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Glen St. Mary Nurseries...

1896-97

Fruit Trees and
Ornamentals

FOR

Texas, Florida and
... Lower South

THE TRIUMPH PRIZE

Glen St. Mary Nursery Co.

GEO. L. TABER, PRESIDENT.

A. H. MANVILLE, SECRETARY.

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BY GLEN ST. MARY NURSERY CO.

Glen St. Mary, Florida

IN USING THIS CATALOGUE,

it will facilitate the reader's convenience to keep in mind its arrangement, referring to—

PART I. For everything about varieties—description, adaptability, etc.

PART II. For suggestions as to the culture and management of fruit trees.

PART III. For information about ornamentals.

PART IV. For description of stock offered, prices, terms, conditions, rates of freight, and everything about doing business with us.

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1882.

1897.

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES

Season of 1896-97.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES will hereafter be carried on by the GLEN ST. MARY NURSERY COMPANY, with myself as president and Mr. A. H. Manville as secretary.

Mr. Manville, who has been an active participant in the management of the Glen St. Mary Nurseries for some years, needs no introduction to the horticulturists of the Lower South, being well known through his work for a quarter of a century, as nurseryman and fruit grower, as well as editor, author, and Secretary of the Florida State Horticultural Society.

I desire to take this opportunity to express my thanks for the generous patronage of the past, and to solicit a continuance of the same under the new regime.

October 1, 1896.

GEO. L. TABER.

By the organization of the GLEN ST. MARY NURSERY COMPANY, we have increased our facilities for serving our patrons and pushing our business. By continued persistent effort to obtain and disseminate the best, scrupulous care in keeping varieties true to name, liberal dealing, and personal attention to business, we shall endeavor to retain the confidence of patrons, to gain new friends, and to extend our business relations.

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERY COMPANY.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS,
Glen St. Mary, Florida.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,
Macclenny, Florida.

GEO. L. TABER,
President.

A. H. MANVILLE,
Secretary.

INTRODUCTORY.

It should be the mission of the nurseryman to disseminate accurate information upon horticulture, to gather and to give to all the experimental knowledge gained by some. He should be, not so much on the alert for "novelties," as eager to know and place within reach the fruits and plants most valuable in each section and locality.

In a region where fruit growing is new and formative, as is the case now in the Lower South, it falls to the nurseryman to lead the way in experiments and to make the record of progress. He must seek and determine, test and prove. To render his results available to the fruit-growing and tree-planting public, his annual summary must be guide and hand-book as well as catalogue.

With this end in view, we have not confined our descriptive lists to outlining the prominent characteristics of varieties merely, but, so far as space permitted, have given full particulars, in the light of latest experience, regarding the most valuable kinds, and their relative adaptability to the different sections, and to the descriptive lists thus amplified have added a chapter of copious hints upon the "care and management of fruit trees."

Thousands of horticulturists in the coast region of the South Atlantic and Gulf States have come to look upon the Annual Catalogue of the Glen St. Mary Nurseries as a year-book of progress and manual of reference, and no effort has been spared to make the descriptions accurate and intelligible, the cultural information recent and full, and the illustrations true to the objects represented.—*From our Catalogue for 1894-95.*

CARRYING OUT THE ABOVE IDEA, our Catalogue for 1896-97 has been revised throughout and largely rewritten, and is commended to our friends and patrons with some confidence, as an up-to-date hand-book for the horticulturists of the Lower South.

WE GROW TREES AND PLANTS FOR ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.—

We are located in one of those favored spots which seem designed by nature for nurseries, and which are fast becoming the source of supply for wide areas. With local conditions of soil and climate peculiarly favorable to propagation and growth, a long season enables us to produce stock of superior quality, which has given exceptional satisfaction wherever planted throughout the United States.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF trees and plants for that great region of the Lower South extending from Florida to Texas, to all sections of which our products go. For years we have made the fruits of this region a study, planting extensive orchards as well as nurseries.

IN OUR EXPERIMENTAL PLANTING, we have been fortunate in a location combining in a remarkable degree the natural conditions required by the wide range of varieties grown in the different sections of this region. Neither too far North for the orange nor too far South for the apple, most of the varieties of the fruits that thrive westward along the Gulf Coast to the Rio Grande grow here, as well as the fruits of the continental highlands above us and the lower levels of the Florida peninsula below. Extensive test orchards, a feature of the business from the beginning, maintained at considerable expense, have amply repaid the outlay in the information afforded.

PRICES.—Year by year our stock is increased to meet the growing demand. Extensive propagation enables us to reduce the cost to a minimum, and it is our purpose to keep prices as low as the production of first-class stock will permit.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.—Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us opportunity to furnish estimates on the stock required. Send us a list showing the quantity and size of each variety wanted, and we will submit special quotations on the same. With such a definite list before us we can make the best price possible.

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERY COMPANY.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, Glen St. Mary, Fla.
TELEGRAPH ADDRESS, Macclenny, Fla.

GEO. L. TABER, President.
A. H. MANVILLE, Secretary.

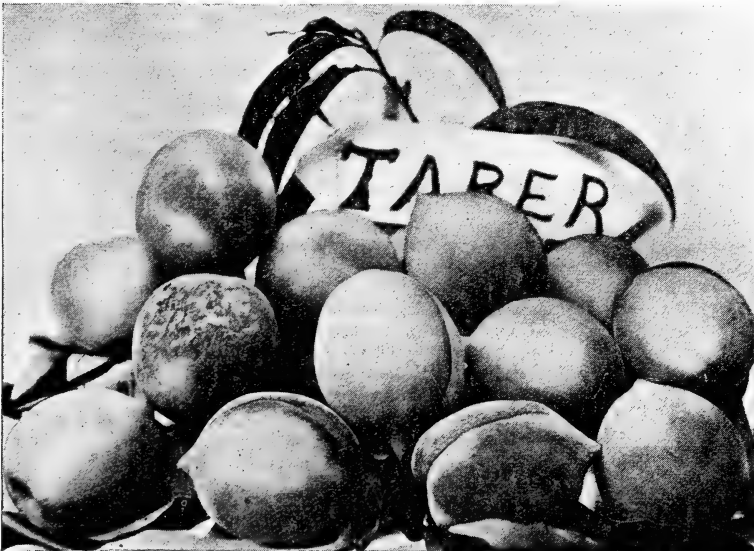
PART 1.—FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.

Peaches.

Those unfamiliar with Peach lore will find the subject more intelligible if they will, at the outset, fix in mind the groups into which horticulturists classify varieties of Peaches, which are continually referred to in treating of the characteristics and adaptability of the fruit, as indicating the race to which varieties belong. These groups are as follows: The PERSIAN race or type, coming originally from Persia, embracing the older varieties of this country and Europe, and their derivatives, and including most of the kinds in general cultivation in the older Peach regions of this country. The SPANISH race or type, a race of so-called "natives," found in the extreme Lower South, where, whatever their ultimate origin, it has existed time immemorial, and has now fixed characteristics peculiar to itself that distinguish the many named varieties. The NORTHERN CHINESE race or type, embracing the Chinese Cling and the varieties derived therefrom. The HONEY race or type, embracing the Honey and varieties derived therefrom. The PEEN-TO race or type, embracing the Peen-to and varieties derived therefrom. Except the "New Oriental Bloods," Japan Dwarf Blood and Red Ceylon, comparatively recent importations, which are distinct and belong to none of these groups, all the varieties listed in this Catalogue belong to one or other of the five classes named above.

To illustrate the application of these generic names, we quote as follows from the report on "Peach Culture in the Gulf Region," by G. L. Taber, read before the 25th biennial session of the American Pomological Society (1895): "For the *most* Southern range of this vast territory, varieties of the Peen-to type are undoubtedly the ones to plant. In all sections where late spring frosts are not common, the Peen-to and Honey types are quite certain. A little farther North in the Gulf Region, certain varieties of the Honey type are still adapted, as well as varieties of the older Spanish type. Yet farther North, but still in this same Gulf Region, and in some places extending down into and overlapping the intervening sections, another type succeeds, sometimes called the Northern Chinese, with Chinese Cling as the original, and Elberta, General Lee, Sneed and others as improved representatives; here, also, Alexander, Jessie Kerr, Triumph, Mountain Rose, Foster, and others of the Persian type are more or less adapted." It



THE TABER PEACH. A Honey seedling of the second generation, well adapted and desirable throughout a wide range from Florida to Texas, introduced by ourselves in 1892. See further reference under "Selecting Varieties," page 8, and detailed description under "Varieties Described," page 16.

may be added, by way of general comment, that the Peen-to race is everywhere a vigorous grower, the varieties all ripening early, and most of them very early in season, but requiring the comparative exemption from late spring frosts of lower latitudes for reliable production. The varieties of the Honey race are all early ripen-

ers. The Northern Chinese, except Sneed, are mid-season varieties. The Spanish varieties ripen from mid-season to late. The Persian race includes varieties that ripen from very early to late in the season.

We Grow Peach Trees for all Parts of the Country.—Our advantages for the production of exceptionally desirable nursery stock for planting throughout the South and the country generally have been alluded to in the Introduction to this Catalogue. As with other leading fruits, we grow Peach trees for all sections, but we make

Peach Trees for the Gulf Region—Texas to Florida—a Specialty.—Sections of this region have shown their adaptability to Peaches, by the production of this fruit for generations, but, until recently, only seedlings, were grown, which, as a rule, ripened too late in season for profitable shipment, and those of superior merit were not perpetuated as varieties by propagation (the only named varieties obtainable being "Persians," from the North, which, so far as tried, did not prove well adapted). Thus, when the attention of the fruit-growers of the Lower South was turned to this fruit, some years ago, there was no Peach culture here, in the proper horticultural sense, although the adaptability of various sections to this fruit was apparent.

The first step in the development of Peach culture in this region, which has now attained both commercial and horticultural importance, was the selection and propagation of superior natives, giving us the well-known varieties of "Spanish" race. The foregoing, with varieties of Northern Chinese type, and the subsequently introduced orientals, Honey and Peen-to, have, with their crosses and progeny, given us a race of Peaches well adapted to the Lower South, in time of ripening extending from the first in market over a period of several months.

