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1793



TEMPLE ORANGES

Citrus Fruits



TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA



A well-cared-for grove of Satsuma Oranges promising abundant crops and profits

FOREWORD



THE seasons of fifty years have witnessed the beginning and gradual development of a vision conceived in the mind of our founder, Mr. George Lindley Taber. The original small business has grown steadily into an institution which has contributed much to the progress of southern horticulture. For many years Mr. Taber guided us, and now we "carry on."

We will soon celebrate our fiftieth birthday, and we approach the half-century mark with a keen sense of gratitude toward our customers for their liberal patronage and continued support.

The season 1931-32 marks a decided change in our manner of communication with you, our customers. Five distinct divisions of nursery stock are now presented in five separate Catalogues—ROSES, AZALEAS and CAMELLIAS, ORNAMENTALS, FRUITS and NUTS, CITRUS FRUITS. These will take the place of the General Catalogue previously issued. Each one of these books covers more exhaustively than was formerly possible, that particular class of material which it describes. In this way we hope to serve you more efficiently and satisfactorily.

At this time, in spite of severe economic stress, we are able to pursue our scientific and practical horticultural work. Our institution is sound and the work progresses. In the years to come, as in the past, the same high standard of quality will be maintained, and the basis of integrity and fair dealing upon which the business was founded nearly fifty years ago will continue to underlie all its activities.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.

Winter Haven, Florida



Citrus trees ready to dig for the customer

Citrus Fruits

THE GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY has grown more citrus trees than any other nursery in the world for a great many years. While we produce other nursery trees as well, the growing of citrus trees has always been the paramount interest of our nursery business. Words like "largest" or "biggest" do not mean much to a prospective buyer until he considers that the reason for this largeness is the continued and ever-increasing demand for stock that has absolutely made good with our customers in every sense.

We know the comparative value of different sorts because we are growing them in our test orchards. In these orchards the largest-known collection of citrus fruits is to be found. At the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Washington, in November, 1913, we exhibited eighty-three varieties of citrus fruits. No such collection of citrus fruits grown by one firm was ever brought together before. Not all of these varieties are offered in our lists; only the best, determined by actual test, are propagated.

Our varieties are selected strains, with a straight-line history going back to an individual tree of known merit. Care is taken in propagation to select well-developed buds from trees of authentic parentage, making sure that the young trees are true to name—quality trees in every particular. When the trees are sold, the roots of one-year trees are three to five years old.

Citrus trees can be grown on roots of any member of the whole citrus family. We have tried a great many of them. Most of them, for one cause or another, are not adapted for citrus fruit culture under general conditions. We have found that practically all requirements for success under different climatic and soil conditions can be met with Sour Orange, Rough Lemon, or Cleopatra Mandarin stocks. Successful, heavy-bearing, beautiful groves are produced from trees on all of these stocks. But no one of them will meet all conditions. It is largely a matter of soil, location and climatic conditions.

ROUGH LEMON. Rough Lemon is the thriest and induces a vigorous growth of top. On account of its wide-spreading root system, it is the best stock for light sandy soils, such as are found on the lower East Coast and in the high rolling regions of Polk, Orange and Lake Counties to be quite immune from frosts, and to this type of soil the Rough Lemon stock is best suited.

SOUR ORANGE. A deep-rooted stock, adapted to the heavier soils such as good flat woods land, hammock and muck, where it produces fine, vigorous trees. For the production of high-quality, late-keeping fruit it is unsurpassed.

CLEOPATRA. This stock grows well on medium soils. It is hardy, and varieties worked on it produce good crops of fine quality. The Temple Orange has proven to be extremely successful on this stock.

CITRUS FRUITS

VARIETIES PROPAGATED ON DIFFERENT STOCKS

Some varieties are more successfully grown on certain stocks than on others. Having this in mind, as well as certain other features, we do not attempt to grow or to offer to our customers citrus nursery trees of every kind budded upon each of the three stocks. It sometimes happens, of course, that a variety on one of the stocks is sold out, in which case it cannot be supplied until the next season. For this season's trade we have propagated the different varieties as follows:

VARIETIES ON ROUGH LEMON STOCK—

Oranges: Hamlin, King, Lue Gim Gong, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Tangerine, Valencia.
Grapefruit: Duncan, Marsh Seedless, McCarty, Triumph, Pink Marsh Seedless, Foster.
Lemons: Ponderosa, Villa Franca.
Limes: Tahiti. **Kumquats:** Marumi, Meiwa, Nagami.

VARIETIES ON SOUR ORANGE STOCK—

Oranges: Hamlin, King, Lue Gim Gong, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, Tangerine, Temple, Valencia, Washington Navel.
Grapefruit: Duncan, Marsh Seedless, McCarty, Triumph, Pink Marsh Seedless, Foster.
Lemons: Ponderosa, Villa Franca.

Prices on All Standard Varieties of Citrus

One-Year Buds on Four-Year Root Systems:

	Each	10	100	1000
Salable trees under 1/2-inch caliper	\$0 60	\$5 50	\$45 00	\$350 00
1/2-inch caliper	70	6 50	55 00	450 00
5/8-inch caliper	90	8 00	70 00	600 00
3/4-inch caliper	1 25	11 00	90 00	750 00

Two-Year Buds on Five-Year Root Systems:

1-inch caliper and up	1 50	12 50	100 00	900 00
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Temple Orange Trees on Sour Orange and Cleopatra Stocks:

Sold only under special Temple contract. Write for blank.				
Best Grade. (See footnote)	1 50	12 50	100 00	900 00

Kumquat Trees on Rough Lemon Stock:

One-year grade	1 00	9 00	75 00	
Two-year grade	1 25	11 50	100 00	

New and Uncommon Varieties of Citrus:

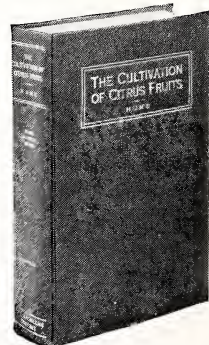
Best Grade. (See footnote)	1 25	11 50	100 00	
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TEMPLE ORANGE TREES and NEW AND UNCOMMON VARIETIES OF CITRUS are not sold according to size, but we agree to supply the largest salable size available at time order is received.

