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DESCRIPTIVE

Illustrated Catalogue

*Issued
summer
1892*

POMONA NURSERIES

AND

Amateurs' Fruit Guide

FOR THE

Extreme Southern States.

GRIFFING & BRADLEY,

Proprietors,

Macclenny, - Florida.

1892

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.:
DACOSTA PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE.
1892.



DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED + +

+ + CATALOGUE—

—OF—

POMONA NURSERIES

—AND—

AMATEURS' FRUIT GUIDE

—FOR THE—

EXTREME SOUTHERN STATES.

W. D. GRIFFING

SUCCESSOR TO

GRIFFING & BRADLEY, Proprietors,

MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
D'ACOSTA PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE.
1892.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THESE nurseries have heretofore been strictly wholesale and only solicited the patronage of the ready established nurseries or dealers who did not grow our line of stock. Having often been requested by other parties to send descriptive catalogue and price list, we have decided to publish this descriptive catalogue with retail prices attached, together with a practical guide for amateur fruit growers in the South, which we will furnish to all nurserymen or dealers who wish to handle our stock. We will also send this catalogue to outside parties in territory not reserved by our dealers or agents on receipt of price. This catalogue is designed (when the colored plates are attached) for the use of local agents when canvassing their own sections. The plates inserted are such as are adapted to each locality where the catalogue is used.

INTRODUCTION.

IN presenting to the public this descriptive catalogue we would state that the stocks of trees herein offered are in every way fully up to the standard in quality to that of previous years, which we believe (judging from our previous experience in the business, together with the many encouraging words we have received from our customers) is unsurpassed by any nursery either North or South.

The annual increase of stock grown by these nurseries has been fully fourfold each year, and we now offer nearly one-half million trees for sale.

We wish to call particular attention to the fact that in this list you will be able to find varieties especially adapted to different localities in the South, and in the descriptions herein given we make it a point to state (judging from our own experience and from all the reliable information we can obtain from various sources) to what particular locality each variety is best adapted, it being to our interest as well as that of the planter to have him plant varieties best adapted to his section of the country.

Our stock is home grown on light high pine land. Trees thus grown are unquestionably best for general planting, as they have more fibrous roots and more perfectly ripened wood than trees from moist soil. Trees from dry soil are really more desirable even for low land planting, as transplanting to a richer and more moist soil involves no risk, the change being to more abundant nourishment and moisture. Trees for *high land* planting from such a soil are far preferable to those from low rich land, where abundant moisture stimulates a luxurious foliage without a corresponding development of roots, which the tree cannot sustain if transplanted to a high dry soil, and where, deprived of its accustomed supply of food and moisture, it languishes.

Our location was selected on account of the peculiar adaptability of the soil to the production of fruit trees for high pine and light, dry soils.

W. D. Griffing
Successor to
GRIFFING & BRADLEY,
MACCLENNY, BAKER COUNTY, FLA.

IMPORTANT TO TREE PLANTERS.

TO those planting in a latitude from five or even ten degrees north of us we would say that our trees are better adapted to such latitudes than Northern grown trees, simply from the fact that with our long season and light, sandy soil we make equally as large a top and nearly double the roots they do in heavy soil in the North.

Trees grown in Northern latitudes will, when transplanted in a more Southern latitude, start to grow before their natural season, and therefore will be in danger of late spring frosts, while trees grown in a Southern latitude will, when transplanted in a more Northern latitude, remain dormant even later the first year than trees raised in the section where the transplanting is done, thereby making a Southern grown tree more desirable for Northern planting.

PEACH YELLOWS AND PEACH ROSETTE.

There cannot be too much said on this important matter, which interests both the planter and dealer. In sections where it has not already been introduced great care should be taken to prevent its being brought in such localities by trees being shipped in from infected districts, which is and has been done to a large extent. It has been the practice of nurserymen for many years to secure their peach seed from the mountains of Georgia and Tennessee, where the yellows had never been reported, but now this promises to be a dangerous course to pursue on account of the discovery in that district of the disease known as *Peach Rosette*, "which is sometimes called Southern Peach Yellows," it being as disastrous, if not more so, than the yellows. And even if the seed that was planted were perfectly healthy and would have done well had the seedlings been budded from perfectly healthy trees. The great danger lies in taking buds from trees that are apparently healthy when buds are cut.

Experiments by the Department of Agriculture have proven that, if being in the least affected the whole tree is virtually diseased, and buds taken from seemingly healthy branches and inserted into healthy stocks seldom live to bear fruit of any consequence.

As to the truth of these statements we refer to Bulletin No. 1, Division of Vegetable Pathology, treating these two diseases. We are in receipt of a personal letter from Edward Willets, Assistant Secretary Department of Agriculture, in which he states that a true case of Yellows has never been known in Georgia, and that the Rosette has never been found south of Columbus, Georgia.

Our nurseries are more than two hundred miles from any known case of either disease, and the seeds we use are from seedling trees in our own section.

TO OUR PATRONS.

SITUATION.

The Pomona Nurseries are situated one and one-half miles southwest of Macclenny, an enterprising town twenty-eight miles west of Jacksonville, on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, and having convenient shipping facilities and daily mails, which give quick communication.

The nurseries are situated on high pine land, which is considered far superior for the growing of nursery stock to flatwoods land.

CLAIMS.

We disclaim any liability for results arising from defective planting or at improper seasons, or from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees true to name, well grown and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees that may accidentally prove untrue to label free of charge or refund the money paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for said trees that prove untrue.

PACKING AND BOXING

Is done in the best possible manner to insure safe carriage for long distances. Roots of trees are thoroughly imbedded in cut straw and sphagnum moss, and straw distributed among the tops to prevent chafing, and the whole well moistened. Trees packed in this manner will bear shipment to any part of the States, or even much longer distances.

Orders to the amount of \$5 are packed free of charge. Cost of boxes or bales will be charged on orders below that amount. Cost of box or bale will be from twenty-five to seventy-five cents, according to size.

TERMS

Invariably *cash in advance*. Trees and plants can at any time previous to December 1 be secured for future shipment by depositing one-fourth of the amount of the order.

C. O. D. ORDERS.

Trees will be sent C. O. D. (collect on delivery) by express, collecting charges to be paid by the consignee. Large orders can be forwarded by ordinary freight lines and will be consigned to ourselves. The bill of lading endorsed to parties ordering will be sent C. O. D. by express, thus reducing heavy express charges and facilitating collections. C. O. D. orders must invariably be accompanied by a remittance of one-fourth the amount of the order.

The express and railroad companies hold us responsible for freight charges on all such shipments, hence our friends will recognize the necessity of this rule.

ROUTE.

We respectfully beg our patrons to furnish us with explicit directions as to shipping and the mode of conveyance by which they want trees forwarded. When no particular directions are given we forward according to the best of our judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility as to safe delivery and condition of trees after a proper shipment by us. We will take forwarders' receipt and mail to consignees. Claims for delay or loss must be made to forwarders.

REMITTANCES

Should be made by check on Jacksonville, New York draft, express or postoffice money order on Macclenny postoffice. Small sums can also be sent by registered letter.

INVITATION.

To all wishing to purchase trees, and who would like to inspect our stock before buying, we extend a cordial invitation to do so. We take great pleasure in showing our stock, and to those wishing to see size and shape our trees are growing in can make a very good estimate of what they will be any time after August 1. If notified in time we will meet visitors at the station on their arrival.

EARLY ORDERS.

In ordering early planters have the advantage of securing just such stock as they want, both in size and variety, as some sizes and varieties are entirely booked before the opening of the shipping season. Spring and summer orders are solicited.

OUR STOCK.

The stock offered by these nurseries is guaranteed true to name and to be perfectly healthy and free from root-knot and all other insect pests, well rooted and stocky. We offer all the leading varieties that are in demand in the South.

Our peach trees are all grown on native Florida seedlings from seed raised in our own section. Among our list of varieties will be found those adapted to any section in the South where the peach is cultivated. The plums and prunes we offer are grown on Marianna stocks (recognized by all horticulturists as the best). The varieties are mostly of the Japan strain, although we offer such other varieties as are recommended for the South. The Japan persimmon or "kaki" are grafted upon the native persimmon, which has been proven to be far superior to the stocks imported from Japan, as the imported stocks do not survive to any great age and the trees grown on them have a dwarfish habit, while those grafted on the native roots make an upright and standard growth. Our pears are grown on the well-known LeConte or Japan pear stock, and having never had a case of blight in this vicinity, there is little danger of introducing it into uninfected districts from trees purchased from these nurseries.

The varieties comprise some of the best, and mostly those that have been tested and are adapted to the Southern climate.

We also have a remarkable fine stock of apple, apricot, pecan, walnut, almond, grape, ornamentals, etc., all grown on the best known stocks, where stocks are required.

ROSES.

We are making a specialty of out-door grown roses. Our list is composed of varieties tested in the South, and are stocky, strong plants.

GUIDE TO AMATEUR FRUIT GROWERS.

THIS little treatise has been carefully prepared for the purpose of aiding those who wish to engage in fruit culture, both for profit and home consumption, and have had little or no experience in the business. We write from *personal experience* and from what knowledge we have gleaned from various reliable sources.

TIME FOR PLANTING.

In the South trees should be planted from November to March, but we would advise planting in the fall, as the tree would become located and put out roots four to six inches long before spring. Another reason is, farmers can spare the time better in the fall than spring. Early planting is always advised and should be practiced as much as possible. Trees will make much more growth the first year if planting is done early than if deferred until late in the spring. When the time for delivering the trees is left with us we always forward them the time to meet with the best results in transplanting.

PLAN FOR PEACH, PLUM, PERSIMMON AND PEAR ORCHARD.

The following is a plan practised by us in planting our own orchards:

It is generally known that the pear is a very long lived tree, also the plum and persimmon, while the peach is much shorter lived.

Our pear trees are set thirty feet apart each way with a plum or Japan persimmon in the centre of the square formed by four pear trees. This makes the plum or persimmon the farthest possible distance from the pear trees. Then fifteen feet each way from each pear tree (which would also be fifteen feet from each plum or persimmon tree) we plant a peach tree. By this plan we utilize all our ground.

The peach tree comes into bearing at an early age, thereby giving quick returns; next comes into bearing the plum or persimmon, according to variety, and lastly the pear, which lives and bears enormous crops long after the peach trees are gone. The plum or persimmon will have ample room to thrive. Another plan would be to plant a peach tree in place of the plum or persimmon, making the same number of peach as pear, not using either plum or persimmon.

The following diagram represents our idea of how to plant an orchard. A represents a pear tree, B the plum or persimmon, C a peach tree:

A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C
C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B
A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C
C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B
A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C
C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B

STAKING ORCHARD.

First provide yourself with a slim pole enough longer than the trees are to be distance apart to allow the nailing of a cleat on rear end of pole, letting it project over an inch or two on both sides of the pole, making the pole from front end to cleat the distance the trees are to be apart. Next provide a corresponding number of small stakes (about two feet long and three-quarters of an inch square) that there are to be trees in the orchard. Drive a stake at one corner of the proposed orchard where you want the corner tree to stand, then place a sighting pole at the other corner of front side of orchard, then man No. 2, who handles the measuring pole, should hook the cross piece on the rear end of pole behind the stake that represents the corner tree, the front end pointing toward the sighting pole. Man No. 1 sighting from corner stake to sighting pole set at other corner of piece and man No. 2 holding stake against end of measuring pole, man No. 1 telling him when it is in line with the sighting pole. Then it should be driven in the ground firmly. The back of the pole is then hooked back of second stake and the third stake set as the second, and so on until the row is staked. Then commence again at corner stake and measure off six lengths of pole in same manner as on first row as near at right angles as can be guessed at readily. Then start at stake No. 9, or eight spaces from corner on first row, and measure across at an angle to stake No. 7, or six spaces on the row that runs at right angles with first row. If it measures just ten spaces from eighth space or ninth stake on first row to sixth space or seventh stake on the other row the rows are just at right angles; and if the measurements do not come out right they should be made to do so by changing the range of row No. 2 until it measures just ten spaces from ninth stake in first row across to seventh stake in row No. 2, at the same-time stake No. 7 in row must be just six spaces from corner stake. After this sight from corner stake past stake No. 7 in row No. 2 and set up a sighting pole at other end of field; then start at corner stake and proceed to stake row No. 2 same as row No. 1. You now have a row across the front and down one side of the field at exact right angles. Then start at last stake in row No. 2 and run as near right angles as can be guessed at with row No. 2, it not being particular about it being exact; then start at second stake in row No. 1 across the front of orchard and proceed to set another row of stakes across the field, sighting at pole placed behind the corresponding stake in the back row, making a row parallel with row No. 2; then proceed in like manner until the whole orchard is staked. If the pole measurements have been correct and the sighting straight the stakes will present straight rows if viewed from any point or direction.

Now, of course, the stakes have to be removed to allow the digging of holes, consequently you must provide yourself with a narrow board about seven feet in length with a V-shaped notch exactly in the middle with holes about two inches in diameter exactly four inches from each end. Then make two pins about one foot long that will readily pass through holes in end of board; then place the V-shaped notch in board against the stakes where the tree is to be planted and drive the pins in the holes at each end of board. Pull up stake where tree is to be planted and

raise one end of board over pin and swing it around out of way, leaving the other end remaining on the pin; proceed to dig hole and prepare for the tree. When done replace the board and hold the tree in the notch in middle of board where the stake formerly stood; fill in dirt until the tree stands steady, then remove the board and finish setting tree. Proceed to next stake and so on until the whole orchard is set. Trees set in this manner after being trimmed will present as straight an appearance as the stakes formerly did.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart.	No. of trees.	Distance apart.	No. of trees.
1 by 1	43560	13 by 13	257
2 by 2	10890	14 by 14	222
3 by 3	4840	15 by 15	193
4 by 4	2722	16 by 16	170
5 by 5	1742	17 by 17	150
6 by 6	1210	18 by 18	134
7 by 7	888	19 by 19	120
8 by 8	680	20 by 20	108
9 by 9	537	25 by 25	69
10 by 10	435	30 by 30	48
11 by 11	360	35 by 35	35
12 by 12	302	40 by 40	27

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Peaches	15 to 20 feet each way
Plums	12 to 15 feet each way
Pears—LeConte and Keiffer,	25 to 30 feet each way
Pears—General Varieties,	18 to 20 feet each way
Japan Persimmons,	15 to 20 feet each way
Apples, Standard,	18 to 20 feet each way
Oranges and Lemons,	20 to 25 feet each way
Apricots,	15 to 20 feet each way
Grapes—Northern Varieties,	8 to 10 feet each way
Grapes—Southern, Muscadine type,	18 to 25 feet each way
Quinces,	12 to 15 feet each way
Figs,	12 to 15 feet each way

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.

