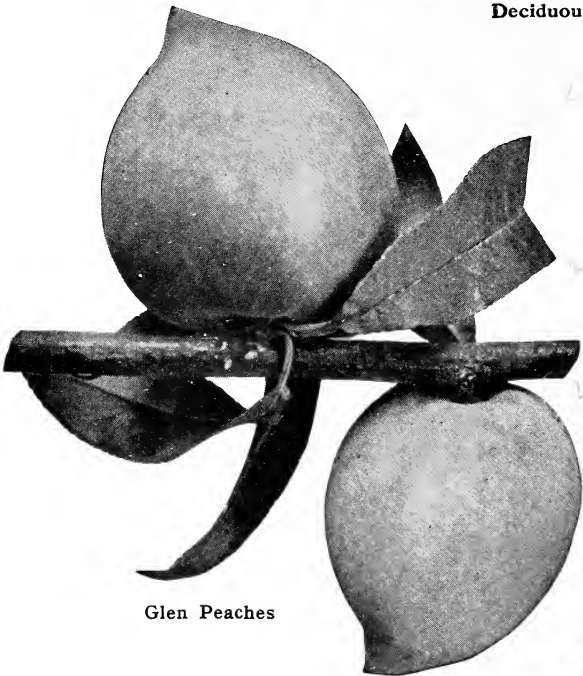
Belle of Georgia. (N. C.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of

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

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.

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. Remarkable among Honey derivatives for its snap and tone. Good grower and prolific. Introduced by ourselves in 1893-94. June 15 to 25.

Deciduous Fruits



Glen Peaches

this far south. Tree vigorous and handsome. Sept. 25 to Oct. 15.

Glen. (P.-to and H.) A large, oval, pointed Peach, a Peen-to-Honey cross; blunt-pointed, with deep suture; yellow, dotted and washed with red, practically red all over; skin thin, tough; flesh free, light yellowish, red about the pit; shipping quality excellent. Season June 1 to 15. A very desirable sort, and a most profitable one for market.

Greensboro. (Per.) Originated in North Carolina and is being 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. Valuable market variety. About June 1.

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 honeyed rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20.

Dorothy N. (P.-to.) A seedling of Angel, and a very handsome Peach, of large size and fine quality. Shape nearly round, flesh yellow; rich subacid, of excellent flavor. It bears well, and is valuable for southern Florida. In its season, July 5 to 15, one of the best for market or home use.

Elberta. (N. C.) Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh juicy, yellow and high-flavored; free. 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 the territory northward, but not in south Florida. July 5 to 20.

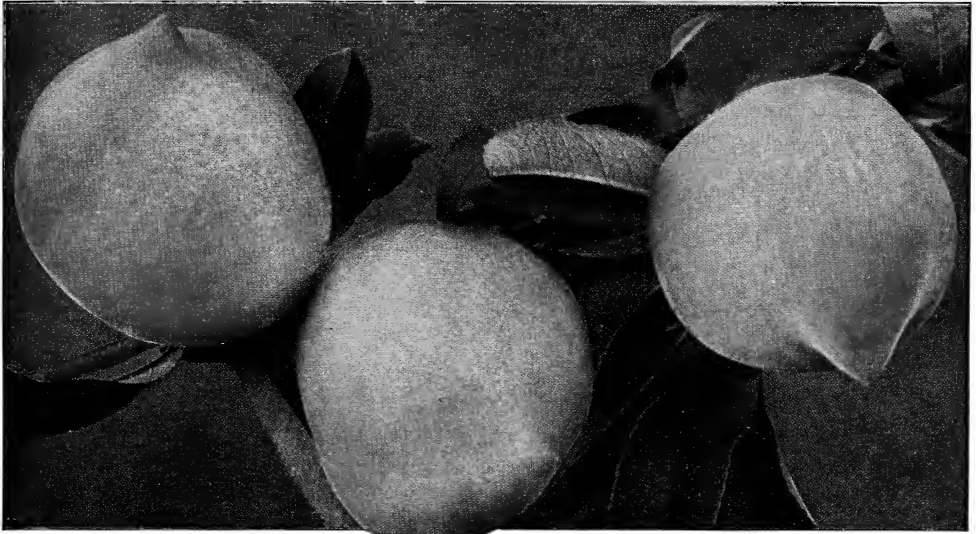
Estella. (Sp.) Almost round, very large; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with full red cheek; flesh yellow; freestone. Tree vigorous and very productive. Originated in west Florida. Ripens September 1 to 10, just when there is but little southern fruit in market.

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. One of the most valuable market varieties of Honey strain. July 1 to 10. (See page 20.)

Gibbons' October. (Sp.) A medium to large freestone, of the Spanish group, in quality unexcelled by any extremely late Peach that ripens



Luttichau Peach (see page 23)



Glen Saint Mary

Jewel Peaches

✓ **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. Originated by ourselves. June 25 to July 5.

✓ **Jewel.** (P.-to.) Medium to large; rounded to oblong; highly colored, red on exposed parts; flesh yellow, red about the pit, juicy, melting, sweet; excellent quality; freestone. Ripens about two weeks earlier than Waldo. A good shipper; tree very vigorous and healthy. This is the most valuable market variety for southern Florida and all tropical and subtropical regions. It stands without an equal as the commercial market variety for these sections. We introduced this variety years ago and have made it one of our special lines of stock ever since.

✓ **Luttichau.** Size large; oval, with medium deep suture, rounded or blunt pointed at apex; color waxy greenish white washed or blushed with red, dotted on shaded specimens; skin thin, tough; flesh white, red at pit, solid, juicy, flavor sweet, quality excellent; pit medium-sized, free; a splendid shipper. Season May 25 to June 10. This fine Peach originated on the place of Baron H. von Luttichau, Earleton, Fla., a number of years ago. Mr. von Luttichau propagated from it and planted an orchard of his own which proved very profitable, the fruit bringing the top price wherever marketed. Originated in the same region as Jewel, Waldo and Angel. We have known this variety for years, are well acquainted with its merits and regard it as one of the finest commercial Peaches for Florida. (See page 22.)

✓ **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 prolific bearer. Popular in Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling. June 15.

✓ **Mayflower.** (Per.) Large; well-colored; red all over; of fine quality; cling. A very promising variety. Its earliness, high color and excellent quality are strong points in its favor. Ripens four or five days earlier than Sneed.

✓ **Onderdonk.** (Sp.) Large; skin and flesh yellow; very juicy and sweet; free. Originated in Texas. A valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness. Last of July.

✓ **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. Seedling of Honey. Succeeds well along the Gulf Coast from Florida to southern Texas. June 20 to 30.

✓ **Peen-to.** (P.-to.) A curiously formed Peach, flattened at both ends; color greenish white, washed with red on exposed parts; flesh light yellow, sweet, rich, juicy, of good flavor, with a slight bitter-almond flavor; cling, pit small, flat. Peen-to and its seedlings are among the most tropical Peaches. Ripens in northern Florida May 20 to June 3.

✓ **Suber.** (P.-to.) Seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Lake Helen in southern Volusia County. Not materially different from Bidwell's Early, except that it is larger, firmer, and a little more acid than the latter. Tree is a vigorous grower, prolific, and the fruit brings a high price in market.

SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS

Deciduous Fruits

Taber. (Hon.) Large, roundish, oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, firm, very rich, juicy subacid, of fine quality; cling. Honey seedling, prolific. Fine for canning. June 15 to 25.

Triana. (Hon.) Medium to large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, with red markings, rich, juicy, very sweet and of fine flavor; freestone. This variety, originated by us several years ago, is one of the very best. June 25 to July 5.

Triumph. (Per.) Ripens with Alexander; blooms late. Strong grower; bears young and yields abundantly. 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, of excellent flavor.

Victoria. (Sp.) Very large, nearly round; skin yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, excellent flavor; free. One of the best native varieties, worthy of a place in every southern orchard. Fine for either cooking or canning. August 5 to 10.

Waldo. (P.-to.) Size medium, round, oblong; highly colored, light yellow, dark red on exposed parts; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, juicy, melting, sweet, of excellent quality; freestone; prolific. Ripens with Peen-to. Valuable for Florida and the Gulf Coast country.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

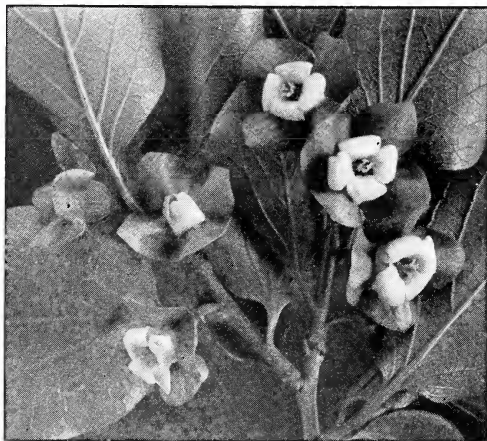
Since its successful introduction into this country in 1875, the Japan Persimmon (*Diospyros Kaki*) has been slowly but steadily gaining in favor. Since native Persimmon seedlings (*Diospyros virginiana*) are used as stocks on which to grow the Japan sorts, they can be grown on as wide a range of soil as the native Persimmon, and it is not too much to say that they will succeed with the minimum of care and attention with which any fruit may be successfully grown. At the same time, they respond generously to good care and cultivation. The trees are vigorous, prolific and have few enemies. The region in which the Japan Persimmon may be grown covers the cotton-growing belt. A carefully selected list of varieties will give fruit in abundance from August to December and later. During a very considerable portion of this period other fruit crops are out of season.

As we are experimenting largely with Persimmons and are the largest producers of these trees in America, important announcements may be looked for in our catalogues from year to year. For cultural and other notes, see our catalogues of 1911-12-13. (We have extra copies of these catalogues on hand, and shall be pleased to send them to anyone interested, upon request.)

At the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Washington, November, 1914, we were awarded a Wilder medal for our work with Persimmons.

Persimmon Pollination

One of the most puzzling things in the growing of Japan Persimmons has been the dropping of the blossoms and partly grown fruit. Trees of many varieties bloom profusely, but, immediately following the blooming period, the young fruits begin to drop. This dropping usually keeps up until by harvest time no fruit remains on trees which should produce large crops. Here and there, from causes not understood, certain trees hold their crops, perhaps in some seasons and not in others. One variety only, the Tane-Nashi Persimmon, has held a crop of seedless fruit each time it bloomed. Naturally, many different explanations have been given for the behavior of Persimmon trees, and, to say the least, many planters have often been discouraged over their behavior, and have lost interest in them entirely.



Pistillate Flowers of Costata Persimmon

Note how different they are from the staminate ones shown on page 25.

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE THE GAILEY PERSIMMON IN YOUR ORDER

Cause of Dropping

In 1909 we discovered the cause of the dropping of immature fruits, and from then until now much time and study have been given to the problem. The results secured have been checked and re-checked, proved and proved again, in these six years; not once, but literally thousands of times, until we now know the cause of dropping and how to prevent it. This information might have been given to the public a number of years ago, but, following our usual custom, we have taken time to make sure. We are particularly pleased to be able to do this, because we regard the Persimmon as a very valuable fruit, and it should have a much larger place in southern fruit-growing. Our discovery makes possible the successful culture of the Persimmon.

If the flowers of the Costata Persimmon, for instance, are examined (see page 24), it will be noted at once that there is no pollen in these flowers to fertilize the pistils and cause seed to form and fruit to set. This was the first point we discovered. Then, in April, 1909, we found that another kind of flowers was sometimes borne on Japan Persimmon trees. These were entirely different in shape, smaller in size, and contained stamens with plenty of pollen. Only three staminate flowers were found that spring, but the pollen in those three flowers was applied to a number of blossoms of varieties which would not hold their fruit, and these held and matured into perfect fruits. The next spring the tree which produced the staminate flowers in 1909 produced no staminate flowers; but, fortunately, other trees were found from which pollen was secured for hand-work, and a large number of flowers were hand-pollinated. A very large percentage of these developed into fruit, while flowers on the same trees not pollinated dropped, as usual.



Staminate Flowers of Gailey Persimmon

In the spring of 1911 more than 20,000 hand-pollinations were made, and the results in the setting of fruit were all that could be wished. But as yet we had no variety of Persimmon that we were sure would produce staminate flowers every time it bloomed.

A Constantly Staminate Kaki Found

In 1909, on a piece of land near Eagle Lake, Florida, which we purchased from T. J. Gailey, we found a Persimmon tree, now named Gailey, which had produced staminate flowers in 1908. It produced them in 1909, and has been producing them each spring since that time. Many hundreds of trees have been propagated from it and brought into flower. These, also, have produced staminate flowers without fail. This variety has been tested out in the orchard, and the pollen from its flowers, carried by bees and other insects, has caused good crops of fruit to set. Nothing now remains to be done except to change our orchard practice, and plant trees to furnish pollen. We have ten other sorts under test, which, at one time or another, have borne staminate flowers, and some of them may be introduced later, but the Gailey Persimmon is the only one, so far, that we have tested long enough to satisfy ourselves that it will produce staminate flowers every time it blooms. Pollen from native staminate Persimmon trees (*Diospyros virginiana*) will not help. We have proved that beyond question by many hundreds of hand-pollinations.

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE THE GAILEY PERSIMMON IN YOUR ORDER



SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS



Deciduous Fruits

Gailey Persimmon Introduced

We introduced the Gailey Persimmon in 1915. It is not recommended for its fruit, for, though good, it is small, but it is introduced to be planted along with other varieties to supply their flowers with pollen and insure crops of fruit. One tree of Gailey should be planted with every seven or eight of every variety of our list, except Tane-Nashi. Tane-Nashi will hold fruit without pollination.

Now, it must not be expected that the presence of Gailey trees in an orchard will cause every flower to set fruit. It would be a misfortune if it did that, for the trees would be so overloaded that they could not thrive. Neither will they take the place of good care, good cultivation, cover-crops and fertilizer; but, given these, Gailey will insure crops of fruit on Japan Persimmon trees.

PRICES ON PERSIMMONS.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
4 to 5 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00	250 00
5 to 7 feet.....	60	5 00	40 00	
2-year.....	75	6 00	50 00	
3-year.....	1 25	10 00		

New Persimmon, Fuyugaki

In connection with our Persimmon investigations which led up to the discovery of why the trees dropped their fruit, and the introduction of staminate Persimmon varieties, we introduced and have tested a very large number of varieties from different parts of the world. Among these Persimmons was one sent us by the section of Seed and Plant Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in 1913, under the name *Fuyugaki*. This variety possesses several characteristics which place it in a class by itself. So far as our observation goes it is never astringent, it is always light fleshed, it is edible while still hard and may be peeled and eaten like an apple. It keeps well, and in quality it is one of the very best. The fruit is of medium size, rather flattened, beautiful deep red in color, and the tree is very prolific. We believe this variety will surpass all other Japan Persimmons so far introduced as a market fruit. It can be placed on the market while still hard, and can be eaten without waiting for the fruit to soften.

PRICES ON FUYUGAKI PERSIMMON.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	75	7 00	65 00
5 to 7 feet.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
2-year.....	1 50	12 50	

VARIETIES OF PERSIMMONS DESCRIBED

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

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical, apex rounded, with small sharp point often marked with circular lines; color dull red, surface pebbled; flesh dark about the seeds, meaty, firm, juicy; seeds flat, oval, rather long. This variety is noteworthy for the production of staminate flowers for the pollination of the pistillate flowers of other varieties. Original tree on our grounds near Eagle Lake, Fla. A new and valuable introduction, recommended for its flowers, but not for its fruit.

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 bright dark red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous.

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

Masugata. A variety of Japanese origin; very free-flowering, producing an abundance of

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE THE GAILEY PERSIMMON IN YOUR ORDER

Deciduous Fruits

staminate flowers. Its blooming season overlaps with Gailey, and the two together give a longer season of staminate flowers. The fruit is of medium size, dark-fleshed and of good quality.

Okame. Large, roundish oblate, with well-defined quarter marks, point not depressed; diameter $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, translucent appearance; 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 strong, vigorous in growth and a good bearer.

Ormond. Small to medium, $2\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, conical, smooth; apex tapering, sharp, not creased, or only slightly marked; base rounded to the firmly attached, strongly reflexed calyx; color deep bright red with thin bloom; skin thin, tough; flesh orange-red; meaty, or jelly-like when fully ripe; seeds large, long, pointed. Quality very good. Ripens late (December) and may be kept for a long time after being gathered.

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

Taber's No. 129. Medium, roundish, flattened at base; has a small but well-defined point at the apex; diameter about $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches both ways, skin dark yellow-red, with peculiar, roughened surface, somewhat resembling alligator leather; flesh light brown, crisp, sweet, free from astringency; excellent; a good keeper and shipper. Vigorous, prolific, regular bearer.

Tamopan. Fruit large to very large, specimens often weighing one pound each; flattened, oddly marked by constriction about the middle; color golden red; fruit astringent until fully ripe; quality very fine; a vigorous grower and makes a large tree. Introduced from China by Mr. Frank N. Meyer.

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; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Vigorous; prolific. The most desirable market variety.

Triumph. Medium, tomato-shaped; skin red; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds;



New Persimmon, Fuyugaki

This noteworthy Persimmon is different from other varieties and so superior in its quality that it should be widely and generally planted for market.

very productive; quality best. Ripens from September to December. Excellent for home use or for market.

Tsuru. Large, slender, pointed; longest of all in proportion to its size; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin bright red; flesh orange-yellow, astringent until fully ripe, quality good. Ripens very late. Tree vigorous; 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. Edible when still hard.

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 a dull red, mottled with orange-yellow; distinct in color; quality fine; flesh deep, dull red, brown around the few seeds. Some specimens are light-fleshed and seedless.

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. Vigorous and prolific.



SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS



Deciduous Fruits

PLUMS

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 proved 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, McRea and Terrell. These are excellent kinds, heavy bearers, and have given our customers satisfaction over a very wide range of territory.

PRICES ON PLUMS.—On Marianna Plum stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
4 to 6 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00

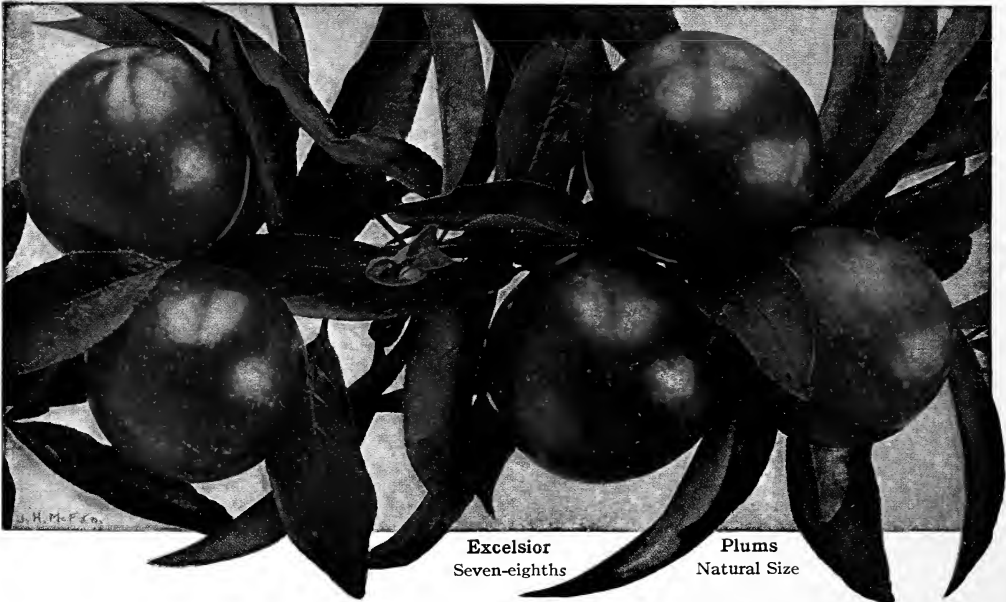
Abundance. Medium to large; round with blunt-pointed apex; pinkish red changing to purplish red with thick bloom and numerous medium-sized dots; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet or slightly subacid; pit small; cling; quality best; prolific; strong grower. A popular and profitable early Plum for planting in northern sections and in many parts of the South.