Applying Prices. The single rate in the first column applies to orders for 4 trees or less; the 10 rate on orders for 5 to 49 trees; the 100 rate on 50 to 499 trees; and the 1000 rate on 500 trees or more. Under this arrangement the purchaser may select one or more varieties of the same fruit on which the same price applies. For instance, 50 orange trees, consisting of one or more varieties, would take the 100 rate. The foregoing does not apply to badly assorted orders or on long lists made up of a few trees of many varieties.

THE CULTIVATION OF CITRUS FRUITS. By H. Harold Hume

This new citrus book covers all phases of citrus fruit-growing. It deals exhaustively with varieties, propagation, nursery practices, planting, fertilizing, pruning, and frost protection, and covers the details of orchard management and harvesting and marketing the crop. Insects and diseases are described and methods for their control are discussed. It contains 561 pages and 237 illustrations from drawings and photographs. Price \$5 per copy, postpaid.





ORANGES

Since the very earliest days, the Orange has attracted the attention of fruit-growers and fruit-consumers. Today it is one of America's most important fruit crops and based upon it an enormous industry has been built up, and in addition to its importance in commerce, it has lost none of the charm that has come down to us from ages past. From time to time during the period which has brought the Orange to its present important place in industrial development, it has been prophesied that too many trees were being planted, that the fruit supply would so outrun the demand that producers would not receive satisfactory returns from their crops. In moments of pessimism, many have been guilty of such predictions. Yet, they have not come true when the crop has been properly distributed and marketed, and, looking at the matter broadly, it is a safe venture to say that such a condition will never come about.

Our list covers the market season of Florida fruit. The list of standard varieties of Oranges which we are propagating for our customers cannot be improved upon, and when a planter has decided upon the season at which he desires to market his crop, the question of varieties to plant is easily settled.

With the establishment of our nurseries in 1882, the propagation of the Orange was undertaken. We have seen many varieties come and go. For over forty years we have been growing citrus nursery stock. Naturally, during these years we have learned much, and our work today is backed by a knowledge of how to grow good Orange trees that is of the utmost value to our customers.

Hamlin Orange

Throughout the history of commercial citrus culture in Florida, there has been a constant effort to find a high-quality, early, round Orange—one having early maturity combined with good flavor and attractive appearance, without the shortcomings of so many early Oranges. An Orange combining all of these good qualities has been in existence for more than forty years.

In 1879, an 8-acre Orange grove was planted by Isaac Stone near Glenwood, Volusia County, Fla., for Mrs. Mary H. Payne, the mother of Mrs. A. G. Hamlin. Later, this grove came into the possession of A. G. Hamlin, formerly of DeLand, now of Tavares, Fla. A mixed lot of trees for this planting was procured from three small nurseries belonging respectively to Isaac Stone, Benjamin Cook, and Fred E. Norris.

In 1883, when Mr. Hamlin took up his residence in Florida, this grove was just beginning to bear. In the winter of 1884 his attention was attracted to the fruit on a tree in the grove which was entirely different from that borne by others in early ripening, thinness of skin, and height of color. Mr. Hamlin top-worked other trees in the grove to this variety. By 1895 he was selling from 300 to 500 boxes yearly, mostly in the DeLand market. It was given preference over all other varieties of its season. Because it was such a favorite with Mr. Hamlin, it was commonly referred to as "Hamlin's Favorite."



Hamlin Orange

CITRUS FRUITS

ORANGES, continued

Prior to the freeze of 1894-95, Mr. Hamlin seriously considered forming a large nursery company to extensively propagate and distribute this fine Orange. The freeze destroyed all of his trees with the exception of three, which happened to be partially banked with hay and trash piled up around them. From these trees so saved, Mr. Hamlin again started to propagate the variety. Eventually he budded about 15,000 trees and sold them under the name of Hamlin's Improved Pineapple. Circulars were distributed and it was written up and described in the state press.



Mr. H. A. Wright, who was to have had charge of the proposed large nursery, budded two trees in his grove at Glenwood. One of these was killed in a later cold, but the other tree survived and still stands near a barn on the old Wright place. It was from this tree that we secured budwood for our first propagation of this variety.

In December, 1913, it was brought to our attention again by Mr. F. W. Bredow, of Glenwood, Fla., a resident there for over forty years. After the freeze of 1895 Mr. Bredow secured budwood of the variety and was propagating and selling it under the name of Norris Early Seedless. There is, however, no proof that this Orange originated with Mr. Norris. It could have come from any one of the three nurseries from which the trees were secured for the Payne grove planting in 1879. It appears that it was first recognized as a distinct variety in this grove.

We visited the old tree on the Wright place and secured a small quantity of budwood from it. With this we top-worked several old trees and a number of years ago planted a 10-acre grove of this variety on Sour Orange stock.

We have fruited and tested in our own test-grove of over eighty varieties, most of the round Oranges which have been offered the planting public. We have had other varieties under observation for many years, but until this Orange was brought to our attention we never knew a very early round Orange that did not have some serious drawback. Some are too large, others too small, still others misshapen. Several early sorts have thick, coarse, pebbly rind; others do not color well, and some are almost tasteless under most cultural conditions.