If not ready to plant on day of arrival, trees should be at once heeled in. To do this properly dig a trench about a foot deep, sloping on one side, throwing the dirt on the sloping side, which makes a high bank on that side. Then place roots in bottom of trench with tops leaning up the sloping bank; spread trees out so they will not be too thick, then sift fine dirt over the roots and wet down, then fill trench to level of ground and pack well with the feet. Trees thus served will keep well until planted.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.

One of the worst errors in planting fruit trees is waiting to prepare the ground until you have received the trees. Have your ground well prepared by deep plowing, so that the digging of holes will be easy when the trees arrive. Whatever importance may properly be attached to questions of soil or aspect, yet in fruit culture the question of drainage outweighs every other consideration, and more especially so in peach culture. Peach trees cannot endure wet feet for any great length of time.

We shall probably find no better place to say that injudicious irrigation has killed many a promising tree.

Although land that will drain readily and not hold water on or near the surface for any length of time may be made suitable for any fruit tree by throwing it up into ridges with a plow and setting the trees on these ridges with the water-furrows midway between the rows, running in the same general direction the land slopes.

TRANSPLANTING.

The holes should be dug from two to three feet wide and one and one-half to two feet deep. A few shovels full of stable manure, top soil and wood ashes well composted and thoroughly mixed with the earth in filling the holes adds greatly to the vigor of the tree. Care should be taken in cutting off all broken roots from tree with a smooth, upward cut; then place it in the hole to the depth that it grew in the nursery, spreading out the roots in their natural position with the hands, placing the finest and best pulverized dirt obtainable in close contact with every root and fiber, then with the hoe more dirt could be pulled around the tree and packed with the feet, pressing at the bottom of the tree so it will stand perpendicular. Should the ground be dry make a basin of dirt around the tree and pour in a pail of water, which will be very beneficial. After this is done place around the tree some sod, pine straw, wire-grass or something to prevent the surface from drying and act as a mulch. This will keep the ground in a moist condition and the tree will hardly need any subsequent watering.

PRUNING.

All trees do not require pruning in the same manner, so we have classified them as follows, and give our method with each class. Before you begin pruning make up your mind what form of tree you want and then vary our method to suit the case.

PEACHES.

When trees are planted cut away every side shoot to the hight you wish them to branch (say two feet). Should there be no branches at that hight, but three or four plain, well developed buds, you may cut the whole top off close above the top bud you may wish to leave, but should there be branches at that hight, cut them off (three or four of them) directly beyond their first set of buds nearest the body of tree, then cut the top off close to top branch. Sometimes there is nothing but blind buds on the body of the young peach trees, and when all branches are cut off

close to stem the tree is liable to be left without any germinating buds at the top. Should there not be any well developed buds or branches at the point where you wish to make the top, you must either cut below or above, as suits you best.

When buds commence to throw out from the stem of the tree rub off all but those reserved at the top. Should trees seem to be making too open a growth they can be easily thickened by simply pinching off the ends of the tender new growth occasionally during the first summer. For subsequent pruning keep straggling branches cut back, chafing limbs removed and sprouts cut away.

PLUMS, PRUNES, APRICOTS, ALMONDS AND QUINCES.

Should cut all limbs off close to stem and cut top back to height required (two and one-half to three feet), as there are always good buds on the stems of these trees, therefore there is no danger of their not starting at top. Should they be heavily branched, do not hesitate to cut them off, as they will do much better if the new shoots start from the main body. In this class of trees, as with peaches, rub off all buds below those you wish to leave for top. We also recommend pinching off the ends of the tender growth to thicken up the top of the tree. For subsequent pruning remove chafing branches, cut sprouts away. Care should be taken not to prune the tops too much, which will cause them to make a heavy wood growth at the expense of fruit.

PEAR, APPLE AND JAPAN PERSIMMON.

If one year old, should be treated much the same as plums, prunes, apricots, almonds, etc. If two years old and branched, cut off the top of the tree and ends of branches, leaving only a few buds on each branch. Be careful to trim in such a way that the last bud that is left on each limb shall be an outside bud. This will tend to make the growth of the tree more open than if it were left on the side of the limb next to the tree. For subsequent pruning to get the largest and best tree, remove about one-third of each year's growth for the first three or four years, always cutting to an outside bud. Should you desire to bring a tree into early bearing, little or no pruning should be done.

FIGS.

Cut off the mass of fibrous roots and leave the lateral roots four or five inches in length; then cut top back to twelve or eighteen inches high, according to size of tree. Fig trees thus pruned will invariably outgrow the tree that is left with all its top on. The top removed may be used for cuttings. The fig seems to be benefited by having its roots as well as its top pruned at the time of transplanting, while other fruit trees require very little root pruning.

MULBERRIES.

They should be cut back two to four feet in height, according to whether it is desired they should be branched high or low.

TEXAS UMBRELLA, PECAN AND WALNUTS.

These do not require cutting back when transplanted, as much roots should be left as possible.

ORANGES, OLIVES AND JAPAN MEDLARS.

Being evergreens, should have a large portion of their leaves removed except the medlars. The branches should be removed to within a few inches of the stem before transplanting. Great care should be taken that the roots never get dry.

GRAPES.

Roots should be cut to within six or eight inches from main stem, and carefully straightened out as dirt is filled in, laying the vine in slanting, cutting the top back to two or three buds. When these buds start out in the spring all but the strongest one should be rubbed off, leaving it to run over the ground, as more vigorous canes will be obtained in this manner; or they may be tied to a stake set at time of planting as suits the planter best. The second year this cane should be cut back to within three or four buds. When these start to grow rub off all but the strongest and train it to a stake. When it gets about two and one-half feet high, pinch off the top and keep all suckers rubbed off but the four top ones, which should be trained to a trellis of some kind, wire being the best. The third year cut off all the growth that has been made to within ten inches of the main stem. The fourth year cut off nearly as much as you cut off the third year, but leave a trifle more wood each succeeding year as the vine advances in age.

THE MUSCADINE, OR SOUTHERN TYPE OF GRAPES, should be trained to one stem until it attains a length so that it can be trained upon an arbor of sufficient height to allow a person to walk under. No subsequent pruning is required.

FERTILIZING.

This is a matter that we will leave to the planter, although we would suggest that he give his trees a liberal amount of some well tested fertilizers the first year, which should be applied after the tree has started growth, say one half pound to the tree scattered around to the distance of three feet from the tree and well raked in. Then if the ground is covered with some good mulching and kept clean, all early bearing fruits such as peaches, plums, etc., may be brought to a bearing size and condition at the end of the first season, after which time fertilizers containing a large per cent. of potash should be used. All kinds of trees are greatly benefited by bone meal, ashes and cotton seed meal, although care should be taken that no fertilizer should be used which has to undergo a heating process in the ground. Well rotted manure and compost will greatly benefit trees for years.

CULTIVATION.

The first two years we advocate clean cultivation. After the second year the grass may be allowed to grow after July and be plowed under in the fall. This method when followed will turn sufficient humus into the ground to keep the soil improving. Where crops are planted in the orchard they are kept clean until this time. The only crops that we can recommend in orchard would be cotton and tobacco or truck gardening, where large quantities of fertilizers are used.

INSECTS.

There are insect pests to nearly all trees. Those most troublesome in the South are the Root-knot ("Anguillula"), Borer, Plum Curculio and Scale Mites.

ROOT-KNOT.—In treating on this microscopic insect, "Anguillula," which has been so disastrous to the peach, fig, mulberry and Myrobolan plum, and some field crops, we can suggest no remedy, as it is nearly always present in old cultivated land.

In planting trees of the above named kinds we recommend that they be put on new land as far as possible, but if obliged to plant in old land, holes should be dug to the depth of three feet, the soil for a foot and one-half from the surface being thrown on one side, the remainder on the other, then the top soil put in the bottom and the tree planted at the proper depth in the soil thrown from the bottom of the hole, well mixed with ashes, not allowing the roots to come in contact with the surface soil, then the surface soil should be hoed back for some distance from the tree and wire grass, turf or leaf mould but in its place.

Trees thus planted will do well. When practicable, we would advise planting in new land, as in new land there is no danger from this insect. This insect increases wonderfully in land planted to cow peas or sweet potatoes, and these crops should not be planted among this class of trees.

BORERS.—This small white grub is well known by all who have had experience in peach culture. When the grub is present we know of no good remedy only to dig it out, but as a preventive would suggest the pulling up of earth around the body of the tree to the height of one foot in the month of March or April, removing same in November. The reason for doing this is to compel the moth to lay its eggs high upon the body of the tree where the bark is too hard for the grub when hatched to puncture the bark much, and when the earth is removed in the fall he is left high from the ground and exposed to the cold.

PLUM CURCULIO.—This is a small grayish brown beetle that stings the plum, prune, and sometimes the apricot, from the time they shed their blossom until the fruit is nearly grown. The beetle lays its egg in the puncture made by the sting, and in a short time this egg hatches into a grub that destroys the fruit.

One remedy for treating the curculio, recommended by a good many nurserymen, is, after the blossom is shed, place a large sheet under the tree and, with a padded mallet, strike a sharp blow against the tree. The defective fruit, as well as the curculio, that drop on the sheet must be burned. This should be done every few days until no defective fruit or curculio are found.

Another remedy is to spray the trees once in two weeks with a solution of Paris Green; one pound of Paris Green to two hundred gallons of water. We would recommend this method to large growers.

A remedy we hear recommended, and one we are trying this season, is to tie a piece of sheep skin (wool outside), four inches in width, around the trunk of the tree two feet from the ground, keeping it saturated with oil tar and carbolic acid mixed, thereby preventing the beetle from crawling up the body of the tree.

Another remedy is to arrange to inclose your fowls in the yard with your trees, they will destroy a great many of the curculio before they get on the tree, and will pick up the defective fruit that falls to the ground.

SCALE MITE.—This is a minature insect which is found on the olive, orange, peach and some other evergreens and deciduous trees, but more generally found on the orange.

A remedy for this pest is whale oil soap, and ball potash in proportion, three pounds of whale oil soap to three balls of potash to thirty gallons of water. To make this solution dissolve the potash in two or three gallons of water by boiling, add the soap while hot, the potash cutting the soap, then add cold water to the quantity of thirty gallons; this to be used as a wash for the body and large limbs, applied with a coarse scrubbing brush, rubbing vigorously. As a spray this should be reduced one-half. Numerous other insecticides are offered for sale already prepared which are good. A good wash for all trees is tobacco water, which will kill small insects that feed upon small shoots and leaves of plants. To make tobacco water, simply boil up a kettle of tobacco stems and water. This liquid can be applied to small trees with a common garden sprinkler. For using on larger trees a small hand force pump is necessary.



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

For prices of all trees herein named see back part of catalogue.

PEACHES.

This fruit adapts itself to almost any soil, but does best in a sandy loam with red clay sub-soil, on land well drained, naturally or artificially. In selecting a site for an orchard a greater preference is shown to an elevated situation, as the fruit is less liable to be killed by spring frosts, but where one is compelled to plant in a valley or low lands it is advisable to select late blooming varieties. Take it in its fresh, ripe state, and there is no fruit that so delights the eye or palate, and it not only appeals to the appetite but is highly conducive to health. It is also excellent for culinary purposes, either canned or evaporated. As to its market value none exceeds it.

Varieties are classed in sections where they are best adapted, as near as the lines can be drawn.

Adapted, to some extent, in extreme North-Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Northern Louisiana, Texas and some more northern States:

Jessie Kerr. Originated by J. W. Kerr, of Caroline Co., Md., from selected seed of choice specimens of the Hale's Early. It is larger than the Alexander, five to seven days earlier, and a freestone.

Arkansas Traveler. This variety has ripened some days earlier than the Alexander, is equally as large and handsome; a freestone.

Alexander. Above medium size, greenish white; nearly covered with deep, rich red; very juicy, sweet and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Ripens May 20 to June 5.

Waterloo. Similar to Alexander, but lighter in color and later.

Early Rivers. Large to very large, pale greenish white; flesh white, sub-acid, very vinous and very juicy, of exceedingly delicate flavor, skin very thin. Maturity, June 1st to 10th; unfit to carry great distance; very prolific.

Hale's Early. Origin, Ohio; fruit medium to large; skin greenish white, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, melting, juicy and good; freestone. Ripens June 5th to 20th.

Early Tillotson. Medium, skin yellowish white and nearly covered with red, darkening on the sunny side; it is a good market variety. Ripens June 15th to July 1st.

Mountain Rose. Large, white, washed with carmine; flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor; very good. Ripens June 20th or immediately after Early Tillotson; an excellent early market variety, and superior to the Early York.

Fleitas, or Yellow St. John. Large, roundish, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek, juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens with Early Tillotson and lasts longer. Origin, New Orleans; identical with May Beauty of Louisiana.