Burbank. Size large to very large; rounded and blunt-pointed; dark red, mottled, over yellow ground; thick bloom and numerous large dots; flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet, firm; pit small; cling; quality one of the best. Tree very

vigorous, upright branches with large leaves Very popular both North and South.

Chabot. Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; color pink-red, with numerous small dots; flesh yellow, solid, tart; cling; quality very good. Tree vigorous in growth.

Kelsey. Size very large; heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually lop-sided with deep suture; color greenish yellow sometimes flushed with red covered with thick, bluish bloom; very showy flesh light yellow, meaty; flavor rich, pleasant, quality excellent; prolific and bears while young. Highly recommended.



Excelsior
Seven-eighths

Plums
Natural Size

Deciduous Fruits

✓ **McRea.** (Hybrid.) Fruit of medium size, flattened, rounded, oblique at apex; yellow under-color washed with dull red, dotted with small, light dots and covered with delicate bluish bloom, flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, firm; flavor aromatic, pleasant; quality excellent; prolific, good grower. We believe this Plum well worthy of extensive planting.

✓ **Persian Purple-leaved** (*Prunus Pissardii*). Fruit medium, round; color of fruit and flesh crimson; quality good, cherry-flavored. Tree a good grower; valuable as an ornamental, as it retains its vivid purple foliage until late in the season.

✓ **Red June.** Fruit medium to large, cordate, elongated at the apex, lop-sided; suture deep; color vermilion-red all over with delicate bloom; very showy; flesh light, yellow, firm, moderately juicy, sweet or slightly subacid; pit small; cling; flavor pleasant; quality very good. Tree vigorous and prolific. A good variety.

✓ **Satsuma.** Medium to large, broadly conical, with blunt, short point and deep suture; color dark, dull red all over with greenish dots; flesh purplish red; pit small; free; firm, juicy; quality excellent; a splendid keeper and good shipper; fine for preserving. A desirable variety.

✓ **Terrell.** (Hybrid.) A strong, healthy grower, very similar in habit to Excelsior; fruit large, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, nearly round, blunt-pointed; color a beautiful reddish yellow, mottled, covered with bloom, wine-colored when fully ripe; flesh greenish yellow, meaty, juicy, slightly subacid; pit small; cling; quality excellent. Recommended as one of the finest Plums



Terrell Plum

for Florida and the Gulf Coast country. It is giving a good account of itself.

✓ **Wickson.** Very large, obliquely cordate, the halves unequal; color deep maroon-red; flesh firm, juicy, sweet; amber-yellow; pit medium; cling; quality very good; a good keeper; good grower and prolific. A valuable Plum in the lower South.

✓ **Excelsior Plum** (See illustration page 28)

This Plum originated at the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries in 1887, and, first offered to the public in the winter of 1891-92, is today the most noteworthy Plum in the belt comprising northern Florida and the southern part of the Gulf States around into Texas. It originated from seed of the Kelsey Plum and was selected out of a number of Kelsey seedlings by Mr. G. L. Taber.

Excelsior shows decided evidence of being crossed with some variety of the Chickasaw type, and is a well-marked hybrid. The tree is a remarkably rapid, vigorous grower, and bears heavy crops of fruit annually. The trees are often so loaded with fruit that the branches must be propped to prevent breaking. It is a very dependable sort.

Fruit medium large, 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture; color deep wine-red, with thick, bluish bloom and very numerous small dots; when fully ripe the fruit is almost purplish red; stem short; skin thin, tough, not bitter nor astringent; flesh firm, juicy, yellowish with reddish color near the pit; quality excellent, flavor subacid; pit small; cling. The earliest Plum to ripen in Florida—about June 1 to 10. Very handsome, and a fine shipper. More fruit of this variety is grown throughout northern Florida than of all other varieties of Plums put together.

After many years of experimenting with numerous sorts of Plums, we do not hesitate to say that Excelsior, Terrell and McRea 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. While adapted to this extreme range of latitude, we particularly recommend them for the extreme South, as they are among the few really fine Plums that do well in semi-tropical climates.



Deciduous Fruits

FIGS

No fruit is more valuable in the southern fruit-garden than Figs. They can be closely planted—10 to 12 feet apart—and yield heavily. The Fig-canning industry is gradually extending throughout the South, and since several tons of fruit can be produced on an acre of ground, it is well adapted to intensive culture. The preserved product put up at the present time in no wise supplies the demand, and we look for a very material increase in the Fig-canning industry.

The fresh Fig is also finding its way into the markets, and meeting with a ready sale. Carefully picked at the right stage of maturity and packed in strawberry crates, they can be placed by express in distant markets, four or five hundred miles, or even more, in good condition.

Figs come into bearing very early, and for that reason commend themselves to the fruit-grower. With a proper selection of varieties, fruit may be secured from June to November. Figs often succeed best when planted so the roots may run beneath buildings. Orchard plantings should be made on heavy soils, clay soils, or on lands where the clay is very close to the surface.

PRICES ON FIGS.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 ft.....	35	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft.....	40	3 50	30 00

Brunswick. Fruit very large, broadly pear-shaped, with short, rather slender stalk; ribs well marked, eye large, open, with rosy scales; skin tough, dark brown in color; pulp thick, soft, quality very good. Satisfactory variety.

Brown Turkey. Size medium to large; broadly pear-shaped, with short, thick stalk; ribs few in number; color coppery brown; flesh white, or slightly amber-colored, shading to pink about the seeds; flesh solid, excellent

quality. This variety ranks with Celeste in hardness. It is very hardy and desirable.

Celeste. Small to medium, pear-shaped, ribbed; violet-colored, sometimes shading to purplish brown, covered with bloom about half way up from the neck; stem short, stout. Flesh whitish, shading to rose-color at center; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, excellent quality. One of the hardiest varieties of Figs, and can be grown far outside of the usual limits of culture; very desirable for canning and preserving.

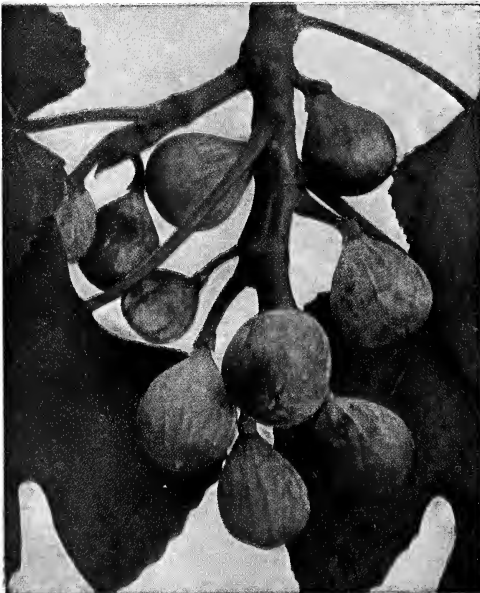
Green Ischia. Fruit of medium size, long; pulp rosy red, soft, melting, quality rich, sweet. A variety of very high quality. The tree is a strong grower.

Lemon. Fruit medium to large, flattened, faintly ribbed, light yellowish green; stem short, stout; flesh white, sweet, rather soft, quality fair to good; season July. Very vigorous and prolific.

Leon. Fruit large, 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 2 inches, turbinate, largest diameter near the apex; stem short, stout; color yellowish green with light oval dots, brown on parts exposed to sun; scales pink; flesh yellowish white, melting, flavor sweet, quality very good. Leaves large, five-lobed, enlarged upward. Originated as a seedling by Mr. J. W. Cole, Tallahassee, Florida.

Magnolia. Fruit of large size, light-colored, handsome; vigorous grower; prolific; excellent for canning. This variety is a great favorite with Texas planters.

White Adriatic. Size medium to large, flattened, slightly turban-shaped, ribs not well marked; eye open; skin thick; color greenish yellow, or light yellow; flesh rosy red; a good grower and gives satisfaction when planted on rich land.



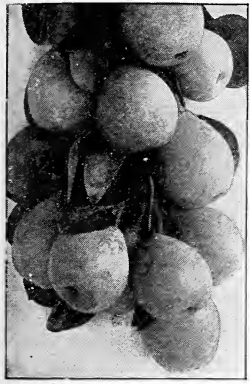
Celeste Figs

Deciduous Fruits

PEARS

In recent years the Pear crop has been bringing splendid returns. There has been a steady upward trend in prices until, even with a short crop occasionally, it pays to grow Pears. At prices ranging from six to twelve dollars per barrel it does not take a heavy yield to pay good returns.

The most serious drawback in growing Pears is pear blight, but the oriental Pears such as Kieffer, Garber and Le Conte are not nearly so subject to it as the European Pears. With careful attention to pruning, fertilizing and cultivation, these Pears are quite free from blight. This group of oriental Pears is the very best for planting in the South. No cultivation should be given more than to cut down the grass and weeds around the trees. The fertilizer used should



Le Conte Pears



Kieffer Pear Tree

contain but little nitrogen or ammonia and should be rich in potash. This practice produces hard, firm wood-growth, and such growth is not nearly so subject to injury. Dead or blighted branches should be cut well below the line between dead and living wood. These prunings should be burned.

PRICES ON PEARS.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00
2-year, branched.....	75	6 00	50 00

Chinese Sand. Fruit of medium size, roundish pyriform; yellow, slightly russet. A vigorous grower; free from blight; valuable for cooking.

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

Japan Golden Russet. Fruit of good size, round; russet; flesh is tender, juicy and of fine flavor. A strong, vigorous grower; ripens later than the Sand Pear.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse but of good quality. September and October.

Le Conte. Fruit large to very large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality good when properly handled. Season, July. A vigorous grower, prolific and regular in bearing.

Magnolia. Large to very large, slightly pyriform; glossy, reddish brown; flavor subacid. Later than Kieffer, and keeps well.

GRAPES

Grapes of the Muscadine group are native to the South, and are well adapted to the soil and climate. When compared with the Bunch Grapes, the fruit-clusters are small, but the fruit is fine-flavored and valuable as a table Grape, for making unfermented grape-juice, preserves, jellies and wines. In Virginia and North Carolina they are extensively grown for wine-making.

Muscadine vines are long-lived, reaching a healthy, vigorous old age. They should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way. The usual plan is to allow them to run on an overhead trellis, 6½ to 7 feet from the ground. The posts should be heart-pine, cypress or cedar. The trellis may be made of wood and wire, or of wood alone.

The usual plan, heretofore, has been to allow the Muscadine Grapes to grow without pruning, but this is a mistake. It has been shown that, to secure the best results, the vines should be pruned. This is best done in October, immediately after the leaves have fallen. They may also be pruned in summer.

In the lower South, the northern Bunch Grapes, while not so thoroughly at home, can be grown to perfection for home use and for local market, when well cultivated, sprayed and cared for. The leading varieties are Delaware, Diamond, Ives, Moore's Early and Niagara.

The best trellis for the Bunch Grapes in the lower South is the Munson three-wire trellis.



Scuppernong Grapes

The vines should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart. For the first season or two a post placed at each vine will be sufficient. Later the cross-pieces and three wires can be added, and the vines allowed to run out over them. Prune each winter season. Cut away a goodly portion of last season's growth, leaving four or five buds on each shoot. The best spray for the canes and fruit is bordeaux mixture. This should be applied several times each season, beginning soon after the growth starts in spring, with an application in winter, just after the pruning is done. It is an excellent plan to bag the bunches of fruit, using for this purpose two- or three-pound ordinary paper sacks.

PRICES ON GRAPES.—Muscadine and Bunch.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
2-year	35	3 00	25 00
3-year	40	3 50	30 00

Muscadine Grapes

Flowers. Bunches composed of fifteen to twenty large, purplish black berries; sweet, vinous, good quality. Most largely planted variety of the Muscadine type. August and September.

James. Very valuable. The largest of the Muscadine group, berries often measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; prolific; black, juicy, sweet. Has taken premiums wherever exhibited. Ripens from August until late in the fall.

Mish. Vine vigorous and prolific. Berries black; medium to large; sweet. August.

Scuppernong. 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. One of the oldest and best varieties of the Muscadine Grapes in cultivation. Strongly recommended for its good growing and bearing qualities. Ripens in August and September.

Thomas. Belongs to the Muscadine type, and one of the best of its class. Color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender. Aug. and Sept.

Male Muscadine. Muscadine Grapes bear much larger crops if a pollen-bearing vine is planted near to furnish pollen.

Bunch Grapes

Agawam. Strong grower, with large bunches of reddish brown fruit. Excellent flavor.

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. Generally considered the finest American Grape.

Diamond. A handsome white Grape equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and ten days earlier. Prolific, very thrifty and vigorous, and one of the best for the South.

Ives. Strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunch large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of good quality. June.

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

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh sweet; quality good. A strong grower and produces good crops of fruit. One of the best for the South generally.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy, quality best. July.

Deciduous Fruits

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranates are very hardy shrubs, which can be grown throughout the Gulf states and the coastal sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The brilliant scarlet flowers are produced in profusion, and an abundance of fruit usually follows. The fruit is used in making jellies, marmalades and acid drinks. For this latter purpose they are highly esteemed. The fruit has a fresh crispness, and a delicate, sprightly flavor found in few fruits. As a commercial fruit, the Pomegranate is steadily gaining in favor.

They are valuable as ornamentals. The new shoots and leaves in early spring vary in color from light green to delicate pink and maroon. The showy flowers follow in early summer, and the fruit makes the shrubs attractive in autumn. They are adapted for planting singly or in groups and when well cared for the Pomegranates make good deciduous shade.

PRICES ON POMEGRANATES.—On own roots.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 5 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
5 to 7 feet.....	60	5 00	40 00



Rhoda Pomegranates (½ natural size)

Purple-seeded. Large; rind thin; juice-cells surrounding the seeds dark ruby or wine-color; sprightly, vinous and of the best quality. A very choice variety, and one of the best for general culture.

Rhoda. Brought to our attention by one of our employees, who had been growing it for years. The fruit is of large size; rind thin but tough; juice-cells large and of beautiful wine-color; crisp, sweet and of exquisite flavor.

Sweet. This variety has large, sweet fruit and is one of the best of the sweet group; handsome.

Wonderful. A new, fine, late-ripening sort, with large, highly colored fruit and beautiful pulp. Handsome and desirable.

MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is well adapted generally to Southern conditions, and no fruit tree is more valuable on the farm. Its wide-spreading branches afford splendid shade throughout summer, and it is without question the best shade tree for poultry-yards and hog-pastures. The fruit is readily eaten by poultry and pigs, and as some varieties continue in fruit for several weeks, or even months, it is no mean source of food-supply. Besides this, it is valuable for tolling birds away from other fruits, and no bird-lover should omit this tree from his plantings. Some varieties, Stubbs in particular, are valuable for home use. The fruit of this variety is acid enough to give it decided tone and to make it of value as a kitchen fruit for the making of jellies, jams and similar products. Under existing conditions increased plantings of Mulberries are worth considering. Their rapid growth soon brings them to bearing size.

SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS

Deciduous Fruits

PRICES ON MULBERRIES.—On Mulberry stock.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 feet..	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet..	25	2 00	15 00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet..	30	2 50	20 00
1-year, 6 feet up...	50	4 50	

Hicks. Fruit sweet; tree grows rapidly and bears young; 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.

Ironclad. A very hardy variety of Mulberry which has resisted the cold in Texas for many years. Fruit large, sweet, desirable; prolific.

Stubbs. Large, black; acid; excellent; prolific. Fruit from 1½ to 2 inches long, superior to any other. 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. Should be planted where birds are apt to ruin other early fruits. March and April.



Stubbs Mulberry

Multicaulis (*Morus multicaulis*). The Silk-worm Tree. A very vigorous tree, extensively used for propagation, shade, and for silkworms.

White. A white-fruited form, vigorous and prolific. Should be generally planted.

APPLES

While the Gulf region is not recommended for extensive Apple orchards for commercial purposes, yet, on its upper edge some varieties may be grown. The most successful results are secured by planting on heavy clay soils, or soils underlaid with clay, or on soils with a goodly supply of moisture, and which at the same time are well drained. Under most conditions the planting should not extend beyond a few trees for the home orchard. Our list is made up of those varieties which experience has shown will succeed farthest south.

PRICES ON APPLES.

	Each	Per 10	100
1-year, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00

Ben Davis. Medium to large, roundish, truncated, conical; yellowish, overspread and striped or splashed with shades of red; subacid, of fair quality; good keeper. This variety is widely planted and 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. Tree vigorous, bearing very young and regularly. Adapted to a wide range of climate.

Red June. Medium conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. A beautiful and thrifty tree. One of the best for the lower South.

Winesap. A very fine winter Apple, with white, firm, crisp flesh; color red or striped red. Fruit medium size; quality excellent. A very satisfactory Apple for southern planting; one of the finest grown in the Apple regions.

QUINCE

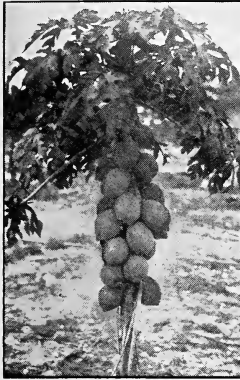
While the Quince does not succeed all over the whole lower South, yet it does well in many localities and should be planted. It naturally prefers a rather moist, loamy soil. We offer two of the best and most noteworthy varieties.

PRICES ON QUINCES.—On Quince stock

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
5 to 7 feet.....	60	5 00
2-year.....	75	6 00

Orange. Large; golden yellow, with firm, tender flesh and excellent flavor. A strong grower and thrifty. One of the best for preserves.

Pineapple. One of Luther Burbank's introductions. Of large size, smooth and rounded. Fine for jelly, and cooks tender.



Papaya Tree



A Banana Planting



Guavas

Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruits

BANANAS

The Banana is a rapid-growing plant of great value for its fruit and for decorative purposes. It requires rather moist ground and plenty of plant-food for best results. Both stable manure and commercial fertilizer may be used. Very often there is a low, moist place that may be planted in Bananas to advantage, or they may be set on the shores of lakes or the banks of streams.

PRICES ON BANANA PLANTS.

	Each	Per 10
Medium suckers.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Large suckers.....	50	4 00

Cavendish. A rather tender, dwarf variety, producing an excellent quality of fruit.

Hart (Hart's Choice, or Lady-Finger). A valuable hardy sort; fruit of fine quality.

Orinoco (Horse Banana). A strong-growing variety producing large plants; bunches small. Very hardy and may be grown in north Florida and around the Gulf Coast generally.

GUAVAS

Guavas as a group are among the most valuable tropical and subtropical fruits. The common Guava is well adapted to south Florida and similar regions, while the Red Cattley and Yellow Chinese may be grown in north Florida as well as in more tropical sections. Excellent for use as dessert fruits or for making preserves and jellies.

PRICES ON GUAVAS.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00

Sweet Guava. Size large, about equal to a medium lemon; skin thin, yellow; flesh pink, slightly acid, of fine flavor; a strong grower and a regular, heavy bearer; very fine eating Guava. Grown from cuttings.

Jelly Guava. Size very large; flesh dark pink, acid; a heavy, regular bearer and a thrifty grower; fine for cooking and jelly-making. Grown from cuttings.

Strawberry Guava. Size very large, slightly pear-shaped; flesh dark strawberry-color; flavor very fine; plant makes a strong, handsome growth. Grown from cuttings.