In the process of selection, by which the varieties of "Spanish" race were obtained, we tested hundreds of natives; we have also tried, in our own orchards, hundreds of well-known varieties, including many of the "Persian" race, as well as all of the orientals of Chinese, Peen-to and Honey extraction, and the "New Oriental Bloods;" and, in addition to this, have planted several acres of seedlings from selected seed from particular types and strains of Peaches, with a view to obtaining improved varieties. **As a result of this experimental planting, we have, probably, the largest and most valuable collection of Peaches ever grown in America, of varieties adapted to the coast region from Florida to Texas.**

SELECTING VARIETIES.

Unless the variety planted is adapted to the locality, the most favorable Peach soil and other natural conditions, with the most generous treatment, will not bring success. This is a peculiarity of the Peach; where one variety succeeds another fails. Speaking of the Peach generally throughout the country, while there are a few varieties that can be successfully planted over a more or less widely extended area, most of the varieties are very limited in their adaptability; hence the innumerable varieties propagated. Take, for instance, the Elberta, an ideal Peach where it thrives; in West Florida it is one of the best; in this part of the state, Eastern North Florida, it does not succeed, while throughout the Peninsula it is a failure.

Varieties Adapted to Different Sections.—In considering the adaptability of varieties to the several sections of the Gulf Region, large areas, in which local conditions differ, must be spoken of as a whole. Arbitrary geographical divisions of this kind cannot be made to indicate pomological conditions with accuracy, and, while they serve to convey a correct general idea of the subject, the conclusions reached will have exceptions, and must necessarily be more or less approximate. Beginning with our own section, we take up first the

BEST PEACHES FOR EASTERN NORTH FLORIDA.

Meaning by Eastern North Florida, the upper peninsula and mainland portions of the state lying above a line drawn from St. Augustine to the mouth of the Withlacoochee river.

Here most varieties of "Spanish" race thrive, but, owing to their late season of ripening, are not profitable for shipment, and are grown for local consumption only. The Honey race is at its best. It is too far North for some of the Peen-tos, but others of this race are among the most reliable and profitable kinds. We are out of the range of the "Persian" race, and the same may be said of the Northern Chinese, although some of the latter succeed in localities. **The Honey varieties and later-blooming Peen-tos are the standard market sorts.** (For complete, classified list of varieties for this district, showing relative value and succession of ripening, see "Section B," in "List to Aid Selection," below.)

Varieties for Market.—The market varieties in the district under consideration—and the same is true in South Florida—naturally fall into two classes, namely, the *very early* varieties, and the *early* varieties, the latter following the former, but still reaching market before any considerable quantity of good Peaches from more Northern sections come in. At Glen St. Mary, we have found the **early varieties—those that follow the very early sorts—quite as profitable as the latter.** The market is apt to open with a rush of immature and inferior fruit, which tends to depress prices, and so many confine themselves to the earliest kinds, with nothing to follow, that there is an interval after the *very early* varieties from Florida have been marketed, before good Peaches from other sections are offered, when the market is comparatively bare, and prices go up.

Very Early Varieties.—The first Peaches to ripen are Persians of the Alexander class, the Japan Dwarf Blood, and the earliest Peen-to varieties. We are, in this district, out of the range of the first, the second does not here meet the requirements of a market Peach in other respects than earliness, and all of the earliest Peen-tos, *with one exception*, are unreliable by reason of too early blooming. The one exception is the Waldo, and it completely fills the bill.

Avon Park, Florida, December 23, 1896:

"Box of trees came to hand in good condition; every one healthy; very good stock."

JOHN G. AITKEN.

THE WALDO PEACH.

The list of reliable and profitable *very* early varieties for this district consists of *Waldo*, **more Waldo**, and **more Waldo**, and is, withal, a very satisfactory list. This remarkable freestone (*most of the very early sorts in other sections are clings*) answers the requirements as well as a list dozens long. It is a seedling of the Peen-to, and, while the fruit of no other variety of this early-ripening race (barring, of course, the new Jewel) is before it, it blooms a full month later than any other very early-ripening Peen-to variety—an immense advantage where late frosts occur. While all the other *very* early varieties of the Peen-to race have a propensity here to do their blooming when Jack Frost is still at work, and are therefore more or less uncertain, the Waldo, by reason of its late-blooming and good bearing qualities in other respects, is reliable, and **seldom fails to produce a good crop.** The tree is as vigorous and healthy as the parent Peen-to, which, as a grower, is the ideal Peach.

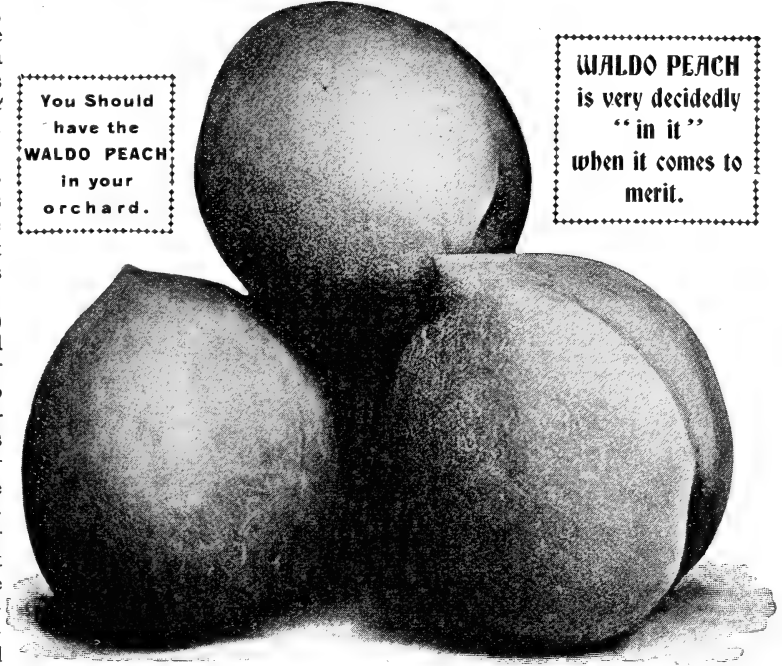
The Peen-to and its progeny, unlike the Peaches of more Northern extraction and range, are essentially semi-tropical in their habits, growing late, starting early, and often active during winter. Among these varieties, the Waldo has exhibited remarkable ability to withstand cold. The winter of 1894-95 in this state was unparalleled in severity for a century; like the orange trees, the semi-tropical Peaches suffered, and to about the same extent. To this the Waldo and the Angel varieties were notable exceptions. In our own orchards every variety of Peen-to parentage except these two was killed by the cold. The Waldo, however, sustained so little injury that it bore a fair crop the next spring, and this has been the case generally wherever the Waldo is grown.

The Waldo is not only a free and regular bearer, but is also a high-colored, attractive fruit. See the excellent illustration accompanying this account, made especially for this Catalogue, from a photograph of average specimens, as grown in our own orchards. The quality of the fruit is not disappointing. It is far superior to the Alexander and other early Peaches of parallel and higher latitudes, and, being a freestone, is preferred in market. In flavor it has the good qualities of the Peen-to varieties, without a trace of the bitter tang many of the latter are apt to have under ordinary conditions. This valuable Peach is not restricted to this district in its adaptability; it stands with the first and best of the very early sorts Southward throughout the state, and, in sections of Texas and

Lower Louisiana, gives promise of being one of the most valuable varieties. (See detailed description under "Varieties Described, on page 16.)

You Should
have the
WALDO PEACH
in your
orchard.

WALDO PEACH
is very decidedly
"in it"
when it comes to
merit.



THE WALDO PEACH.

MAKE A NOTE OF THE FACT
that the Waldo, best, earliest of all
Peaches in Eastern North Florida, is
equally well adapted to South
Florida, where there is no variety
earlier, and it is one of the **BEST.**

Early Varieties. As noted above, the *early* varieties, following the *very* early varieties, are quite as profitable as the latter. In this district, as money-makers and satisfactory all-round early varieties, the following take first rank: Angel, Bidwell's Late, Imperial, Honey, Oviedo, Florida Gem, Colon, Taber. Of Angel we shall have more to say below. (For description of the other varieties mentioned above, see "Varieties Described, pages 10 to 16.)

THE IMPERIAL PEACH. Leaving out the newer varieties, Colon, Ferdinand, Sangmel,

Every Year
DEMAND
for
IMPERIAL
increases.

AT THE TOP
Among
Honeys is
IMPERIAL.



THE IMPERIAL PEACH.

Taber and Triana, and referring only to the older and well known kinds, in making up a list of varieties of Honey parentage, the Imperial must be placed at the top. It is true that the Honey itself comes in earlier, and the Early Cream is a little ahead of it in ripening, but it is well within the limit of *early* varieties, early enough to find a good market, and its size, appearance, quality, productiveness, reliability and vigor make it an exceptionally desirable early variety. It is as handsome as the Honey, of better shape, and the rich honey-like sweetness, that has given name to the type, is mingled in the flavor of

Imperial with a sprightliness that does not pall on the palate. Our engraving, from specimens from our own orchards, is a good representation, and a full description will be found under "Varieties Described," on page 13.

BEST PEACHES FOR SOUTH FLORIDA.

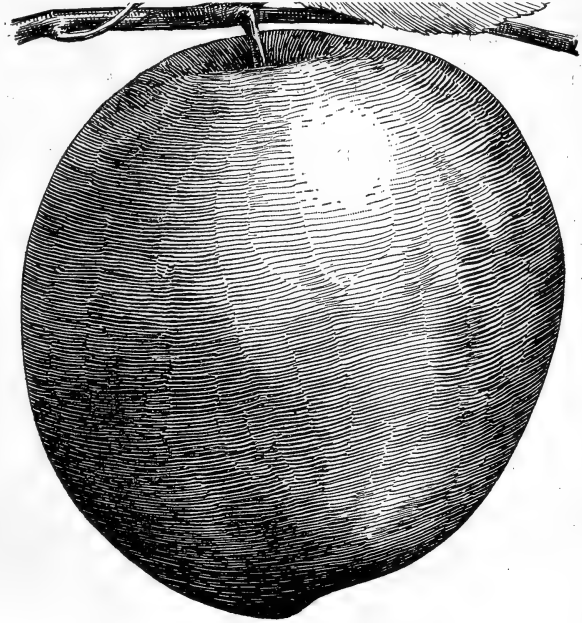
Passing from the upper to the central and lower portions of the peninsula, we enter a region where most of the leading varieties of Peaches are of Peen-to race, and we therefore take with us Waldo, Angel and Bidwell's Late. As a very early variety for South Florida, we shall find none surpassing Waldo, although we must add to it other *very* early sorts of equal merit here, notably Bidwell's Early, Maggie, Yum Yum and Suber. The Peen-to itself may also be added to this list of earliest ripeners, as it is a favorite with many; with higher fertilizing and culture it is of fine quality, of good size and without bitter tang, and its flat shape is a "uniqueness" some consider an advantage. (None of the other varieties of Peen-to race referred to in this Catalogue are flat, but all of standard peach-shape.) For further account of the new Suber, as well as the other varieties mentioned above, see "Varieties Described," pages 10 to 16.