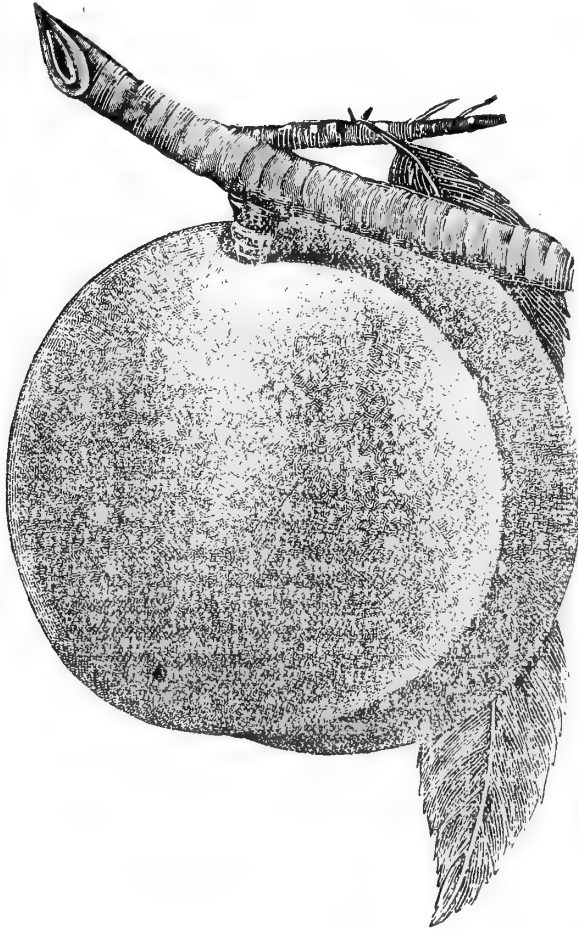
Early Michigan. Large, hardy, productive, freestone. Ripens last of June.

Crawford's Early. Large, oblong, skin yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and rich; ripe, July 5th to 15th. This is one of the very best summer varieties for shipping to the Northern markets.

Stump the World. Origin, New Jersey; size very large, shape nearly round; skin creamy white with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good; freestone. Ripens July 5th to 15th.

Belle. Large, roundish, with protruding point; flesh pale, greenish yellow, red at stone, a little coarse, melting, rich; freestone; a Southern variety. Ripens last of July.

Crawford's Late. Fruit of the largest size, skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow. Tree vigorous, moderately productive, one of the finest late sorts.



BIDWELL'S LATE.

Amelia. This peach originated in Orangeburg, S. C., and is hard to excel either in size, beauty or quality; fruit very large, roundish oblong; suture large and deep, extending nearly around; skin pale, whitish yellow, shaded and marbled with crimson; flesh white, vinous, sweet, juicy and melting; freestone. Ripens July 1st to 10th.

Columbia. Synonyms: *Pace, Tinley's Superb, Stephen's, Yellow Indian,* etc. Very large, skin downy, dingy yellow and striped with dull brown or red; flesh yellow, buttery, melting and exceedingly rich. Ripe about July 20th and continues for a month; a popular Southern type, which is easily reproduced from seed.

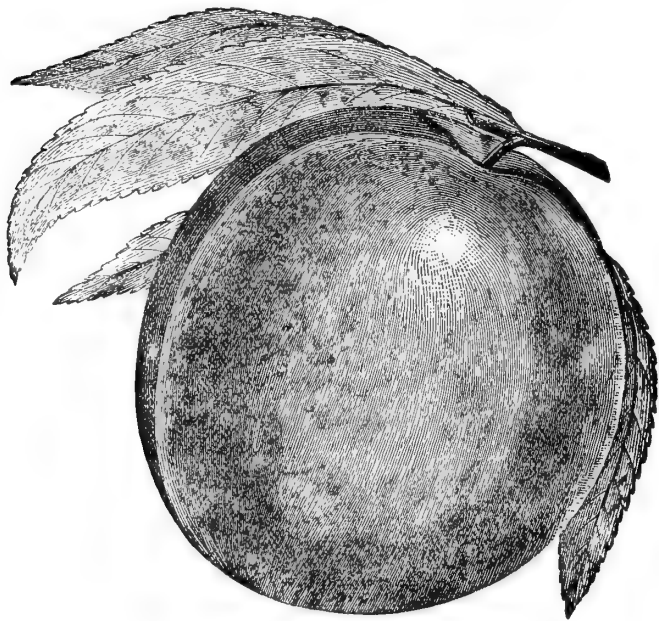
Oldmixon Free. Fruit large, inclining to oval; skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous; freestone. Ripens July 15th to 25th.

Piquett's Late. Very large, yellow, red cheek, flesh yellow, rich, sweet and of the highest flavor. Originated in Georgia, and has been tested nearly thirty years, and during that time has seldom failed to produce a fine crop of fruit. It is considered the most profitable peach South and West; freestone; Ripens the middle of September.

Adapted to North Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas:

Chinese Free. Large, oblong, skin white with red cheek, flesh red, firm and well flavored; free from rot, which makes it a very desirable market variety. Ripe July 5th to 15th.

General Lee. Seedling of the Chinese Cling; size very large, skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, of high flavor; clingstone; quality best, and a good market variety. Ripens from July 5th to 15th.



ANGEL.

Wheatland. New; originated by Mr. Rodgers, of Wheatland, N. Y., who has twenty acres and says this variety is the best of them all. Thirty-nine peaches weighed eighteen pounds. Was awarded the first prize for size, quality and beauty, at the New York State Fair. First to middle of August.

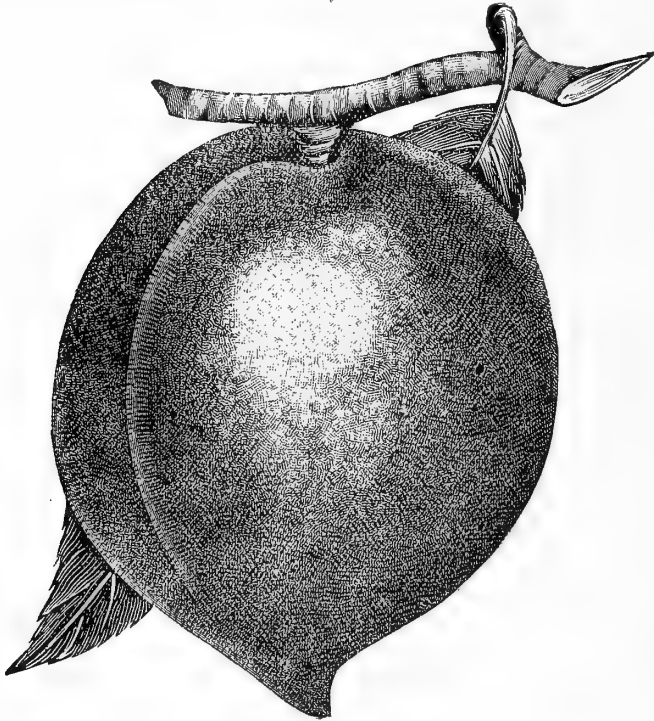
Nix's Late. Ripens about October. A very large, white cling of the finest quality. A sure and prolific bearer.

Elberta. Very large, skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance and a more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone, and one of the most successful market varieties, selling uniformly at higher prices than any other peach. Ripens July 10th to 20th.

Thurber. A seedling of the Chinese *Cling*, which it resembles in size and color. Size large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; freestone. Ripens middle of July.

Bidwell's Late (*Continued*).

the leading market varieties; matures from June 20th to July 10th. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed, specimens having been kept sound and in good condition for over one week in open air.



EARLY CREAM, OR KITE'S HONEY.

Adapted to all Florida, Southern Louisiana, Southern Texas and, to some extent, in Southern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi:

Bidwell's Late. Seedling of the *Peento*; of an upright, vigorous growth, and nearly frost-proof, having known this variety to set and ripen a good crop of fruit when nearly all of the other varieties that were in bloom at that time were killed by frost; size large, specimens measuring eight and eight and one-half inches in circumference each way; color rich, waxy yellow; flesh yellowish white, rich, juicy, melting, and of splendid quality; very prolific bearer, and promises to become one of

Laura. Seedling of the *Peento*, originated in this county, where it has borne heavy crops for several years. Size very large; almost exactly round; flesh white, sweet, juicy and of fine flavor; clingstone. Quality excellent. Ripens nearly with the *Peento*.

Honey. Fruit medium to small; oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side extending more than half way around 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; freestone. Quality excellent. June 5th to 15th.

Waldo. Seedling of the Peento, supposed to be crossed with Honey; tree vigorous grower and late bloomer, being one of the latest to bloom of the Peento family; very prolific; fruit of medium size, roundish oblong; color bright yellowish red, washed with carmine on the side next to the sun; flesh nearly white, red at pit, rich, juicy, melting and fine; quality excellent, one of the best; freestone; ripens about June 1st.

Angel (origin near Waldo, Fla.) Large, round; flesh white, melting, juicy, rich sub-acid flavor; freestone. Is entirely devoid of the noyau flavor of its parent. Trees bloom fully one month later than the Peento. Ripe June 20th to July 5th.

Early Cream, or

Kite's Honey.

Seedling of the Honey, supposed to be crossed with the Peento. A very fine peach, much larger than the Honey, measuring two by two and one-half inches in diameter. Resembles Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy, and of excellent flavor; perfect freestone. The original tree is a strong grower, and has borne heavy crops for four years. Quality best. Ripens June 15th to 25th.

Stanley. Seedling from the Honey; originated in this county; shape, roundish oblong; size medium; clingstone; sweet and good; a heavy bearer and good shipper; matures ten days later than the Honey.

Pallas. Fruit of good size; shape nearly round; color deep red, dotted with salmon and tipped with light yellow at base and apex; flesh white, fine grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma; resembling the Grosse Mignonne in flavor; freestone. Quality excellent. June 20th to 30th.

Climax, or Horn's Hybrid. Seedling of the Honey; of vigorous growth, and very prolific; size medium, slightly oblong, with recurved point (but much shorter than that of the Honey), and with slight suture, somewhat swollen on one side; color pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, melting, juicy, sweet and sprightly, with more acid than found in the Honey; freestone; ripens about July 1st.

Imperial. Seedling of Honey; shape roundish oblong; size very large; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet and juicy; excellent flavor and good tone; perfect freestone; quality best. Matures from June 25th to July 5th.

Florida Gem.

Seedling from the Honey, nearly as large as Imperial and ripening at the same time. Shape roundish oblong, pointed, highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; a perfect freestone. Quality very fine.

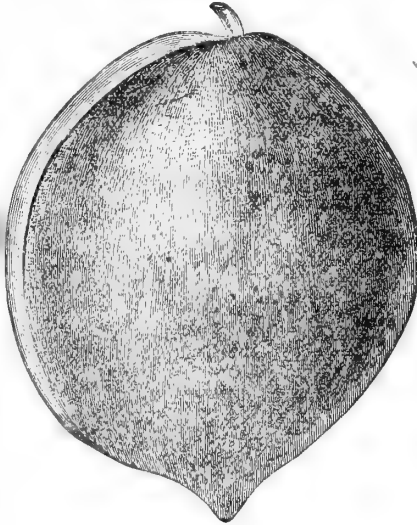
Countess. A native seedling, very much like Thurber; size large, roundish oblong; color reddish white, dark on sunny side; flesh white, rich and

juicy; excellent quality, freestone; ripens July 15th to 20th.

Reeves' Mammoth. Originated in Orange county, Fla., and has been highly advertised as a remarkably large, fine, productive freestone. Ripens in July.

Carpenter's Cling. Originated by Mr. Carpenter, of Mountain City, Tex. Fruit large, white, sometimes marbled with carmine; flesh sweet, juicy and good. Ripens from July 15th to 20th.

Cabler's Indian. Origin, Texas; closely resembles Flewellen. Purple flesh, containing deeper purple veins, rich, sub-acid; decided Indian type; clingstone; very fine. Ripens July 15th to 25th.



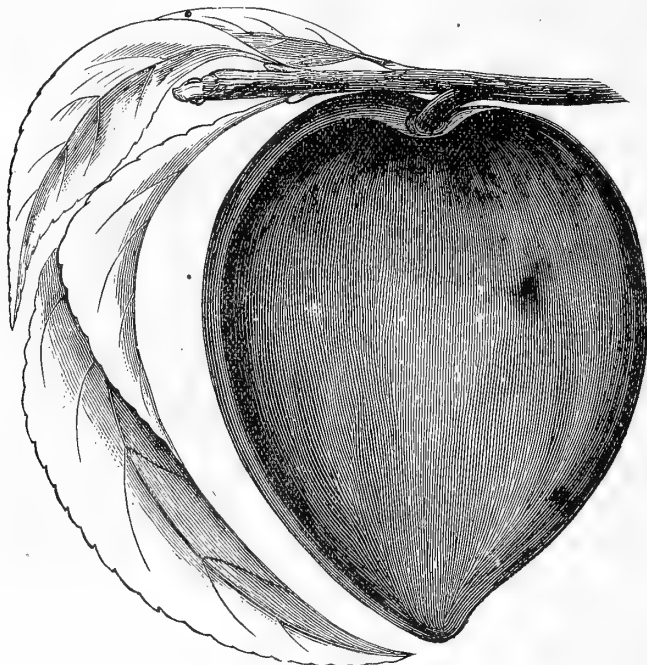
IMPERIAL.

✓ **Florida Crawford.** Origin native seedling; resembles Crawford's Early; very prolific; fruit very large; color yellow, tinged with red, rich, juicy; freestone; matures in July.

✓ **Ovedia.** This remarkable fine peach originated on the grounds of S. J. Kenard, Jr., of Waldo, Fla., from seed of the Honey. Color, shape and general appearance resembles the Waldo; size large to very large, often measuring nine inches or more in circumference, pit very small; quality best, having a rich, vinous

Ovedia (Continued).