Red Cattley. A handsome evergreen shrub, with glossy green leaves, producing large quantities of small red fruits, 1 to 1 1/4 inches in diameter. It grows in north Florida. Seedlings only.

Yellow Chinese. Almost identical with the Red Cattley, except that the fruit is yellow instead of being red-fleshed. Both of the Cattley varieties are very desirable. Grown from seed.



Red Cattley Guavas

Evergreen Fruits

LOQUAT (*Eriobotrya japonica*)

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. It is very desirable as an ornamental.



Loquat Fruit

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 an agreeable flavor. Highly prized for cooking.

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.

PRICES ON LOQUATS.—From seed.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet	45	4 00	35 00
4 to 6 feet	60	5 00	

✓ **Advance Loquat.**—Of this fine, large-fruited variety we are able to offer a few trees this season. The quality is excellent and it is very prolific. Price \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

MANGO (*Mangifera indica*)

The Mango is adapted for cultivation in south Florida and in the tropics generally. It is one of the noblest fruit trees known and, under favorable conditions, grows to enormous size, and succeeds on a wide range of soils.

PRICES ON MANGOS.—Pot-grown from seed.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	\$0 35	\$3 00
24 to 36 in.	50	4 50
3 feet up	75	6 50

PAPAYA (*Carica Papaya*)

This is one of the most remarkable tropical fruits. The fruit somewhat resembles a cantaloupe. As the plants are dioecious, about one-half of them will bear fruit and the remainder supply pollen to fertilize the blossoms. Under favorable conditions the pistillate plants will fruit in a few months after planting. They require plenty of plant-food, good drainage and sufficient moisture for best results. It may be described as a continuous fruit-bearing plant, as it will continue in fruit without a break for months or even years. It makes a very desirable ornamental and its odd fruiting habit always attracts attention. Seedlings from choice fruits.

PRICES ON PAPAYA PLANTS.—Pot-grown from seed.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 18 in.	\$0 35	\$3 00
18 to 24 in.	45	4 00
24 to 36 in.	55	5 00

SURINAM CHERRY (*Eugenia Michellii*)

A low-growing shrub, sometimes reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, with bright green, glossy leaves. The fruit is cherry-like, ribbed, an inch or so in diameter, with a delightful, spicy, subacid taste. Excellent for making jellies and preserves. It makes an interesting pot-plant for conservatory or home, and is quite hardy when grown outdoors. It makes a very attractive and unique ornament to the home grounds, and is delightful all the year round. 1-year, bushy plants, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



Safrano Roses



View in Rose Nursery



Solfaterre Rose Bush

ROSES

Roses are the most important flowering shrubs of the South. Nowhere in the country do they develop in such beauty or bloom in such profusion. No garden is complete without its Rose-bed, no planting scheme is perfect which does not provide a place for them.

With few exceptions, the most satisfactory results will be secured by planting Roses grafted on strong-growing roots. Nearly all Roses grown from cuttings are vastly inferior, producing poor, weak plants as compared with grafted specimens. Our Roses are strong, grafted plants, grown in the open field—the kind of Roses that give satisfaction. In planting, the graft-union should be placed two or three inches under the surface of the ground. Any shoots which come from the root below the graft-union should be promptly removed, as these are worthless and will soon injure the grafted Rose above.

Roses are gross feeders. Liberal applications of liquid manure during the blooming season will result in larger and more beautiful flowers.

CLIMBING ROSES are usually regarded as valuable only for porches or trellises. While useful for these purposes, they are often much more satisfactory as bush Roses. Climbing Roses are strong growers; given plenty of room and severely pruned, they produce an abundance of bloom never surpassed and not often equaled by the true bush Roses. The ability of a Rose to bloom depends on its ability to grow and produce new wood.

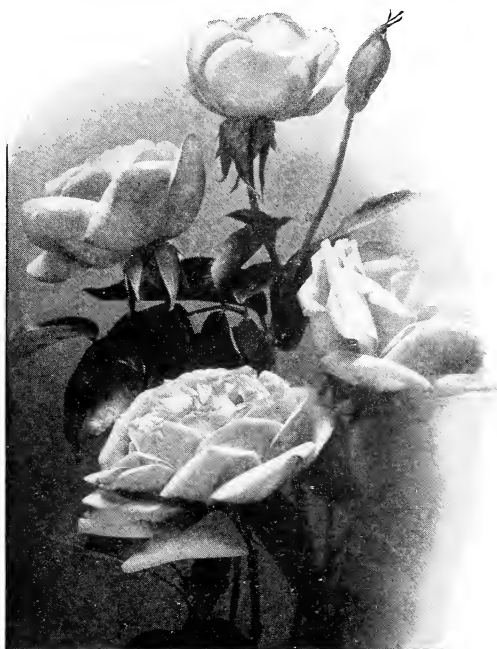
Roses are derived from a number of different classes. These classes are indicated by initial letters in parenthesis immediately following the name of the variety. The key to these classes is as follows:

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.

PRICES ON ROSES.—Grafted on strong-growing stock.

1-year, strong, open-	Each	Per 10	100
ground-grown.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
2-year, large, strong,			
open-ground-grown.	50	4 50	40 00

Specimen Roses, with ball of earth,
\$1.50 each; see pages 45 and 46.



Duchesse de Brabant Rose (see page 40)

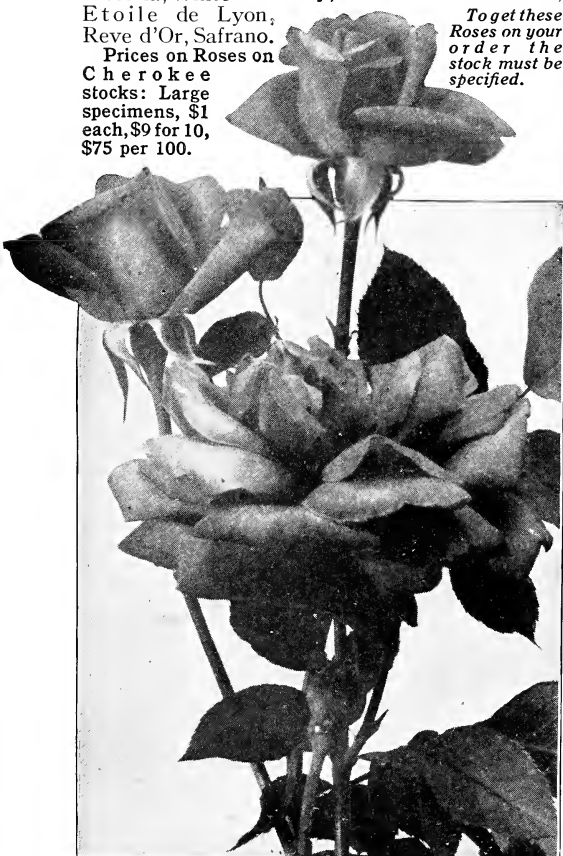
Roses

Roses on Cherokee Stocks

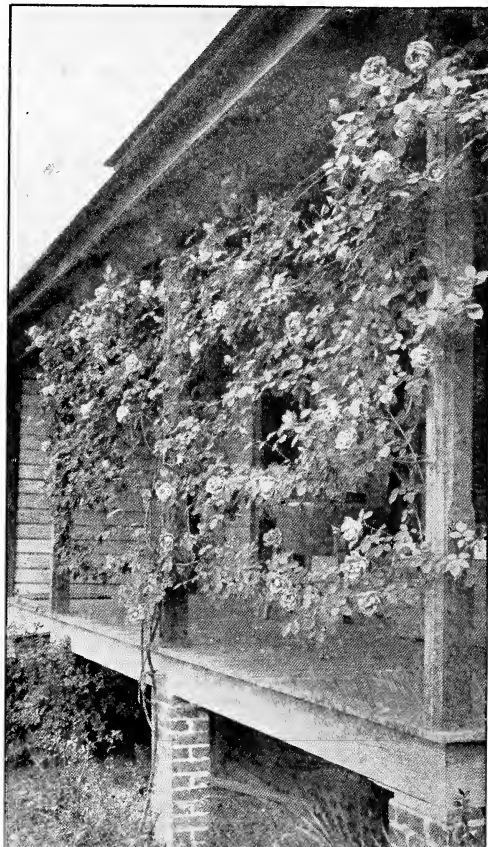
For many years there has been a demand for Roses that might be grown on the poorer types of soil to better advantage. After several years' testing of different varieties on different stocks, we have finally been able to produce Roses on Rose stocks which we know will grow under very exacting conditions. These Roses have been widely tested in different parts of the State by our friends among Rose-growers, and they have given satisfaction far beyond our highest expectations. We can furnish the following varieties: Freiherr von Marschall, Louis Philippe, Papa Gontier, Duchesse de Brabant, Killarney, Madam de Vatry, Madam Jules Grolez, Minnie Francis, Pink Maman Cochet, Radiance, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, White Killarney, White Maman Cochet, Etoile de Lyon, Reve d'Or, Safrano.

Prices on Roses on Cherokee stocks: Large specimens, \$1 each, \$9 for 10, \$75 per 100.

To get these Roses on your order the stock must be specified.



Climbing Wootton Roses



Reine Marie Henriette Roses (see page 39)

Red Roses

Climbing Wootton. (C. H. T.) Very large, rather open flowers, beautifully formed; color bright magenta-red, passing to crimson, richly shaded. A free bloomer, strong grower and a beautiful Rose. It gives excellent satisfaction both in growth and flowers.

Freiherr von Marschall. (T.) A strong-growing Tea Rose, with beautiful pointed buds and flowers, varying in color from clear red to pink; an exquisite Rose. It is one of the grandest Roses in our collection, and should be planted in every Rose-garden.

General Jacqueminot. (H. P.) Crimson, well formed and not surpassed in beauty and brilliancy of color. Strong grower and free bloomer for its class.

Roses

RED ROSES, continued

James Sprunt. (C. B.) Deep cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The cut flowers keep for a remarkably long time in perfect condition. Makes a good pillar Rose, and the brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons.

Louis Philippe. (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not so valuable for bouquets as some varieties, 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.

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.

Papa Gontier. (T.) Outer petals red, inner ones pink. A free-flowering Rose of great merit, with beautifully formed buds and flowers. Very vigorous and one of the best Roses in our collection.

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. This is one of the finest red climbing Roses in our collection and we strongly recommend it. (See illustration, page 38.)

Virginia R. Coxe (Gruss an Teplitz). (H. T.) A bright, dazzling crimson, with beautiful buds and medium-double flowers of large size. A profuse bloomer throughout the whole season. A strong and vigorous grower and should be given plenty of space.

Pink Roses

Anna de Diesbach. (H. P.) A bright, clear pink, with large petals, delicately veined. Flowers large and very double. It is a vigorous grower and produces its beautiful flowers in abundance. Sweet-scented. A fine variety.

Baby Rambler. (Pol.) A dwarf Rose, reaching a height of 18 to 20 inches; flowers pink, double, produced in dense clusters of two to three dozen. It is always in flower, even in the hot weather of midsummer, and makes a beautiful mass of bloom. This is a very desirable Rose.

Bon Silene. (T.) Deep salmon-rose, marked with carmine; highly scented. Valuable for its



Roses

PINK ROSES, continued

buds, which are large, and of fine form and color. Very strong and robust in this section; blooms profusely the year round. An old favorite, and still very popular.

Captain Christy. (H. P.) Extra-large, flat flowers, very full and regular; the color is a lovely shade of light pink, deeper toward the center. Vigorous; a free bloomer; one of the best in our collection.

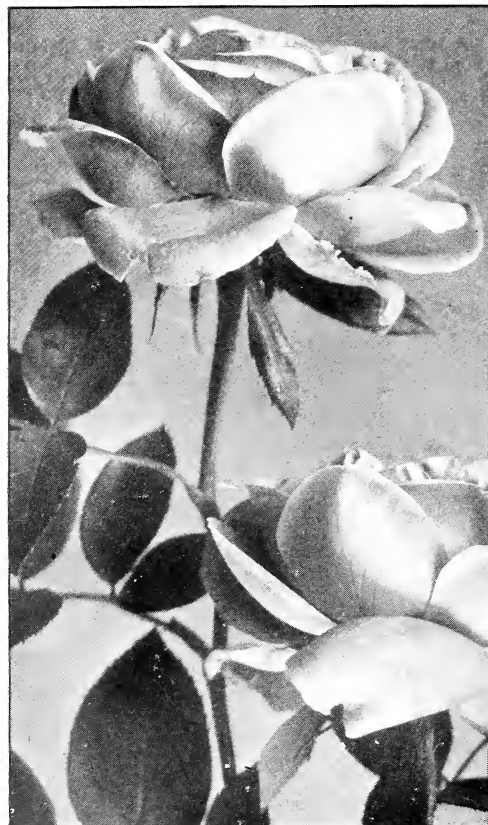
Climbing Bridesmaid. (C. T.) Dark pink, variable in color. Strong climber.

Comtesse Eva Starhemberg. (T.) Yellow, buff and yellow center, edged rose. Medium to large; double and full. Strong grower.

Duchesse de Brabant. (T.) Pink; petals deeper colored on outer surface; buds and



Devoniensis Roses (see page 41)



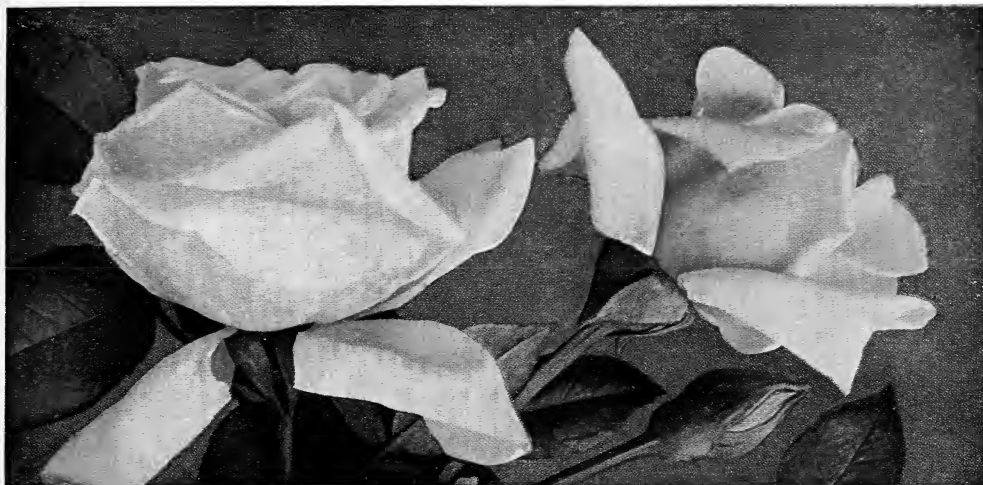
Paul Neyron Roses (see page 41)

flowers globular; very free bloomer; vigorous and excellent for planting in beds, as the bushes when in bloom are very showy. An old-fashioned garden Rose of great merit.

Her Majesty. (H. P.) Beautiful shade of pink; large, well-formed flowers; sweet-scented; very double. A vigorous grower, producing flowers on long stems.

Killarney. Pink. (T.) A clear, uniform pink in color, with beautiful, pointed buds. A profuse bloomer and a very desirable and valuable Rose.

Mad. de Vatrey. (T.) Pink, outer petals and outer surfaces red or deep pink; vigorous; good bloomer, with large, handsome foliage.



Madame Lambard Roses

PINK ROSES, continued

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. Very fine.

Mad. Jules Grolez (Pink Kaiserin Augusta Victoria). (T.) A particularly fine Rose, deep pink in the center, shading to lighter pink on the outer petals; margins of petals recurved, giving them a pointed appearance. A good grower and a profuse bloomer; it has no superior in its color.

Mad. Lambard. (T.) Pink, darker on outer petals, outer surfaces of petals shaded deeper pink; very vigorous; good bloomer. A satisfactory and desirable Rose which will yield a profusion of its flowers all summer. We recommend it highly.

Marion Brunell. (C. T.) A new Rose, originated as a sport from Reine Marie Henriette, on the grounds of Mr. F. H. Brunell, Magnolia Springs, Ala., and named for his daughter. Petals silvery pink on inner surface, deeper pink on outer surface; vigorous climber; holds its foliage well. A fine variety.

Minnie Francis. (T.) Pink, orange at base of petals, buds long and pointed, open flowers showy; a strong, vigorous grower.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) Strong and vigorous; pink; full-double. The largest-flowered Rose grown, often measuring 6 inches across. A very desirable variety.

Pink Maman Cochet. (T.) A free-blooming Rose, with large, pointed buds, very double; clear pink. Plant a strong grower, and free bloomer, with beautiful foliage. One of the

best Roses in our collection and we can strongly recommend it. A noted pink variety.

Radiance. Flowers a beautiful shade of pink, darker on the inner surface of the petals than on the margins. Buds large and very fine; a strong grower; very desirable. (See page 42.)

White Roses

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. (C. T.) White; globular buds, pink-tinted in the center; flowers in clusters of three to eight; free-blooming; a strong-growing climber.

Devoniensis. (C. T.) White, tinted with pink; with beautiful buds. This is one of the most desirable climbing sorts, and is not surpassed by any other variety in vigor of growth. It blooms profusely and flowers are always to be found. (See illustration, page 40.)

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

Frau Karl Druschki. (H. P.) White with blooms 4 to 6 inches across; buds full, well formed; open flowers very double. A strong, vigorous grower; nearly always in bloom. We strongly recommend it. (See page 42.)

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H. T.) White with lemon center; full, pointed buds; vigorous and a good bloomer; very double. This Rose is one of the newer sorts, with handsome, bright foliage. The flowers are borne on long, straight stems. A variety of great merit.

Marie Guillot. (T.) White, tinted with yellow and light pink. A vigorous Rose, with large, full-double flowers.



Roses



Radiance Roses (see page 41)

WHITE ROSES, continued

Marie Lambert. (T.) White; beautifully formed buds; sweet-scented; vigorous. A free and constant bloomer; one of the best for early spring flowers. The bush grows to a large size, with handsome, dark green foliage.

Marie Van Houtte. (T.) White, with lemon tint, pink on outer petals; buds of good size; flowers turning pink as they fade; good bloomer; thrifty grower; leaves large and shining. Handsome and desirable. (See illustration on page 43.)

Queen. (T.) Pure white, with globular buds, and good double flowers produced in clusters of three to fifteen; one of our best white Roses. Very free-flowering and vigorous.

White Killarney. (H. T.) This form of the famous Killarney Rose has the fine, large buds and beautiful flowers of the original variety; a strong-growing, profuse-blooming Rose; white, tinted pink on the outer petals.

White Maman Cochet. (T.) Pure white, or white with very slight, delicate pink tint on the outer petals; full-

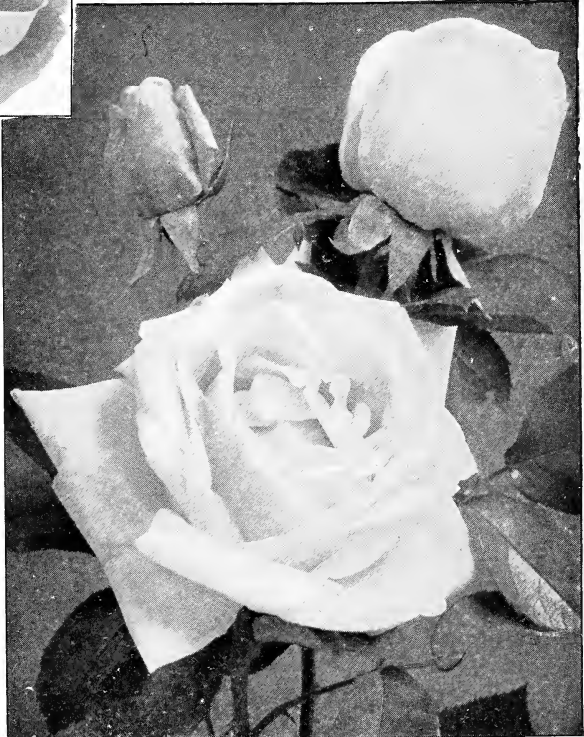
double, beautiful, pointed buds with regular, shell-like petals. A profuse bloomer and strong, vigorous grower. We can strongly recommend it as one of our best Roses.