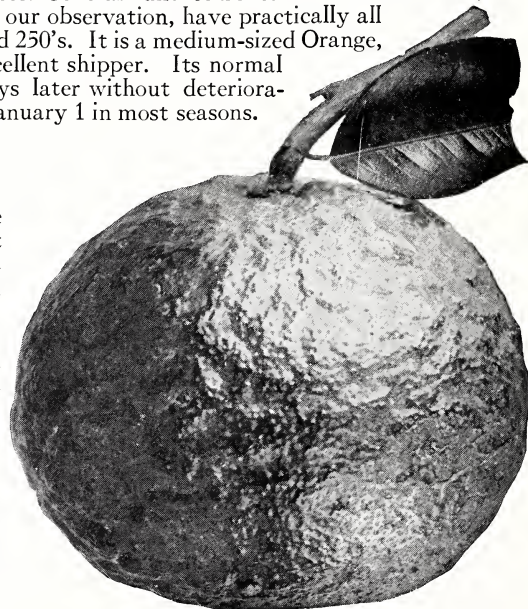
Hamlin is an ideal early Orange. It matures the later part of September and early October, somewhat earlier in the northern citrus belt than in the southern. In Polk County, it will pass the legal acid test of eight to one the first week in October, and it can be shipped at that time. It shows very good color as soon as it is mature enough to ship.

In color, it is a clear, golden yellow, tinged with deep orange-red, which becomes more pronounced if the fruit is allowed to hang on the trees until full maturity. The texture of the skin is wonderful. It has the smoothest rind of any round Orange known to us and it is a distinctly fancy fruit.

Its flesh is melting, very juicy, with real delicious Orange flavor at its earliest maturity. It is practically seedless—most fruits have no seeds at all, but some contain from one to three seeds. The sizes are those for which the market pays the highest prices. Several hundred boxes from our own trees, and shipments made by others which have come under our observation, have practically all run 176's and 216's, with, of course, a very few 150's and 250's. It is a medium-sized Orange, and over a period of years it has proved to be an excellent shipper. Its normal season is October 1 to 10, but it can be held sixty days later without deterioration. It should not be carried on the trees later than January 1 in most seasons.

King Orange

The King Orange is the latest-maturing of the Mandarin (sometimes called the Kid-glove) group. It is ready for marketing in March and April. The fruit is of large size, flattened, deep orange in color, roughened and pitted on the surface, with a rather thick rind. The flesh is deep orange in color, quality excellent, with a sprightly, agreeable flavor in which sweet and subacid are well blended. The tree is an upright grower, with very dark green, shiny foliage. It is a very prolific sort and this, together with its late-ripening season and high quality of fruit, have combined to make it a very profitable variety. It always commands a high price in the markets. In any mixed orchard it is well worth planting, and it has a place in every home grove. This side of citrus fruit culture is very often lost sight of. Our whole attention is so often given solely to our commercial work that we lose sight of fruits to be grown for home use.



King Orange

Lue Gim Gong Orange

The Lue Gim Gong is an established commercial success, because it is a good-looking, finely flavored fruit, nearly or quite seedless, and matures late in the spring or early summer, when fruit prices are always at the highest level.

The tree is a thrifty, vigorous grower, producing a low, well-rounded head, spreading rather than high and upright. In our own groves and nurseries we have observed, during several cold snaps, that trees of this variety invariably suffer less injury than any other variety of round or sweet Orange. This has also been the experience of many other growers under widely different conditions.

The Lue Gim Gong is a regular, consistent bearer, the equal, if not the superior, of any late Orange in this particular. This is very unusual, for in the case of most late varieties, if the fruit is allowed to hang on the trees until late in the season, the crop following will be light.

The fruit is edible in March and April, but is then too acid for most tastes. It begins to ripen in June and from then on is delicious. While it will hang on the trees for months, for all practical purposes it should be marketed as a remarkably late Orange, say in June or July, or as an exceptionally early one for the next season, in September or October.

Parson Brown Orange

This has been for many years considered the leading early round Orange of Florida. It is not all that might be desired but has been, up to now, the best early Orange grown on a commercial scale. It always brings good returns to the grower as it is shipped under its own name and is one of the earliest which will stand the Government acid test.

Our strain of Parson Brown goes straight back to the original source, and we have been growing it in orchard and nursery for more than twenty-eight years. We have selected and re-selected it from bearing trees until we know there is no better Parson Brown than the old Carney Parson Brown, Glen Saint Mary selected and grown. It was introduced about 1878 by Capt. J. L. Carney, of Lake Weir, Florida. The fruit is medium to large size, of fair quality, and is ready to market in early November or sometimes late October.

Pineapple Orange

The fame of this variety was established many years ago, and of all the Oranges which have originated in Florida it has been most largely planted. It often happens that varieties in favor at one time are later supplanted by others, but this has not been the case with Pineapple. No orchard planting today is contemplated without considering this variety, and we venture to say that so long as Oranges are grown in Florida the Pineapple Orange will make up a generous part of the output. It originated in the heart of the old citrus belt of Florida, near Citra, in the grove of Dr. James B. Owens. Because of its peculiarly fine flavor and its fancied resemblance in flavor to a pineapple, it was so named. The fruit was first marketed in quantity by Bishop, Hoyt & Co. It soon established a reputation, a reputation it has maintained and increased from year to year.