Our attention was first called to this peach by Mr. Godby, and its extreme large size, handsome appearance and fine quality induced us to investigate its merits, and we believe it is better suited for extensive planting in Florida than any peach we know of. It stands wet weather best of any peach we have seen, the fruit last year ripening during the heavy rains in the forepart of July and did not split open or crack in the least as do most of the Honey seedlings.



FLORIDA CRAWFORD.

flavor that suits the taste equal to almost any northern peach; flesh light, streaked with red and very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit and on both sides; freestone; blooms with native peaches, is a sure and abundant bearer; ripens early in July, at a season when peaches are most wanted in market, it being just after the early ones are gone and before the bulk of the native crop comes in.

Mr. T. K. Godby, of Waldo, who has originated several of the best peaches now in cultivation in this State, says of it: "I consider this the finest peach in the State."

We were so well pleased with it that we were glad to get control of it for introduction at the large price of \$25 for a few buds as a start in it. Our stock of this variety will necessarily be limited this season.

✓ **La Reine.** Native seedling; strong grower; fruit very large, and good quality, highly colored; clingstone; ripens July 20th to 25th.

✓ **Edith.** Origin, native seedling. Fruit very handsome, large, nearly round as a ball; skin white, washed with red; flesh white, rich, juicy, sub-acid; quality best; clingstone. July 25th to 30th.

Sunset. A native seedling; most excellent peach; bears well here; large, slightly oblong; clingstone.

Sanders' Cling. Origin, Texas. Fruit large, bright yellow; very good quality. Ripens July 25th to August 1st.

Texas. Fruit medium to large; color greenish yellow, shaded with red; good; freestone. Ripens late in July.

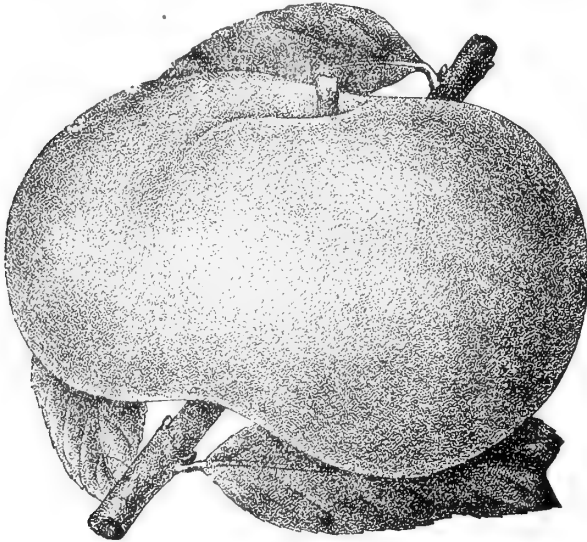
Elma. Origin, native seedling; a very fine peach; resembles the Oldmixon Cling of the North; fruit large; color yellowish white, with red cheek; highly flavored; clingstone; July 25th to 30th.

Lulu. Fruit large; skin and flesh yellow; quality good; freestone. Ripens about August 10th.

Franklin's August. Very large, fine white cling. Ripens about August 10th.

Powers' September. Native seedling; a good grower, and a peach of late habits; quality good; a nice home peach; matures in September; freestone.

Gibbons' October. Native seedling of strong growth; fruit large; of good quality and color; freestone; matures September 25th to October 10th.



PEENTO.

Onderdonk. Originated in Texas by Mr. G. Onderdonk, who describes it as being large; skin and flesh yellow, very juicy and sweet, and possessed of a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness; freestone. Ripens latter part of July.

Victoria. Origin, native seedling. Size very large, nearly round. Skin yellow, juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor; freestone. Ripens August 5th to 10th. A most excellent peach, well worthy of a place in any Southern peach orchard.

La Magnifique. Another native seedling of strong growth, and prolific; fruit large; quality good; clingstone; matures August 5th to 15th.

Best adapted to South Florida:

Peento. This old stand-by is too well known in Florida to need one word of recommendation from us; generally blooms in January, ripens its fruit in April and May and is enormously productive. Its earliness renders it one of the most valuable market varieties.

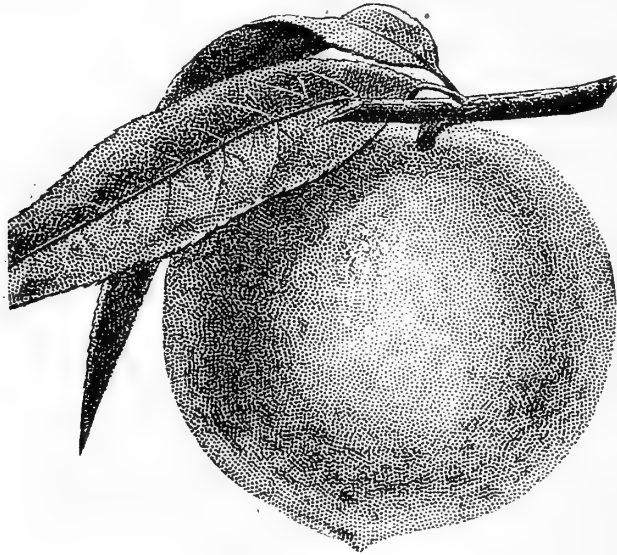
Bidwell's Early. Seedling of the Peento, medium, almost round, resembling the Yum Yum in shape, half cling, skin thin, very small pit, fine grain, juicy, sweet, highly colored, tree vigorous and very productive; ripens with the Peento, but is a finer peach for market.

Yum Yum. Seedling of the Peento, size medium, shape roundish oblong with slight suture and small recurved point, color waxy yellow washed with carmine on sunny side; flesh nearly white, rich, juicy, melting and of excellent quality and flavor, sub-cling; matures about May 1st.

Maggie. Seedling of Peento, grown by Peter Minnick, Waldo, Fla., medium, roundish oblong, slight suture and slightly recurved point, yellow, heavily washed with carmine; half cling, fine grained, melting, juicy, sweet, noyau flavor; ripens May 1st to 15th.

Arlington. Of the shape and size of Early Crawford; flesh rich and melting, vinous, free from noyau flavor, cling-stone, quality very good; early.

Orlando. Seedling of the Peento, vigorous and very prolific; ripens among the earliest of the Peento seedlings; almost frost-proof, fruiting heavily while many of the other early varieties are killed by frost; size above medium, roundish oblong with slight recurved point, color greenish yellow slightly tinged with red; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, melting, juicy, acid with slight noyau flavor, clingstone.



YUM YUM.

Florida's Own. Seedling of the Peento, size large, shape nearly round, very fine appearance, color creamy white splashed with carmine; flesh sweet, juicy and melting, quality best, sub-cling; ripens from May 1st to 10th.

Barrs' Early Daisy. Seedling of the Peento, resembles Bidwell's Early in shape; sub-cling, of good size and showy in appearance; quality good and claimed to be a prolific bearer; matures about one week later than Peento.

June Beauty. Seedling of the Peento, size medium to large, roundish oblong, color yellowish white sprinkled with red; flesh fine grained and juicy, half cling; said to be one of the best of the Peento seedlings; matures May 15th to 25th.

Red Ceylon. Originated in Florida from a seed obtained in Ceylon; tree strong grower and a heavy annual bearer; fruit of good size, skin a dull green color, flesh blood red, freestone; a very promising variety for the extreme South; ripens in May.

Varieties seemingly adapted to the whole South:

Chinese Blood. A very fine blood clingstone, of vigorous growth and blooms very late in the spring, recently introduced from Japan and promises to be very valuable; fruit large, blood red, clingstone, quality excellent; ripens early in July and will probably prove to be adapted to a large portion of the extreme South.

Dwarf Japan Blood. A stocky, rather dwarf growing variety from Japan; is the first of all peaches to ripen; fruited with us the past season, a one-year-old tree having matured twenty-four fine specimens, which were all gone before the Peento or any of its seedlings had ripened; it also ripens ahead of the Alexander in Louisiana, and will doubtless become the best and

most profitable market peach of the South; its late habit of blooming renders it absolutely free from any danger of late spring frosts; is equally as large as the Alexander, a perfect freestone, color crimson yellow heavily washed with red on sunny side, marbled with red inside; tree very prolific and bears young; can be planted quite close in orchard.

PLUMS.

Too much cannot be said in favor of this delicious fruit; and now that the old native varieties are being pushed aside by the new and far more desirable sorts introduced during the last few years from Japan, no family or home should be without its plum orchard, from which, planted with a selection from the Oriental family, plums can be picked from June 1st to September. We do not altogether condemn the cultivated sorts of the American, or "Chickasaw" type, as there are some varieties that seem well adapted to the South.

JAPAN OR ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

Abundance, or Yellow Fleshed Botan. Is large, round with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed; skin yellow washed heavily with purplish carmine, and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid with apricot flavor, quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 25th to July 5th.

Sweet Botan. Is two and one-half inches by two and one-half inches; skin green, nearly covered with dull purple and blue bloom; flesh yellowish, a little coarse grained, firm, sugary, at times slightly sub-acid, adheres slightly to the stone; quality very good. Maturity June 20th to July 5th.

Kelsey. This we consider the most remarkable variety of this section; it sustains every point of excellence claimed for it by the introducers; size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh; for canning or evaporating it is also most valuable; experiments resulted in yielding 19½ pounds of dried fruit to 100 pounds of fresh fruit. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

Masu. Of medium size, slightly pointed, light red; flesh yellowish, melting, juicy, sub-acid; nearly freestone; second quality but showy. Maturity end of June.

Botankio. One and three-fourths inches long by 1½ inches broad. Yellow orange ground, nearly covered with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh deep orange, very firm, sugary, and sub-acid near the skin; clingstone. Maturity middle of July; quality very good; a showy and prolific variety.

Chabot. Two and one-fourth inches long by 2 inches broad; yellow ground nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid, sub-acid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. This will doubtless prove a valuable variety for drying.

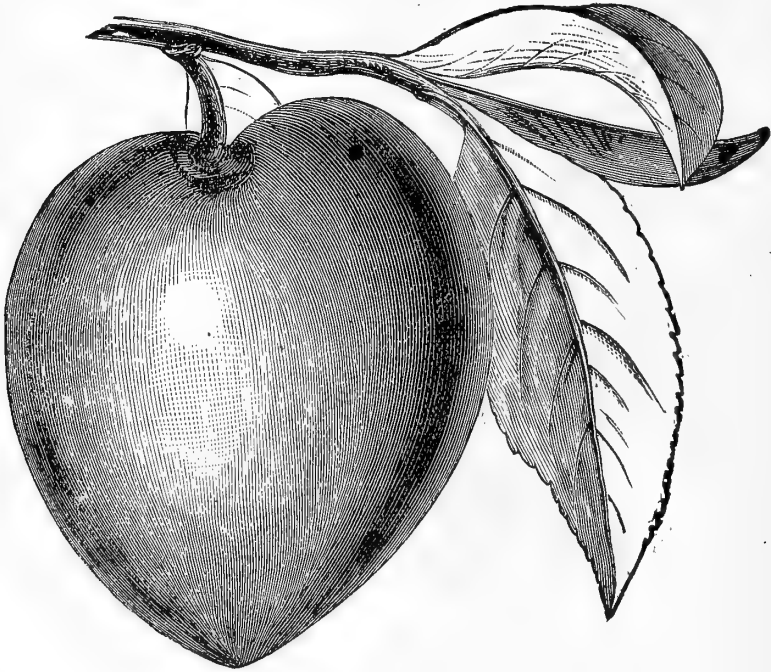
Hattankio (Round). From descriptions of Japanese catalogues, we believe this to be Shiro-Sinomo. Large, yellow, variable in shape—usually quite round, but sharply pointed specimens are often produced upon the same tree; flesh light orange, solid, sugary, a little coarse grained, with Gage flavor; clingstone; quality very good. Maturity middle to end of July.

Ura Beni. Very long, bright carmine red, with bluish bloom; flesh fine-grained, firm, sub-acid; second quality, clingstone. June 25th to July 1st. An early and showy fruit. Probably identical with Long Fruit.

Yosobe. Fruit small for a Japanese plum, being about the size of the Mariana; purple color, good flavor; tree somewhat straggling grower, but very prolific. Ripens early in June.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. Synonyms: Shirata, Bene, Uwase, Yonemomo. Large, skin dark, purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular or with a sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavoured, firm; quality very good, pit small. Maturity in Georgia in 1889 two to three weeks before Kelsey. Tree very vigorous. We believe this will prove one of the most valuable varieties of this section, and probably adapted to the Middle and Northern States.

Burbank. Introduced by Luther Burbank, who says it is the best of all plums. Mr. Burbank having introduced from Japan several of our best varieties that are now being cultivated in this country, when he speaks in that manner of a fruit it should bear some weight upon the minds of planters. This variety fruited very satisfactorily with us last season, a two-year-old tree having matured over thirty perfect specimens that were all gone before the first of July. Another remarkable point in



KELSEY JAPAN PLUM.

Ogon. Medium, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, sweet; quality good; freestone. June 15th; the earliest of this class; tree of moderate growth.

Long Fruited. A vigorous grower, resembling the Botan, but has not yet fruited with us.

Yellow Japan. Tree of vigorous growth, somewhat resembling Kelsey, but much larger leaves; fruit when ripe yellow, beautifully transparent, and red on sunny side, almost globular.

Hoyo Smomo. Thought to be identical with Ura Beni.