White Perle des Jardins. (T.) White, lemon-tinted in center; open flowers have petals turned back along edges, giving them a pointed appearance. Strong grower and one of the most distinct and desirable white Roses.

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

Yellow and Salmon Roses

Climbing Perle des Jardins. (C. T.) For many years we tried to grow that fine yellow Rose, Perle des Jardins, and failed. The climbing variety, however, is a profuse bloomer, with deep yellow, well-formed buds and flowers,—a wonderful Rose. It is a stronger grower than Marechal Niel and by many regarded as more satisfactory.



Frau Karl Druschki Roses (see page 41)

Roses

YELLOW AND SALMON ROSES, continued

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Deep yellow, with good buds and large double flowers. It blooms profusely and is a strong grower. Desirable yellow bush Rose.

Isabella Sprunt. (T.) Lemon-yellow; buds like Safrano; fine bloomer; a very desirable variety; strong grower. There are not many really good yellow Roses for the lower South. We can recommend this one. The flowers open well. Satisfactory on light soils and is finer still on good Rose land. Originated in eastern North Carolina.

Letty Coles. (T.) The beautiful blush-colored flowers, are sometimes tinged with pale yellow; medium to large in size and of fine form; a strong vigorous grower; sweet tea fragrance.

Marechal Niel. (C. N.) Deep yellow; very large; full globular form; delightfully fragrant. Finest of all yellow climbers. In the South it is at home and grows at its best. A strong, vigorous grower, producing flowers freely at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection. Excellent as a porch or pillar rose.



Marie Van Houtte Roses (see page 42)



Safrano Roses

Reve d'Or. (C. T.) A free-flowering climbing Rose, with salmon-colored buds long and pointed. It closely resembles Safrano, but the flowers are more double. A very desirable variety and unsurpassed as a climber; holds its foliage well.

Safrano. (T.) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon, which is always bright and clear, and does not fade or shade off into dull and undesirable tints. One of the most exquisitely colored Roses, and exceedingly beautiful in the bud. In this latitude it makes a strong, vigorous bush, and bears an abundance of flowers at all seasons. One of the best Roses for the South. A bed of well-grown Safranons in full bloom is a wonderful sight.

Solfaterre. (C. T.) Clear sulphur-yellow; large and double. Foliage and character of growth similar to Marechal Niel. A splendid climber and profuse and constant bloomer; the flowers do not blight, wilt or fade in the hot mid-summer sun, like many other fine varieties. With proper pruning, it makes a splendid bush Rose. Satisfactory yellow bush Roses are scarce in the lower South, and Solfaterre properly pruned is one of the best. (See page 37.)

Cherokee Roses

The White Cherokee Rose (*Rosa laevigata*), introduced into the Southern States from Japan many years ago, is an object of beauty and delight wherever seen. Its glossy, bright green foliage makes it attractive at all times, and its springtime wealth of large, single, white flowers with deep yellow stamens makes a picture never to be forgotten, though seen but once. It is common in some parts of the South, climbing high into trees or over walls, buildings and fences, entirely at home, growing luxuriantly wherever planted. Recently two other varieties, the equal of the white in beauty and vigorous growth, have been introduced, one pink, the other red, and we are particularly pleased to be able to offer these to our Rose-loving customers. They are a valuable addition to our list of varieties.

White Cherokee. A high-climbing Rose, with slender, green, prickly branches; leaves usually three-parted, bright, shining, evergreen; flowers large, white, with numerous deep yellow stamens, giving a bright yellow center, showy. A very handsome variety of climbing Rose, valuable not only for its flowers which appear in spring, but for its bright, evergreen foliage. Splendid for covering trellises or walls and low buildings.

Pink Cherokee. A charming, fragrant, single, rosy pink variety of the Cherokee type. It is a strong-growing climber, with a profusion of flowers in spring, and continues to produce flowers for two months.

Ramona (Red Cherokee). A new climbing Rose, with flowers varying in color from brilliant red to very deep pink, free-flowering and very handsome; a noteworthy addition to our list of varieties.



Pink, White and Ramona Cherokee Roses



Group of Trees Balled and Burlaped for Shipping from Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

Trees and Shrubs Shipped with Balls of Earth

The method which we have perfected for handling open-ground-grown shrubs and trees of various kinds with their roots still undisturbed and surrounded by the earth in which they grew has given the best of results. Our customers are more than pleased. Hitherto it has been possible to accomplish this only when the plants were grown in heavy, compact clay soil. Our success in this new departure is one of the most important advances in the handling of trees and shrubs in years. We are now able to make shipment of trees without pruning them back, of ornamentals and roses with the flowers still on them, and ready to burst into bloom, to be transferred to your garden or grounds in their original shape and beauty. The effect is immediate, you do not have to wait for the plants to develop new heads, and repair the loss of top and branches,—in brief, we can now supply you with ready-grown shrubs and trees for a ready-made garden.

The following list of plants, which we are now able to furnish with balls of earth, is a large and comprehensive one. On special orders there are some others which we can furnish from the general lists in our catalogue.

Citrus Trees:

Oranges, Grapefruit and Kumquats.

Other Fruit Trees:

Peaches, Persimmons, Loquats, Pomegranates.

Broad-leaved Evergreens:

Gordonia, American Holly, Dahoon Holly, Magnolia grandiflora, Tea Plant, Abelia, Pink Oleander.

SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS

Balled and Burlaped Trees

Shade Trees:

Scarlet Maple, Laurel Oak.

Flowering Trees:

Dogwood, Red-Bud, Crape Myrtle, Flowering Willow, Parkinsonia.

Conifers:

Red Cedar, Cedrus Deodara, Arborvitæ of all varieties.

Flowering Shrubs:

Hydrangea, Spireas.

Bamboos:

All varieties listed on page 61.

Palms:

Washingtonia robusta, Washingtonia filifera, Phoenix Canariensis, Sabal Palmetto, Chamærops Fortunei.

Roses:

All varieties listed in the Rose section of this catalogue.

Shipping Weights

Our plans provide for the handling of plants in grades approximately 2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet, 4 to 5 feet, and 5 to 7 feet. In some sorts larger specimens can be furnished. The larger the tree, the larger the ball of earth about its roots, and the greater the weight.

It is difficult to give exact shipping weights. Much depends upon the amount of moisture in the soil and other details over which we have no control. Trees in 2- to 3-foot grade, shrubs (Spireas, for instance) and Roses will weigh, approximately, 75 pounds each; 3- to 4-foot trees about 100 pounds each; 4- to 5-foot trees will weigh 150 to 175 pounds each; 3- to 4-foot Arborvitæ and 5- to 7-foot trees will weigh 200 to 250 pounds each, and special grades will run 300 to 350 pounds each.

Planting and Care

The plants **must not be handled** by picking them up by the branches, stems or trunk. Lift and move by clasping the ball of earth with the hands, or by placing planks under it. Remove from the packing-case or box by taking it apart. Do not remove the burlap about the ball of earth.

Leave it on. Dig the hole for the plant 4 or 5 inches deeper and 8 to 10 inches broader than will be required to accommodate the ball of earth. Fill in the bottom of the hole with enough good, rich earth, in which a handful or two of commercial fertilizer has been mixed, to bring the top of the burlap up to the level of the surrounding earth when the plant is placed in the hole. Then fill in, with the same soil, the space between the ball of earth and the well of the hole, **packing it tight.** Make a basin of earth on top around the plant and fill with water, and give additional water from time to time for two or three months unless rains are frequent. Under unfavorable weather conditions it is sometimes advisable to shade the plants with burlap, but usually it is not necessary.

The leaves of Palms should remain tied together for two or three months, to prevent their being blown about, thereby loosening the plant in the ground. The strings may be loosened from time to time to accommodate the growth of leaves.

Prices

The prices on Palms are given on pages 58, 59 and 60. The price on specimen balled Roses is \$1.50 each. On the remainder of the list given above the price is four times the single rate for the grade ordered. Larger specimens quoted on request.



Specimen Magnolias of large size, balled for shipment



Creeping Juniper



View in Arborvitæ Nursery



Cedrus Deodara

ARBORVITÆS AND OTHER CONIFERS

These plants make beautiful individual lawn specimens. The different colors—yellow, green, dark green and blue-green—give a striking effect when planted in masses, either when groups are made up of a single kind or of a number of different kinds. They make an excellent background for other shrubs. For hedges they are unsurpassed. In planting for a hedge, they should be given more distance than other hedge plants; 4 or 5 feet apart is not too much.

As plants for porches or porch steps, they are very satisfactory. They are hardy and long-lived. We have tested the list offered for many years and know they will give satisfaction.

ARBORVITÆ (Thuja and Biota). Beautiful evergreen shrubs of compact, symmetrical growth; especially suited for formal plantings. The varieties we list are adapted to southern climatic and soil conditions.

	Each	Per 10	100
12 to 16 inches.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
16 to 20 inches.....	60	5 50	50 00
20 to 24 inches.....	75	7 00	65 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 75	16 00	
4 to 5 feet.....	2 50	20 00	

aurea conspicua. Foliage deep yellow to golden color, often varying to green. Very compact and symmetrical. Tall and upright.

aurea nana. A variety with compact rounded head and handsome, greenish golden foliage.

Blue-Green. A handsome Biota with bluish green foliage that does not change color in winter. Very desirable. First four sizes only.

pyramidalis. A compact, pyramidal Biota, reaching a height of about 15 feet. Bright green, and holds its color well. Very satisfactory.

Rosedale. Of compact, rounded, symmetrical form, with very dense head. The foliage is dark, bluish green and very handsome. Very desirable for the South.

RETINOSPORA pisifera argentea. A dwarf, compact variety. Ends of branches silver-tipped. Very desirable.

Retinospora pisifera aurea. A showy evergreen of dense growth; new shoots of a rich golden color. Very ornamental.

pisifera plumosa. With plummy dark green foliage; reaches a height of about 15 feet.

Retinospora in first three grades only

CEDRUS Deodara (Indian Cedar). A cone-bearing tree introduced from the Himalayan mountains. Of pyramidal form, reaching immense proportions. Foliage a beautiful shade of bluish green. It is well adapted to the southern states.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 75	\$7 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 25	12 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 00	15 00

JUNIPERUS communis. A fine variety of Juniper with spreading branches and green foliage.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 16 inches.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
16 to 20 inches.....	60	5 50

Sabina cupressifolia (Creeping Juniper). A Juniper of trailing or creeping habit; bluish green; very handsome. Excellent for bordering walks and for cemeteries.

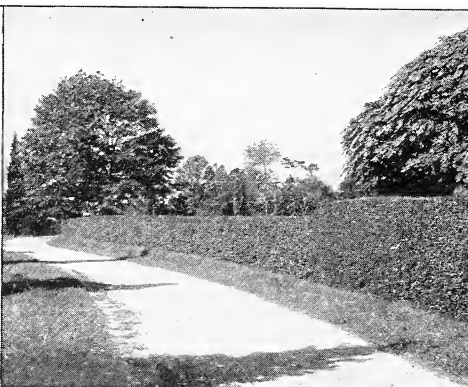
	Each	Per 10
1-year.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

virginiana (Red Cedar). A dark green tree, with conical head and upright spreading branches. Grows rapidly; adapted to sunny exposures and succeeds on many different soils.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
5 to 7 feet.....	3 00	25 00



Abelia grandiflora



Privet Hedge



White Crape Myrtle

SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS

Nothing adds so much to the beauty of the home surroundings, nothing gives so much pleasure, as a good lawn and well-placed shrubs and vines. The number which may be planted will be governed by the shape and extent of the grounds; but even the smallest lot has a place for a few. They should be planted in masses, in corners and about the buildings, always leaving a goodly proportion of open lawn. Aside from their value in beautifying the grounds, they actually increase the money-value of a property. A city lot, for instance, with well-grown shade trees and shrubs, is decidedly more valuable than a piece of bare ground.

For Shrubs shipped with balls of earth, see pages 45 and 46

ABELIA grandiflora. The new hedge plant, the most satisfactory addition to the list of hedge plants in years. Can be pruned flat or rounded on top. May be planted singly or in groups, and will add a touch of beauty to the lawn all the year round. A beautiful evergreen shrub, with dark green, glossy leaves, becoming bronze-colored in winter. Flowers white, funnel-shaped, tinged with pink, delicately sweet-scented, borne in clusters from early spring until late autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-year plants.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00
2-year plants.....	45	4 00	30 00
3-year plants.....	60	5 00	40 00



Abelia grandiflora

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Shrubs and Hedge Plants

ACALYPHA. The *Acalyphas* are medium-sized shrubs of compact growth, with very showy foliage. Everything considered, they are among the most satisfactory foliage shrubs for outdoor planting in south Florida, or for indoor pot culture in the North.

	Each	Per 10
2 ½-inch pots.....	\$0 20	\$1 60
4-inch pots.....	35	3 00

marginata. A large shrub, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet; leaves green, margined with different shades of pink, red and yellow.

musica. A smaller shrub of very compact habit; leaves beautifully marked in shades of red, green, bronze and yellow. A very satisfactory variety.

ALLAMANDA Hendersonii. Although classed with the vines, this *Allamanda* may be used very satisfactorily as a shrub. (See page 63.)

ALTHÆA (*Hibiscus syriacus*; Rose of Sharon). This is one of our most desirable flowering shrubs. The top is rather upright and spreading. They are easily grown and produce blooms throughout a long period during summer.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	60	5 00

carnea plena. Double; white, with red throat; a free bloomer.

rubra. Double; red; large; free-flowering and a very handsome shrub when in full bloom. One of the best sorts. It makes a fine hedge, and the two colors may be mixed with excellent effect.

ANDROMEDA nitida. A native evergreen shrub, with large, oblong, bright shiny leaves. Sweet-scented flowers, pinkish white, produced in early spring in the axils of the leaves. Grows from 2 to 6 feet high and is recommended for planting in shady places.

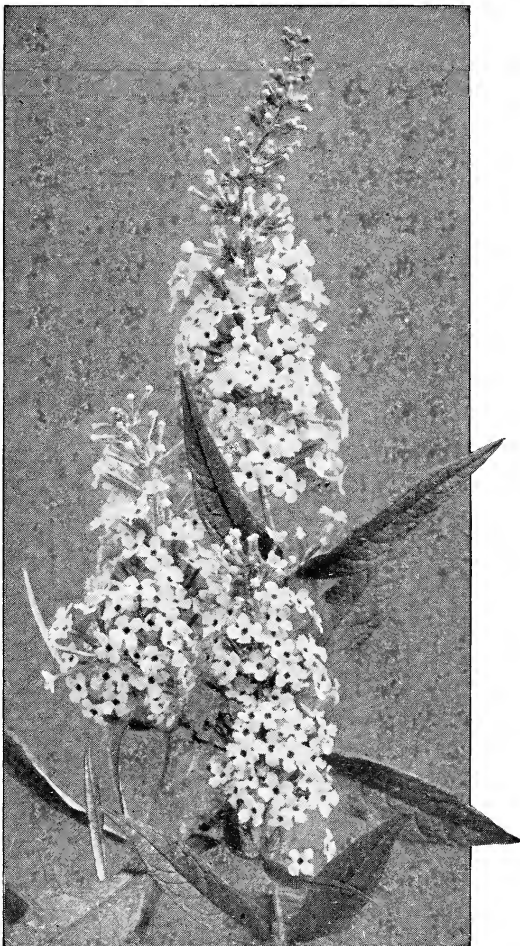
	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

AZALEA. The *Azaleas* are very beautiful shrubs, producing an abundance of flowers in early spring. They are adapted to conditions from middle Florida northward, and give excellent satisfaction when planted under the proper conditions. The soil should be composed of leaf mold, muck, peat and sand, and the plants should be mulched from time to time with rotted leaves. For best results they should be planted in shady locations where they will not receive the hot rays of the summer sun. The drainage should be good and water should be furnished abundantly.

Azalea indica. Evergreen, densely branched shrubs, producing flowers of many different shades of white, scarlet, purple, crimson, salmon, and variegated colors. For mass effects they are not surpassed by any other plants.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 12 inches.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
12 to 15 inches.....	1 00	8 50

lutea (Flame Azalea). A gorgeous deciduous shrub, producing immense clusters of large flowers in shades of red, orange, and yellow.



Buddleia variabilis magnifica (see page 50)



SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS



Shrubs and Hedge Plants

Azalea lutea, continued

In the latitude of north Florida they bloom during April and remain in flower for weeks.

nudiflora. This native deciduous shrub is well adapted to conditions in the South. The flowers vary from deep pink to nearly white, and are sweet-scented and produced abundantly during early spring. We have a very fine stock of these.

Prices on <i>A. lutea</i> and <i>A. nudiflora.</i>	Each	Per 10
Small clumps.....	\$o 75	\$6 50
Larger clumps.....	1 00	and up.

BOTTLE BRUSH. A beautiful evergreen shrub reaching a height of about 15 feet. Leaves narrow, dark green; flowers bright red in cylindrical brush-like spikes, opening in April and continuing in bloom several weeks. Hardy in north Florida and southward.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$o 75	\$6 50
6-inch pots.....	1 50	12 00

BUDDLEIA. These shrubs are amongst the most important recent introductions and have created a great deal of interest. The flowers are produced in terminal racemes and somewhat resemble lilacs in general appearance. During the summer they remain constantly in bloom and attract butterflies in great numbers. A well-grown bed of Buddleias with butterflies of many different colors flitting over them is a unique and pleasing sight. They make excellent cut-flowers. In south Florida they may be planted in autumn for winter flowering, but in other sections they should be set in late March.

	Each
3-inch pots.....	\$o 25
Field-grown plants.....	50

offinialis. A strong-growing shrub with delicate lilac-pink flowers in terminal racemes. Blooms during winter. Very fine.

Lindleyana. An evergreen shrub 3 to 6 feet high, with small bright green leaves and spikes of purplish violet flowers. Splendid for mass plantings.

variabilis magnifica (Butterfly Bush). Flowers deep violet in racemes 6 to 10 inches long; much branched; leaves dark green, pointed. Very fine.

variabilis superba. This variety produces erect, arching shoots with immense spikes of lilac-colored flowers. A handsome, strong-growing, summer-flowering shrub.

CAMELLIA japonica. Handsome evergreen shrubs with bright shining green leaves. The flowers are large with their petals symmetrically arranged. Free flowering and very desirable. No southern garden should

Camellia, continued

be without it. We offer three double varieties: Red, Variegated, and White. Camellias do best when planted in partial shade, and it is well to give additional shade until established.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 15 inches.....	\$o 75	\$6 50

CESTRUM nocturnum. A shrub 6 to 9 feet high, adapted to south Florida; branches willowy, curved, producing an abundance of creamy yellow flowers, very fragrant at night.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$o 35	\$3 00
2 feet and up.....	50	4 00

GRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia indica*). Vigorous deciduous shrubs or small trees, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet. The leaves are small, bright green and glossy. The flowers, which appear in spring, are fringed and colored in different shades of white, purple, and scarlet. The trees, when in blossom, are covered with large panicles of bloom and remain in flower for several weeks. They are very beautiful, and make a noticeable object in any landscape. The trees are hardy, easily grown, and succeed on a wide range of soils. No other tree or shrub takes their place, and they are among the most satisfactory of the flowering shrubs for southern planting. (See page 53.)