Among the *early* varieties (not the *earliest*, but still *early*) here, Angel still heads the list. Bidwell's Late is also a favorite, and at its best. In locations some of the Honeys do well, notably Imperial, which has given exceptional satisfaction as a market Peach as far South as Orange county. Early Cream, Florida Gem, Oviedo, Colon and Taber, may also be mentioned as promising in sections of South Florida. For detailed descriptions of the varieties named above, see "Varieties Described," pages 10 to 16. For succession in ripening, and relative value of all varieties offered for this district, see "Section A," of "List to Aid Selection," page 9.

THE ANGEL PEACH. What the Crawford is to the Peach regions of the North and Pacific Slope, what the Elberta is to the Peach regions of the Cotton States, the Angel is to the Peninsula of Florida—a matchless Peach. A freestone of large size, symmetrical shape, exquisite coloring and high flavor, it leaves nothing to be desired in a perfect fruit. The tree, with all the vigor of the parent Peen-to, is a constant and prolific bearer. It blooms a month later than other varieties of this race. Angel and Waldo alone of the Peen-to race (except the new Jewel) possess this valuable characteristic of late blooming—a characteristic that will be appreciated by those who

have, with trouble and expense, brought an orchard to bearing age, but are annually disappointed by a smattering of fruit, at most, from trees capable and willing to yield full crops, and that would yield full crops, were they not nipped in the bud by Jack Frost every spring. The fact that Angel, like Waldo, escaped the exceptionally severe cold of February, 1895, with less injury than any other varieties of the Peen-to race, in locations where semi-tropical Peaches suffered, indicates that it is much less liable than other varieties to winter-kill.

Alexander and Hale's Early would stand no show were it not for their earliness; but their day in market is over when the Crawfords and Elbertas come. The first Peaches are never the best Peaches. The Angel is certainly a "best Peach," and, for a "best Peach" is remarkably early, its season varying from the last of May well down the peninsula, to the last of June in North Florida.



THE ANGEL PEACH.

Magdalene, Fla., Feb. 25, 1896.

"We received the peach trees in good shape. They were entirely satisfactory in every way."

BEARSS & STALL.

Bear in mind that this incomparable early Peach for South Florida, the Angel, is equally well adapted to Eastern North Florida.

BEST PEACHES FOR WEST FLORIDA, LOWER GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

In this district the best varieties grown for the earliest market are the Persians, Alexander and Jessie Kerr. The **SNEED**, which comes in ahead of Alexander, will unquestionably prove a great acquisition to this region; and it is altogether likely that the new **TRIUMPH** will prove as well adapted as Alexander. The Honey varieties, which are next in season, do well; for this district, to the varieties of this race which have been considered in the preceding pages, the Pallas should be added. Varieties of Northern Chinese race produce the main market crop; of these General Lee and Thurber are among the best. Most varieties of Spanish race are at home, and are grown for succession and local consumption. One of the most successful West Florida orchardists recommends the following for a ten-acre commercial orchard; "Two acres Jessie Kerr, two acres Alexander, two acres General Lee and four acres Elberta. There may be other varieties, even of the oldest, that are as good, or even better than the ones mentioned, but these I have found by experience to be good." As a late ripener for this district, **Estella** is recommended. (See "Varieties Described," page 12.)

THE ELBERTA PEACH. In referring to the varieties adapted to this district, we have reserved the Elberta, on the principle that the best should come last. We are now in the region of the far-famed Elberta. It should be noted in passing, that the Elberta does not succeed in South or East Florida, but where it does succeed, and it succeeds perfectly here, it is easily the leading market variety. The orchardist above quoted says: "As a money-producer, there is no Peach, so far tried in West Florida, equal to the Elberta. It ripens July 5 to 20. The earlier varieties sometimes bring fancy prices, but none of them have the quantity and quality of the Elberta, and it can be got to the most distant markets in good condition." In this section

the Elbertas come in two weeks ahead of the Elbertas of Central Georgia, and are about all marketed before the enormous crop of that region crowds out competition. (The same relative earliness of ripening applies to the other varieties of Peaches grown in this district.) Our illustration shows a cluster of Elbertas much reduced. A detailed description of this unrivaled Peach, as well as of other varieties recommended for this district, will be found under "Varieties Described," on page 12. See, also, "Section C," in "List to Aid Selection," page 9.

BEST PEACHES—COASTWISE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

As to Peaches for the vast region stretching along the Gulf westward from Florida across Louisiana and Texas, it is more difficult to particularize than for the districts already considered, because Peach culture is newer and still more largely experimental, and because greater differences between localities make general conclusions less easily arrived at and less valuable. Perhaps the following synopsis is as nearly accurate as a list of this kind could be made: Most of the "Spanish" race, of Florida or Texas origin, for all sections where Peaches of any kind succeed; Honey varieties, Imperial, Honey, Early Cream, Pallas, Climax, Oviedo, Colon, Taber, etc., for most localities, and very generally; Elberta, General Lee, Thurber, and others of Northern Chinese race, in many localities; and, for early ripening in some localities, Sneed, Triumph, Alexander and Jessie Kerr, and, in other localities (of comparative exemption from late frosts), the late-bloomers of Peen-to race, Waldo and Angel. From personal observation in coastwise Texas and Louisiana, and extensive correspondence with leading orchardists, we are convinced that the varieties of the Honey race, of which a number of the most desirable have been mentioned above, are especially well adapted, and will take the lead for early ripening and early market. Basing our opinion upon the results of the experimental planting that has been done in this territory, we have no hesitancy in recommending to inquirers for the best varieties of early Peaches these "Honey" sorts, as most likely to prove satisfactory for shipping as well as for local market and consumption.

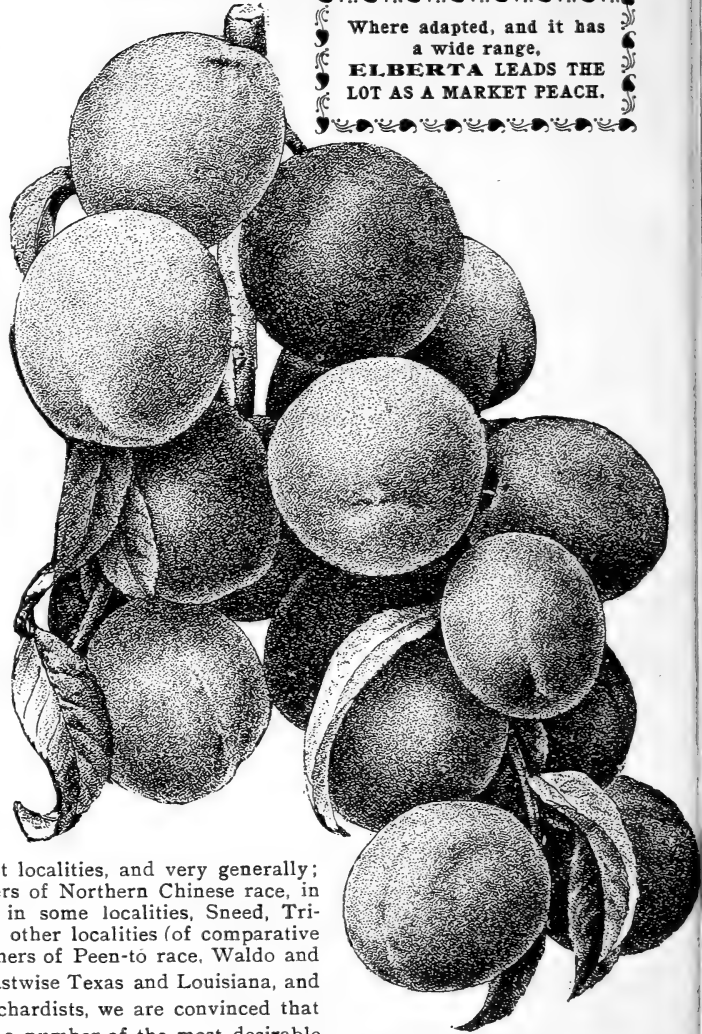
For succession in ripening and relative value of varieties for this district, see "Section D, in "List to Aid Selection," page 9, and for descriptions, see "Varieties Described," pages 10 to 16.

St. Augustine, Florida, January 10, 1896:—"The trees were received in good condition, and were in every way satisfactory."—WM. AIKEN.

Lawtey, Florida, December 14, 1895:—"Trees came in splendid shape. Many thanks."—S. A. BROOKING.

Daytona, Florida, January 27, 1896:—"The trees duly to hand; a fine lot; the Japan persimmons especially so."—A. BENEDICT.

Narcoossee, Florida, February 7, 1896:—"Trees arrived in good shape."—E. L. BURNHAM



Where adapted, and it has
a wide range,
**ELBERTA LEADS THE
LOT AS A MARKET PEACH.**

CLUSTER OF ELBERTA PEACHES.
(Much reduced.)

LIST TO AID SELECTION.

As already stated, in assigning varieties to districts of wide area, there will be local exceptions, and absolute accuracy cannot be expected, but the following list, compiled after many years of somewhat extensive planting, experimenting, research and observation, will, we are confident, prove helpful as an approximate guide to selection.

Succession in Ripening. The terms "very early," "early," "mid-season" and "late," in the list below, indicates the ripening time of the varieties following. Thus, speaking for Florida, very early would mean May 1 to June 15; early, June 1 to July 10; mid-season, July 1 to August 10; late, August 1 to late fall. As soil, season, location and other circumstances of environment always affect time of ripening, which is therefore relative and conditional, the indications regarding season, as well as adaptability, must be taken as approximative only.