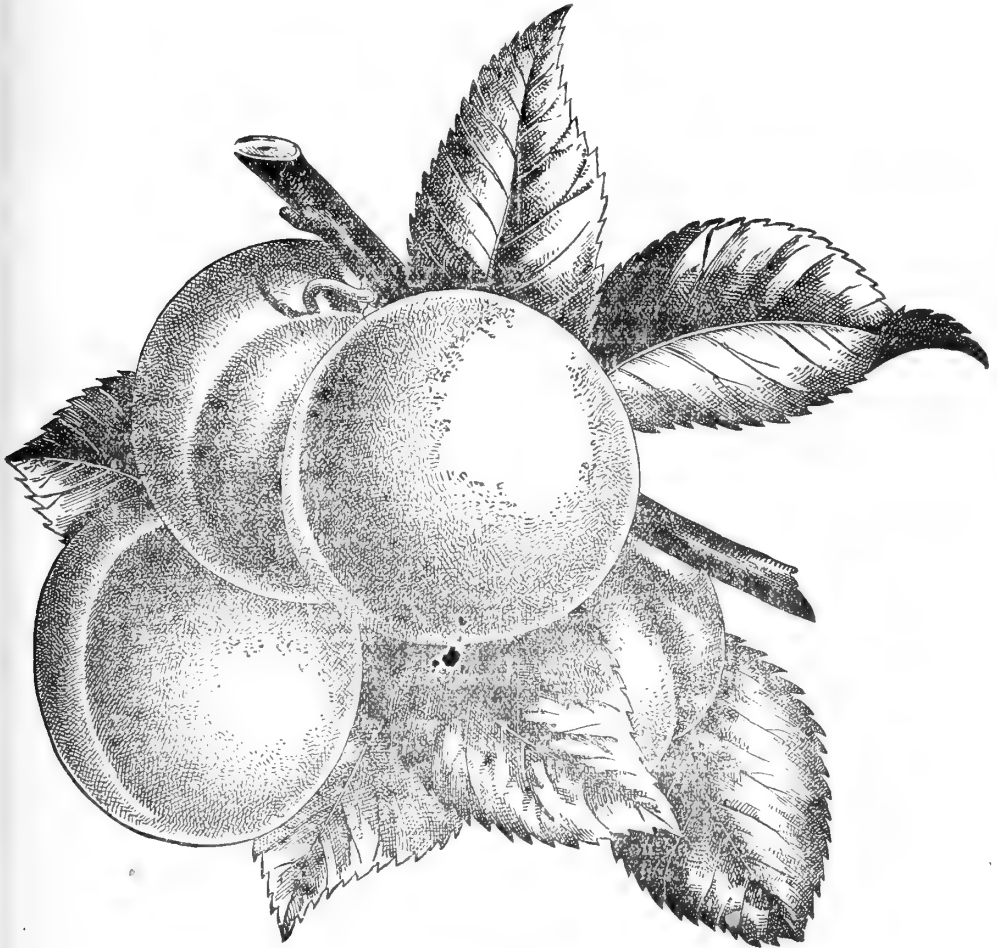
favor of this plum as a market variety is its excellent keeping qualities, which far exceed any of the other Japan or American varieties, and would allow its being placed on distant markets in a sound condition, while most of the plums only bear short shipments. This plum is claimed to be curculio proof; it was not affected with us last season. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, and varying less in size than the other Japan plums; nearly globular, clear, cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; the flesh is a deep yellow color, very sweet, with a peculiar and

Burbank (*Continued*).

very agreeable flavor; the tree is unusually vigorous, with strong upright shoots and large, rather broad leaves. Commences to bear usually at two years of age.

NEW JAPAN PLUMS.

The descriptions are as published by J. L. Normand, of Markville, La., from whom we have received buds at a high price.



CHABOT (JAPAN PLUM).

Engre. Thrifty grower. Introduced in the South from California and may prove valuable.

Bongoume. This is the earliest of all the Japan plums, ripening here the middle of May. Tree begins to bear at

Bongoume (*Continued*).

one year old; fruit and leaves much like the apricot; very large, measuring about 5½ inches in circumference; beautiful golden color.

Bailey Japan. Mr. Normand says: "I got this variety from Japan among a lot of trees without any name. It is different from any of the thirty varieties I have on my experimental grounds; fruited here this present season for the first time in this country; fruit almost as large as the Kelsey, nearly globular and overspread with a light cherry red color; tree a prolific bearer, upright and vigorous grower. Fruit ripens fully fifteen days after the Wild Goose, or just after the Burbank, and a little ahead of the Satsuma. This variety is named after Professor L. H. Bailey, editor American Garden."

Normand's Japan. "Like the Bailey Japan, imported without any label, and in the absence of a name, I have named this variety Normand Japan. This is my choice of all the oriental plums; fruited probably for the first time this season in this country; fruit a beautiful golden color, a little larger and better than the Burbank; shaped like an apple; fine flavor; tree of symmetrical growth and very prolific. Ripens just after the Sweet Botan." Mr. Normand has published testimonials as to the quality and value of the above described fruit from some of the leading horticulturists of the country, all of whom speak very highly of them, he having furnished them with samples of fruit.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE.

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness. All these plums should be picked when they commence coloring and ripened in the house. In three days time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long, the fruit drops and never attains the quality of that which is house-ripened. This gradual ripening allows these varieties to carry perfectly to distant markets.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermillion red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June; a very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Most profitable of all.

Marianna. Finer, larger and much earlier than the Wild Goose, of which it is a seedling; an early and abundant bearer of medium size, handsome, smooth and highly-colored fruit, in quality good as Robinson. The fruit commences to ripen June 15th, and lasts about three weeks. For a good, dense shade, and a cool run for poultry there is nothing equal to a Marianna thicket when the trees are planted about six or eight feet apart. Every person in the extreme South who is raising poultry should have a Marianna thicket for his chickens during the hot, dry summer months. The tree has enormous roots, that run deep into the soil; stands heat and drouth to perfection; does not sucker.

Robinson. Fruit medium, nearly round; red on yellow ground; sweet, juicy and of excellent quality; very prolific, and five to ten days later than Wild Goose.

Cumberland. Originated near Augusta from seeds collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet; good. Maturity August and September.

Golden Beauty. Size large, of a beautiful golden yellow; sweet and good. Ripens in August; tree an annual and abundant bearer. This is a comparatively new variety, but is considered very valuable. It has succeeded so far remarkably well in several sections of this State.

OTHER VARIETIES.

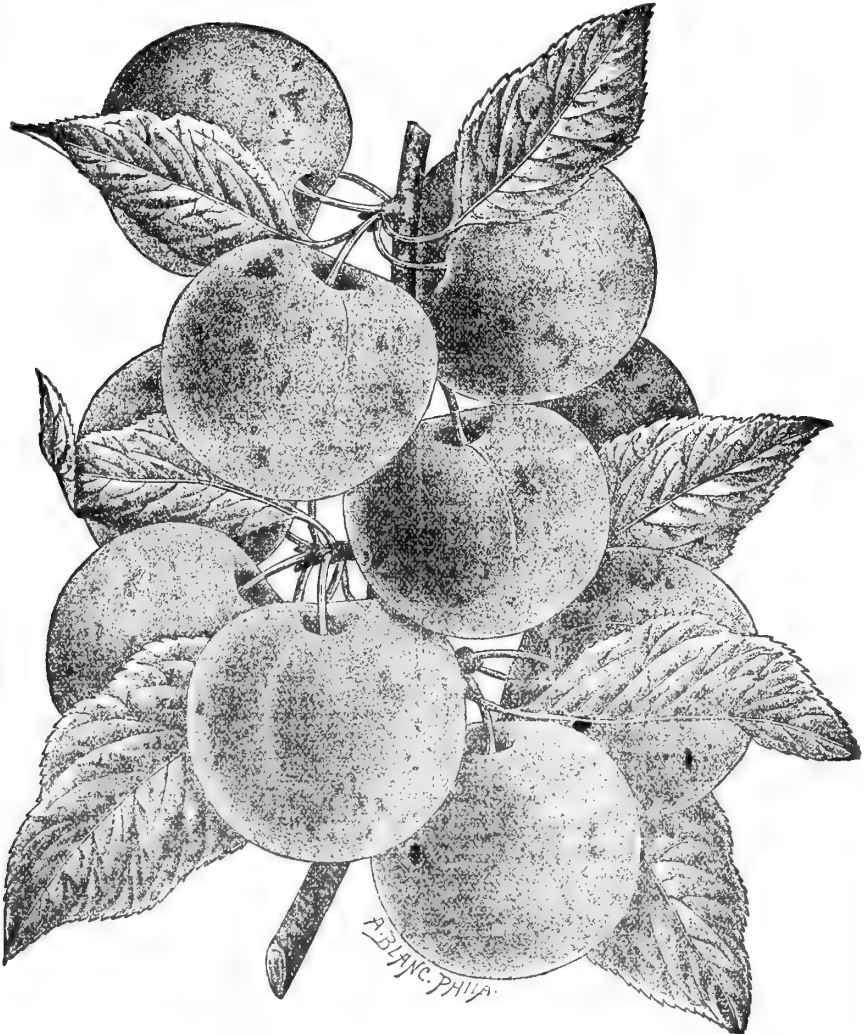
Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum. Originally from China; has been cultivated with success in many sections of the United States. It is hardy, and perfects fruit as far north as Iowa; tree quite strong grower, upright in habit; fruit red, tomato shaped; flesh fine, firm, yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; will probably prove more valuable north than south of this latitude. Ripens in July.

Prunus Pissardii (*Persian Purple-Leaved Plum*). This is a very handsome purple-leaved tree, retaining its foliage and deep color throughout the hottest summer and until midwinter. Tree a strong grower, and productive. Fruit of a crimson color; medium to large; quality good, possessing a very decided cherry flavor. Ripens in June. In its ornamental capacity this tree is decidedly the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees.

Spaulding. Of the Green Gage type; originated in New Jersey, and claimed to be curculio-proof. Fruit large, yellowish green, sugary, rich and of excel-

Excelsior (*Continued.*)

color reddish purple with heavy blue bloom; flesh sweet, juicy, melting and of excellent quality. Ripens early in June.



MARIANNA PLUM (CHICKASAW TYPE).

lent flavor. June. Not fruited with us so far.

Excelsior (*New*). Originated by Mr. G. L. Taber, of Glen St. Mary, Fla. Fruit large, round, 1½ inches in diameter;

It is undoubtedly a cross between the Kelsey and some variety of the Chickasaw type; the tree is a very strong grower, symmetrical and handsome. A valuable variety.

PRUNES.

D'Ente. The kind that produces the famous Prune D'Agen, shipped all over the world from Bordeaux, France, and cultivated in the valleys of Garonne and Lot. The fruit is medium to large, sometimes quite large. Ripens from August to September; very productive and a constant bearer.

Saint Catherine. Extensively cultivated and cured in France; has fruited

Saint Catherine (*Continued*).

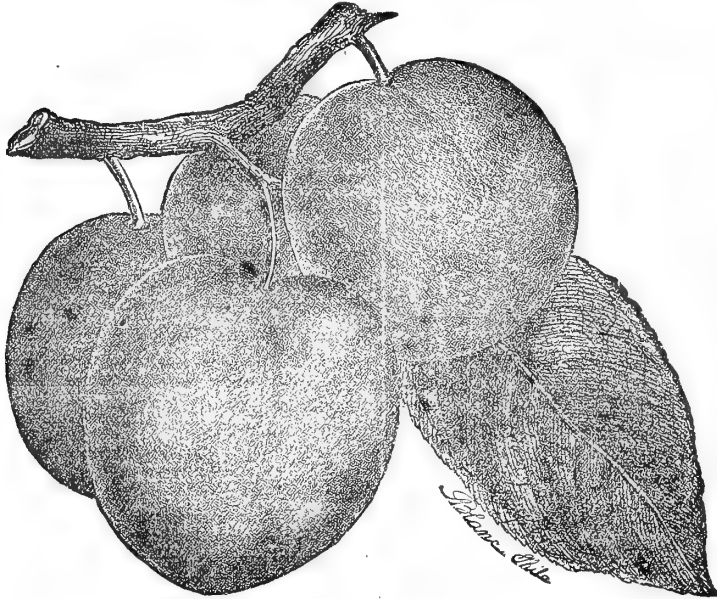
satisfactorily in California; tree vigorous, profuse bearer, and first-class for drying. Ripens in September.

Kelsey. A variety Much esteemed in California, but which has not been thoroughly tested here; tree a vigorous grower, with broad apricot-like leaves. This must not be confounded with the Kelsey plum, being entirely distinct.

APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops in localities adapted to its culture.

Downing, in his able work on Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, says: "The apricot is one of the most beautiful of stone-fruit trees." With us it is a remarkable grower and presents a very attractive appearance. We feel confident that at no distant day the apricot will be raised as successful in the South as it now grows in California.



APRICOT.

Chinese. A healthy, vigorous grower; comparatively new, but very promising sort; fruit large, highly perfumed. It often weighs more than a pound. Excellent for preserving.

Large Early. One of the best of the early sorts. Large, pale yellow, with fine bright yellow and a few ruddy spots in the sun. Separates readily from the stone.

Japan Apricot. This is the earliest, largest and best apricot in cultivation, and the only apricot that is a success in Central Louisiana; fruit clear, bright yellow, fine flavored. Tree a straggling grower and an abundant bearer. This variety was imported by ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, while Minister at Japan.

Santa Fe. Originated on the shores of Santa Fe Lake, in Florida, and has borne good crops annually for several years. Blooms and ripens its fruit same time as the Peento peach, hence a very early variety. Fruit medium, round, somewhat flattened; yellow with reddish brown dots; best quality. Freestone.

DeLand. A chance tree that has fruited six out of seven seasons with Geo. Woodward near DeLand, in Volusia county. A valuable acquisition.

St. Ambrose. A large early apricot almost the size of and earlier than Moorpark. Deep yellow, reddish next the sun.

Moorpark. One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. July.

Royal. A fine large French variety—nearly as large as Moorpark and ripens a week or ten days earlier. Dull yellow with an orange cheek faintly tinged with red.

Hemskirke. A large and very fine apricot, resembling the Moorpark, and ripens a little earlier.