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$o 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 5 feet.....	50	4 50	40 00
5 to 7 feet.....	90	8 00	75 00
Special size.....	1 50	12 50	100 00

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense clusters of flowers of rich purple.

Rose. A very free-flowering Grape Myrtle, old-rose in color. A valuable addition to our list.

Scarlet. Of handsome growth; a bright, showy plant with large bunches of scarlet flowers.

White. A pure white form with large clusters of flowers; very free blooming and a showy shrub in any landscape.

CUPHEA micropetala. A shrubby plant, reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet, with small leaves and an abundance of showy, tubular flowers, red and yellow in color. Very free flowering.

	Each	Per 10
Strong clumps.....	\$o 50	\$4 00

HIBISCUS (*Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis*). Showy evergreen shrubs, with glossy leaves and large, bright-colored flowers 4 to 5 inches across. They are amongst the most gorgeous and satisfactory shrubs that may be grown out-of-doors in south Florida, or under glass in the North. Under suitable conditions



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Shrubs and Hedge Plants

Hibiscus, continued

they bloom almost continuously, and the large bright flowers are very striking. One of our best ornamental shrubs.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
8-inch pots.....	1 50	

Single Pink. A single-flowered form with large flowers.

Double Pink. Flowers very large, rich pink in color. One of the handsomest.

Single Salmon. A good shade of salmon-yellow with red center.

Single Scarlet. Similar to the single pink but a deep, dazzling scarlet in color.

Double Scarlet. A very double form. Not so strong a grower as the single varieties but a very free bloomer.

Peach Blow. Flowers double, light pink with dark centers. A very beautiful variety. A vigorous grower.

mutabilis (Confederate Rose). A tall-growing, shrubby Hibiscus, with large, angled and toothed leaves. Flowers very double when first opened, white or light pink, changing to deep red. Very desirable.

HYDRANGEA. A very ornamental group of shrubs, with showy flowers, produced in large bunches. They are excellent for planting in masses, and are very satisfactory for southern planting.

	Each	Per 10
6-inch pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
Field-grown, small.....	35	3 00
Field-grown, extra.....	75 and up.	

Avalanche. Fine, large, white variety. Well-grown specimens are very beautiful.

Mousseline. Strong, upright-growing variety, producing immense clusters of blue flowers.

Otaksa. Flowers deep blue, produced in large heads; very handsome; a strong thrifty grower; very fine.

rosea. A strong, vigorous grower, resembling Otaksa in habit. Flowers bright, rosy pink. A beautiful variety.

Thomas Hogg. A handsome dwarf variety, growing in dense, compact form with large, bright green leaves. Produces large, rounded clusters of handsome white flowers.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. A dwarf, compact shrub about 2 feet high, nearly evergreen, producing an abundance of large, bright yellow flowers throughout the sum-

Hypericum Moserianum, continued

mer. Fine for mass plantings. Hardy. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

ILEX glabra (Inkberry). Much-branched native evergreen shrub, with bright shiny green, roundish leaves; fruit black. Well adapted for growing in clumps. Will succeed under very adverse conditions. Splendid for massing in shady locations. Height 3 to 4 feet.

	Each	Per 10
Small, branched.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Larger, branched.....	50 and up.	

JACOBINIA coccinea. A constant-blooming, somewhat shrubby plant, reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet. Grows in dense clumps and produces an abundance of bright scarlet flowers in spikes.

	Each	Per 10
Medium plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Large plants.....	1 00	

LEUCOTHOE axillaris. Beautiful native evergreen shrub with spreading recurved branches and glossy dark green leaves, producing in spring numerous small white flowers in racemes. Splendid for massing in shady locations. Usually reaches a height of 2 to 3 feet.

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



Oleander (see page 52)

SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS

Shrubs and Hedge Plants

MAGNOLIA fuscata. A very fine broad-leaved evergreen shrub suitable for culture throughout the South. Reaches a height of from 10 to 12 feet. Flowers yellowish white, with banana-like fragrance. Very desirable.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 15 inches.....	\$0 75	\$6 50

MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus). A group of deciduous shrubs, with snowy white flowers in early spring.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50
4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	8 50

coronarius. A shrub about 10 feet high, with upright branches. Flowers creamy white, produced in dense clusters of four to nine. Valuable for its very fragrant flowers.

grandiflorus. A handsome, tall-growing shrub, with narrow, oval, green leaves. The flowers are white in medium-sized clusters.

OLEA fragrans (Sweet or Tea Olive). A shrub with bright glossy foliage and small, white, sweet-scented flowers. Blooms for a long time in winter and early spring.

	Each	Per 10
5-inch pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 50

OLEANDER (Nerium Oleander). Very satisfactory, free-blooming evergreen shrubs of easy culture, adapted for outdoor planting in Florida and the Gulf Coast regions. The leaves are long, narrow-pointed, bright; while the flowers are very showy and produced freely. Planted singly in groups or in hedges, they are a valuable addition to any lawn.

Prices of Oleander:

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
6-inch pots.....	75	6 50
Field-grown, Double Pink only.....		75 and up.

Double, Pink. A fine variety, with large, double, pink flowers.

Double, Scarlet. Double-flowered; deep scarlet in color.

Double, White. Flowers double, white; produced abundantly.

madonna grandiflora. A strong-growing variety, with white, semi-double, fragrant flowers. Very fine.

Single, Pink. A very showy, single pink variety of strong growth.

Single, White. A very free-flowering form with large masses of flowers. Very hardy.

OSMANTHUS americanus. A small native tree or high shrub with large, thick, evergreen leaves, producing in early spring panicles of dull white, scented flowers.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 50

PHYLLANTHUS. Beautiful shrubs with dark zigzag branches and thin medium-sized leaves. Very beautiful when grown singly or in clumps or hedges. Fine for south Florida.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 18 inches.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
18 inches and up.....	50	4 00

nivosus roseo-pictus. A handsome shrub with beautiful foliage in various shades of green, white, pink and red.

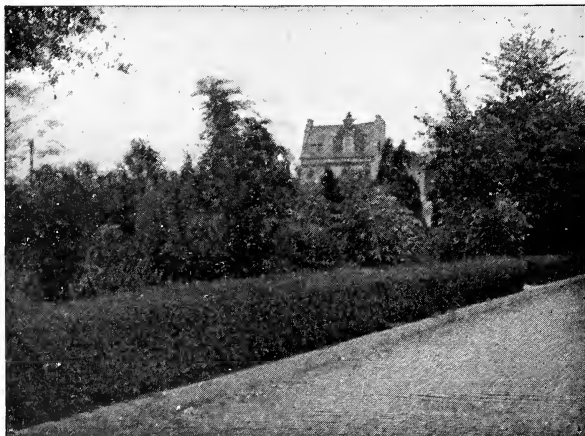
nivosus atropurpureus. Purple leaves and stems. A good strong grower and makes a beautiful shrub. Fine for hedges.

PITTOSPORUM. Broad-leaved, evergreen shrubs with beautiful bright foliage, clustered at the ends of the twigs. Flowers in spring; can be pruned any shape.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
6-inch pots.....	1 00	8 50
Extra-size plants	1 50	

eugenioides. A tall evergreen shrub with glossy, light green foliage; rapid growing and hardy. Good for hedges.

Tobira. Hardy, foliage dark green, shiny. Can be pruned to any desired shape; grows well in shade. Makes a fine hedge.



Annoor River Privet Hedge (see page 53)

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Shrubs and Hedge Plants

Pittosporum Tobira variegatum. Has light green foliage, variegated white; fine and showy.

undulatum. Leaves broad, rich deep green, and shining, with wavy margins. It may be grown as a tree or used as broad hedges. Flowers orange-scented. Half-hardy.

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*). The true flowers are small and yellowish, but the bracts surrounding them are very showy, bright red and gorgeous. Leaves large-lobed. A fine decorative plant indoors in the North or outdoors in south Florida.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING (*Punica*). These shrubs are among the most satisfactory for general planting. Beautiful flowers in various shades of white and pink produced all summer.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 2 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50

Double, White. A strong-growing variety with long, double, creamy white flowers.

Mme. Legrelle. Pink, marked with crimson veins; very full and double.

PRIVET, Amoor River (*Ligustrum amurense*). A densely branched variety of rapid growth, with small, ever-green leaves. The best hedge Privet known, and may be pruned in any desired form. Very ornamental when grown as an individual specimen. This is the best hedge Privet, either North or South. For hedges, set 10 inches apart.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
1-year.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$50 00

PYRUS arbutifolia. A native deciduous shrub, producing an abundance of white flowers. A splendid shrub for early spring bloom.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50

RAPHIOLEPIS indica (Indian Hawthorn). A fine evergreen shrub, reaching a height of about 5 feet. Leaves roundish, thick, dark green. Flowers white, or pinkish white, in flat bunches, sweet-scented. Hardy.

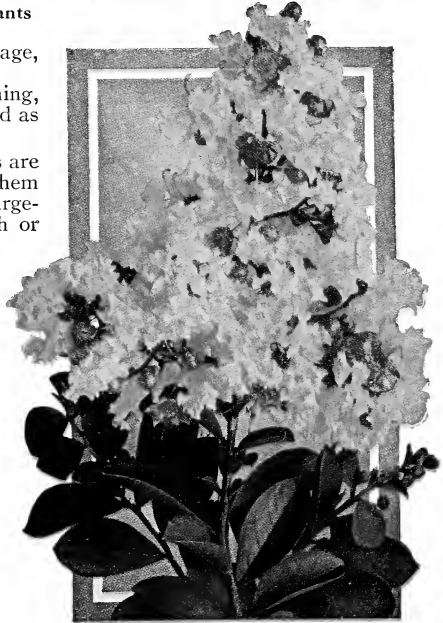
	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 50

SPIRÆA. The Spireas can be planted in masses, around borders or in beds, with excellent results. They bear a profusion of showy flowers in early spring, and a group planting makes a showy mass. Hardy, and well adapted to the South.

	Each	Per 10
1-year plants.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2-year plants.....	60	5 00
3-year plants.....	75	6 50

Anthony Waterer. A dense, low-growing Spirea with foliage in various shades of yellow, red, and dark green. Flowers crimson, produced freely throughout the whole summer in flat-topped bunches. Height 2 feet.

Billardii. An upright shrub, reaching a height of 5 to 6 feet, with dark brown branches and oblong leaves, grayish beneath.



Crape Myrtle (see page 50)

Spiræa Billardii, continued

Flowers pink, in panicles 6 to 8 inches long. A constant summer bloomer.

cantonensis. A compact-branching shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height, producing a dense mass of pure white flowers; very handsome.

Thunbergii. White, winter-flowering. The slender branches and small leaves give the plants a feathery appearance.

Vanhouttei. Branches long and arching; leaves dark green; flowers produced in clusters along the branches; hardy.

TEA PLANT (*Camellia Thea*). An evergreen shrub usually reaching a height, with us, of 8 to 10 feet unless pruned back. Large, oval, serrate leaves; white, fragrant flowers 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter. Very fine.

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

VIBURNUM Tinus (*Laurustinus*). A very fine, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, reaching about 10 feet high. Flowers fragrant, creamy white, borne freely in winter.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
6-inch pots.....	1 00	8 50
Extra-size plants.....	1 50	

VITEX Agnus-castus (Chaste Tree). A deciduous shrub, or much-branched small tree. Flowers lilac in racemes, opening in May.

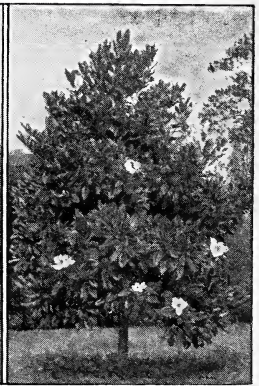
	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00



Dogwood Flowers



Shade Trees in Nursery



Magnolia Tree

Shade Trees

Nowhere in the country is shade so acceptable or so necessary as in the South. Whether in park or city street, country road or lawn, Shade Trees are valued not as luxuries, but as necessities for health and comfort. Nothing adds more to the home grounds, nothing so improves the appearance of town or city, as well-placed, healthy, vigorous Shade Trees.

The list of trees which is offered to our customers we can strongly recommend for planting throughout the southern states. They are carefully grown and trained. The roots are well developed and the stems are straight. They are given the same care that we give all our fruit trees. Grown in nursery rows for a number of years, our Shade Trees are vastly superior in every way to the trees which may be obtained from the woods and transplanted to the home grounds. **For trees shipped with balls of earth, see pages 45 and 46.**

ACACIA Baileyana. A very beautiful tree with pinnate foliage; very free flowering, completely covered late in winter with canary-yellow flowers.

Farnesiana (Popinac). A much-branched tree or shrub, with narrow leaves; flowers in globular heads, yellow, very sweet-scented. A desirable plant for the lawn.

latifolia. Of rather spreading habit, free flowering, with catkins of light yellow flowers in the leaf axils.

podalyriæfolia. A shrubby variety with grayish colored leaves and yellow flowers freely produced at the ends of the branches.

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

ALBIZZIA Julibrissin. A small tree with low, spreading, flat-topped head and finely divided, dark green, compound leaves. Flowers pink, showy, borne in large bunches at the ends of the branches. A very handsome, rapid-growing tree, suited for planting throughout the South; hardy as far north as Washington.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 50

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*). A tree with fern-like foliage; rapid grower,

Australian Silk Oak, continued

well adapted to southern Florida. Most desirable evergreen tree.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 50

BAUHINIA purpurea. A small or shrubby tree, with large flowers in different shades of light blue to dark purple, produced during winter and spring in great profusion. A very desirable and satisfactory plant. Each Per 10

18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
----------------------	--------	--------

CHERRY LAUREL. This fine broad-leaved evergreen is a native of the South. The leaves are large, bright, shiny. When grown to full height, it reaches 30 to 40 feet. It may be pruned in any desired shape. Makes a very fine hedge.

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

DOGWOOD, White (*Cornus florida*). A small tree, with spreading, bushy top and bright green leaves. The flowers, with their large, white bracts, appearing in spring before the leaves, make the Dogwood one of the most striking ornamental trees. The showy, bright scarlet fruit ripens in autumn. Each Per 10

3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 50
6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	9 00

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Shade Trees

ELMS. A group of large, stately, rapid-growing trees, well suited for planting on moist soil. They are among our most satisfactory shade trees for streets or lawns. We offer varieties well adapted to the South.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
4 to 6 feet.....	60	5 50	50 00
6 to 8 feet.....	75	7 00	
8 to 10 feet.....	1 50	12 50	

American (*Ulmus americana*). A very desirable variety, with long, gracefully curved branches. Leaves green, light beneath, becoming yellow in fall.

Cork (*Ulmus racemosa*). Best adapted to the South, reaching a great height and with oblong, rounded top. Branches clothed with dark green leaves and provided with corky wings, giving the tree a unique aspect.

EUCALYPTUS. Rapid-growing evergreen Australian trees, many of which do splendidly in Florida. We have made a careful selection of the most desirable sorts. They are all pot-grown and easily transplanted.

	Each	Per 10	100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50	
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00	
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 50	

polyanthemos. A very ornamental variety; leaves nearly round, silvery. Thrives under a great variety of climatic conditions. Produces very fine wood.

robusta (Swamp Mahogany). A rapid-growing tree, with spreading, reddish branches, large, oval, dark green, pointed leaves and rough, dark brown bark. Perhaps the most desirable Eucalyptus for shade.

rostrata. Grows well under a great variety of conditions. Stands extremes of heat and cold.

rudis. Very fine for street planting; withstands extremes of both heat and cold.

tereticornis. A valuable timber Eucalyptus, well adapted to trying conditions. Hardy.

viminalis. A very handsome Eucalyptus, with long pendulous branches. It stands considerable cold. Trees of this species on our grounds at Glen Saint Mary have grown splendidly and have been uninjured during the winters of the past five or six years.

FIGUS elastica. In south Florida this Rubber makes a very satisfactory shade and ornamental tree. See page 71.

FLOWERING WILLOW (*Chilopsis linearis*).

A spreading tree, reaching a height of 15 or 20 feet. Leaves long, narrow, willow-like. Flowers lilac, striped with yellow, borne throughout most of the summer. Does well on dry land; handsome and odd.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 50

GORDONIA Lasianthus. A fine evergreen tree, reaching a height of 50 to 60 feet with large dark green, shiny leaves. Flowers white, resembling small magnolia flowers, and borne freely on very young trees. The tree may be grown satisfactorily on different types of soil.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50	
4 to 6 feet.....	1 00	9 00	
Extra sizes...\$2 to 4 00			

HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*). A large, rapid-growing tree, with spreading branches and rounded head. Leaves oblong, narrow, pointed. A very satisfactory shade and avenue tree, and grows well over a wide area. Recommended for the South.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
4 to 6 feet.....	60	5 50	50 00
6 to 8 feet.....	75	7 00	
8 to 10 feet.....	1 50	12 50	

HOLLIES. These fine evergreen trees are at home all over the South. They are not surpassed in beauty by any of our broad-leaved evergreens. We are now in position to offer three varieties. All grafted or selected fruit-bearing trees. Nothing finer grown any-



Cork Elm



SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS



Shade Trees

Hollies, continued

where. We can furnish all three species with balls of earth if desired.

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

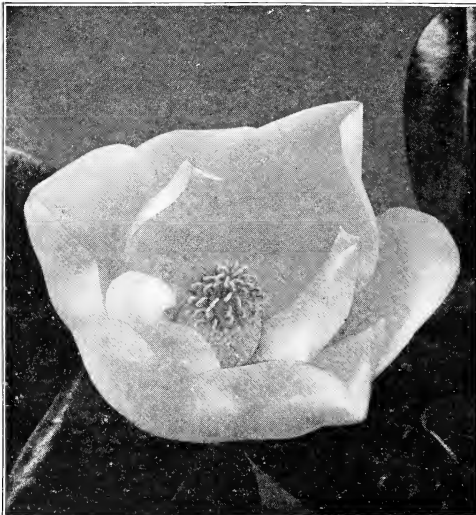
American Holly (*Ilex opaca*). The Christmas Holly. Its bright green, spiny leaves and brilliant scarlet berries make it one of our handsomest evergreen shades. Should be severely cut back when transplanted from open ground.

Dahoon Holly (*Ilex Dahoon*). Budded trees of the Dahoon Holly of the South. Leaves bright and glossy, branches literally covered with bright red berries. One of the most valuable broad-leaved evergreens in our list and we strongly recommend it.

Myrtle-leaved Holly (*Ilex myrtifolia*). This attractive evergreen Holly has small, bright green leaves, and produces an abundance of bright red berries. One of the finest ornaments for the lower South. Native in some parts of the southern states.

LOQUAT. Ornamental and evergreen. Half-hardy. (See page 36.)

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The grandest broad-leaved evergreen of the southern forests. Leaves large, bright shining above, usually coated with brownish hairs beneath. Flowers beautiful, large, often 8 to 10 inches across,



Magnolia grandiflora

Magnolia grandiflora, continued

waxy white, lemon-scented and produced throughout a period of two or three months.

	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$60 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
4 to 6 feet.....	1 25	11 50	
6 to 8 feet.....	2 00	17 50	

MANGO. In southern Florida it is planted for both shade and fruit. (See page 36.)