EXPLANATION OF LIST. The varieties best adapted and most valuable for market in a particular section are printed in black capitals, thus: "**ANGEL.**" Varieties next in order of merit are printed in black-face lower-case type, thus: "**Climax.**" Other varieties recommended are printed in plain lower-case type, thus: "Salway." With the exception of the varieties marked "new," all the varieties listed below have been largely planted and thoroughly tested.

SECTION A.—VARIETIES FOR SOUTH FLORIDA.

- Very Early.** WALDO, BIDWELL'S EARLY, MAGGIE, YUM YUM, PEEN-TO, SUBER (new), JEWEL (new), Japan Dwarf Blood, Red Ceylon.
- Early.** ANGEL, BIDWELL'S LATE, COLON, EARLY CREAM, FERDINAND, HONEY, IMPERIAL, OVIEDO SANGMEL, TABER, TRIANA, Climax, Florida Gem.
- Mid-Season.** Cabler's Indian, Countess, Florida Crawford, La Reine, Reeves' Mammoth.
- Late.** La Magnifique, Victoria, Powers' September, Gibbons' October.

SECTION B.—VARIETIES FOR EASTERN NORTH FLORIDA.

- Very Early.** WALDO, JEWEL (new), Bidwell's Early, Suber (new), Japan Dwarf Blood, Maggie, Peen-to, Yum Yum.
- Early.** ANGEL, BIDWELL'S LATE, IMPERIAL, OVIEDO, HONEY, EARLY CREAM, COLON, FERDINAND, SANGMEL, TABER, TRIANA, Florida Gem, Climax, Pallas.
- Mid-Season.** Cabler's Indian, Countess, Florida Crawford, La Reine, Reeves' Mammoth, Onderdonk, Thurber.
- Late.** La Magnifique, Victoria, Powers' September, Gibbons' October.

SECTION C.—VARIETIES FOR WEST FLORIDA AND LOWER GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

- Very Early.** ALEXANDER, JESSIE KERR, TRIUMPH (new), SNEED (new), Early Beatrice, Japan Dwarf Blood.
- Early.** COLON, EARLY CREAM, FERDINAND, IMPERIAL, OVIEDO, SANGMEL, TABER, TRIANA, Climax, Crawford's Early, Florida Gem, Honey, Mountain Rose, Pallas, Early Rivers, Early Tillottson, Fleitas, Foster, Hale's Early.
- Mid-Season.** CABLER'S INDIAN, COUNTESS, ELBERTA, FLORIDA CRAWFORD, GENERAL LEE, ONDERDONK, THURBER, Amelia, Chinese Cling, Chinese Free, La Reine, Reeves' Mammoth, Columbia, Crawford's Late, Lady Ingold, Lemon Cling, Oldmixon Free, Stump the World, Wheatland.
- Late.** GIBBONS' OCTOBER, POWERS' SEPTEMBER, VICTORIA, ESTELLA (new), La Magnifique, Heath Cling, Henrietta, Oldmixon Cling, Salway, Wonderful.

SECTION D.—VARIETIES FOR COASTWISE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

- Very Early.** ALEXANDER, JESSIE KERR, TRIUMPH (new), SNEED (new), WALDO, JEWEL (new), Mamie Ross, Early Beatrice, Japan Dwarf Blood.
- Early.** COLON, EARLY CREAM, FERDINAND, IMPERIAL, OVIEDO, SANGMEL, TABER, TRIANA, ANGEL, BIDWELL'S LATE, PALLAS, Climax, Crawford's Early, Florida Gem, Honey, Mountain Rose, Early Rivers, Early Tillottson, Fleitas, Foster, Hale's Early.
- Mid-Season.** CABLER'S INDIAN, COUNTESS, ELBERTA, FLORIDA CRAWFORD, GENERAL LEE, ONDERDONK, THURBER, Amelia, Chinese Cling, Chinese Free, La Reine, Reeves' Mammoth, Columbia, Crawford's Late, Lady Ingold, Lemon Cling, Oldmixon Free, Stump the World, Wheatland.
- Late.** GIBBONS' OCTOBER, POWERS' SEPTEMBER, VICTORIA, La Magnifique, Heath Cling, Henrietta, Oldmixon Cling, Salway, Wonderful.

SECTION E.—VARIETIES FOR OTHER PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES,

adapted to most of the Peach sections of the country outside of the regions mentioned above.

Very Early. ALEXANDER, TRIUMPH (new), SNEED (new), Jessie Kerr, Early Beatrice, Japan Dwarf Blood.

Early. CRAWFORD'S EARLY, CONNECTICUT (new), MOUNTAIN ROSE, Early Rivers, Early Tillotson, Foster, Hale's Early, Climax, Colon, Champion, Belle of Georgia, Early Cream, Family Favorite, Ferdinand, Florida Gem, Imperial, Oviedo, Pallas, Sangmel, Taber, Triana.

Mid-Season. CRAWFORD'S LATE, ELBERTA, GENERAL LEE, Amelia, Florida Crawford, Crosby, Globe, Lemon Cling, Oldmixon Free, Stump the World, Thurber, Wheatland, Cabler's Indian, Chinese Cling, Chinese Free, Columbia, Countess, Gold Dust, Lady Ingold, La Reine, Onderdonk.

Late. HEATH CLING, OLDMIXON CLING, SALWAY, Henrietta, Hill's Chili, Wonderful, Gibbons' October, La Magnifique, Powers' September, Victoria.

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

The abbreviations in parentheses below, following the names of varieties, indicate the race to which they belong. Thus, (Sp.) means that the variety belongs to the Spanish race; (Per.), to the Persian race; (N. C.), Northern Chinese; (Hon.), Honey; (P.-to), Peen-to; (N.O.B.), New Oriental Bloods.

The dates given indicate the usual time of ripening at Glen St. Mary.

Alexander. (Per.) Large, highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, of fair quality; cling. With Jessie Kerr and Triumph, the earliest to ripen of Persian race. About June 1. (See reference to this Peach under "Selecting Varieties," above.)

Amelia. (Per.) 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; free. July 1 to 10. Unexcelled in size, beauty or quality. Origin, Orangeburg, S. C.

BIDWELL'S EARLY. (P.-to.) Size medium; shape roundish oblong, with short recurved point; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; cling. Commences to ripen with Peen-to, but continues longer. Uncertain in North Florida on account of early blooming and consequent liability to be frost-bitten.

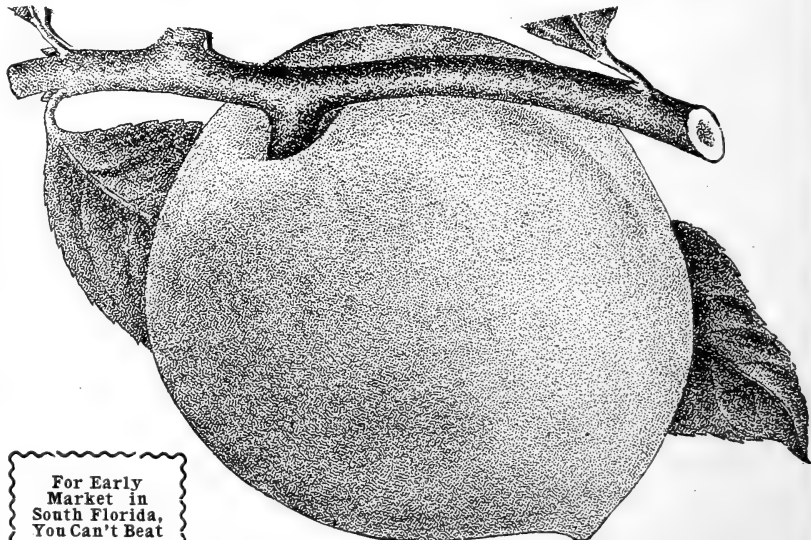
Under the head of "Selecting Varieties," we have referred to

this Peach as of first rank among the *very* early ripeners for South Florida. Throughout the Orange Region of Florida it is a first favorite for early market. (The same may be said of Maggie and Yum Yum, which are very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance and other qualities.) Speaking of Bidwell's Early, a prominent South Florida Peach grower writes us: "It pays me best to stick to the earliest varieties. I usually commence shipping May 15, and close about June 15, this season 'fancys' (from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches in diameter) bringing \$4.50 per crate, or nearly seven cents apiece." See "List to Aid Selection," page 9.

Angel. (P.-to.) Very large; skin yellow, highly washed with red; exceedingly handsome; flesh white, melting, juicy, mildly subacid, exquisite flavor, entirely devoid of the bitter-almond or noyau of the parent Peen-to, and most of its seedlings; free. (See "Selecting Varieties" for fuller account and illustration.)

Belle of Georgia. (N.C.) Very large, skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific.

7 cts. apiece for
B.'s Early. See text.



For Early
Market in
South Florida,
You Can't Beat
B.'s Early.

BIDWELL'S EARLY PEACH.

BIDWELL'S LATE. (P.to.) Size medium to large, nearly round; color yellowish white; flesh fine-grained, sweet and juicy; cling. Quality excellent. Ripens about three weeks later than the Peen-to. **The best of the "Bidwell" Varieties.** This Peach has been already referred to (see "Selecting Varieties") as one of the most desirable, both in Eastern North Florida and in South Florida. Like Bidwell's Early, it is a first seedling of the Peen-to, originated by A. I. Bidwell, at Orlando, some ten years ago, and is now a well-known standard sort. It has proved a sure bearer farther North than any other variety of the Peen-to race, except Waldo and Angel, and is extensively planted as far North as Glen St. Mary, as well as throughout South Florida. (See cut.)

Cabler's Indian. (Sp.) Medium size; skin mottled in shades of deep purple; flesh purple, with deeper purple veins; rich, subacid; cling; very fine. July 15 to 25. Of Texas origin, and decided Indian type.

Champion. (Per.) Fruit large; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, rich and juicy; free. Promising as a very early market sort.

Chinese Cling. (N.C.) Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, sometimes washed with red; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, vinous; excellent. July 5 to 15.