Early Golden. Small, pale orange; flesh orange, juicy, sweet.

Alexander. Large, yellow, flecked with red; sweet and delicious. Ripens last of June.

Catharine. Medium, yellow, mild, sub-acid. Good July 1st to 10th.

Gibb. Medium, yellow, sub-acid, rich, juicy; the best early variety. Ripens June 15th.

J. L. Budd. Large, white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine. Ripens last July.

Nicholas. Medium to large; white, sweet, melting. July 1st.

THE DIOSPYROS KAKI.

(JAPANESE PERSIMMON.)

When the Japanese Persimmon was first presented to the public in the light of a new and luscious fruit, and to fruit growers as a profitable market fruit, the idea was at first deemed preposterous that a *persimmon* could be worthy of attention, our lips assuming an involuntary "pucker" at the bare name. Research and experience, however, are fast discovering the value of this fruit for the cotton growing belt of the Southern States, where the tree is perfectly hardy. The merits of this fruit are the early bearing age of the trees as well as wonderful fertility, as it is quite common to see one year old trees planted in Spring produce a crop of from twenty to fifty well developed persimmons the following year. The tendency to overbearing should be checked by removing the largest proportion of its fruit when fully set, in April or May, and leaving only a number commensurate with the age and size of the tree.

The fruit of most varieties described is of a bright orange red or light vermilion color; in shape and general appearance resembling a large smooth tomato, and begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties when fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. It is therefore desirable to gather the fruit before frost if intended for keeping, and then some varieties will remain sound until January and February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and of a slight apricot flavor.

Hychaya. Fruit large, oblong, somewhat pointed at apex. Color dark yellow; flesh light; quality very fine when fully ripe; generally well marked with ring at apex; some seed.

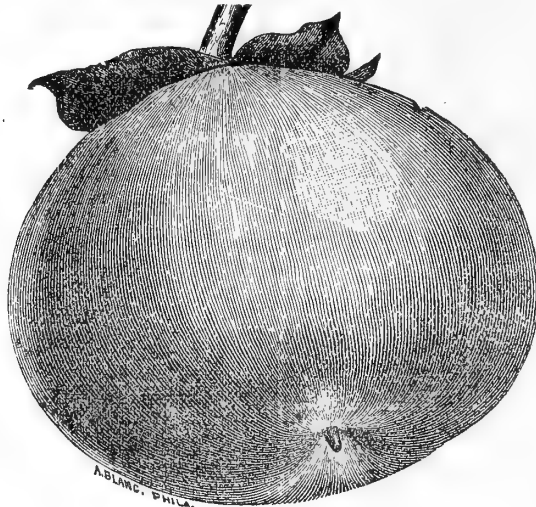
Tsuru. Fruit of medium size; shape very long and pointed; color yellow, flesh nearly white. A valuable variety on account of its extreme lateness. Very astringent until fully ripe; should not be eaten until very soft; very few seed.

Dai, Dai, Maru. Tree of rather open growth, with distinct light foliage. Fruit medium size, shape flat like a tomato, slightly four-sided; flesh white, with but few seed; quality very fine.

Minokaki. Large, oblong, pointed; flesh red, very good, foliage distinct, keeps late.

Kurokume. Very large, round, somewhat flattened, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, average weight 10 ounces, and sometimes yields specimens of 16 ounces in weight; keeps late.

Yemon. Round, flattened, deeply ribbed, dark orange red, 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$, average weight 7 ounces, but specimens weighing 16 ounces were produced on three-year old trees in 1885; very sweet, flesh red and is edible while still solid; maturity from end of September until November.



TRIUMPH PERSIMMON.

Zenji. This variety, though somewhat smaller than some of the other sorts, is by no means least as to importance, for it ripens far in advance of them, and is good to eat out of the hand while hard. Roundish, somewhat flattened, showing quarter marks at apex; color yellow; flesh dark; of good quality, and full of seed.

Hyakume. Tree a good grower and comes into bearing at an extreme early age; fruit large, shape nearly round, somewhat flattened at both base and apex, nearly always some rings at apex; color light yellow; flesh dark, crispy and meaty, free from astringency, quality fine; some seed; also good to eat while hard.

Okame. Fruit large, shape roundish, flattened and corrugated at base, pointed and somewhat quartered at apex; color dark red; flesh nearly white, meaty and but few seed; quality fine with entire absence of astringency; tree good bearer.

Tane Nashi, or Seedless. Very large, oblong, bright yellow and entirely seedless.

Triumph. Origin near Sanford, in Orange county, Florida, from seed from Japan. Its quality is of the best; size medium; tomato-shaped; a pretty carmine on a yellow ground. Very productive; the past season the crop from a single tree brought \$16. Ripe in October and holds on the tree until January.

Costata. Oblong, diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ long, average weight 5 ounces, light orange yellow, keeps very late and is not in eating condition until November or December; tree upright and rapid grower.

Mazelli. Synonym: *Miyotan*. Round or slightly oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, slightly ribbed, orange red, average weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, very prolific, of dwarf growth and keeps very late.

PEARS.

Growing pears for the Northern markets is no longer an experiment in the South but a positive success; and so much has been published in the agricultural papers, and others, during the past few years, giving facts and figures to prove the profit in it, that we need not argue the point here, but will say that any one having a piece of ground available, and selecting varieties adapted to our climate and soil, can hardly make a mistake by planting out a pear orchard. The varieties which we recognize as standing at the head, and combining all the qualities required in this fruit, are in our list.

LeConte, or Chinese Pear. Supposed to be a cross between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety; fruit large, pyriform, skin smooth, pale yellow, quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably; maturity from July 20 to end of August; the tree is of remarkable vigor and rapid growth, foliage dense and luxuriant, hardy everywhere but of greatest value South; trees begin to bear fruit when four years old and should be planted at least twenty feet apart. LeConte and Keiffers are so far the most desirable varieties of this class and our stock of trees is exceedingly large.

Keiffer. Origin near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now twenty-two years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for fifteen years. It is a seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett; fruit large to very large, affecting the ovoid or egg shape; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma, quality good; matures from September to October; tree very vigorous and very prolific; begins to bear when four years old.

It is unfortunate that the real merits of this fruit have been underestimated, from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room,

Keiffer (Continued).

there are few pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality it combines extreme juiciness, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit.

Garber's. A seedling of China Sand, raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania; resembles the Keiffer in size, appearance and quality; maturity October; tree of more open growth than Keiffer.

Idaho. At the meeting of the American Pomological Society in 1889, at Ocala, Florida, the Committee on Native Fruits, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, of New York, chairman, reported upon this pear as follows:

"The most noteworthy new fruit which has come to the notice of your committee is the Idaho Pear. It is a chance seedling, originating near Lewiston, Idaho. In size, general appearance and aroma, it resembles the crosses of the Chinese Sand Pear, but its eating quality is far superior to that of any of this class known in cultivation. It is very large and handsome; irregular globular, somewhat depressed. The cavity of the fruit is very irregular, basin shallow and pointed; calyx very small and closed; core very small; skin golden yellow with many russet spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, delicious flavor; season September and October."

The tree of this variety resembles the LeConte in habit of growth and gloss of leaves. It has not been fruited to any extent outside its native State; is very promising in this locality.

Smith's. Almost identical with LeConte in size, shape and quality, but perhaps a little earlier.

Wilder Early. Size medium, regular in form, greenish yellow with a brownish red cheek and numerous dots; flesh white, fine grained, melting, excellent; about three weeks earlier than the Bartlett; very prolific.

Bartlett. Large, buttery, melting, rich flavor; very popular; ripens end of July and during August.

Lawson, or Comet. This is described by Mr. J. F. Lovett, of New Jersey, as follows: "Color a most brilliant crimson on bright yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not of high quality; ripens in central New York from middle of July to first of August

Lawson (Continued).

(and, of course, correspondingly earlier in locations further south); of superior shipping qualities; tree a good grower and heavy annual yielder, beginning to bear young; the original tree, now over a hundred years old, still bears a crop every year. Its beauty and earliness render it very desirable for the home garden, and it can be placed upon the market several weeks earlier than Bartlett and at a time when it has absolute control of the market."

Buffum. Small or medium, buttery, sweet and high flavor; productive; tree a compact grower; August.

Seckle. Small, skin yellowish brown with red cheek; flesh very juicy, melting, rich, spicy and delicious; ripe in August.

APPLES.

Jennings' Florida. This variety has been grown in this country for a number of years by William Jennings, after whom it is named. We do not know but that this may be some named variety, but up to the present time have seen nothing identical with it, so it is known by the above local name. It is beyond question adapted to this climate, having borne uniform heavy crops for many years past. The appearance of the tree is like those grown in any Northern section; fruit large, oblate shape, color green, turning to yellowish green when fully matured; flesh white, sub-acid, juicy and good; a fine cooking apple, also good to eat out of hand; ripens in July.

Early Harvest. Size above medium, greenish, changing to yellow when fully ripe; ripens in June; one of the best early apples, of fine quality, valuable for the table and for cooking; tree rather a poor grower, but an abundant bearer.

Red Astrachan. Size medium to large, bright crimson, covered with white bloom; ripens early in June; an apple of great beauty and good quality, flesh tender, rich, sub-acid, fine flavor; tree a good grower and productive.

Winesap. Everywhere esteemed as one of the best and most productive of the late varieties, succeeds well in a great variety of soils, extensively cultivated for market and regarded in the South as the best keeping winter apple; keeps till May.

Horse. Size large, green, changing to yellow; ripens last of July to middle of August; a true Southern variety, well known and deservedly popular; tree a fair grower and very productive.

Red June. Size medium, bright red; ripens the middle of June; a well known and a very valuable Southern apple; tree a fair grower and a regular bearer.

Black Twig. Originated in Tennessee, and is one of the most valuable late apples grown; the tree possesses the same habits and vigor as the well-known Winesap, except that the fruit is fully one-third larger; very prolific and may be used from November till June.

Shockley. Medium, conical, yellow overspread with bright red; flesh crisp, juicy, scarcely sub-acid, slightly vinous and pleasant; the most profitable winter variety cultivated; it bears abundantly and regularly, is a beautiful fruit, always regular and fair and sells well; November to June.

Yellow Transparent. From Dr. Hoskins; tree a good grower and unusually early bearer, and is considered the most valuable early apple yet produced; fruit of good size and quality, skin clear white, changing to a beautiful yellow when fully ripe; ripens from ten days to two weeks before Early Harvest, and for an early apple an unusually good keeper; the extreme earliness of ripening and beauty of this apple will make it a very valuable sort to grow in the South for Northern markets.

QUINCES.

Apple or Orange. Large, roundish, skin golden yellow; flesh cooks quite tender; an excellent variety; ripe in November.

Chinese. Very large, specimens often weighing three pounds, skin greenish yellow; flesh tender when cooked, much prized for baking, jellies, preserves, etc.; tree very rapid and compact grower, and often attains the height of twelve to fifteen feet at four to five years old, at which age it generally commences to bear. When grown on its own roots it

Chinese (*Continued*).

has but few surface feeders and does not seem to be affected by the most severe wind storms. So far the most successful method of propagating it has been from seed, as it reproduces itself without the slightest variation. It does not sucker from roots like most other varieties, and up to the present has been entirely free from borers and other insects; ripe December 1st and keeps until March.

MULBERRIES.

There is, perhaps, no fruit in the South more neglected than the ever-bearing mulberry. Every farmer should have a grove of Hicks' and Downing's Ever-bearing. They produce fruit four months in the Spring and Summer, and are just the thing for hogs and poultry. Plant plenty of mulberries and raise more hogs and chickens for home consumption and market. Many farmers in Georgia are now planting out large groves of them for their hogs and chickens.

The value of mulberries as an economic food for hogs is beginning to be appreciated by many farmers, who have planted large orchards of the Hicks for that purpose.

Hicks' Ever-bearing. This gives fruit four months in the year; it grows very rapidly and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to raise hogs. The merit of the fruit is not fully understood by the farmers of the South.

Russian. Much prized by some; a very rapid grower and very hardy for the South.

Downing's Ever-bearing. A good large berry; more acid than the Hicks; blooms very early in the spring and sometimes gets killed by the cold; tree very strong, upright grower; foliage dark green, making the tree very ornamental for the lawn; leaves very large, affording fine shade.

Multicaulis. The silkworm mulberry; tree a very rapid grower.

FIGS.

Too much cannot be said of this valuable Southern fruit, ripening continuously from June until November. No orchard is complete without it, nor is it necessary for anyone having land in the South, be it even a small lot, to be without figs.

Sugar, or Celestial Fig. Known to all lovers of figs as the best. The fruit is small but very sweet—so sweet that you can eat them without peeling, and when the weather is favorable they often preserve themselves on the tree.

Brown Turkey. Medium size; color brown; fruit sweet and of excellent quality; tree very prolific and hardy.

Brunswick, or Madonna. Very large, violet, good and productive.

White Adriatic. A variety recently introduced from South Italy by way of California, where it is highly commended. The tree is said to attain great size, making rapid growth and putting on heavy crops with great regularity. The fruit is described as large, the skin thin as tissue paper, and the pulp like honey; equally good for table use and for drying. This variety is doing well in various sections of Florida.

GRAPES.

Considerable attention is being given to grape culture in various sections of the State. The following varieties are recommended highly by some of the largest growers :

Niagara. The most popular grape in the State to-day. Color white, with a tinge of light straw; bunches large, compact; berries large, thin-skinned, juicy, with few seeds; quality, the best; a strong, vigorous grower; heavy and uniform bearer.

Brighton. Highly extolled by nearly every one who has grown it; a most excellent grape, and has succeeded admirably here; bunches medium; berries large and reddish; skin thin; very desirable table variety.

Delaware. Bunches small to medium; fruit small; skin red or pink, and very thin; fruit juicy, vinous, excellent, held in very high esteem everywhere it is grown; only a moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established; ripens in July.