MAPLE, Scarlet (*Acer rubrum*). Our handsomest Maple, growing to large size, with moderately spreading branches. Leaves are three- to five-pointed, light green above, white beneath, changing to vivid shades of scarlet and gold in autumn. In early spring the bright red flowers are produced, followed by the red seeds. From very early spring until late autumn the Scarlet Maple is always attractive.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
6 to 8 feet.....	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	15 00

OAK (*Quercus*). Long-lived, of rapid growth, with graceful, rounded tops. The Oaks are among our most valuable and common shade and ornamental trees and can be grown almost anywhere. No lawn or park is complete without them.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 50
4 to 6 feet.....	75	7 00
6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	8 50
8 to 10 feet.....	1 50	12 50
Special.....	\$2.50 to 5 00	

Laurel Oak (*Quercus laurifolia*). A medium- or large-sized tree, with thick, rounded head and slender branches. The leaves are oblong, sometimes lobed, dark green. A handsome shade and avenue tree, and of commanding appearance as single specimens.

Live Oak. A fine long-lived evergreen tree, native of the South. Our stock of these is produced from a very fine type. 2 to 3 feet only.

PARKINSONIA aculeata (Jerusalem Thorn). A small tree with thorny branches and small, pendulous leaves. Covered in spring with a mass of yellow flowers.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00
Extra sizes.....	\$1 00 and up	

PECAN (*Hicoria Pecan*). A majestic tree, rivaling the New England elm in stateliness and grandeur. Grows well throughout the cotton states and even farther north. Valuable for its nuts and for shade. (See page 17 for prices.)

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Shade Trees

POPLAR (*Populus Simonii*). A tall, rapid-growing small-leaved Chinese Poplar of upright, pyramidal habit, more beautiful than Lombardy, and better adapted to the lower South. Meyer's introduction. Each Per 10
 4 to 6 feet.....\$0 50 \$4 50
 6 to 8 feet..... 75 7 00

SYCAMORES. Stately trees with white bark, upright, spreading branches and symmetrical heads. Rapid-growing and well suited for trying locations. Where quick-growing shade trees are desired for street or yard planting, there are no better trees than the Sycamores. They are hardy, vigorous and dependable. A handsome avenue tree.

	Each	Per 10	100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$40 00
6 to 8 feet.....	75	7 00	60 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	9 00	75 00
Special sizes.....	1 50	12 50	

American (*Platanus occidentalis*). A noble tree with spreading branches and white or grayish bark. A very rapid grower.

European (*Platanus orientalis*). A large tree, with rounded head. Bark white; leaves large, five- to seven-lobed.



Sweet Gum

RED-BUD (*Cercis canadensis*). A small tree, 20 to 30 feet high, with rounded handsome leaves, producing an abundance of rosy pink flowers in early spring.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 50
6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	9 00

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Rapid-growing, native tree, with rather narrow, symmetrical, conical head. Branches often corky winged. Leaves bright green, five- to seven-pointed; in autumn brilliantly colored in shades of red and crimson.

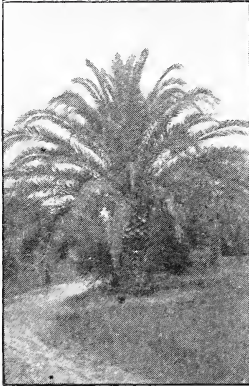
	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00
6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	9 00
8 to 10 feet.....	2 00	15 00
Special sizes.....	\$2.50 to 5 00	

TEXAS UMBRELLA. A medium-sized tree, with flat, umbrella-like top. Foliage finely divided, dark green, casting a dense shade. A very desirable shade tree.

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



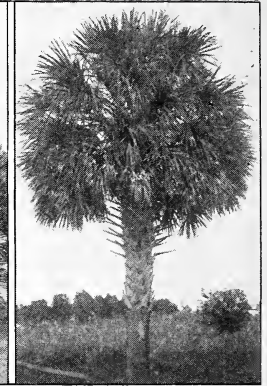
Laurel Oak



Phoenix canariensis



Palm Planting



Sabal Palmetto

PALMS AND CYCADS

Palms are among the most striking plants which may be used for outdoor southern planting. Their bare, single stems and huge, arching leaves separate them from all other plants. Wherever seen, well-grown specimens always attract attention and give a decidedly tropical touch to the grounds and to the landscape. As street and shade trees, they are excellent and worthy of much more extensive use. The varieties which we offer our customers will be found most satisfactory for outdoor planting. All are pot-grown, or shipped with balls of earth, and may therefore be transplanted at any season of the year.

The place where a Palm is to be planted should be well prepared. The soil, if poor, should be thrown out, leaving a good-sized hole—30 inches square and deep is about right. Fill in with good, rich soil, carrying with it one-third well-rotted stable manure. Plant the Palm in this hole without disturbing in any way the soil that comes about its roots, pack tightly into place, tie the fronds rather closely together to keep them from being tossed about by the wind, thereby loosening the plant in the soil, and water freely. Later, the strings about the fronds should be loosened, and in ten weeks or so may be removed entirely. Fertilize liberally. Palms are gross feeders and require plenty of plant-food for their best growth. Stable manure and other organic fertilizers give splendid results.



Phoenix reclinata (see page 59)

HARDY PALMS AND CYCADS

CHAMÆROPS excelsa. The Chusan Fan Palm is one of the particularly hardy sorts, withstanding cold to several degrees below freezing. Reaches a height of about 15 feet; a valuable variety.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
6-inch pots.....	1 00	

CYCADS revoluta (Sago Palm). A Palm-like Cycad, reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet, with a handsome crown of deep green leaves curved outward from the center; very hardy; grows well out-of-doors in north Florida and along the Gulf Coast. Young plants have but a single stem; old ones are often branched. We have a particularly fine lot of these in home-grown plants of different sizes.

	Each	Per 10
Small size.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Medium size.....	75	6 50
Large and fine.....	1 50	and up.



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES



Palms and Cycads

COCOS piumosa. This tree is one of the most beautiful of the Palms, adapted to south Florida and similar sections. Trunk 40 to 50 feet high, smooth, about 12 inches thick, marked with rings; leaves erect and spreading, about 15 feet long. A fine Palm for avenue and street planting.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$o 75	\$6 50

OREODOXA Borinquena (Porto Rico Royal Palm). A very ornamental tall-growing Palm, with smooth trunk and plume-like foliage. Adapted to extreme south Florida, and for pot culture.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots, about 2 feet	\$o 75	\$6 50

PHOENIX canariensis. A stately Palm, with large trunk and large, pinnate, gracefully curved leaves. A rapid grower; very hardy and one of the best for outdoor planting in the Gulf Coast country.

	Each	Per 10
6-inch pots.....	\$o 75	\$6 50
2 to 3 feet.....	3 50	30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00	40 00

reclinata. A fine Palm, with slender trunk and beautiful pinnate leaves. Suckers are produced abundantly from the base, and if allowed to grow, develop into splendid clumps. Well adapted to south Florida.

Each	Per 10
6-inch pots.....	\$1 00
Larger	\$1.50 to 2 00

Phoenix tenuis. A fine hardy Palm, similar to *P. canariensis* but with more slender trunk and smaller, arching leaves, that are light green and glaucous; a rapid grower. Very ornamental.

	Each	Per 10
6-inch pots.....	\$o 75	\$7 00

RHAPIDOPHYLLUM hystrix (Needle Palm).

This beautiful Palm is native to the southern United States from South Carolina to Florida, but rarely seen in cultivation. The trunk is short, 2 to 3 feet, covered with fiber in which are set numerous upright spines. The leaves are borne on long petioles, dark shiny green, under surface pale gray. Very beautiful and striking when planted in clumps.

	Each	Per 10
Small size.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
Medium size.....	2 50	20 00
Large size.....	5 00	45 00
Extra size.....	8 00	60 00

SABAL glabra (Dwarf Palmetto). A native species of Palmetto with short trunk and large fan-shaped leaves almost circular in outline; dark bluish green. A very satisfactory Palm for low clumps and masses.

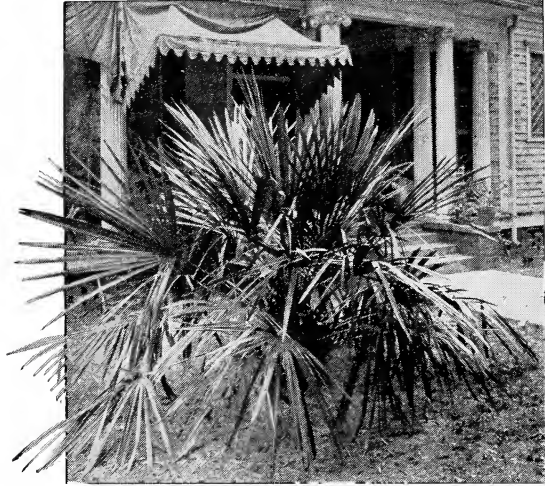
	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots	\$o 50	\$4 50

Palmetto. This is the beautiful native Palm of the South, commonly called "Cabbage Palmetto." The trunk grows tall, the leaves are large, dark green, fan-shaped, with



Phoenix canariensis

Palms and Cycads



Rhapidophyllum hystrix (Needle Palm). See page 59

Sabal Palmetto, continued
 curved, reflexed midrib, giving them an appearance about half-way between the fan and the pinnate-leaved Palms. Well adapted to the whole Gulf Coast country, and it succeeds on a wide range of soils.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches, nice plants..	\$0 50	\$4 00
18 to 24 inches, showing character.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 feet, well developed...	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet, stout plants.....	3 00	25 00

WASHINGTONIA filifera. This Washington Palm has large, fan-shaped leaves, with drooping tips and abundant fiber. The old leaves on large specimens droop and clothe the trunk, giving the Palm an odd appearance. A rapid grower and hardy.

robusta. Similar to Filifera, with stouter trunk and fewer filaments on the leaves. A splendid Palm; hardy, well adapted to Florida and the country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

Sonoræ. A beautiful Palm resembling Robusta, but more dwarf of habit. Leaves medium size and very dark green. Hardy and very desirable.

Prices on Washingtonia Palms.		
	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	12 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 feet.....	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 feet.....	8 00	70 00

Prices on Washingtonia Sonoræ.		
	Each	Per 10
5-inch pots.....	1 00	8 50

HOUSE PALMS

ARECA lutescens. A fine greenhouse and house Palm with arching, pinnate, dark green leaves and yellow stems; offshoots develop from the base, forming beautiful clumps.

Prices on Areca lutescens.		
	Each	Per 10
2 feet, full character.....	\$1 50	
2½ feet, full character.....	2 00	
3½ feet, full character.....	3 00	
5 feet, fine specimens.....	5 00	

KENTIA Belmoreana. One of the best house Palms, as it does well under very trying conditions. Rather dwarf, with rich dark green, arching, pinnate leaves.

Forsteriana. Similar to *Kentia Belmoreana*, but has broader, thicker foliage, and is a stronger grower.

Prices on Kentia Belmoreana and Forsteriana.		
	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
6-inch pots.....	2 00	13 50

LATANIA borbonica. One of the best fan Palms for house use, and in south Florida it grows well out-of-doors. Very decorative.

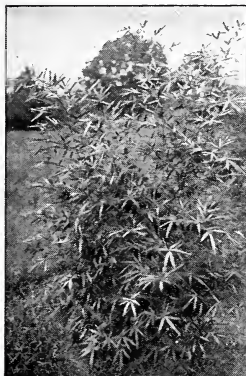
	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
6-inch pots.....	1 00	8 50

SEAFORTHIA elegans. One of the most graceful Palms, with upright, arching, dark green, pinnate leaves and smooth, rounded trunk. It stands the trying house conditions splendidly.

4-inch pots.....	\$0 75
------------------	--------



Washingtonia Sonoræ



Bambusa aurea



Planting of Ornamental Grasses



Bambusa argentea

BAMBOOS, GRASSES, SEDGES

Among ornamental plants, none are more important than the Bamboos and taller-growing Grasses. The long, willowy canes and fine foliage give a delicate, pleasing effect. Under suitable climatic conditions they will grow on very poor soil, particularly if well supplied with plant-food and water. Either commercial fertilizer or stable manure may be used to good advantage. The large-growing varieties of Bamboos make excellent windbreaks, and are also valuable for tall hedges and as screens for unsightly buildings or other objects. They are excellent for planting in ditches, canals and water-courses. In such locations they grow to perfection.

Those listed below have been carefully tested for hardiness and general beauty. They will withstand temperatures of twelve to fifteen degrees above zero without injury, and should be more generally used throughout the South. Nothing else takes their place, and, where tropical effects are desired, Bamboos are among the most satisfactory plants to use. They may be planted either in single clumps or in masses, but must be allowed a goodly amount of space.

PRICES ON BAMBOOS, PAMPAS GRASS, AND HARDY PLUME GRASS.

	Each	Per 10
Small clumps.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Strong clumps.....	75	6 50
Extra-strong clumps.....	1 50 and up.	

BAMBOOS

ARUNDINARIA falcata. A graceful Bamboo, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Grows in dense clumps; leaves fern-like. Hardy.

nitida. Dwarf, compact-growing Bamboo, with beautiful foliage, reaching a height of 3 to 4 feet, with rounded top.

BAMBUSA argentea. This very desirable variety reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet, with graceful, spreading top. Hardy.

argentea striata. This variety is the same as *Argentea*, except that the leaves are beautifully striped green and white. A strong grower. Hardy.

aurea. Stems yellow, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet. Rootstocks spreading; branches open and spreading. Hardy.

Metake. A handsome, broad-leaved Bamboo, reaching a height of 10 feet. Grows in large, dense masses; ornamental. Hardy.

verticillata. Canes striped yellow; 15 to 20 feet. Makes fine clumps; very hardy.

violescens. A low-growing Bamboo with dark, much-branched stems; rootstocks spreading. Hardy.



Bambusa Metake

SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS

Bamboos, Grasses, Sedges

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES AND SEDGES

These are very valuable plants for many purposes—as individual specimens, for grouping, for the borders of walks or edges of beds of flowering plants of various sorts.

Prices on Ornamental Grasses and Sedges not priced with Bamboos.

	Each	Per 10
Medium clumps.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Strong clumps.....	50	4 00

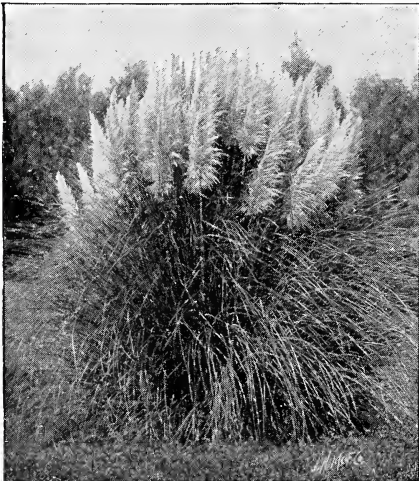
ERAGROSTIS chloromella (Blue Plume Grass). A handsome Grass with narrow, bluish green foliage. Leaves long, arching, and make a solid mat. Excellent for edging.

curvulea (Green Plume Grass). Foliage green, retaining its color the year round. Similar in habit to *Eragrostis chloromella* and very useful for the same purposes.

ERIANTHUS Ravenæ (Hardy Plume Grass). A hardy grass, reaching a height of 10 or 12 feet, with numerous flower-spikes. It resembles Pampas Grass.

EULALIA gracillima univittata (Japan Rush Grass). A Grass of graceful habit, with narrow leaves, bright green in color, and silvery midribs. Height 5 to 6 feet.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium argenteum*). A large, strong-growing Grass producing splendid clumps 6 to 8 feet high, with white, plume-like flowers. A valuable ornamental Grass. May be used as a screen against walls or unsightly objects.



Pampas Grass

PANICUM palmifolium (Palm Grass). A vigorous-growing Grass with broad, handsome foliage; makes a splendid pot plant and is also good for growing out-of-doors. Leaves 4 or 5 inches broad; very ornamental.

PENNISSETUM japonicum. This Grass reaches a height of about 4 feet, with narrow, bright green foliage and flower-heads tinged with purplish bronze.

longistylum (White Fountain Grass). A fine, dwarf Grass with broad feathery spikes 2 to 4 inches long. One of the best Grasses for bedding purposes.

Rupelianum (Purple Fountain Grass). An ornamental Grass with purplish plumes and graceful green foliage. Very fine for edging beds of cannas or other tall-growing plants.

Sedges

CYPERUS alternifolius. An attractive Sedge, growing in clumps, and reaching a height of 18 to 36 inches; leaves drooping, spreading in umbel-like clusters. A good plant for pot culture and for planting out-of-doors in Florida.

ISOLEPIS gracilis. Stems of this Sedge are 6 to 10 inches long, slender, round, erect at first, afterwards drooping. Easily cultivated; makes a good pot plant and very fine for window- or porch-boxes.

LAWN GRASSES

In the lower South lawns are not so easily made as in some other parts of the country. The Grasses are started not from seed but by setting out parts of the plants, either stems or rooted stems. While the lawn is young, considerable attention is required to keep it free from weeds. The Grasses which succeed farther north are not suitable, and the two grasses commonly used are the following.

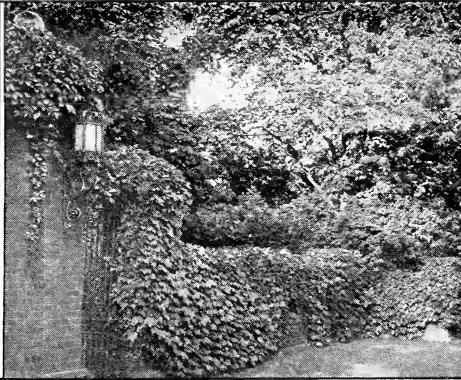
Per 100 cuttings, 75 cts.; per bushel, \$1.50

BERMUDA. A fine-leaved Grass which, with proper attention, makes a very dense mat; not adapted to shady places.

ST. AUGUSTINE. A broad-leaved Grass which makes a coarse sward, but with care and attention makes a very satisfactory lawn. This Grass is unsurpassed for growing under trees or in other shady locations.



Purple Wistaria



Wall Covered with Japan Ivy



Yellow Jessamine

VINES

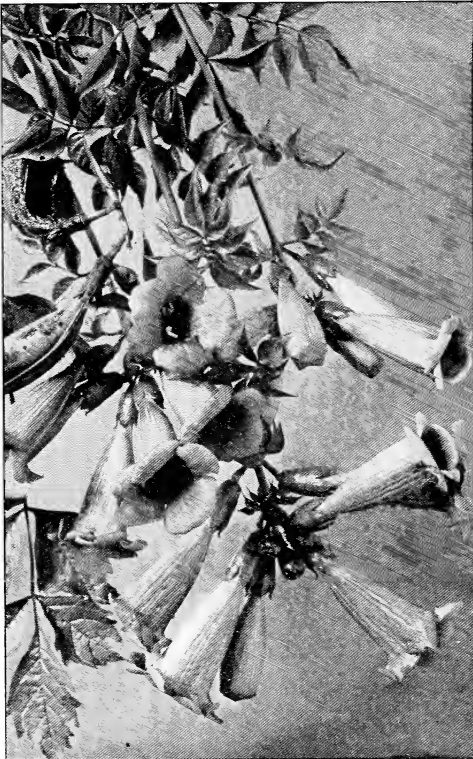
To add to the beauty of the home and its surroundings, Vines of different kinds are unsurpassed. If many bare, unsightly walls were covered by them, they would become things of beauty, for Vines have the power to soften lines and cover up imperfections. Where it is desired to give an appearance of age to a building, they are unequalled.

Nothing can surpass the glory of the Wistaria, the Yellow Jessamine and *Bignonia speciosa*, when in full bloom. The Japan Ivy and Virginia Creeper are well adapted for brick walls, or surfaces where a Vine is required to climb by fastening itself. The Honeysuckle and Trumpet Vine are splendid for covering mounds, dead trees and fences. The Yellow Jessamine, the two Honeysuckles, Allamanda and Rhyncospermum, are evergreen, and where an evergreen covering is desired they should be given preference. The Rhyncospermum, Yellow Jessamine and Trumpet Honeysuckle are sweet-scented. It should be borne in mind that the Climbing Roses are useful for these same purposes.