The fruit is of good size, a deeper, richer red in color than any other round Orange we know. Of course, it has to become well ripened before its full color develops, and in some localities it takes on higher color than in others. In quality it is unsurpassed, its flavor being a rich blending of sweet and subacid peculiar to the variety. It not only resembles the pineapple in taste but also in odor. Pineapple Orange trees bear well. For its season, January to February, it has no superior.

The recent development of frozen orange-juice and canned orange-juice opens a tremendous field for this variety, as it has been proved to be ideal for this purpose.

Dancy Tangerine Orange

This Orange, a "kid glove" Orange, by the way, is almost an exclusive Florida citrus monopoly, as it is not grown in sizable commercial quantity in any other citrus-producing area in the world. Its sale has never been properly pushed, but with the correct merchandising and advertising effort put behind it (which will be done the shipping season of 1931-32), Tangerines will bring the growers very satisfactory returns.

The Tangerine tree has a tendency to rather upright growth when young, but later heavy crops of fruit weigh down the branches, causing a more or less open top and wide-spreading branches.

Its fruit is flat, of medium size, with very smooth rind and of a brilliant deep, orange-red color. The flavor of the juice is distinctive and sprightly. Skin is easily removed and the sections separate readily, making the Tangerine an ideal fruit for eating out of hand.

The Temple Orange

In August, 1924, we acquired the nursery interests of the Buckeye Nurseries, Inc., Tampa, Fla. These were the largest nurseries in the world devoted exclusively to the growing of citrus trees. For many years the late Myron E. Gillett and his son, D. C. Gillett, occupied a foremost position in the citrus nursery business of Florida. Among their achievements was the introduction of the Temple Orange. In the transfer above mentioned, the Temple copyright and franchise came into our possession, and we have the sole right to propagate and distribute trees of this variety. No other nursery can legally sell the Temple Orange. Furthermore, planters are absolutely sure to get from us trees of the true Temple Orange with a straight-line ancestry back to the parent tree.

Since the introduction of the Temple Orange, in 1917, we have had it under close observation and have investigated its behavior and characteristics from every angle. We have propagated it in the nursery, have planted it in our own groves, brought it into bearing, and have watched with keen interest its performance in plantings of many others.

We believe that, propagated on the right stock and the trees properly handled on any good citrus soil, Temple is one of the finest Oranges that has ever been brought into cultivation. We have very complete knowledge of the behavior of Temple on all the important citrus stocks. We do not offer it for sale on Rough Lemon stock, as on this stock, especially on young trees, the fruit has a tendency to coarsen and dry out. On Sour Orange, Cleopatra, and for North Florida, Citrus Trifoliata, wonderful high-quality, heavy, juicy fruit is produced, and it can be planted on lands to which these stocks are adapted with every assurance of success.

To produce high-quality fruit of this variety, the top- or wood-growth of the tree must not be too rapid. Rather must it be somewhat slower than that of other varieties, and in no case should it be unduly forced in growth. This can, of course, be controlled by properly selected root-stocks, by reducing the amount of cultivation given and fertilizer applied. It is an extremely precocious variety and bears early and heavily.

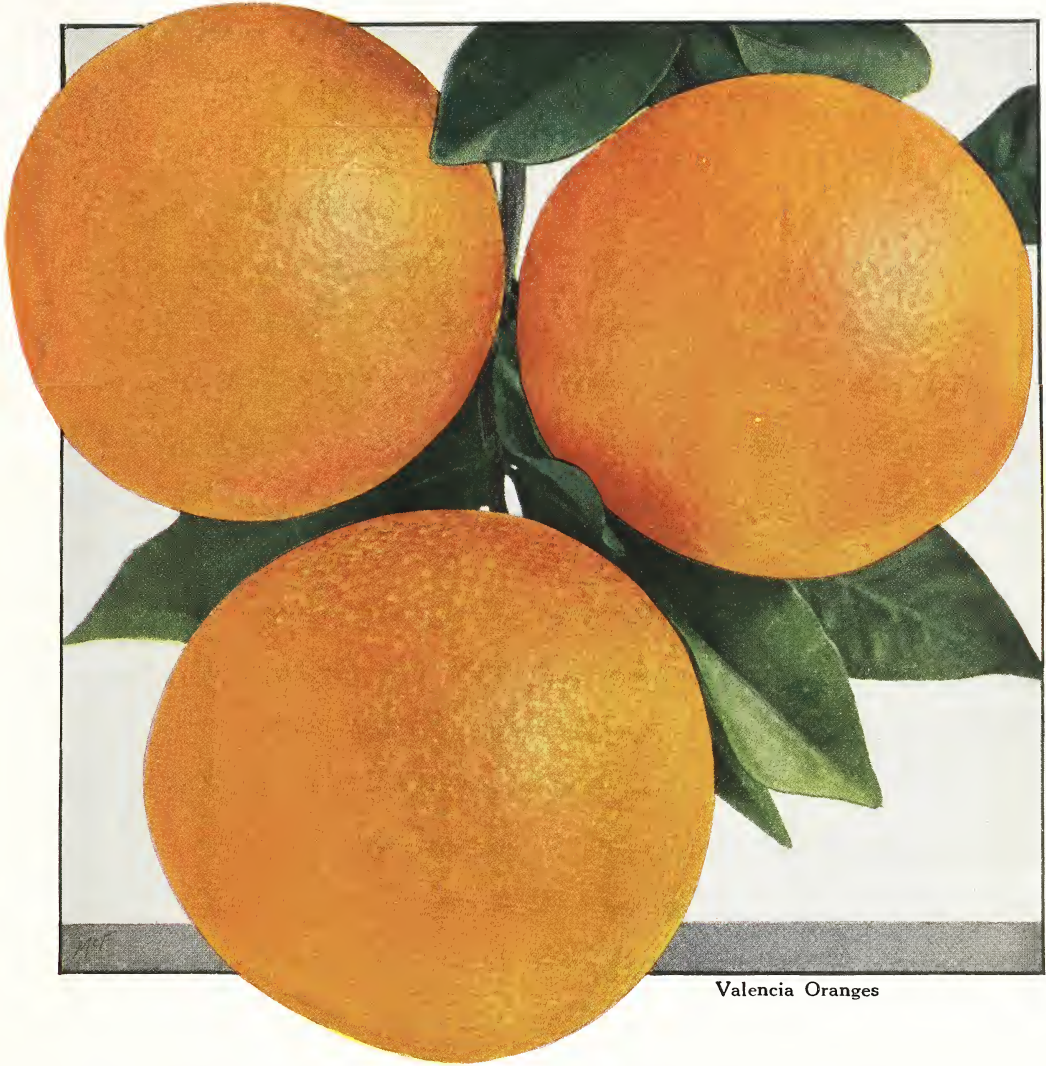
More and more satisfactory financial returns from the production of citrus fruits are dependent upon the growing of strictly high-grade fruit. From every standpoint the Temple Orange is a fancy fruit. With its beautiful appearance and fine quality, Temple has taken an outstanding position in the citrus markets. Production has reached the point where during its season Temple is quoted in produce and sales bulletins under its own name and brings fancy prices. During the shipping season of 1930-31, when an abnormally large crop was marketed, Temples of good quality brought excellent prices—in many sales twice as much as any other variety. Temples are marketed during the latter part of the Tangerine season and considerably later. Inclusion of Temple in the setting of a grove will yield a very profitable return for the planter. The price of trees of this great variety has been reduced to a very low figure. The planting of it cannot be overdone, as we sell the genuine Temple exclusively, and sell only a limited number each year.