Salem. Bunch large and compact; berry large, of light chestnut or Catawba color; thick skinned, perfectly free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly, with a most exquisite aromatic flavor, and nearly as early as the Delaware or Hartford, having never failed to ripen in the most unfavorable season; keeps well.

Ives. Although only of fair quality, this grape is considered valuable for this State as a market grape. It is one of the hardiest varieties, a strong grower; ripens early, and the fruit stands shipment well; bunches large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, musky; ripens in June. A popular wine grape.

Cynthiana. Vine vigorous, strong grower and productive; bunches long, shouldered, compact; berries small, bluish black, vinous, sweet and juicy. Makes a fine, dark red wine, and is also a most excellent table grape.

Norton. Description much the same as Cynthiana, both varieties possessing the same characteristics.

Goethe (Rogers' No. 1). A fine grape, somewhat resembling the Malaga. Bunches large; berries large; color greenish yellow, turning to pink at maturity; fruit very sweet, with a well defined aroma; too tender for shipment; excellent for home use as a table grape or for wine.

Moore's Early. Similar to Concord in size and shape, but an improvement upon that variety in quality and in time of ripening, which is earlier.

BULLACE, or Muscadine Type.

This is a type of grapes peculiar to the South. The yield is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant fifty feet apart, and train to spread over arbors constructed of durable material. They may be well fertilized, but should never be trimmed.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of eight or ten berries, which are very large; round and bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh sweet, pulpy, vinous; quality excellent; matures middle of August. The vine is free from all diseases and is exceedingly prolific.

Flowers. Berries large, black; bunches composed of from fifteen to twenty berries; fruit of sweet, vinous flavor; matures latter part of September.

Tenderpulp. A seedling of the Flowers, and ripens about the same time as that variety. Berries large, sweet and tender. Quality good.

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed eight or ten berries; color reddish purple, pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the above named. Maturity middle of August.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Pecans. The large fortunes which have been made in California the past year in Nut and Fruit culture has induced parties to more fully investigate the growing of Soft-Shell Pecans in the States lying east of the Rocky mountains.

The investigation has developed the fact that the benefits and money value FAR EXCEEDS anything yet known in Orange or Nut culture in either California or Florida. Individual wild trees are found which have earned for their owners from fifty to eighty dollars per annum. It is a well-known fact that by cultivation both the quantity and quality of Nuts and Fruits are increased, and Pecans is no exception. Here we have a tree which is of beautiful shape, symmetrical, rapid growing with luxuriant green foliage, which it retains late in the fall, rendering it a very conspicuous and attractive shade tree, producing in great abundance, oblong, smooth, Thin-Shell Nuts with sweet and delicious kernels. When planted so they have room to spread they will grow to a diameter of three to six feet. Belonging to the hickory family (carya) its habit is lower and more spreading, making a full oval head, forming one of the handsomest of shade trees, and under favorable conditions, of rapid growth.

Whenever the demand for this country is supplied so as to make low prices generations will have come and gone, for we have the markets of Germany, England, France, Spain and Italy, none of which have ever seen these finest Pecans. In addition to this, another fact has come to light, the great value of this pecan for oil. This oil is used for table and other purposes as a substitute for olive oil, and is certainly much purer than that we get from abroad.

The pecan tree is valuable for all purposes the hickory is used for, in commercial uses, and is free from enemies such as infest many fruit and nut trees.

Our trees are all grown from the largest and best paper-shell nuts found in Louisiana and Georgia, the average weight being sixty nuts to the pound.

ALMONDS (on Peach or Marianna).

Sultana. Soft-shelled, and the very best. Very prolific, being the variety extensively cultivated in Europe, and is one of the two varieties producing the bulk of the almonds of commerce. Should be cultivated and fertilized like the peach, and deserves to be planted in all parts of the South.

Paper Shell. Very thin shell, but not so hardy as some others. Kernel sweet and rich.

I. X. L. An excellent variety. Originated by Mr. A. T. Hatch, of California. A regular and heavy bearer, soft shell, hull free.

Common. Imported from France. One of the most hardy and productive varieties. Nuts of an agreeable flavor.

WALNUT.

Black. The common black walnut of America; a fine grower, hardy, prolific; having a handsome spreading head. Is a good tree to plant near barns, pens and in fence corners.

CHESTNUT.

Japanese Mammoth. Is remarkable for its great size and fine flavor; in those respects being superior to the European varieties. The tree is similar in habit of growth to the Italian Chestnut; it is a handsome, sturdy, healthy tree, one of the most useful that can be grown; it grows in Northern Japan and has proved to be sufficiently hardy almost anywhere in the United States. Many people are deterred from planting nut-bearing trees, from the thought that fifteen or sixteen years have to elapse before bringing the tree into bearing condition; while in fact, the Japan Mammoth Chestnut tree bears fruit at three or four years of age. The size of the nut is remarkable, some of them weighing one and one-half ounces. No nut tree in cultivation promises to be more remunerative.

EVERGREEN FRUIT TREES.

ORANGES.

We do not make a specialty of growing orange trees, but we do an extensive business with parties who do, and have made arrangements so we can furnish first-class trees of all the leading sorts. Prices quoted on application.

OLIVES.

This fruit is being planted to some extent in the South, but we do not know of its fruiting to any extent. It is highly ornamental and should be planted by all.

Picholine. A promising variety for this section; grows well in South Georgia and Florida, and deserves to be extensively cultivated.

MEDLAR.

Japan, or Loquat. Sometimes called Japanese plum. A beautiful evergreen for lawn and fruit; fruit grows in clusters; yellow, acid; tree vigorous grower, abundant and early bearer, oftentimes ripening its fruit in March, and on that account is a very desirable tree.

ORNAMENTALS.

DECIDUOUS.

Texas Umbrella Tree. A sub variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and of unique appearance.

Prunus Pissardii (*Persian Purple Leaf Plum*). The most valuable of all purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather and its leaves until mid-winter. We cannot too highly endorse it.

Willow, Weeping. Too well known to need description.

Willow, Ring-leaved. A handsome tree with leaves curled up to form rings.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon. This is one of the most desirable of shrubs, as it produces flowers in great profusion during three months. Colors, white and pink.

EVERGREENS.

Chinese Arbor Vitæ. An extraordinary clean looking plant that strikes the finer feelings of everyone who sees it. Few plants have the attractions that this has. Perfectly hardy, and seems to grow well in any climate.

Arbor Vitæ, Compact. More compact than the Chinese, and a finer tree.

Cypress, Lawson's. Compact habit; foliage feathery.

Cedar, Deodora. The great cedar of the Himalayan Mountains; a magnificent tree; attains a height of 50 to 75 feet.

Cedar, Red. The well-known variety; excellent.

Retinospora, Pisifera Aurea. Golden, with the tips of the branches a bright golden hue.

Retinospora, Aurea Gracilis. A fine tree with fern-like leaves; foliage light golden color.

Retinospora, Exicoides. Very compact; low bushy growth; elegant silvery hue.

Box, Dwarf. For edging.

Box, Golden Variegated. Foliage variegated, green and gold.

Box, Common. One of the best for hedges.

CLIMBERS.

Honeysuckle, Chinese. Flowers constantly.

Honeysuckle, Japan, Golden-leaved. Not as vigorous as the Fragrant; foliage richly flecked with gold.

Honeysuckle, Japan, Fragrant. Almost an evergreen; hardy, and a vigorous grower; flowers very fragrant, of a pure white, changing to yellow.

Wistaria. A beautiful climber and vigorous grower; flowers early in the spring.

GRASSES.

Pampas Grass. A magnificent plant, with large feathery plumes, white and pink.

ROSES.

We are this year offering a fine stock of selected roses. We have made it a point to select varieties that have been tested in the South and such as are recommended as the best. Are all out-door grown, one and two year old plants.

CHINA ROSES.

Louis Phillipe. Rich, dark, velvety crimson, full and beautiful; one of the best for bedding.

Mad. Jean Sisley. White, slightly tinged pink.

Theresa Stravius. White, pale flesh center.

TEA ROSES.

Bon Silene. Noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes; deep rose color, sometimes bright, rosy crimson, occasionally pale light rose.

Aline Sisley. Good and desirable; deep, bright red; large, full and sweet.

Bride. Variable; white tinged blush and at times silvery rose, like its parent, Catherine Mermet; a fine flower but not constant.

Etoile de Lyon. This magnificent Tea Rose originated at Lyons, France; color beautiful chrome yellow, deepening at the center to pure golden yellow; flowers very large, very double and full, and deliciously fragrant; one of the very best roses of its class.

Louis Richard. Flowers large and full, of fine form; color coppery rose, center deep rose; beautiful.

Duchesse de Brabant. Soft, rosy pink, petals edged with silver; very sweet; one of the best.

Mad. Camille. A magnificent rose; extra large size, very double and full; immense buds; color delicate rosy flesh, changing to salmon rose, elegantly shaded and suffused with deep carmine; very sweet.

Mad. Jos. Schwartz. Pure white, elegantly flushed with crimson; large and sweet.

Madame Lombard. A No. 1 Rose, the flowers are extra large and full, very sweet and double; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze passing to fawn and salmon, beautifully shaded with carmine; the buds and the reverse of the petals are a deep rosy crimson; a most charming Rose.

Papa Gontier. Large, finely formed buds and flowers, full and fragrant; this variety will be much sought after on account of its beautiful buds, for wearing and for vases; the flowers are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson, changing to pale rose; a bunch of flowers, when fully opened, is almost equal to a bunch of Hybrids, as the inside, instead of being pale and faded, is a bright and rosy carmine; a splendid Summer Rose.

Safrano. Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; very fragrant and one of the best.

Zelia Pradel. White with a yellowish center, half climbing habit; excellent.

La France. One of the most beautiful of all Roses, and is unequalled by any in its delicious fragrance; very large, very double and superbly formed; it is difficult to convey an idea of its beautiful coloring, but the prevailing color is light silvery pink, shaded with silvery peach.

HYBRID REMONTANT.

Abel Carriere. Dark velvety crimson, color of Prince Camille de Rohan, large and well formed, good shape, and of the best.

Bessie Johnson. Light blush. Remarkable strong grower.

Blanche de Meru. Light flesh.

Charles Lefebvre. A noble Rose; large, bold flower, well borne up; very full and fragrant; brilliant crimson; center deep purple; one of the best.

Dr. Sewell. Crimson scarlet, shaded purple, free bloomer.

D'Euil du Colonel Denfert. Dark purple, velvety.

John Hopper. Deep rose, with carmine center, large and full, semi-globular, a free blooming standard sort.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Fiery red, an old standard sort.

Mme. Auguste VanGeert. Light pink.

Paeonia. Crimson red.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, finely shaped.

Olga Marix. Pure white, delicately shaded with amber and blush; large full flowers, very double and sweet; a free bloomer, very handsome and desirable.

Her Majesty. Flower of immense size, bright silvery Rose.

CLIMBERS.

Chestnut Hybrid. Extra fine, large flowers, very double, full and perfect form; delightfully fragrant; color a ruby crimson, passing to rich maroon; strong grower and quite hardy.

Reve d'Or. A beautiful pillar Rose, being a strong climber; color orange-yellow or rosy buff, good size, full and sweet; known as Golden Chain.

Washington. A strong, vigorous grower, and a constant and very profuse bloomer; the flowers are large, pure white, very double and borne in clusters.

Climbing Devoniensis. Identical in all respects with Tea Rose Devoniensis, except it has the climbing habit; the flower is of great size, very double; a magnificent and beautiful variety.

Madame Alfred Carriere. Extra large, full flowers, very double and sweet; color rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale yellow, exceedingly beautiful; a strong, hardy grower and free bloomer.

Marechal Niel. A Rose so famous as to really need no description; its magnificent golden-yellow buds are worn the world over, and floral work without Marechal Niels is usually regarded as lacking a proper finish; the blossoms, the perfection of the globular form, and are borne in great quantities; as a climber it is unequalled, rapid in growth, graceful, and clothed with beautiful foliage.

Duke of Edinburg. Dark velvety maroon; medium size; full, regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

Banksia Fortunii. White, flowers large.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold. A grand Rose for the South; clear, bright yellow, very sweet and beautiful; blooms rather sparingly, but makes up for this deficiency by being wonderfully beautiful.

Lamarque. White, with sulphur center, sometimes pure white; very large, full flowers, fragrant, and makes beautiful buds; an excellent Rose; well established plants bear thousands of its beautiful white buds.

Magna Charta. A splendid Rose. Extra large, full flowers, very double and sweet; clear rosy red, elegantly flushed with crimson.

Pride of Reigate. This variety sustains its excellent qualities of a variegated perpetual bloomer, the proportion of well striped flowers being above seventy-five per cent. A few pale rose-colored flowers are occasionally produced. As with all roses produced from sports, some flowers will at times revert to the original variety. The same fault may be expected with other sports, such as Bride, Sunset, White Bon Silene, etc.

Clement Massier. White pink center.

MOSS.

Glory of Moss. Light pink; dwarf.

Salet. Pale rose; perpetual.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cecile Brunner. Flowers one and a half inch in diameter, salmon pink, deeper centre, beautifully formed.

Jeanne Drivon. Flowers in corymbs, white edged pink.

La Reine. Bright rose; full and sweet.

Max Singer. Cherry red, climber.

Souvenir de Victor Hugo. A remarkably handsome rose. Color a peculiar and distinct shade of chamois red. Buds and flowers are quite large and of fine form. Very fragrant.

PRICE LIST.

These prices are only good until the issue of our next price list. The prices here quoted are for standard size trees, if smaller sizes are wanted write for special prices.

PEACHES.

Novelties.—Each, 35c.; per 2, 60c.; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$18.00. OVEDIA, DWARF JAPAN BLOOD.