For best results, the land should be well prepared, and, if planted near brick walls, the mortar and brickbats should be removed. Dig deeply and mix a fair amount of commercial fertilizer with the soil about two weeks before planting. After they are established, commercial fertilizer or stable manure may be used as a surface dressing. With good drainage, Vines require plenty of water.

PRICES ON VINES	Each	Per 10
Medium plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Strong plants.....	75	6 50
Extra-strong plants.....	1 00	
Small <i>Ficus repens</i> and Antigonon.....	25	

ALLAMANDA Hendersonii. A strong-growing vine, with large, glossy evergreen foliage and large, trumpet-shaped, golden yellow flowers. Tender; adapted to south Florida.



Bignonia radicans (see page 64)

SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS

Vines

ANTIGONON leptopus (Mountain Rose). A handsome vine with heart-shaped leaves, producing large racemes of rose-pink flowers; adapted to sunny locations.

BIGNONIA. Strong-growing, free-flowering vine with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers in different shades of yellow, orange and blue.

Chamberlaynii. A hardy evergreen vine, producing an abundance of bright yellow flowers in early spring.

radicans (Trumpet Vine). Leaves compound, deciduous, dark green; flowers brilliant orange, produced throughout the summer. Very hardy. (See page 63.)

speciosa. A hardy evergreen vine, with glossy leaves. Flower clusters large; purple.

venusta. One of the strongest-growing vines, climbing to a great height; evergreen with bright, glossy foliage; flowers borne in great profusion, tubular, bright reddish orange; very showy. Tender; adapted to south Florida.

BOUGAINVILLEA glabra Sanderiana. A showy vine, bearing large masses of purple flowers. A strong grower and reaches a great height. While tender, with care it does quite well even in north Florida. It may be grown as a shrub, with care in pruning.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera helix*). The well-known English Ivy. An excellent covering for walls and tree trunks. In Florida succeeds best in shaded locations or northern exposures.

FICUS repens (Climbing Fig). No other vine is quite so satisfactory for covering foundations of buildings or wall. Small-leaved evergreen vine; quite hardy.



White Honeysuckle

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera). Rapid-growing vines, with handsome flowers. Make a dense covering adapted for porches, trellises, and for hiding unsightly places.

Trumpet (*Lonicera sempervirens*). A beautiful, strong-growing vine, with oval leaves, bluish green in color. Flowers showy, scarlet on the outside, yellow within, large and produced nearly the whole year with us. Even in winter it continues in bloom.

White (*Lonicera japonica*). A rapid-growing vine, stems slender, leaves dark green. Flowers sweet-scented, white, changing to yellow. Produces a dense covering.

JAPAN IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). A beautiful, rapid-growing vine, with three-lobed or three-parted, dark, glossy green leaves. A very beautiful vine, especially adapted for covering brick and stone walls. (See page 63.)

JASMINUM gracillimum. An evergreen vine or scrambling shrub, with beautiful green foliage and showy, white, star-shaped flowers. It may also be grown in shrub form. Quite hardy and a satisfactory vine.

MUSCADINE GRAPES. These make splendid vines for arbors and similar places. (See page 32.)

ROSES. See pages 37 to 44 for best climbing varieties.

RHYNOSPERMUM (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides*). Leaves rounded, rather small, thick, shiny; flowers produced freely, white, star-shaped, small, very fragrant. A very desirable vine. Hardy and evergreen.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A hardy, rapid-growing, clinging vine; leaves deciduous, dark green, five-parted, gorgeously colored in fall. A splendid vine for walls, arbors, and porches.

WISTARIA (*Wistaria chinensis*). Magnificent, strong-growing, woody vines, hardy throughout the country. Leaves deciduous; the flowers are borne in large, pointed clusters, with or before the leaves in spring. Wistarias make handsome specimens when staked and grown as trees.

Purple. A very strong-growing sort, producing large panicles of purple flowers. (See page 63.)

White. A very fine variety, with large clusters of delicately scented white flowers.

YELLOW JESSAMINE (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A slender, rapid-growing evergreen vine. Flowers yellow, fragrant, produced in profusion during the spring months. (See page 63.)



Verbena



English Daisies



Pansies

Bedding Plants

Many bedding plants can be grown in the lower South. The most important thing is to make a proper selection of varieties to meet the soil conditions and plant them at the right season. To make this plain, it may be pointed out that pansies, for instance, do well in winter, but are worthless in summer, while California poppies are fine in summer and useless in winter. It is not always easy to place a plant in its best season—some are good through all the year—and a few miles farther north or south may change the seasonal conditions a great deal. The following lists have been based in the main upon such conditions as prevail in the latitude of north Florida.

The soil for plant beds should be well prepared with plenty of well-rotted stable manure and fertilizer. Water must be supplied freely, for the plants should grow vigorously if satisfactory results are to be secured.

Many of the bedding plants are fine for window- and porch-boxes.

SUMMER-FLOWERING

Ready March 1 to April 15

Prices, except as otherwise listed, \$1 for 10,
\$7.50 per 100

ACHYRANTHES. Plants with bright colored foliage, resembling Coleus, but hardier. Very satisfactory for color effects.

ALTERNANTHERA. Dwarf, compact plants, good throughout the year, with bright foliage, much used for the edging of beds and for carpet bedding. We offer eight varieties in a wide range of colors—green, red, brown, etc.

BEGONIA. Very fine bedding plants, particularly adapted to shady or half-shady locations. Of easy culture and very satisfactory. We have the following varieties:

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

Gloire de Chatelaine. Dwarf, compact grower, bearing a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Hardy; satisfactory for pot culture or beds.

luminosa. Foliage reddish tinted; flowers red. Very fine.

Vernon. Pink-flowered; good bedding variety.

COSMOS, in mixed colors. Early flowering; pink, red and white. Also the yellow-flowered Cosmos, Klondyke.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. Fine hardy plants, with showy bright yellow flowers, succeeding splendidly throughout the South. Blooms throughout the summer. \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

COLEUS. Rapid-growing plants, valuable for their handsome-colored foliage. Desirable for bedding out-of-doors or for growing in boxes. We can furnish an assortment of fifteen different varieties in the very finest shades of coloring. Our list embraces the following: Anna Pfeister, Beckwith Gem, Brilliancy, Chicago Bedder, Ebert, Erin, Fancy-leaved, Flambeau, John Pfeister, Little Gem, Lyons, Mrs. Rita Kirkpatrick, Prince Leopold, Setting Sun, Tapestry. Little Gem and Fancy-leaved are fine for pot and box planting.

CUPHEA. These bedding plants are well adapted for the edge of larger plantings or for carpet bedding. Easily grown and succeed under trying conditions.

igna. Dark green leaves with elongated bright scarlet tubular flowers. Sometimes called Cigar Plant.

SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS

Bedding Plants

Cuphea hyssopifolia. Shrubby, with pale lilac flowers and slender stems with small leaves.

SHASTA DAISY. A hardy perennial with large, pure white flowers, blooming throughout spring and summer. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

LANTANA. These plants have not been appreciated at their true value in the lower South. French growers have so greatly improved them that they have little in common with the older forms. We are able to offer them in dwarf, half-dwarf, and tall-growing sorts, in many beautiful shades of pure yellow, orange, maroon, violet, rose, and white. They grow well, even on comparatively poor soils, but give better results on prepared soil to which some fertilizer has been added. Best results can be secured by planting in sunny exposures. They are fine when planted in solid beds or around the foundations of buildings. In south Florida they may be grown out-of-doors the year round.

	Each	Per 10
Pot-grown.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
Field-grown.....	50 and up.	

A. Cook. Flowers opening orange-yellow, changing to bright rose-lilac; flower clusters small; leaves small and very dark green. A good dwarf variety.

alba perfecta. Flowers white with yellow center, not changing. Tall-growing, robust.

Comtesse de Biencourt. Flowers opening light lilac with orange center, changing to pure lilac. Foliage medium dark green. A tall-growing variety; very handsome.

Craigi. Flowers orange-yellow, changing to bright crimson; large; very free bloomer. One of the best of its color.

delicatissima (Weeping Lantana). Flowers rosy lilac, freely produced; dark green foliage. Of trailing growth; fine for window-boxes, baskets, and as a ground-cover.

Jacques Minot. Flower clusters of large size, opening deep orange, changing to bright crimson; half dwarf; sturdy grower.

Javotte. Flowers creamy white with yellow center. Dwarf; free-flowering; good for edging and bedding.

La Pluie d'Or. Flowers bright yellow; foliage dark green; dwarf; fine.

Leo Dex. Flowers orange, changing to scarlet; foliage large; strong-growing, tall variety.

Mer Jaune. Flowers opening deep yellow, changing to deep orange. Showy, half-dwarf.

Thais. Flowers pale yellow, changing to blush pink; half-dwarf. Foliage large, dark green; free-flowering and a good grower.

Ultimo. Pure sulphur-yellow; very free-flowering; quite dwarf. A good bedder.

Lantana, Violet King. Flowers very large, opening creamy yellow with deep yellow center and changing to pure violet-maroon. Foliage large; half-dwarf; desirable.

MALLOW. Beautiful perennial plants with large strikingly handsome flowers in different shades of red, pink and white. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

RUBECKIA speciosa. A much-branched free-flowering perennial "Brown-eyed Susan." It produces a profusion of flowers throughout the summer. \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

STOKESIA. A beautiful plant, growing 15 to 18 inches high, with beautiful lavender-blue flowers. Succeeds best in an open, sunny exposure. Field-grown, 25 cts. each; pot-grown, 15 cts. each.

WINTER-FLOWERING

Ready November 15

Prices, except as otherwise listed, \$1 for 10,
\$7.50 per 100

AGERATUM. One of the best winter bedding plants, giving a continuous mass of bloom throughout the season, and it also does well into the summer months. No other bedding plant surpasses it in its blue color.

BELLIS perennis (English Daisy). This favorite border and bedding plant gives splendid results in the South as a winter flower. Grows in small clumps with beautiful, compact flowers in shades of white and rosy pink.

CALENDULA (Marigold). A very showy, hardy annual which does well in the lower South during winter. In color the flowers vary from white to creamy white, orange, and yellow.

CANDYTUFT. This white-flowering annual is one of the best winter-blooming flowers for beds and edgings; very satisfactory.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Hardy plants for garden culture, producing small flowers in various colors. Very desirable. 15 cts. each, \$1.20 for 10.

DIANTHUS (Garden Pinks). These beautiful flowers grow splendidly in the lower South throughout winter, and produce a great profusion of bloom in brilliant colors—white, lilac, crimson, purple, and variegated. We recommend these highly for winter blooming.

GERANIUM. One of the best bedding plants, with which excellent results can be secured all along the coast of Florida from Jacksonville southward, and in southern Florida for winter blooming. These should be given

Bedding Plants

Geranium, continued

good drainage for best results. We can furnish Geraniums in single red, double red, double white, and single pink. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; larger plants, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

NASTURTIUM. An excellent winter-flowering bedding plant, of easy culture. The colors cover a wide range of shades, giving a beautiful mass of bloom during a very long season. Entirely hardy.

PANSY. The Pansy blooms continuously in the lower South throughout the winter. Plants should be set out in early fall and winter. The soil should be fairly rich and during dry weather an abundance of water should be supplied. Seed-pods should be picked off as they develop. We can furnish Pansy plants in very fine strains.

PETUNIA. One of the easiest-grown and most satisfactory winter-blooming plants for the lower South. We can furnish them in mixed colors and best strains.

SALVIA. These fine bedding plants give excellent satisfaction, blooming throughout the winter, early spring, and on into the summer. We can furnish the following varieties:

azurea grandiflora. A hardy variety; late-flowering, producing spikes of light blue flowers.

Salvia farinacea. Perennial, with light blue flowers in long spikes. Grayish green foliage.

splendens (Scarlet Sage). A favorite bedding plant, producing spikes of beautiful scarlet flowers; very showy. Throughout most of Florida it will bloom during winter, in the spring and on through summer.

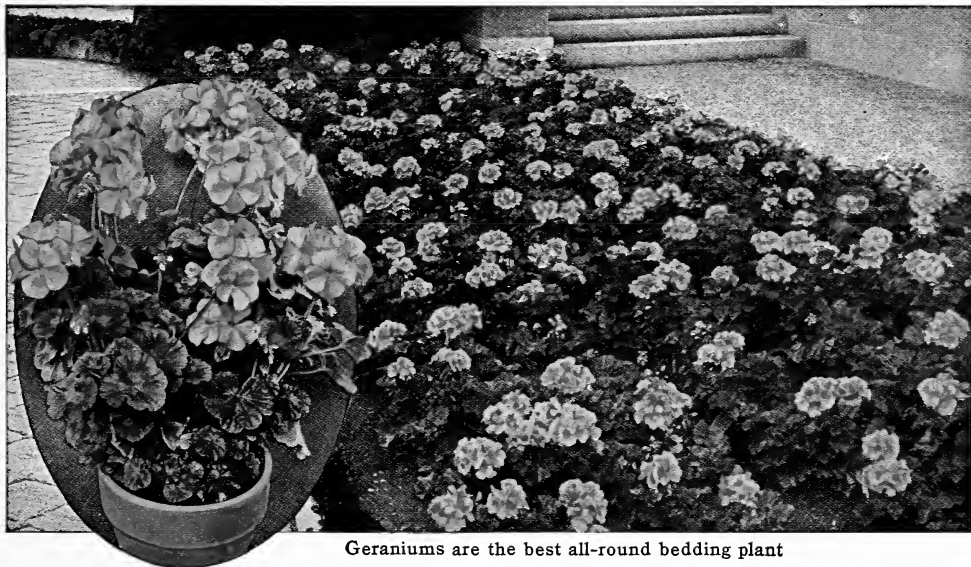
STOCKS. Plants of upright habit, with glossy leaves and flowers borne on stiff spikes; very fragrant. The colors vary from white, red, pink, and crimson. Very sweet-scented.

SWEET ALYSSUM. A good annual for edgings and for solid beds. Pure white flowers borne in great abundance throughout winter.

VERBENA. The Verbena is one of the very satisfactory plants for bedding, and blooms almost the whole year round. Very satisfactory for winter planting. Furnished mixed, in all the usual colors.

VIOLET. One of the most satisfactory winter- and early spring-flowering plants, and should be planted in beds of well-prepared soil, preferably in half-shade, with the beds properly made up and plenty of moisture supplied. They will produce a wonderful profusion of bloom.

Russian. Deep blue; sweet-scented; very fine.



Geraniums are the best all-round bedding plant



Fancy-leaved Caladium



Hemerocallis



Canna

Bulbous and Tuberous Plants

In no part of the country can a wider range of really good bulbous and tuberous plants be grown than in the South. Not only can most of the prominent sorts which beautify the landscapes of northern localities be grown to perfection, but many beautiful and more tender sorts adapted only to the South may be added to the list. As a rule, when provided with well-prepared soil, sufficiently rich, good drainage, and sufficient moisture, very little further attention is needed, and throughout the year a profusion of bloom may be secured, giving such an abundance of bright colorings as cannot be secured with any other plants. The varieties offered have been carefully tested and the very best of results may be expected from them.

ALPINIA nutans (Shell-flower). A lily-like plant, reaching a height of 4 to 6 feet, with long, narrow leaves and beautiful pinkish yellow, sweet-scented flowers in drooping racemes. A very handsome plant for mass effect. 50 cts. each.

AMARYLLIS, Hybrids. These hybrids produce flowers of very large size and of striking appearance. The colors include various shades of scarlet and white striped with pink. They come into bloom in early spring and are worthy a place in every garden. When once planted out they require but little care. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Johnsonii. An old-time favorite with rich crimson-scarlet flowers, striped with white. One of the most satisfactory garden plants flowering in early spring. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

AMOMUM Cardamon. A plant with thick lanceolate, scented leaves and brownish colored flowers. Produces the Cardamon seeds of commerce. Valuable as a decorative plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CANNAS. Cannas are valuable not only for their beautiful flowers but for their handsome foliage. They may be grown on almost any type of soil, and few plants require less care to bring them to perfection. However, they should be planted in rich soil where they will have full sunlight and an abun-

Cannas, continued

dance of water, in order to obtain the greatest success. If the flower-stems from which the flowers have dropped are cut out promptly, they may be kept in almost continuous bloom during summer. They are very satisfactory for the planting of large beds, and when grown in this way the roots should be set from 2½ to 3 feet apart.

Prices on Firebird, Mrs. A. Conard, King Humbert, Meteor, Panama, City of Portland, 35c. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100. All others, 15c. each, \$1 for 10.

Burbank. Height 5 feet. Green foliage; flowers very large, canary-yellow with fine crimson spots on inner part.

Florence Vaughan. Height 5 feet. Foliage green; flowers yellow, dotted.

Firebird. Height 4 feet. Foliage green; flowers clear, shining scarlet. Large size.

Gladioflora. Height 3½ feet. Foliage green; flowers crimson to carmine, rose edge.

Gladiator. Height 5 feet. Foliage green; flowers bright yellow, spotted with red.

Halley's Comet. Height 3½ feet. Foliage green; flowers blazing scarlet, pure yellow in the throat and edged with gold.

Hiawatha. Height 3 ft. Foliage bronze; flowers delicate rosy pink, bordered with cerise.

King Humbert. Height 4 feet. Foliage bronze; flowers orange-scarlet, of very large size and produced in immense trusses.

Bulbous and Tuberous Plants

Canna, Meteor. Height 5 feet. Foliage green; color of flowers crimson. A very showy variety

Mont Blanc Improved. Height 3 1/2 ft. Foliage green; flowers large and almost pure white.

Mrs. A. F. Conard. Height 4 feet. Foliage green; color clear salmon-pink. Of large size.

Olympic. Height 5 feet. Foliage green; flowers rich red, shaded lighter in the center, and produced in immense heads.

Pennsylvania. Height 5 feet. Foliage rich green; flower-clusters large, intense vermilion-scarlet overlaid with orange.

Souvenir d'Anthony Crozy. Height 4 feet. Foliage green; flowers scarlet-crimson, bordered yellow.

Venus. Height 4 feet. Color rosy pink, petals bordered with creamy yellow. A consistent bloomer.

Wyoming. Height 7 feet. Foliage purple; flowers of immense size, orange color.

CRINUM. Bulbous plants of easy culture, blooming during the summer months. They do well in shady locations. Leaves broad, dark green, and the plants are quite ornamental, even when not in bloom. Flowers lily-like, white, pink, or white striped with pink. Very satisfactory for garden culture in the South. \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

DASHEEN (*Colocasia* sp.). The leaves of the Dasheen are large, broad, and very ornamental. Tubers edible. This plant is receiving a great deal of attention from the United States Department of Agriculture, and is very valuable as a food-plant. Tubers, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$3 per half-bushel.

GLADIOLUS. In the lower South these remarkable plants have not been appreciated at their full value. They are of easy culture, easily grown on any well-prepared soil and produce beautiful flowers in great profusion. Planted in the open ground about March 1, they may be brought into bloom during the month of May, and in southern Florida very much earlier. Our selection of varieties has been carefully tested out, both for free, vigorous growth and for quality of flowers produced. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

America. Soft lavender-pink. A variety which has been a favorite ever since its introduction.

Augusta. Pure white with blue anthers.

Brenchleyensis. Intense vermilion-scarlet.

Halley. Salmon-pink with creamy blush and dark red stripes on the lower petals.

Gladiolus, Mrs. Francis King. Light scarlet producing very large flowers and tall straight spikes.

Niagara. Soft primrose-yellow, tinged with pink. Flowers very large.

Peace. Almost pure white, with delicate lilac edging on the lower petals. The flowers are very large. One of the finest sorts.