Valencia Orange

This is, perhaps, the most famous variety of fruit in the citrus industry. It is one of the two leading varieties of California, the most prominent in Spain, and the standard late Orange of Florida. It has been known by many names—Hart's Late, Tardiff, Valencia Late, etc.,—and came to America from Spain in different ways, but it is all one Orange. Today it is the most widely grown late Orange and the only one to be considered for its season—March to June. Owing to the fact that it is practically the only Orange on the market at this time, the Valencia commands a fine price, and, consequently, plantings of this variety are very profitable. A survey of prices received for Valencias over a long period of years shows that the returns have been most uniformly good. In years of short crops, or held very late, instances of growers receiving as high as from \$7 to \$9 per box, net, on the trees, are not uncommon. The general average would be in the neighborhood of \$4. In planting Valencia, a locality should be selected that is reasonably free from frost or damaging cold, as the fruit remains on the trees throughout the winter months.

The tree is a strong grower and comes into bearing early. It blooms at the same period as other varieties—usually in February—but matures its fruit slowly, and it is not until over a year later, the following March, that it is ripe enough to ship. However, the trees put out bloom and set a normal crop while carrying the current or old one. It can be held on the trees until late May or early June, thus allowing for a wide marketing period. During the spring months, bearing Valencia trees, while they are carrying a mature crop, should not be forced into too active or lush growth. If this is done there will be a tendency for the fruit to turn green and dry out at the stem end. The heaviest application of fertilizer should be put on in June after the old crop is removed, and then again in the fall.

Valencia fruit is of medium size, of good color, with thin skin and firm deep orange flesh. It is practically seedless, containing only a very few seeds, is very juicy and, in quality, delicious. It is also a splendid shipper, is marketed under the name Valencia, and is most favorably received in all citrus markets.



Valencia Oranges

Many years ago we tested out a number of strains of Valencia from both California and Florida. Most of them showed only slight variation in fruit or tree characteristics. However, we selected the one which showed the best tree-growth, bore the most desirable market sizes uniformly, produced the finest fruit, and proved to be the most prolific and regular bearer. This strain was from one of the greatest Valencia orchards in California. There are many strains of Valencia trees on the market, but we firmly believe that we offer our customers the best Valencia in existence.

Washington Navel Orange

In many ways this is the most remarkable Orange grown today. It is the Orange which standardized the output of California citrus orchards, and perhaps it is not too much to say that this single variety has been in a large measure responsible for citrus development in that state. Florida growers are not, or should not be, interested in it, because it will not yield enough fruit to pay for planting it. Fruit can be secured from trees budded on Rough Lemon or *Citrus trifoliata* stocks, but even then it has no place in a commercial planting. We grow it for our trade in other countries. The fruit carries its own trade-mark—the navel marking on the blossom end of the fruit. In size, it is large, the pulp meaty, not so tender and juicy as some of the finer varieties, but still a very fine Orange. It is an excellent shipper, and its high color and seedlessness are other important points in its favor as a market fruit. It can be grown successfully on heavy soils, on Sour Orange stock, in irrigated districts, and for such localities it is highly recommended. Introduced from Brazil, in 1870, it was exhibited at Riverside, Calif., in 1879 and shortly after that its propagation and planting were undertaken.

CITRUS FRUITS

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 Fahr. and even lower.

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 crop 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. For commercial planting, or for use as an ornamental for home use only, Kumquats are well worth planting.



Nagami Kumquats

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

Meiwa. Fruit round, slightly larger than Marumi; pulp sweet when fully ripe. Of recent introduction and very desirable. Best of all Kumquats to eat out of hand.

Nagami. Fruit oblong, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter; fruit golden yellow; rind sweet; pulp and juice sprightly, of fine flavor. Tree forms a nice head, more open than Marumi.

FOR PRICES, SEE PAGE 4

LEMONS

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.