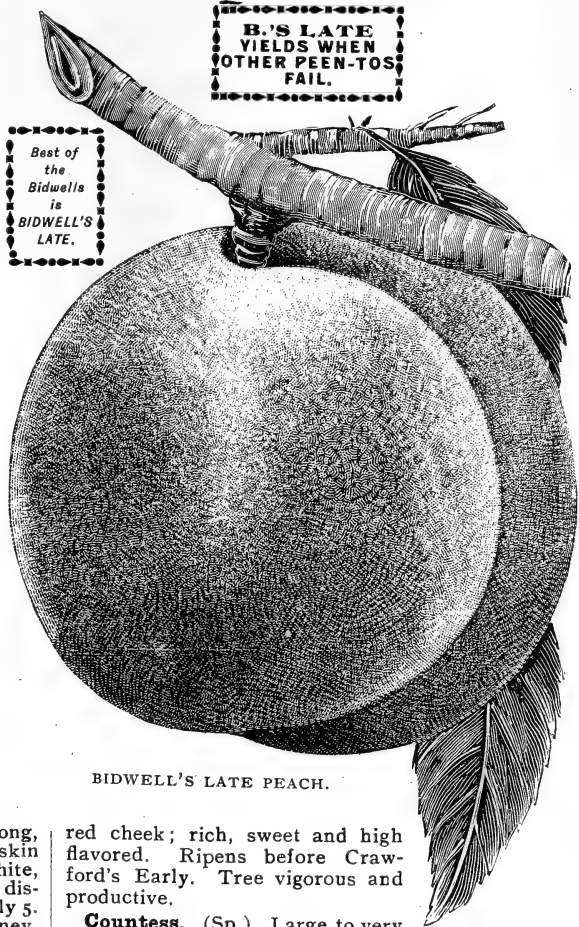
Chinese Free. (N.C.) Large, roundish oblong, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, showing considerable red; firm and well flavored; free. July 5 to 15. Desirable market sort.

Climax. (Hon.) Medium size, roundish oblong, with recurved point like the Honey, but shorter; skin pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, melting, sweet and sprightly, with distinct trace of acid; excellent; free. June 25 to July 5. Possesses many characteristics of the parent Honey, but larger and 10 days later. Fruit of good appearance. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. **Has proved especially desirable in the Texas Coast Country, and in Lower Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and West Florida.**

Colon. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, very juicy, subacid, high flavored, delicious; free. June 15 to 25. Tree a good grower and prolific. Remarkable among Honey derivatives for its snap and tone. Introduced by ourselves in 1893-94. Like Ferdinand, Sangmel, Taber and Triana, Colon was obtained by planting selected seed from selected seedlings of the Honey. These five varieties being selected as the best of more than 200 trees obtained in this way.

Columbia. (Sp.) Very large; skin downy, dingy yellow, striped with dull brown or red; flesh yellow, buttery, melting, exceedingly rich; free. About July 20, continuing a fortnight.

CONNECTICUT. (Per.) A new early Peach which is attracting much attention among the peach-growers of the country, particularly in the North, on account of its hardiness and its frost-proof fruit-buds. The fruit is large, round, deep yellow, with



red cheek; rich, sweet and high flavored. Ripens before Crawford's Early. Tree vigorous and productive.

Countess. (Sp.) Large to very large, nearly round; skin white; flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, vinous; excellent; free. July 15 to 20. The original tree, now about 14 years old, has a trunk circumference of over 40 inches 2 feet from the ground, and 30 feet breadth of top. It has borne uniformly heavy crops for the past 11 or 12 years, and has yielded as high as 10 bushels in a single year. The fruit is of superior quality. **Worthy of extensive propagation.**

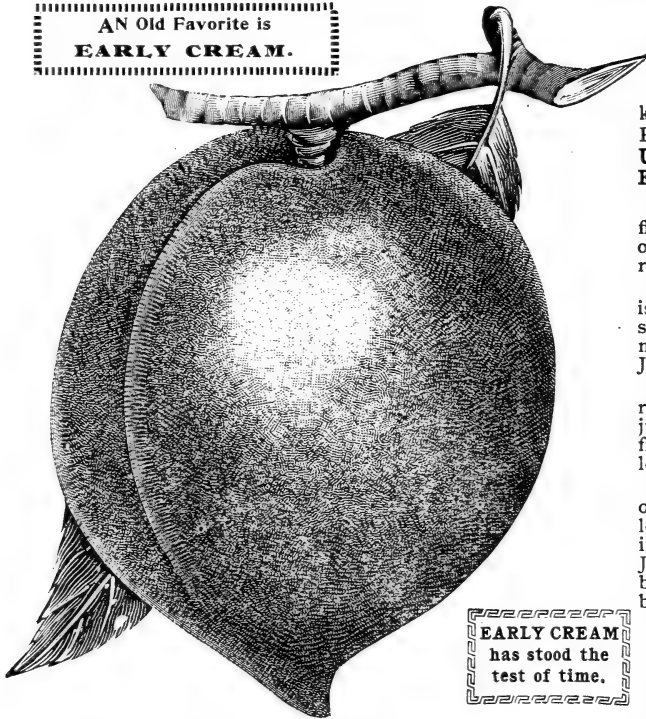
Crawford's Early. (Per.) Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; free. End of June. Very productive; a standard and popular market variety.

Crawford's Late. (Per.) Large; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, fine quality; free. Last of July. **An old and very popular variety for market or canning.**

Crosby. (Per.) Medium size, roundish, with distinct seam on blossom end; skin light golden yellow and very downy; flesh bright yellow and rather firm. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. Tree of rather dwarfish habit. A recent introduction that has attracted very wide attention on account of its disposition to produce good crops in "off years," when other varieties usually fail.

AN Old Favorite is

EARLY CREAM.



EARLY CREAM
has stood the
test of time.

EARLY CREAM PEACH.

Early Beatrice. (Per.) Small to medium; deep red, and mottled deeper red; flesh juicy, vinous and of good quality; prolific; free. June 1 to 10. Fills the gap between Alexander and Hale's Early.

Early Cream. (Hon.) Resembles Honey in shape, but without so sharp a point; skin yellow, washed and flecked with red; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor; free. June 15 to 25. A Peach of fine quality, much larger than the Honey, of which it is a seedling. The original tree is a strong grower, and has borne heavy crops for some years. (See cut).

Early Rivers. (Per.) Large to very large; skin pale greenish white and very thin; flesh subacid, very vinous and juicy, with delicate flavor; free. Very prolific. June 10 to 20. Well suited to near by markets.

Early Tillottson. (Per.) Medium size; skin white, covered with red; flesh melting and good; free. Very prolific; fruit an admirable shipper. June 20 to 25.

Elberta. (N.C.) Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and high-flavored; free. July 5 to 20. Supposed seedling of Chinese Cling. One of the finest and most valuable varieties. (See illustration and fuller account under "Selecting Varieties," page 8.)

ESTELLA. (Per.) A new variety, recently originated by L. W. Plank, of DeFuniak Springs, Fla., from seed of large yellow freestone Peaches that came from California. Mr. Plank says: "The Estella is almost round, a very large freestone; skin

yellow [or greenish yellow, with full red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous and very productive; ripens September 1 to 10, just at a time when there is no other fruit in market. I have always obtained fancy prices." Mr. Plank has an orchard of over 3,000 Estellas. Undoubtedly an acquisition for the West Florida region.

Family Favorite. (N.C.) Large; white flesh, red cheek; free; sure; prolific; seedling of Chinese Cling. Making a most favorable record in many sections.

Ferdinand. (Hon.) Large, smooth, roundish oblong, somewhat pointed; skin white, over-spread with red; flesh white, veined with red; meaty, rich and delicious; cling. June 25 to July 5.

Fleitas (Yellow St. John). (Per.) Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and high-flavored; flesh yellow; free. Ripens with Early Tillottson, and lasts longer.

Florida Crawford. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; suture distinct but shallow; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; juicy, melting, with rich, vinous flavor; quality best; free. July 15 to 25. The tree is a heavy and uniform bearer. A chance Florida seedling which has been in heavy bearing in this county for many years. We have given it the above name on account of its resemblance to the well-known Late Crawford of more Northern fame. This similarity lies wholly in the fruit; the growth, character and adaptability of the trees are entirely distinct. The true Late Crawford, as brought here from the North, does not succeed at all, while the Florida Crawford has borne heavy crops continually in this vicinity for many years, and is here considered one of the very finest Peaches grown.

Florida Gem. (Hon.) A Honey seedling, nearly as large as Imperial; roundish oblong, pointed; highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; very fine; free. July 1 to 10.

Poster. (Per.) A large, yellow Peach, resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality, and ripening at the same time, or a little earlier.

General Lee. (N.C.) Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy and highly flavored; quality best; cling. July 5 to 15. A good market variety. (See reference to this variety under "Selecting Varieties," pages 7 and 8.)

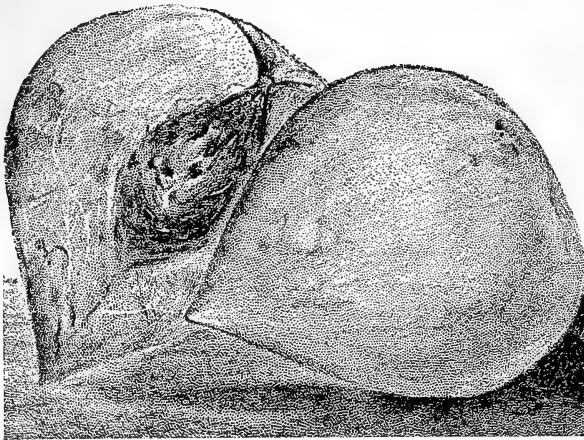
Gibbons' October. (Sp.) A medium to large freestone, in quality unexcelled by any extremely late Peach that ripens this far South. September 25 to October 15. A native seedling. Tree vigorous and handsome, and a heavy bearer.

Globe. (Per.) Very large, yellow, of excellent quality; follows Elberta. A desirable shipping Peach.

Gold Dust. (Per.) Large, round; skin deep yellow, washed and splashed with light to very dark red; flesh very rich, yellow, juicy; cling. "A cling of most excellent quality, and ripens at a time when there are no other good yellow clings." Ripens early in August in Missouri.

Hale's Early. (Per.) Medium to large; skin greenish white, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, melting, juicy and good; free. June 5 to 20.

Heath Cling. (Per.) Large, oblong; skin creamy white, washed with red; flesh juicy, vinous and well-flavored; red near the stone. August 25.



JAPAN DWARF BLOOD PEACH.

Henrietta (*Levy's Late*). (Per.) Large, nearly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive; a sure bearer; a magnificent yellow clingstone.

Hill's Chili. (Per.) Fruit medium size, oblong; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh yellow, very rich and sweet; free; late. A great favorite in the Northwest on account of its extreme hardness and heavy bearing.