Other Kinds.—Each, 25c.; per 2, 40c.; per 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14.00. Jessie Kerr, Arkansas Traveler, Alexander, Waterloo, Early Rivers, Hale's Early, Early Tillotson, Mountain Rose, Fleitas (or Yellow St. John), Early Michigan, Amelia, Crawford's Early, Stump the World, Oldnixon Free, Columbia, Belle, Wheatland, Crawford's Late, Piquett's Late, Nix's Late, Chinese Free, Elberta, Gen. Lee, Thurber, Waldo, Laura, Honey, Bidwell's Late, Angel, Early Cream (or Kite's Honey), Stanley, Climax (or Horn's Hybrid), Pallas, Imperial, Florida Gem, Florida Crawford, Countess, Reeves' Mammoth, Carpenter's Cling, Cabler's Indian, La Reine, Sunset, Edith, Sanders' Cling, Texas, Onderdonk, Eluna, Victoria, La Magnifique, Lu Lu, Franklin's August, Powers' September, Gibbons' October, Peento, Bidwell's Early, Yum Yum, Florida's Own, Maggie, Arlington, Orlando, Barrs' Early Daisy, June Beauty, Red Ceylon, Chinese Blood.

PLUMS.

Novelties (NEW JAPAN).—Each, 50c.; per 2, 80c.; per 10, \$3. Normand, Bailey and Bongume.

Florida Origin.—Each 40c.; per 2, 70c.; per 10, \$2.50. Excelsior.

Other Kinds.—Each, 30c.; per 2, 50c.; per 10, \$2; per 100, \$17. Abundance (or Yellow Fleshed Botan), Sweet Botan, Kelsey, Botankio, Chabot, Hat-tankio, Satsuma (or Blood Plum), Ura Beni, Ogon, Masu, Yosobe, Long Fruited, Yellow Japan, Hoyo Smomo, Engre, Burbank, Marianna, Wild Goose, Robinson, Cumberland, Golden Beauty, Prunus Simoni, Prunus Pissardii, Spaulding.

PRUNES.

Each, 30c.; per 2, 50c.; per 10, \$2; per 100, \$17. D'Ente, Saint Catherine, Kelsey.

APRICOTS.

Novelties (on peach or Marianna).—Each, 50c.; per 2, 80c.; per 10, \$3. Japan Apricot, Chinese Apricot, Santa Fe Apricot, DeLand.

Other Varieties (on peach).—Each, 25c.; per 2, 40c.; per 10, \$1.65; per 100, \$14. On Marianna.—Each, 30c.; per 2, 50c.; per 10, \$2; per 100, \$17. Moorpark, St. Ambrose, Large Early, Royal, Hemskirke, Early Golden, Alexander, Catherine, Gibb, J. L. Budd, Nicholas.

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

Each 40c.; per 2, 75c.; per 10, \$3; per 100, \$25. Hyakume, Okame, Zenji, Tsuru, Hacheya, Dia Dia Maru, Triumph.

Each, 30c.; per 2, 50c.; per 10, \$2; per 100, \$17. Mazilla, Kurokume, Yemon, Tana Nasha, Costata, Minokaki.

PEARS.

Novelties.—Each, 50c.; per 2, 80c.; per 10, \$3. Idaho, Wilder.

LeConte.—Each, 20c.; per 2, 35c.; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$13.50.

Other Kinds.—Each, 30c.; per 2, 50c.; per 10, \$2.25; per 100, \$18. Keiffer, Bartlett, Lawson, Seckle, Buffum, Garber, Smith.

APPLES.

Novelty.—Each, 35c.; per 2, 60c.; per 10, \$2.75; per 100, \$20. Jennings' Florida.

Other Kinds.—Each, 25c.; per 2, 40c.; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10. Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Red June, Horse, Black Twig, Shockley, Yellow Transparent, Winesap.

QUINCES.

Chinese.—Each, 30c.; per 2, 50c.; per 10, \$2.25.

PRICE LIST.

Apple (or Orange).—Each, 25c.; per 2, 40c.; per 10, \$1.75.

MULBERRIES.

Each, 25c.; per 2, 40c.; per 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$15. Hicks, Downing, Russian, Muticaulis.

FIGS.

Each, 25c.; per 2, 40c.; per 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$15. Celestial, White Adriatic, Brown Turkey, Brunswick.

GRAPES.

Each, 20c.; per 2, 35c.; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10. Niagara, Brighton, Moore's Early, Cynthiana, Norton, Delaware, Ives, Goethe, Salem.

Muscadine Type.—Each, 25c.; per 2, 40c.; per 10, \$1.75. Scuppernong, Tenderpulp, Thomas, Flowers.

PECANS.

Paper Shell (two years).—Each, 20c.; per 2, 35c.; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.

WALNUTS.

Black (two years).—Each, 20c.; per 2, 35c.; per 10, \$1.50.

ALMONDS.

Each, 20c.; per 2, 35c.; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$12. Sultana, Princess, I. X. L., Paper Shell, Common.

CHESTNUTS.

Japan Mammoth.—Each, 50c.; per 2, 80c.; per 10, \$3.50.

OLIVES.

Picholine.—Each, 40c.; per 2, 75c.; per 10, \$3.

MEDLARS.

Japan (or Loquat).—Each, 25c.; per 2, 40c.; per 10, \$1.75.

ORNAMENTALS.

Deciduous.—Each, 40c.; per 2, 65c.; per 10, \$3. Texas Umbrella, Weeping Willow, Ring-Leaved Willow, Althea (or Rose of Sharon).

Evergreens.—Each, 50c.; per 2, 75c.; per 10, \$3.50. Chinese Arbor Vitæ, Compact Arbor Vitæ, Lawson Cypress, Deodora Cedar, Red Cedar, Pisifera Aurea Retinospora, Aurea Gracilis Retinospora, Exiciodes Retinospora, Dwarf Box, Golden Box, Common Box.

Climbing Vines.—Each, 40c.; per 2, 65c.; per 10, \$3. Chinese Honeysuckle, Japan Golden-Leaved Honeysuckle, Japan Fragrant Honeysuckle, Wisteria.

GRASSES.

Pampas Grass.—Each, 40c.; per 2, 65c.; per 10, \$3.

ROSES.

Two years, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and up stock.—Each, 50c.; per 2, 75c.; per 10, \$3.50. One year, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stock.—Each, 35c.; per 2, 50c.; per 10, \$2.25. Louis Phillippe, Mme. Jean Sisley, Theresa Stravius, Bon Silene, Aline Sisley, Bride, Etoile de Lyon, Louis Richard, Duchesse de Brabant, Mme. Camille, Mme. Joseph Schwartz, Mme. Lombard, Papa Gontier, Safrano, Zelia Pardel, La France, Abel Carriere, Bessie Johnson, Blanche de Meru, Charles Lefebre, Dr. Sewell, D'Euil du Colonel Denfert, John Hopper, General Jacqueminot, Mme. Augusta Van Geert, Pœonia, Mrs. John Laing, Olga Marix, Her Majesty, Chestnut Hybrid, Reve d'Or, Washington, Devoniensis, Mme. Alfred Carriere, Chromatella (or Cloth of Gold), La Marque, Marechal Niel, Duke of Edinburgh, Banksia Fortunii, Magna Charta, Pride of Reigate, Clement Massier, Cecile Brunner, Jeanne Drivon, La Reine, Max Singer, Souvenir de Victor Hugo, Glory of Moss, Salet.





TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the many testimonials we have received from our customers:

Messrs. Griffing & Bradley:
ONECO, FLA., March 11, 1892.
GENTLEMEN—The recent lots of trees arrived in good order, and were satisfactory. Your grading in peach and plum is fully up to standard of best Northern nurseries.
Very truly,
REASONER BROS., Royal Palm Nurseries.

Messrs. Griffing & Bradley:
JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 14, 1892.
DEAR SIRS—The stock purchased of you proved entirely satisfactory, being of uniform size, clean, thrifty and exceptionally well rooted.
Yours truly,
C. D. MILLS, "Sunny Home Nurseries."

Messrs. Griffing & Bradley:
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., March 15, 1892.
DEAR SIRS—The shipment of Japan Persimmon you sent us were in every respect as you represented, and the trees were far superior to any we have ever handled.
Very respectfully,
M. N. KNOX & SON, Nurserymen.

Messrs. Griffing & Bradley:
ORLANDO, FLA., March 10, 1892.
DEAR SIRS—My dealings with you the past three years have been very satisfactory. The many thousand trees you have made for me in that time have been very fine, the best I ever saw grown anywhere.
Very truly yours,
JAMES MOTT, Orlando Nurseries.

Messrs. Griffing & Bradley:
ST. NICHOLAS, FLA., March 17, 1892.
GENTS—The trees purchased from you the past three years were handsomely grown, skillfully packed and promptly shipped.
Yours truly,
D. REDMOND.

Messrs. Griffing & Bradley:
MELBOURNE, FLA., March 24, 1892.
GENTS—I am well pleased with the appearance and promise of the stock purchased from you last winter, which was well packed and arrived in excellent condition. I have not as yet heard from the Jamaica shipment, but when I do I will notify you concerning it.
Yours very truly,
JOHN B. BEACH, "Indian River Nurseries."

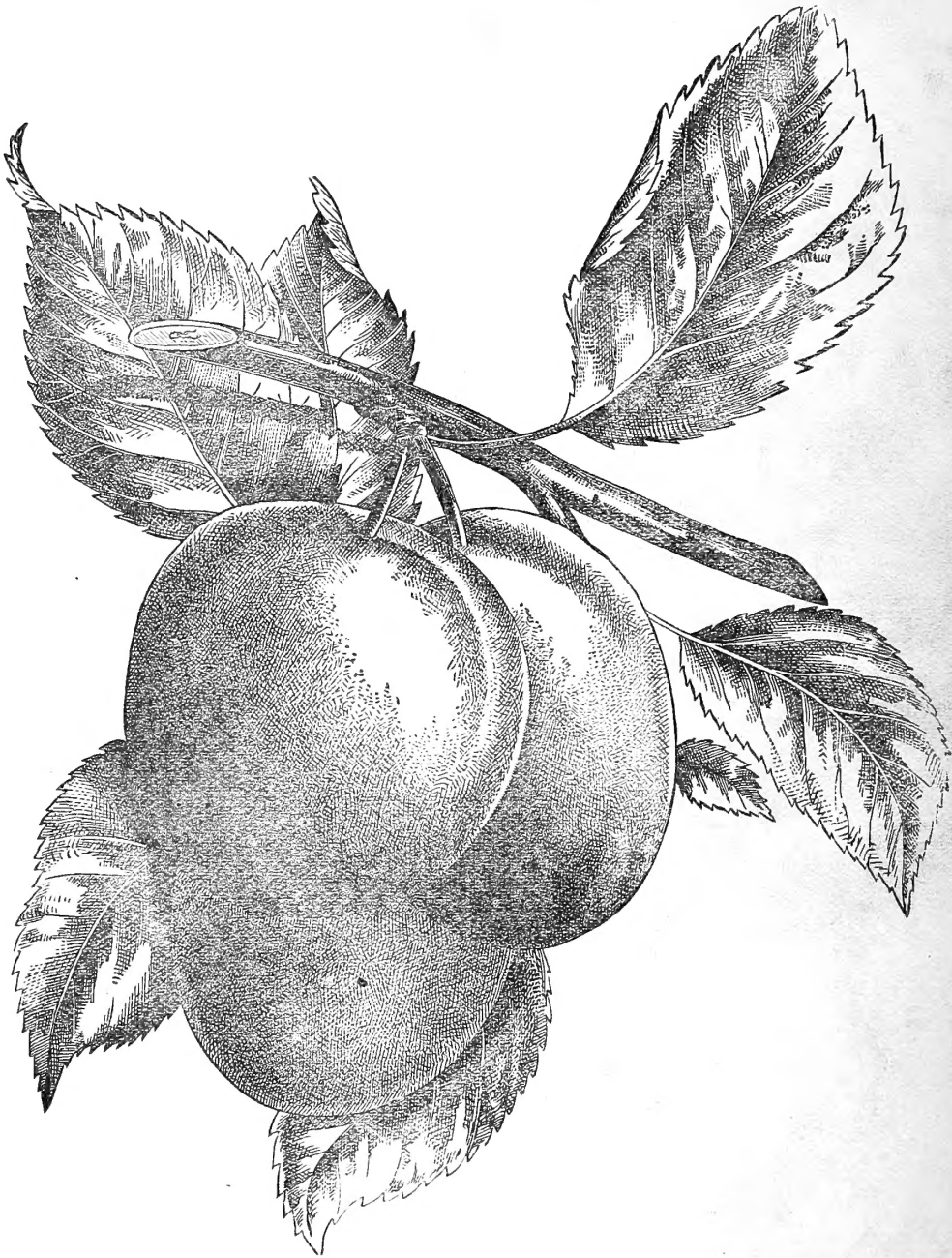
Messrs. Griffing & Bradley:
ANTHONY, FLA., March 14, 1892.
GENTS—The nursery stock purchased of you the last two seasons has been perfectly satisfactory, skillfully packed and promptly shipped.
Yours respectfully,
I. J. BROKAW, Anthony Nurseries.

Messrs. Griffing & Bradley:
SAN JOSE, C. R., March 28, 1892.
GENTS—The trees arrived in perfect condition. Your selection was to my entire satisfaction.
Yours truly,
RICHARD PFAU.

Messrs. Griffing & Bradley, Macclenny:
DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA., March 10, 1892.
GENTLEMEN—The peach and plum trees received from you were certainly very fine and arrived in prime condition. Your manner of conducting the nursery business will command success.
Respectfully,
G. W. MELLISH,
Secretary West Florida Highland Fruit Growers' Association.

REFERENCES:

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pike County Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.
First National Bank of Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.



BOTON PLUM.