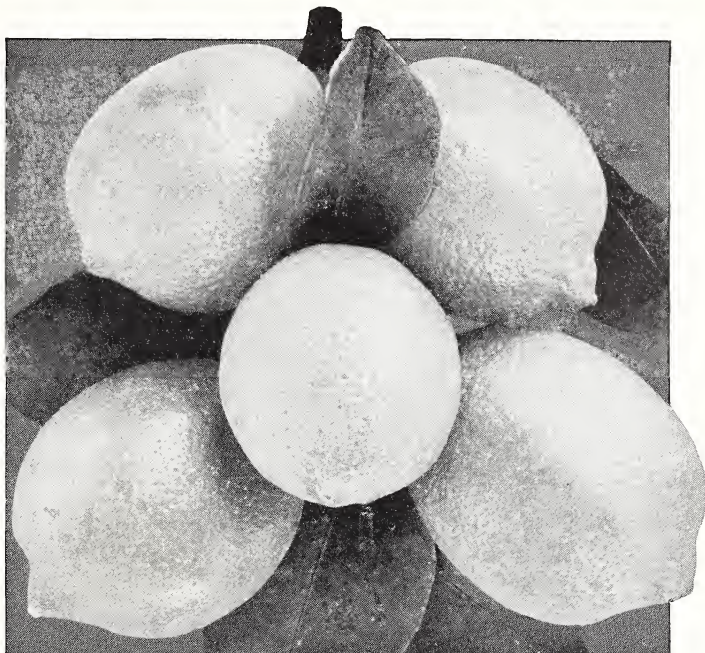


Ponderosa Lemon

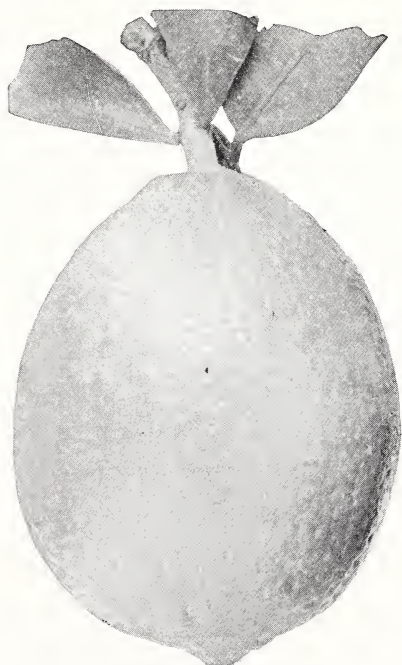
An exceptionally large Lemon, fruits weighing from 1½ to 2½ pounds. This fruit, while a great novelty, has at the same time a well-defined usefulness. The juice from one of them will make a large pitcher of lemonade. It can also be used in all the culinary ways in which ordinary Lemons are used. It makes a very fine, thrifty, ornamental tree and bears heavy crops when quite young. Two or three of these trees should be included in every home orchard planting.

Villa Franca Lemon

In our test orchards we have grown and fruited for years all the important commercial varieties of Lemons. As a result of these tests we are convinced that Villa Franca is the Lemon for Florida. It has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits, and is the variety to plant for either local use or for market. The fruit is juicy, strongly acid, and of fine quality, almost or quite seedless. The tree is quite free from thorns, a fine grower, and produces regularly fine crops of good fruit. A few trees to provide fruit for home use or for local market are a valuable addition to a citrus planting.



Villa Franca Lemon



Tahiti Lime

The Tahiti Lime

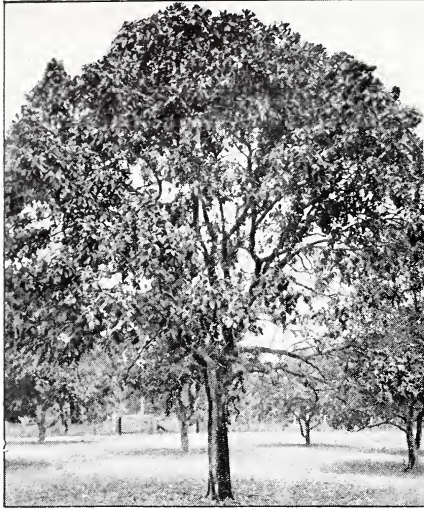
Of all the acid fruits which may be grown in Florida, the Tahiti Lime is one of the most satisfactory for home use as well as for commercial planting. It is not quite so hardy as the lemon and its culture should be confined to localities where there is little or no danger of injury from cold. It grows as a dense-foliaged, round-topped tree, 12 to 15 feet in height. It is a very vigorous grower and remarkably free from insect and fungous pests.

The fruit of Tahiti is of the finest quality for making ade. It is best suited for use when full size but while the skin is still green. In size and shape it resembles a small lemon, but it is a much smoother and nicer fruit. It is seedless, has a splendid Lime flavor, and is so much superior to other varieties of Limes that it is the only one we now propagate. Our experience has shown that the Tahiti Lime is a complete success on Rough Lemon stock. On this stock it makes a splendid growth and is very prolific. Matured fruit, partly grown fruit, and blossoms are found on the trees at nearly all seasons of the year, but the heaviest bearing season is in summer when the fruit is in greatest demand, and in a commercial way it is a valuable fruit for the local market where it meets with ready sale throughout the summer months.

There is no purpose for which lemons or the smaller Limes may be used to which Tahiti is not equally adapted. The variety should be given a place in every home orchard in southern Florida.