JEWEL. (P.-to.) New. Description of tree and fruit same as Waldo, of which it is a seedling. Said to be two weeks earlier than the latter. A Peach as good as Waldo, as prolific as Waldo, as vigorous as Waldo, as late blooming as Waldo, and ripening its fruit two weeks ahead of Waldo, is certainly a desideratum in the Peach culture of Eastern and Peninsular Florida. These qualities are claimed for the Jewel by its introducer, T. K. Godbey, of Waldo, Fla. (who also introduced the Waldo).

In April, 1893, Mr. Godbey says: "The Jewel is a seedling of the Waldo, fruiting on my place for the third time, and is two weeks earlier than any other Peach with me."

On May 15, 1893, Mr. Godbey writes us: "The Jewel—my own production—is a seedling of the Waldo, and is like the parent in every respect, except that it is earlier. **It blooms with the Waldo.**"

On May 30, 1893, he writes us: "I send you a sample of the Jewel Peach. I picked the first ripe one May 20; the entire crop will ripen this week. They are two weeks ahead of the Peen-to with me. The one I send is of average size, and a fair sample in every way." (The specimen received resembled Waldo in all respects.)

On June 3, 1893, he writes us: "Picked the last of the Jewels June 2."

On June 2, 1894, he writes us: "I send sample of Jewel Peach, picked last Saturday. This season they began to ripen May 10. This is the last of the crop, and about average size for this season." (Fruit received, as in 1893, resembled Waldo.)

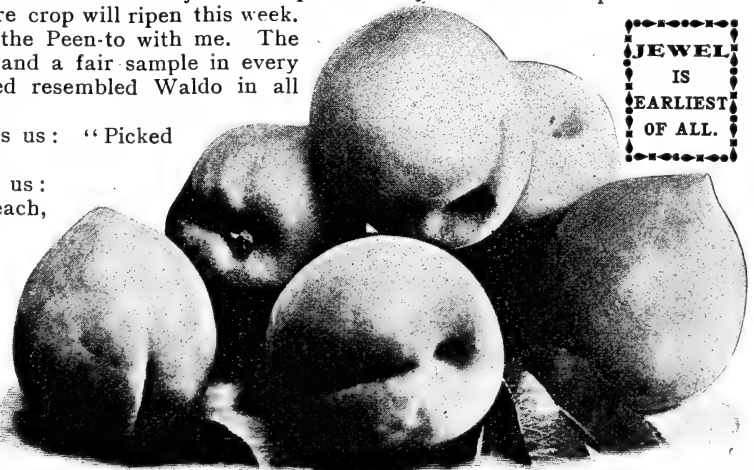
On May 30, 1896, Mr. Godbey writes us: "I shipped the first crate of Jewel Peaches this season on the 28th inst."

Honey. (Hon.) Medium size, 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; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20. (See allusion to this variety under "Selecting Varieties," page 4.) It is too well known to require extended notice.

Imperial. (Hon.) Very large, roundish oblong; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor and good tone; quality best; free. June 25 to July 5. Originated by ourselves. The largest and handsomest of several hundred Honey seedlings. (See fuller account, with engraving, under "Selecting Varieties," page 6).

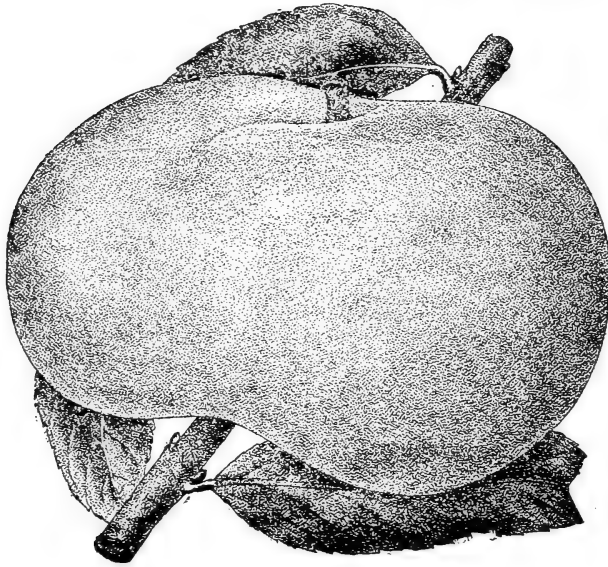
Japan Dwarf Blood. (N. O. B.) A blood freestone, of good size and appearance and excellent quality. Ripens earlier than Alexander. A dwarf-growing, stocky tree. A comparatively recent introduction. It is reported to have fruited well in localities of West Florida and Southern Louisiana, and great hopes are entertained of it as a valuable market Peach.

Jessie Kerr. (Per.) A freestone, larger and earlier than Alexander, which it resembles in tree and fruit. Preferred to the latter by many orchardists. (See allusion to this variety under "Selecting Varieties," page 7).



JEWEL
IS
EARLIEST
OF ALL.

THE JEWEL PEACH.



PEEN-TO.

Lady Ingold. (Per.) Resembles Crawford's Early, but of better quality, and a few days later. Superior for canning.

La Magnifique. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh firm, yellowish white, rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid; quality best; cling. August 1 to 10. Origin, native seedling. Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer.

La Reine. (Sp.) Large, round, slightly oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with deep red; flesh white, very red at the stone, firm, juicy, rich, delicious; cling. July 20 to 25. A native variety, of strong growth, and prolific.

Lemon Cling. (Per.) Large, oblong, with swollen point, like the lemon; skin yellow, with dark, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, slightly red at the stone, with rich, sprightly, subacid flavor. One of the most beautiful yellow-fleshed clings. Last of July.

Maggie. (P.-to.) Size medium, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and melting; sub-cling. Ripens about with the Peen-to. Very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance, time of ripening and other qualities. (See reference to this variety under "Selecting Varieties," page 6.)

Mamie Ross. (N. C.) A seedling of the Chinese Cling, which it much resembles. Fruit almost as large as that of the Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality; a regular and very prolific bearer. June 15. Very popular throughout a wide region in Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling.

Mountain Rose. (Per.) Large, nearly round; skin white, washed with carmine; flesh white, tinged with pink, rich, juicy, subacid; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 15.

Oldmixon Cling. (Per.) Large, oblong; skin creamy white, with much red of varying tint; juicy, sweet and well-flavored; cling. August 10.

Oldmixon Free. (Per.) Large, inclined to oval; skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous; free. July 15 to 25.

Onderdonk. (Sp.) Large; skin and flesh yellow; very juicy and sweet; free. Last of July. Originated

in Texas, by G. Onderdonk, and possesses a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness.

Oriedo. (Hon.) Medium to large, roundish oblong, with short, recurved point; highly colored; flesh light, streaked with red; very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit; rich, good flavor; quality good; free. Early in July.

A new Honey Seedling, claimed to have especial merit by its originator, T. K. Godbey, of Waldo. Said to be exceptionally free from rot, and not liable to split or crack, especially desirable characteristics in a variety ripening, as this variety does, during the rainy season.

Pallas. (Hon.) Good size, nearly round; deep red, dotted with salmon, and tipped with light yellow at base and apex; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma, somewhat resembling Grosse Mignonne in flavor; quality excellent; free. June 20 to 30. A Honey seedling. Has proved especially desirable in the Gulf Region, from Lower Georgia and West Florida westward, and including Coastwise Texas.

Peen-to. (P.-to.) A very curiously formed Peach, resembling in shape a small, flat turnip, both ends being flattened, and the pit also partaking of the same shape.

The color of the Peach is a greenish white, beautifully washed with red in the sun, and when allowed to thoroughly ripen on the tree, the fruit changes from its shade of light green to a most delicate waxen yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet, rich, juicy and of fine flavor, sometimes possessing a slight noyau tang, which is barely perceptible, however, when the trees are liberally fertilized and highly cultivated; cling, stone remarkably small. Ripens in this locality from May 20 to June 1. A favorite with many South Florida orchardists. (See accompanying illustration, and further reference under "Selecting Varieties," page 6.)

Powers' September. (Sp.) Fruit of good size, handsome, and of excellent quality; free. September 1 to 15. The tree is a good grower, and an annual and abundant bearer. A native variety of special value on account of its lateness.

Red Ceylon. (N. O. B.) A good-sized fruit of dull green color; flesh blood-red to the stone, from which it separates freely. It is not first-class to eat out of hand, as it is too acid for most tastes, but it is a most excellent fruit for cooking, being possessed of a peculiar flavor when cooked, suggesting prunelles. Ripens in June. This Peach is as unique in its way as the Peen-to, and of an even more semi-tropical character. It is, therefore, not adapted to the northern part of the state, but throughout South Florida it thrives, and is a strong grower and heavy and annual bearer. Its culinary value, together with its reliability and fruitfulness, should secure it a place in every "kitchen plat." (See cut on page 15.)

Reeves' Mammoth. (Sp.) Originated in Orange county, Florida, and has been widely advertised as a remarkably large, fine, productive freestone. Early in August.

Salway. (Per.) Very large, yellow, beautifully mottled with brownish red cheek, highly colored; very productive; a fine freestone. Early in August.

Sangmel. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red; firm, juicy, sweet, and high flavored; cling. June 20 to 30.

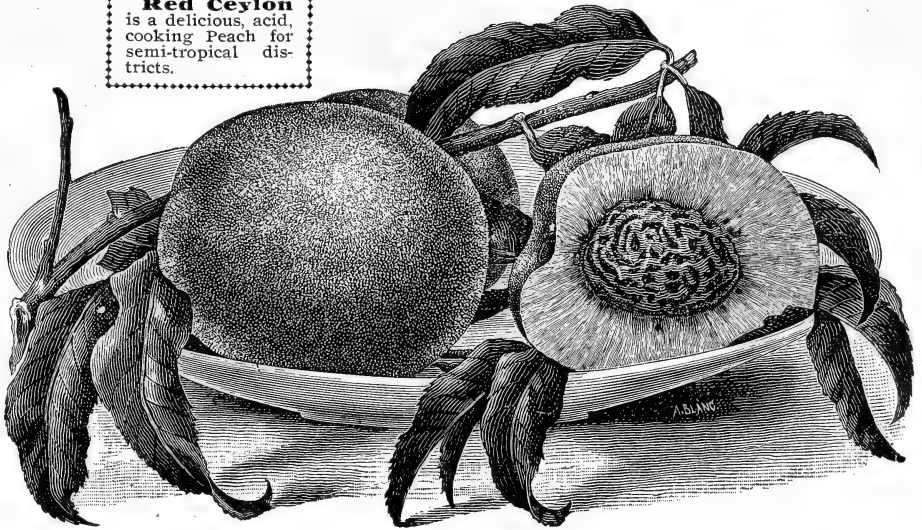
SNEED. (N. C.) The earliest Peach known, averaging 8 to 10 days earlier than Alexander. Fruit of medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side. Ripens evenly to the pit; flesh white, very sweet and juicy; of fine quality and not subject to rot, as are so many others of the early varieties. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, it has the vigor of its parent in tree growth and fruit buds.