Pink Beauty. Rose-pink with dark crimson blush. One of the earliest.

Princeps. Rich crimson with white blotches. Flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter.

Victory. Pure yellow; very fine.

HEDYCHIUM coronarium (The Ginger or Butterfly Lily). This splendid plant may be grown over the entire South. A very ornamental plant both in foliage and in flower. The flowers are pure white, produced in masses and resemble large, white



Amaryllis (see page 68)

SOUTHERN PLANTING FACTS

Bulbous and Tuberous Plants

Hedychium coronarium, continued
butterflies. The plant blooms almost continuously. Succeeds best in moist soil or, lacking this, an abundance of moisture should be supplied.

HEMEROCALLIS (Yellow Day Lily). These are fine plants for borders and beds; of very easy culture, succeeding under a wide range of soil and moisture conditions, and particularly adapted to Florida and the southern United States generally. The leaves are narrow and grass-like, produced in dense tufts. The beautiful flowers in various shades of yellow, orange, and brownish yellow are produced abundantly, and though each individual flower lasts but a day there is always a fresh lot coming on and the plants remain in bloom continuously for several weeks. The clumps should be divided up and re-set about every fourth year.

Apricot. Apricot-colored flowers, narrow petals, tawny on outside.

aurantiaca major. Large flowers, deep orange.

Dumortierii. Deep yellow flowers, bronze-yellow on outside of petals.

Hemerocallis flava. Clear canary-yellow, sweet-scented.

Florham. Rich golden yellow flowers, marked with deeper yellow.

fulva. Tawny or bronze-colored flowers.

Gold Dust. Bright golden yellow, reverse of petals bronze-gold.

Kwanso flore-pleno. Semi-double flowered, orange-colored, shaded crimson.

Middendorffii. Golden yellow flowers with long tubes; foliage narrow, grass-like, clear yellow on outer surface.

Orange Man. Deep yellow-colored flowers, tawny on outer surface.

Sovereign. Very large flowers of rich orange-yellow.

Thunbergii. Buttercup-yellow; late bloomer.

HYMENOCALLIS caribæa (Spider Lily). The foliage resembles that of amaryllis; flowers are white, the stamens being webbed together, giving the plant a very curious appearance. They succeed best in moist soil and bloom throughout the summer.

IRIS hexagona (Blue Flag). A native southern variety, producing royal purple flowers with yellow markings, in early spring.

Prices on **Hedychium Hemerocallis, Hymenocallis, Iris**: 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

MONTBRETIA. Summer-flowering bulbs with foliage somewhat resembling gladiolus. Flowers produced in profusion in different shades of yellow, orange, and red. Thoroughly at home in the lower South, and very desirable. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

NARCISSUS. In the South different varieties of Narcissi may be grown very successfully in the open ground. The location selected for them should be moist but well drained. Bulbs set out in autumn will flower freely the following spring.

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

Emperor. Fine yellow flowers, with large-sized trumpet.

Empress. Perianth white, thick, and of good substance; trumpet large, yellow.

Golden Spur. Perianth large, spreading; trumpet large, deep sulphur-yellow in color.

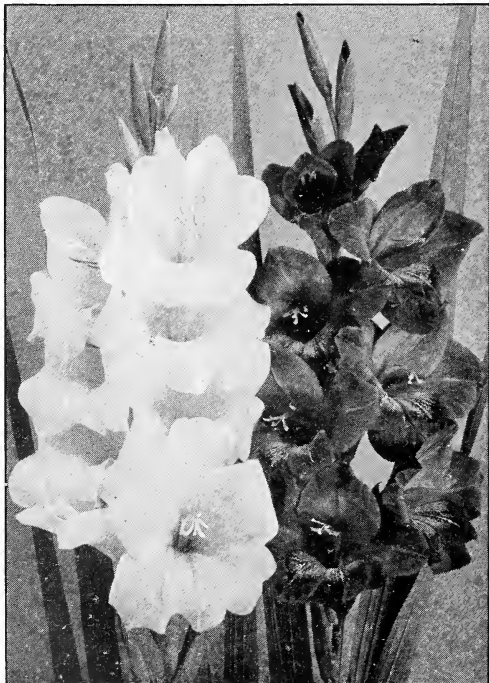
Paper-White. This is an old favorite of which we offer a very fine strain.

poeticus ornatus. Pure white perianth with broad yellow cup, edged with scarlet.

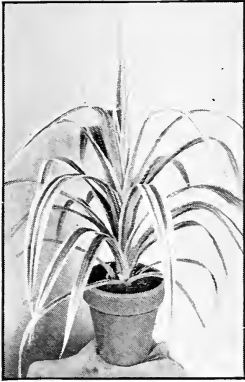
præcox grandiflorus. Pure white perianth and cup, suffused with crimson; a tall-growing variety.

Sir Watkin. Perianth yellow; trumpet golden yellow. Very fine.

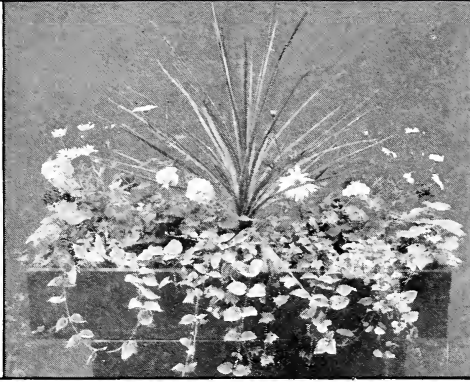
Victoria. Perianth pure white with large yellow trumpet. Very large-flowered sort.



America and Princeps Gladioli



Pandanus Veitchii



Window-Box Planting



Dracaena

Decorative Plants

House plants are usually expected to grow and look well under very hard and trying conditions. Most plants require sunshine, moisture in the soil and in the air, a free movement of the air itself and good soil in which to grow and remain healthy. In the house good soil may be furnished, but the other things are often difficult to secure. The following list of plants contains many sorts selected purposely with the idea of meeting these unfavorable conditions and at the same time combining the necessary decorative effect in their form and appearance. In this class may be grouped Ficus, Pandanus, Vinca and Ophiopogon. In addition to giving satisfaction under trying conditions, they will respond to better treatment in more vigorous growth and greater beauty. See also Palms and Ferns.

ARALIA filicifolia. A shrubby plant with fern-like foliage, reaching a height of about 8 feet. Fine in all sizes.

Guilfoylei. A handsome, showy shrub for house or outdoor culture. Leaves green margined with white.

	Each	Per 10
Nice plants.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
Extra-strong plants.....	1 00	8 50

CROTONS. Shrubby plants with foliage variegated in many different brilliant shades. They require plenty of moisture and high temperatures.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
6-inch pots.....	75	6 00

DRACÆNA indivisa. This fine plant has long, narrow, graceful foliage. A fine variety for vases or porch boxes, and may be grown out-of-doors in southern Florida.

ensiformis. An excellent variety with medium green foliage. Fine for porch boxes.

Lord Wolseley. Fine; bright red leaves.

terminalis. A very decorative variety, with crimson foliage, striped with pink and white. Does well under average house conditions; is also a fine summer porch plant.

Prices on Dracænas:	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
6-inch pots.....	1 00	8 50

FICUS altissima. A splendid house plant, with large, roundish oblong leaves.

elastica. The common Rubber Plant with bright, shiny leaves. Will stand much abuse.

Ficus pandurata. An odd Rubber Plant with gigantic dark green leaves, broad at the apex and tapered at the base. Grows well under very unfavorable conditions.

Prices on Ficus:	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
18 to 24 inches.....	1 50	12 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	

GREVILLEA robusta (Austrian Silk Oak). Young plants of this species are very fine for decorative purposes. (See page 54.)

OPHIPOGON japonicus. A low-growing plant with dark green, grass-like foliage. A good plant for window and porch boxes.

	Each	Per 10
3-inch pots.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
4-inch pots.....	50	4 00

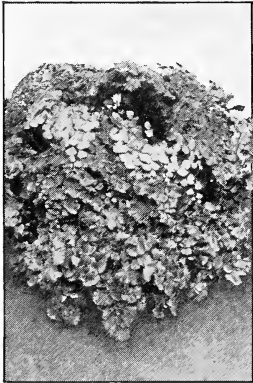
PANDANUS Veitchii. One of the finest decorative plants, with sword-like, sharp-pointed foliage; green striped with creamy white.

	Each	Per 10
4-inch pots.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
6-inch pots.....	2 00	

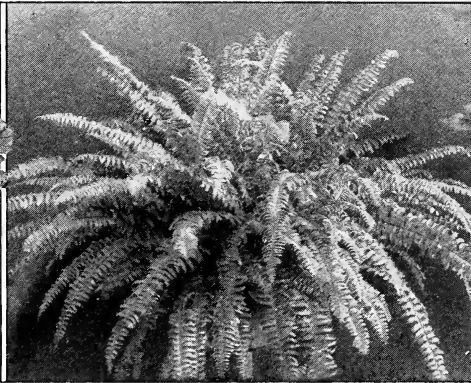
VINCA major variegata. A trailing plant with glossy green leaves, margined with creamy white. Flowers blue. One of the best plants for hanging-baskets, vases, and porch boxes.

minor. A dark green trailing plant, valuable for boxes and for cemetery planting.

	Each	Per 10
3-inch pots.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
4-inch pots.....	40	3 50



Adiantum



Boston Fern



Fern Dish

Ferns and Asparagus

For house decoration few plants surpass the great beauty and the ease with which they may be kept in good condition. Many plants require much sunshine for their best development, but these are naturally at home in partial shade. The soil in which they are planted should be rich and well supplied with vegetable matter in the form of leaf mold. Provide good drainage and water freely. The varieties which we can furnish are among the very best decorative varieties. They are well grown, vigorous, and healthy.

NEPHROLEPIS davallioides furcans (Staghorn Fern). Fronds 2 to 3 feet long, upright at first, later drooping. A fine decorative Fern.

exaltata (Sword Fern). Stiff and upright; valuable for shady places in open grounds and for window-boxes.

bostoniensis (Boston Fern). A fine decorative Fern, very vigorous, and succeeds under trying conditions.

Dwarf Boston. A dwarf form of the large-growing Boston Fern, with the same graceful habit and type of foliage.

elegantissima (Lace Fern). The small leaflets are divided into miniature fronds, giving both sides of the fronds a beautiful appearance.

John Wanamaker (The Wanamaker Boston Fern). Fronds long, narrow, and graceful.

Piersonii (Pierson's Boston Fern). The pinnæ are subdivided into small fronds making a graceful plummy plant.

robusta. A strong-growing crested form; makes a large-sized symmetrical plant.

Roosevelt. Pinnæ waved, giving the fronds a distinct appearance. A robust grower.

Scottii. A rather dwarf variety with spreading leaves, growing in compact clusters.

splendida. A very strong-growing variety, producing fronds of many different types.

Teddy Junior. Of vigorous dwarf growth, with wavy pinnæ and green fronds. Grows well under trying conditions.

Whitmanii. Resembles *N. elegantissima*, but the leaves are more open, fronds almost the same on both sides; dense growth.

Nephrolepis Whitmanii compacta. Leaves 15 to 18 inches long. More compact in growth than Whitmanii. A very fine variety.

MAIDENHAIR FERN (*Adiantum cuneatum*). Beautiful, graceful drooping fronds.

Prices on the above fifteen varieties: 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each; larger sizes, \$1, \$2, and up

NEPHROLEPIS Goodii (Baby's Breath Fern). Specimen plants are fluffy and dainty, with fine feathery fronds.

Scholzellii (Crested Fern). The fronds are erect and arched. A very handsome variety, splendid for table decorations.

superbissima. The twisted, dark green fronds look as if numerous small Ferns were growing out of them.

Prices on the above three varieties: 4-inch pots, 75 cts. each; larger sizes, \$1, and up

FERNS FOR FERN DISHES

These small or dwarf ferns are used for filling dishes for table decorations. Our stock includes the best varieties. 35 cts. each.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus plumosus. A popular decorative plant with sprays of dark green feathery foliage. Suitable for shady places.

Sprengeri. Leaves narrow, dark green, branches drooping. Fine for hanging-baskets and porch-boxes. Grows well in shade.

Prices on Asparagus. Each Per 10
 3-inch pots \$0 35 \$3 00
 4-inch pots 50 4 00

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company
 Glen Saint Mary, Florida
 Winter Haven, Florida
 Jacksonville, Florida

ORDER SHEET 1919

G. L. TABER
 President and Treasurer
 H. HAROLD HUME
 Vice-President and Secretary

Before MAKING OUT YOUR ORDER, read carefully remarks under "Business Department," on inside front cover page. Our customers will oblige us by using this sheet in ordering. Extra Order Sheets furnished on application. Remittances can be made by Bank Draft, Money Order, Prepaid Express or Registered Letter. Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

We substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but not until the varieties or sizes ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested when order is placed. If you do not wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment, write "NO"

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company
 GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

For amount enclosed, \$ _____, send me by _____, the Trees and Plants designated below:

Express This space for full shipping directions, without reference to P. O. address of purchaser.

Name _____

Place (Express or Freight Station) _____

State or Province } _____

Via _____ Country _____

Express This space for name and P. O. address of purchaser, without reference to destination of shipment. Ladies, please give title, Miss or Mrs.

Name _____

Street and No. } _____

or P. O. Box } _____

Post office _____

State or Province } _____

Country _____

Date _____ 191__

(Write here "Freight," "Express," "Parcel Post" or "Use your discretion.")

QUANTITY	FULL NAME OF VARIETY (If Oranges, specify on what stock preferred)	SIZE	PRICE

LARGE-SIZED TREES AND SHRUBS FOR IMMEDIATE RESULTS

In the foregoing pages of our Catalogue we have listed the regular sizes of trees and plants. Very frequently our customers are interested in large-sized specimens with which to secure quicker effects from their plantings. We are able to furnish these in a number of different sizes and varieties, and we are prepared to move them with large balls of earth about the roots. We shall be pleased to furnish descriptions and prices upon request, stating size and kind desired.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common stocks...25 to 30 ft. each way
 Oranges on *C. trifoliata*.....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

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 50 ft. each way

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

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Terms of Business.....	Second cover	Palms and Cycads.....	58-60
Directions for Planting and Care of Trees and Shrubs.....	3	Bamboos, Grasses, Sedges.....	61, 62
Citrus Fruits.....	6-15	Vines.....	63, 64
Nut Trees.....	16-19	Bedding Plants.....	65-67
Deciduous Fruits.....	20-34	Bulbous and Tuberous Plants.....	68-70
Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruits.....	35, 36	Decorative Plants.....	71
Roses.....	37-41	Ferns and Asparagus.....	72
Trees and Shrubs Shipped with Balls of Earth.....	45, 46	Large-sized Trees and Shrubs for Immediate Results.....	Fourth cover
Arborevitae and Other Conifers.....	47	Proper Distances for Planting.....	Fourth cover
Shrubs and Hedge Plants.....	48-53	Number of Trees or plants to the Acre.....	Fourth cover
Shade Trees.....	54-57		

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Abelia.....	.48	Cannas.....	.68, 69
Acacia.....	.54	Carica.....	.36
Acalypha.....	.49	Cedrus.....	.47
Ageratum.....	.66	Cestrum.....	.50
Albizzia.....	.54	Chamaerops.....	.58
Allamanda.....	.49, 63	Cherry, Surinam.....	.36
Almonds.....	.19	Chestnut.....	.19
Alpinia.....	.68	Cocos.....	.59
Alternanthera.....	.65	Coleus.....	.65
Althaea.....	.49	Coreopsis.....	.65
Alyssum, Sweet.....	.67	Cosmos.....	.65
Amaryllis.....	.68	Crinum.....	.69
Aromum.....	.68	Crotons.....	.71
Andromeda.....	.49	Cuphea.....	.50, 65
Antigonon.....	.64	Cycas.....	.58
Apples.....	.34	Daisy, Shasta.....	.66
Aralia.....	.71	Dasheen.....	.69
Arborevitae.....	.47	Dianthus.....	.66
Areca.....	.60	Dogwood.....	.54
Azalea.....	.49, 50	Dracena.....	.71
Bamboos.....	.61	Elms.....	.55
Bananas.....	.35	Eriobotrya.....	.36
Bauhinia.....	.54	Eucalyptus.....	.55
Begonia.....	.65	Eugenia.....	.36
Bellis.....	.66	Ficus.....	.55, 64, 71
Bignonia.....	.64	Figs.....	.30
Bottle Brush.....	.50	Geranium.....	.66
Bougainvillea.....	.64	Gladlious.....	.69
Buddleia.....	.50	Gordonia.....	.55
Calendula.....	.66	Grapefruit.....	.13, 14
Camellia.....	.50	Grapes.....	.31, 32
Candytuft.....	.66	Grevillea.....	.71
		Guavas.....	.35
		Gum, Sweet.....	.37
		Hackberry.....	.35
		Hedychium.....	.69, 70
		Hemerocallis.....	.70
		Hibiscus.....	.49, 50, 51
		Hollies.....	.55, 56
		Honey-suckle.....	.64
		Hydrangea.....	.51
		Hymenocallis.....	.70
		Hypericum.....	.51
		Ilex.....	.51
		Ivy.....	.70
		Ivy, English.....	.64
		Ivy, Japan.....	.64
		Jacobinia.....	.51
		Jasminum.....	.64
		Jessamine, Yellow.....	.64
		Juniperus.....	.47
		Kentia.....	.60
		Kumquats.....	.14
		Lantana.....	.66
		Lantania.....	.60
		Laurel, Cherry.....	.54
		Lemons.....	.14
		Leucothoe.....	.51
		Limes.....	.12
		Loquater.....	.64
		Loquat.....	.36
		Magnolia.....	.52, 56
		Magnifera.....	.36
		Mango.....	.36
		Maple.....	.56
		Mock Orange.....	.52
		Montbretia.....	.70
		Mulberries.....	.33, 34
		Myrtle, Crape.....	.50
		Narcissus.....	.70
		Nasturtium.....	.66
		Oak.....	.59
		Oak, Australian Silk.....	.54
		Olea.....	.52
		Oleander.....	.52
		Ophiopogon.....	.71
		Oranges.....	.9-12
		Oreodoxa.....	.59
		Osmanthus.....	.52
		Pandanus.....	.71
		Pansy.....	.67
		Papaya.....	.36
		Parkinsonia.....	.56
		Peaches.....	.20-24
		Pears.....	.31
		Pecans.....	.16-18, 56
		Persimmons, Japan.....	24-27
		Petunia.....	.67
		Phenix.....	.59
		Phyllanthus.....	.52
		Pittosporum.....	.52, 53
		Plums.....	.28, 29
		Poinsettia.....	.53
		Pomegranates.....	.33
		Pomegranate, Flow- ering.....	.53
		Pomelo.....	.13, 14
		Poplar.....	.57
		Privet.....	.53
		Pyrus.....	.53
		Quince.....	.34
		Raphiolepis.....	.53
		Red-Bud.....	.57
		Retinospora.....	.47
		Rhapidophyllum.....	.59
		Rhynchospermum.....	.64
		Roses.....	.37-44
		Sabal.....	.59, 60
		Salvia.....	.67
		Seafortia.....	.60
		Stokesia.....	.66
		Stocks.....	.67
		Stokesia.....	.66
		Sycamores.....	.53
		Tea Plant.....	.57
		Umbrella, Texas.....	.57
		Verbena.....	.67
		Viburnum.....	.53
		Vinca.....	.71
		Violet.....	.67
		Virginia Creeper.....	.64
		Vitex.....	.53
		Walnuts.....	.19
		Washingtonia.....	.60
		Willow, Flowering.....	.55
		Wistaria.....	.64

**GLEN SAINT MARY
NURSERIES CO.
GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA**