FOR PRICES, SEE PAGE 4

CITRUS FRUITS



Original Duncan Tree



Sister Tree to Duncan

Though over eighty years old, these trees are still producing enormous crops of fruits

GRAPEFRUIT

The Grapefruit industry of today is a growth of not more than forty years. The increase in cultivation, production, and use of Grapefruit is without a parallel in American horticulture. It is Florida's greatest single fruit contribution to the tables of the world, and it is in Florida that its culture has reached its greatest development. Its consumption has increased faster than the supply. Extensive advertising in various ways, resulting in wide distribution, has been a large factor in popularizing this comparatively new and very wholesome fruit. In addition, it should be remembered that, tree for tree, a Grapefruit planting will produce twice the number of boxes of fruit that orange trees will at practically the same cost of production. For example, under the same conditions, assuming that a six-year-old orange tree will produce 2 or 3 boxes, a Grapefruit tree of the same age will yield 4 or 6 boxes. The market for Grapefruit is continually broadening, and canning the fruit has greatly widened its distribution. On the whole the Grapefruit outlook is very satisfactory.

Duncan Grapefruit

We consider Duncan the finest Grapefruit grown. During all the years we have been in the citrus business (and during this time we have grown, observed, and tested a host of varieties), we have never found a Grapefruit which is quite the equal of Duncan in all-round desirability. It has everything a Grapefruit should have, and is lacking in no particular. Its size is exactly what the markets want and pay best prices for—54's to 70's. Its shape is round, slightly oblate, and it packs well. Color a clear light yellow, with oil-cells showing through the smooth skin. The juice content is particularly heavy and possesses more than any other Grapefruit the true sweet-bitter-acid-grapefruit flavor. The season of this fine Grapefruit is an extended one. It is ripe enough in color and quality to ship in early December, and it can be held on the tree without deterioration until late in May. We have been propagating Duncan for more than a quarter of a century. Our first budwood was secured from the original Duncan tree at Green Springs, Fla. It has weathered the storms, cold spells, and neglect of more than eighty years and is still bearing good crops. Through all the cold periods which we have experienced during the past quarter of a century, both in north and south Florida, we have observed that Duncan invariably has suffered less than any other variety. It is unquestionably the hardiest of all the Grapefruit.

Marsh Seedless Grapefruit

This fine variety originated at Lakeland, Fla., and was first brought to notice and grown by Mr. C. M. Marsh, about 1895. Its most marked characteristic is its practically seedless fruit. Its marketing season begins in January, and, because it is so nearly seedless, the fruit can be held on the trees later than all other varieties except McCarty, which is equally late. The fruit is very handsome in appearance, with smooth yellow skin. The quality is fine, a great favorite in the markets, and always commands good prices. It is becoming known as a distinct variety, and sells, not simply as Grapefruit,



MARSH SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT, continued

but under its own name. Like all other varieties of Grapefruit which we grow and recommend for commercial planting, Marsh Seedless fruits run in the sizes most desired by the fruit trade.

The tree makes a low, dense, spreading head, often measuring more across the spread of the branches than it does in height. It bears heavy, regular crops. In every well-balanced planting, Marsh Seedless should be given a liberal place.

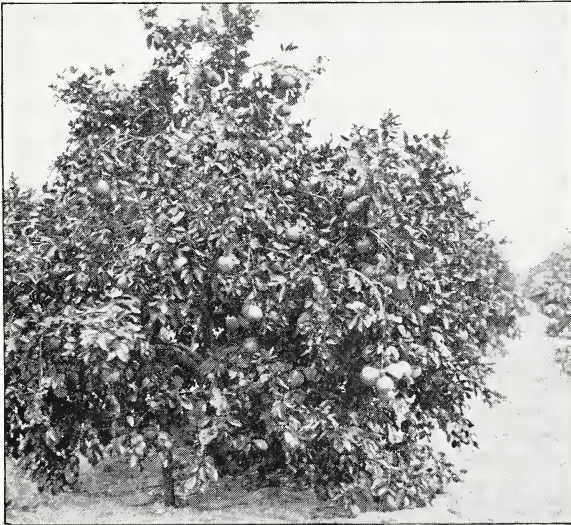
McCarty Grapefruit

Many years ago the McCarty Grapefruit, an Indian River variety named after the late Mr. C. T. McCarty, attracted our attention. After keeping it under observation for several years, we decided to propagate it. It possesses in a marked degree the distinctive habit of producing its fruits singly instead of in bunches or clusters. This feature, coupled with its late ripening period and its very high quality have so impressed us with its merits that we have come to regard McCarty as one of the finest Grapefruits grown in Florida today. Because it does not grow in clusters, the fruit is very uniform in size and shape, and very free from those blemishes caused by clustering, such as extensive scale injury and misshapen fruits. We believe this variety is not surpassed by any other as a regular, uniform bearer. The fruit is of best market size, light, waxy yellow in color, with skin of beautiful texture. It is distinctly a fancy fruit; has a perfect Grapefruit flavor and the flesh is melting, free from fiber and rag when properly grown.

Thompson Grapefruit (Pink Marsh Seedless)

This variety originated as a sport from Marsh Seedless. It is very similar to its parent, slightly larger, not quite so flattened, excellent flavor, and the flesh delicate pink in color. Holds late on the tree and retains its quality.

This variety of Grapefruit and the seedy pink-fleshed Grapefruit, Foster (which is early), are meeting with considerable favor in the markets. They are grown quite extensively in Texas, and growers there receive much higher returns on them than on other varieties. Both do well in citrus Florida. We believe they will prove profitable to the planters of Grapefruit, and a fair proportion of each should be included in every planting.