The Sneed is a very valuable Peach on account of its extreme earliness and good shipping qualities. While the value of the Sneed has been but recently brought to the attention of Peach growers generally, it has been grown for some years in localities, and its merits as a money maker are well established. With the possible exception of Triumph, Sneed will be more extensively planted this season than any other new variety of Peaches. It is not recommended for Peninsular Florida (which is below the range of the Northern Chinese varieties); but in West Florida and westward, including Texas, and, generally, wherever Elberta thrives, it may be planted with confidence.

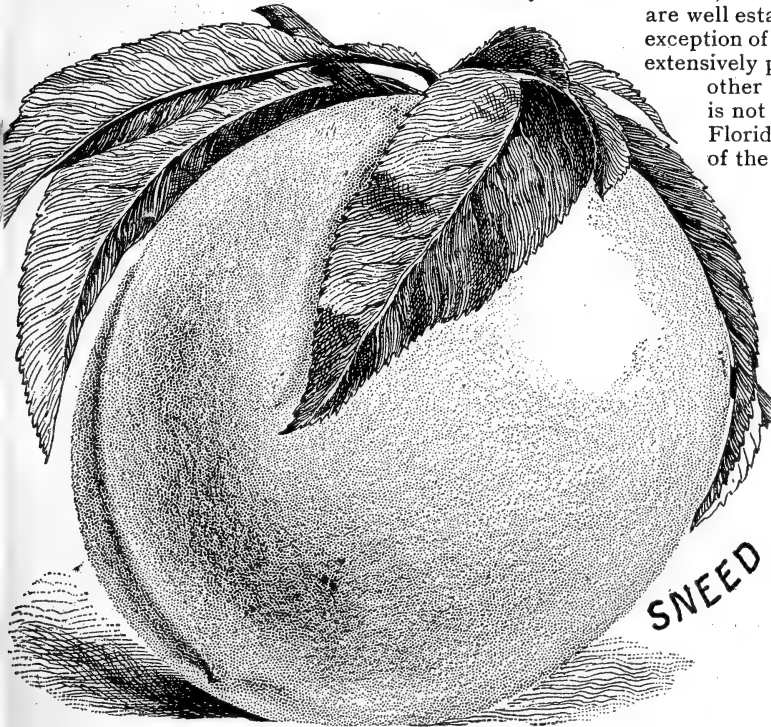
Stump the World. (Per.) Very nearly round; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good; free. July 15 to 25.

SUBER. (P.-to.) New. The attention of South Florida Peach planters is especially called to this new variety, offered to the public this year for the first time. Suber is a seedling of the Peen-to, originated by a colored man by the name of Suber, at Lake Helen, in Southern Volusia county. It has been quite extensively grown for ship-

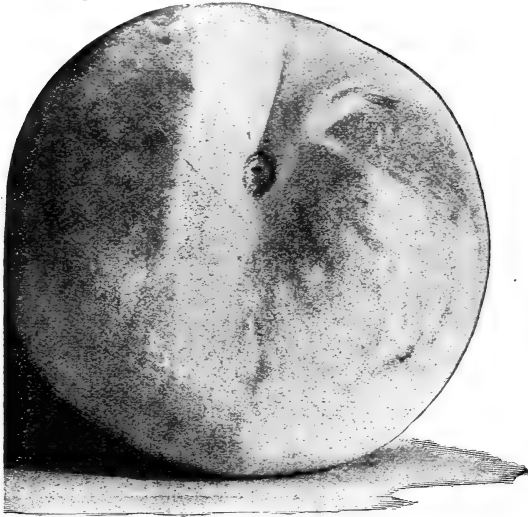
Red Ceylon
is a delicious, acid,
cooking Peach for
semi-tropical dis-
tricts.



RED CEYLON PEACH. (See page 14.)



ment by the growers of Lake Helen, by whom it is highly esteemed. Its description is not materially different from Bidwell's Early, except that it is larger, firmer and a little more acid than the latter. The tree is a vigorous grower and satisfactory bearer, and the fruit brings a high price in market. Those who desire a new extra early Peach for South Florida, should plant Suber. Those who have not obtained satisfactory results from Bidwell's Early, Maggie or Yum Yum, should plant Suber.



TRIUMPH PEACH.

a very strong growth, bears young and yields abundantly. The fruit is of large size, with a very small pit. Skin yellow, nearly covered with red, dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, of excellent flavor. The fruit is a good shipper, and in quality is far superior to anything that ripens anywhere near its season. J. H. Hale, the well-known horticulturist and nurseryman, speaking of Triumph, says: "Its keeping qualities are remarkable; we have seen specimens sent a thousand miles by mail, and then kept in good condition for several days, and this past season we kept ripe specimens eight days in a warm room during the heat of early July. An extra-early yellow Peach with so many good points is sure to prove a bonanza of profit to orchardists, and will be in great demand by amateurs." (This variety is not recommended for Peninsular Florida, but is a decided acquisition wherever varieties of Persian race succeed.)

Victoria. (Sp.) Very large, nearly round; skin yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor; free. August 5 to 10. One of the best varieties of native origin, well worthy a place in every Southern Peach orchard.

Waldo. (P.-to.) Medium size, roundish oblong; skin highly colored, varying from light salmon to dark red on side next the sun; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone; juicy, melting, sweet; of good quality; free. Ripens with the Peen-to. A seedling of Peen-to, supposed to be crossed with Honey. (See full account, with engraving, under "Selecting Varieties," page 5.)

Taber. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red; firm; very juicy, rich, subacid, of fine quality; cling. June 15 to 25. (See further account with engraving, page 3.)

Thurber. (N.C.) Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; free. Middle of July. Resembles Chinese Cling in size and color. One of the best of its class.

Triana. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, with red markings; rich, juicy, sweet, of fine flavor; free. June 25 to July 5. (See further reference under "Selecting Varieties," page 4.)

TRIUMPH. (Per.) Fruit growers have for years been looking for a good early yellow freestone Peach. The late Chas. Downing once said: "A freestone as large and handsome, and as early and good in quality as Alexander, would be worth a million dollars to the public. I think in time, with careful breeding, you will obtain the early yellow Peach you desire." The TRIUMPH fully supplies the want. It ripens with Alexander, blooms late, has large flowers, is a sure and abundant bearer; the tree makes

Wheatland. (Per.) Very large; yellow, crimson cheek; flesh yellow; good; free. July 15.

Wonderful. (Per.) Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow and firm; quality good; free. Last of August. A good keeper. Said to be a sub-variety of the "Smock" strain.

Yum Yum. (P.-to.) Size medium, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, marked with carmine; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and melting; sub-cling. Ripens about with the Peen-to. Very much like Bidwell's Early in appearance, time of ripening and other qualities. (See reference to this variety under "Selecting Varieties," page 6.)

THE BEST STOCK FOR THE PEACH.

In Florida, Texas and the coast belt, as elsewhere, the best stock, the only successful stock, for the Peach is the Peach. Our trees are all upon Peach stocks, raised by ourselves from Florida native seed, and every tree offered is, therefore, home-grown, both root and top. The Marianna plum is the best stock we have for plums. When first introduced there was a furor over it as a stock for the Peach. It was tried by many orchardists, ourselves among the number, but everywhere proved a complete failure. The Peach on this stock is absolutely worthless; many die in the nursery the first year, and after being set in the orchard the rest soon succumb. In no section does it give out quicker than in South Florida.

Plums.

Three kinds or classes of Plums are cultivated in this country; namely, the European or Domestic Plums (*Prunus domestica*); native Plums, of which there are several species, and the recently introduced Japanese Plums (*P. triflora*). The Domestic Plums include the numerous varieties in common cultivation in the Plum-growing regions of the North and West. Many of these leave little to be desired in size and quality, but as none of them succeed in the Lower South, they are dismissed from further consideration.

Native Varieties. While the Japanese Plums now take the lead, they have not entirely supplanted native kinds in the South. Some varieties of the latter, notably Wild Goose and Golden Beauty (described below), continue to be very profitable, and are being largely planted.

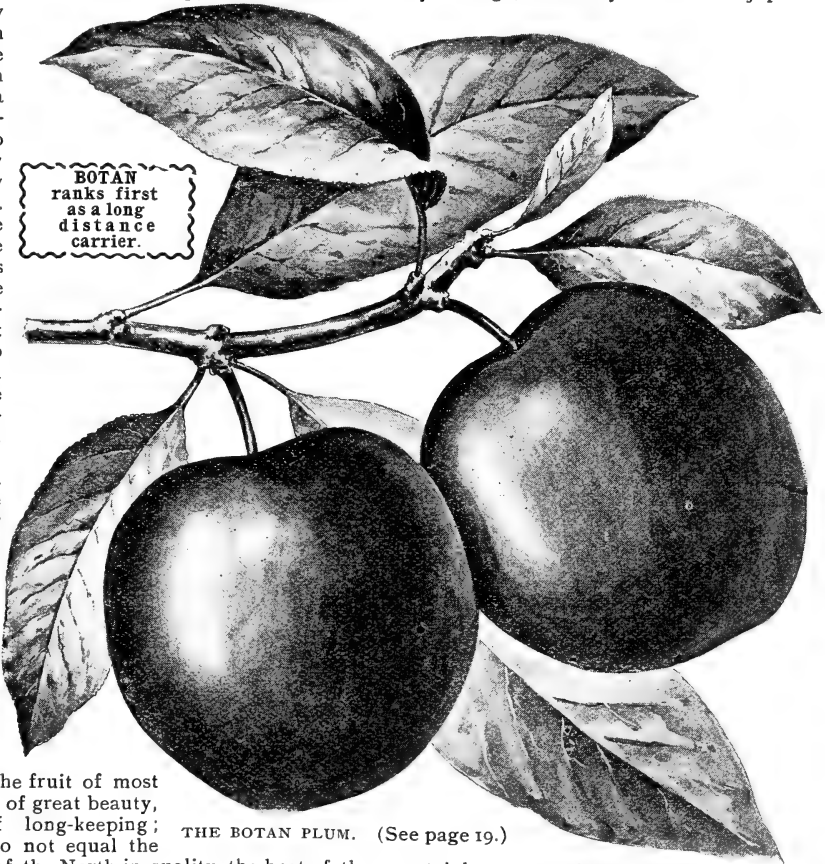
THE JAPANESE VARIETIES.