McCarty Grapefruit

Foster Grapefruit

The Pink Grapefruit

This variety of Grapefruit originated a number of years ago, as a bud sport on a tree of Walter's Grapefruit near Bradentown, Fla., and was introduced by Mr. E. N. Reasoner, Oneco, Fla., in ——. We have had this variety in fruit in our test-grove for a number of years and are very favorably impressed with its quality and general excellence. The flesh is purplish pink in color and in quality it ranks as one of the best of the Grapefruits. The outstanding feature of this variety is the very excellent quality it develops early in the season, and we class it as one of the best, if not the very best, early Grapefruit that we know of. It is well worthy of extended planting.

Triumph Grapefruit

There is always a demand for an early Grapefruit, particularly for home use or for local market. Those varieties which ripen in midseason or later do not develop sufficient juice early in the season to make them satisfactory at that time. The Triumph Grapefruit fills the place of an early fruit better than any other variety with which we are acquainted. It is in good eating condition in November and has a season of about eight weeks, depending upon the stock on which it is propagated and the citrus section where grown. It is a very prolific sort and the fruit, though smaller in size than our other varieties, runs very uniform. The size of the fruits may be materially increased by judicious thinning late in June. It is heavy, juicy, well-flavored, and smooth-skinned. It is sweeter than Grapefruit ordinarily is and in quality it is fine. The tree is quite an upright grower, with characteristic appearance and foliage. It is more susceptible to cold than other varieties and its location should be carefully selected.

NEW AND UNCOMMON CITRUS FRUITS

On this and the following page we are offering a few new or uncommon citrus fruits. After many years, the citrus fruits commonly grown in commercial plantings have become fairly well standardized. In reality, this is the outcome of a large experience gained by many growers in different parts of the citrus districts. Had it not been for the testing of many sorts, we would not today have the exact knowledge concerning the behavior of different varieties that we now possess.

The varieties described here are old enough to have been fairly well tested out, and they are, in our opinion, worthy of planting. Some of them will take a place in commercial plantings as soon as they become better known.

The home-orchard is a neglected side of citrus culture at this time. Citrus trees are almost invariably planted to supply fruit for some distant market, and the wonderful variety of very fine fruits for home use do not receive the attention they deserve. The varieties described here are well worthy of a place in the home-orchard. From time to time, in the future, new sorts now under test will be added.

Calamondin

Small, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, deep orange-red, flattened, with thin skin, easily separated from the pulp; sections easily separated as in the Mandarin oranges; juice clear, strong acid (5 per cent), with a pleasant, peculiar flavor. Very hardy, prolific, ripening during November and December. This citrus tree is very hardy. In north Florida it has shown itself to be nearly or quite as hardy as the Satsuma orange. It is a very handsome tree and well worth planting for its ornamental effect. The juice makes an "ade" that can hardly be surpassed.

Eustis Limequat

This new citrus fruit is the first of its kind offered to tree planters. It is the result of a cross made a number of years ago by Mr. Walter T. Swingle, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, between the Nagami kumquat and a lime. Mr. Swingle was trying to secure a hardy acid fruit and has succeeded even beyond his greatest expectations.

The fruit is oblong or roundish oblong, somewhat larger than the ordinary run of Key or Mexican limes, with skin resembling that of the grapefruit in color and texture, but with a flavor or taste peculiar to itself. The acid is clear and strong and of finest quality. The tree resembles somewhat the Mexican lime in habit of growth. It is hardy and may be grown at least wherever the sweet orange can be produced, and the indications are that its culture may be extended beyond these limits.

The introduction of this fruit makes it possible to produce an acid fruit of finest quality throughout the entire sweet-orange area. It is a very important addition to our list of citrus fruits, whether for market or for home use.

Mandarin Orange

The Mandarin or China Mandarin Orange is an old sort. It has distinct value as an ornamental tree and in some sections, notably in southern Louisiana, it is given preference in commercial plantings. Years ago we used to grow this variety in considerable quantity; then dropped it from our lists. Recently we have had so many inquiries for it that we are again growing a few trees of it.

The fruit is of medium size, flattened, deep yellow, with thin skin and loosely adhering segments. The flesh is dark orange-yellow, spicy, and of good quality.

The foliage is fine and small, and the growth willowy, combining to make it a very beautiful tree.

Thornton Tangelo

As its name indicates, this citrus fruit is the result of a cross between the Tangerine orange and the Pomelo or grapefruit. It originated a number of years ago as the result of a cross made by Messrs. Swingle and Webber of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In habit of growth it is similar to the grapefruit, but the skin is easily removed from the flesh; in this particular it is like the tangerine. The fruit is smaller in size than most grapefruit (which, in general, it resembles). The flavor is very agreeable, a new combination of flavors, as might be expected from its origin.

FOR PRICES, SEE PAGE 4



INDEX

	Page		Page
Calamondin.....	14	Nagami.....	10
Dancy Tangerine.....	7	Oranges.....	5-9
Duncan.....	12	Parson Brown.....	7
Eustis Limequat.....	14	Pineapple.....	7
Foster.....	13	Pink Grapefruit.....	13
Grapefruit.....	12, 13	Ponderosa.....	11
Hamlin.....	5, 6	Price List.....	4
King.....	6	Rootstocks.....	3, 4
Kumquats.....	10	Tahiti.....	11
Lemons.....	10, 11	Tangelo.....	14
Lime.....	11	Tangerine.....	7
Limequat.....	14	Temple.....	8
Lue Gim Gong.....	7	Thompson.....	13
Mandarin.....	14	Thornton Tangelo.....	14
Marsh Seedless.....	12, 13	Triumph.....	13
Marumi.....	10	Valencia.....	8, 9
McCarty.....	13	Villa Franca.....	11
Meiwa.....	10	Washington Navel.....	9

TERMS OF BUSINESS

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