Since the dissemination of the Kelsey, little more than ten years ago, over fifty varieties of Japanese Plums, as listed by Prof. Bailey, have been introduced, and are more or less known in this country. As a class they are especially well adapted to the South, where they have opened a new era in Plum culture. Especially is this true in the coast belt, where some of the varieties have given remarkable results. The first importations were not sufficiently hardy to withstand Northern winters, and for a time the impression prevailed that these Plums would be valuable only in the South, but a number of them have proved hardy as far North as Connecticut, New York and Iowa, and are being extensively planted.

These "Oriental" Plums are as distinct as the "Oriental" pears, and differ as widely from other sorts. They have the vigor and productiveness of our natives; the fruit of most of the varieties is large, of great beauty, and has the merit of long-keeping; while some of them do not equal the

best Domestic Plums of the North in quality, the best of them certainly compare favorably with the latter. The trees suggest the stronger-growing natives, but the foliage is larger and peculiar.

In Planting for Profit in this Region, where our fruits must go a long distance to market, keeping qualities are especially important. Prof. L. H. Bailey, for some time editor of *American Gardening*, and now Professor of Horticulture at the Cornell University Experiment Station, is perhaps our best authority on Plums. Speaking of the Japanese Plums, he says: "As a class they are long keepers. Even when they are fully colored and grown and are fit to eat, some varieties will keep nearly two weeks, and most of them will keep a week; and some, if not all, of the varieties ripen up well if picked rather green, after the manner of a pear, although they may suffer in quality from such treatment. Willards, picked when beginning to color on the exposed side, I have kept nine days in good condition in a warm room, and with no attempt to preserve. Burbanks, partly colored and picked August 24, were placed in a tight box in a warm room, and on September 5 they were nearly all in perfect condition and had colored well, but were not even then fully ripe."



THE BOTAN PLUM. (See page 19.)

Curculio is the chief drawback in Plum culture. It has been claimed that the Japanese Plums were not attacked by curculio, and some varieties have been advertised as curculio proof. This is erroneous; all the Japanese varieties, so far as we know, are attacked; yet, as a whole, they are not injured as badly as other types of Plums, and some varieties are exceptionally free from attack. (See instructions for destroying curculio, under "Care and Management of Fruit Trees," on another page.)

Time of Ripening. The earliest Plums we have are Japanese varieties, and the different kinds extend over a long season. In this latitude a judicious selection will furnish a succession of fine fruit from June to September. The succession as to time of ripening cannot be given with certainty, as it differs to some extent in different sections, and one variety varies in different seasons in the same section; but in this respect these Plums do not differ from most other fruits. While, as above stated, it is impossible to lay down any definite rule as to time of ripening, the following list, giving approximately the succession for this latitude, may be of service: Willard, two weeks ahead of Ogon; Red June and Red Nagate, between Willard and Ogon; Ogon, June 10 to 20, at Glen St. Mary; Kerr, "before Burbank"; Burbank, June 15 to 25, at Glen St. Mary; Botan, June 20 to July 5, at Glen St. Mary; Wickson, before Satsuma, according to Burbank; Satsuma, early in July; Hale, "after Satsuma"; Babcock, middle of July, at Glen St. Mary; Kelsey, last of July, at Glen St. Mary, and continues several weeks. Abundance ripens with Burbank here (Burbank is reported as ripening two or three weeks later than Botan and Abundance in some sections). Bailey and Longfruit ripen with Botan; Normand with Satsuma; Chase (Yellow Japan) and Chabot, with Babcock.

Hardy at the North. Of the foregoing, Abundance, Burbank, Chabot, Ogon, Satsuma and Willard are known to be hardy as far North as the Plum regions of New York. The same is true of Wickson, Red June, Red Nagate, and some other varieties

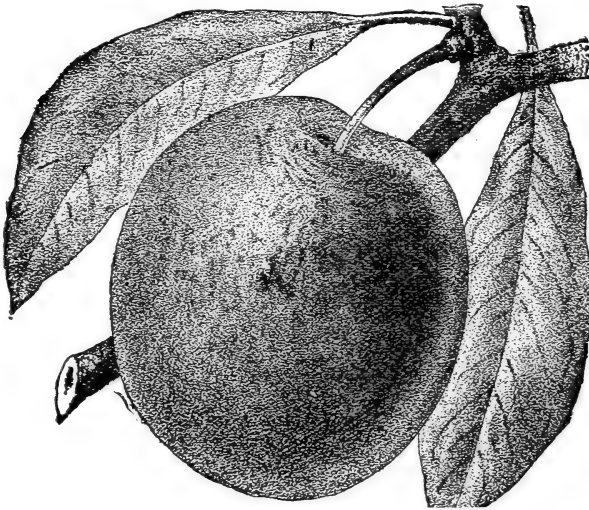
BEST KINDS FOR THE LOWER SOUTH.

The varieties offered, as described on subsequent pages, embrace those which have proved most desirable, especially in the Lower South (some of them being equally valuable further North), as well as the more notable and promising of recent introductions, like Wickson, Red June and Hale. Of the older and leading market sorts, Burbank, Botan and Kelsey, in order as named, continue to give the best results at Glen St. Mary and in this section of the Lower South.

THE BURBANK PLUM. Wherever grown, and it has been very widely planted, the Burbank leads. **IN NEW ZEALAND.**—From Auckland, D. Hay & Son write: "An enormous bearer; at the same time a vigorous grower. The largest, best flavored, and handsomest of the Japanese Plums known here, superior to all the others. We have fruited Burbank for three years." **IN CALIFORNIA.**—From Santa Rosa, Luther Burbank, the celebrated horticulturist, originator of many of our most valuable fruits, who introduced this variety, and whose name it bears, writes: "After testing over 40 Japanese Plums, I think Burbank best of all." **IN NEW YORK.**—From Geneva, S. D. Willard, the noted Plum orchardist, writes: "Burbank heads the list of Plums, and in productiveness excels them all. I have grown root Plums to the square foot." **IN TEXAS.**—From Austin, F. T. Ramsey, the well-known nurseryman, writes: "Three years ago we got Burbank grafts. To-day Plums on the trees measure six inches in circumference. Not one has been touched by curculio. They seem perfect Plums in every particular."

But we do not need to go from home to learn the value of this variety.

The Burbank has been fruited extensively in the Lower South, where it has proved one of the most valuable varieties of the Japanese type. While the quality is superior, a thick and leathery skin protects the fruit from curculio. We have fruited it for some years at Glen St. Mary, and very few fruits have been stung, it being much freer from injury from this cause than any other variety tested. The tree is vigorous and productive. Owing to its superior quality, it is preferred in market to other Plums, and is a very profitable variety to grow, for instance, the fruit from a single tree netting as much as \$9. In this section it is the first to ripen of the leading kinds that follow



BURBANK PLUM.

very early sorts like Willard and Red Nagate. In selecting varieties of Plums for planting in the Lower South, begin the list with Burbank.

The cut on opposite page was made for us from specimens sent us by Mr. Burbank when this variety first came out; it is an excellent representation of the fruit (was so pronounced by him at the time), and has found its way into many catalogues. (See specific description of this variety under "Varieties Described," page 22.)

THE BOTAN PLUM ranks next to Burbank in order of merit.

In common with many other southern nurserymen, we sent this Plum out, first as Botan, and later, as Yellow-Fleshed Botan and Abundance. We received it from P. J. Berckmans in 1886 as "Botan." On July 5, 1888, Mr. Berckmans wrote us: "I received my trees of Botan from Luther Burbank." In letters to us on the 11th and 25th of July, 1888, Mr. Burbank says that he sent out but one Botan. About this time J. T. Lovett began sending out as Abundance a variety said to have been received from Mr. Burbank as Botan. As late as 1893, the Pomologist at Washington pronounced our Botan to be the true Abundance. As late as 1895, Mr. Burbank himself pronounced specimens of our Botan to be his Sweet Botan or Abundance. As recently as July, 1895, Prof. Bailey says: "It seems to me there are two varieties passing under the name Abundance. I am not yet satisfied which of the two should bear the name Abundance." The Botan sent out by Mr. Lovett as Abundance proved to be a different variety. As the name "Abundance" belongs to the Lovett variety by right of prior usage, to avoid confusion, we have gone back to the original name "Botan," under which we received this variety, and shall continue to call it by this name, until the distinguished pomologists who are now giving their attention to Plum nomenclature have straightened this confusion.

However much uncertainty there may be as to name, whether called Abundance, Yellow-Fleshed Botan, or Botan, the Plum itself is well-known throughout the South, where it has been widely disseminated, is extensively grown, and is esteemed one of the best. It is a good keeper, and therefore a good shipper. It follows Burbank, giving a desirable succession. The most extensive and successful Plum grower in this vicinity says that for a commercial Plum orchard, he would give preference to Burbank, ranking Botan next, and planting these two varieties mainly, as the most reliable sorts. We have no hesitancy in recommending Botan as one of the best for the Lower South. The accompanying cut, page 17, engraved from a branch cut from our trees, is a good picture of both fruit and foliage. (See detailed description under "Varieties Described," page 22.)

THE WILLARD PLUM. Is said to be two weeks earlier than any of the other market varieties, except, perhaps, Red June and Red Nagate. W. F. Heikes, editor of *The Practical Nurseryman*, says:

"The Willard Plum, so far as tested, is superior to any of the very early Japanese sorts for market. When it dawns upon us that this unique variety is three to four weeks earlier than Wild Goose, and four to five weeks earlier than Bradshaw, we begin to understand what a marked influence this Plum will have upon the Plum market. It is one of the wonders of fruit culture, as surprising as was the sudden appearance of the Alexander peach. Orchardists will be quick to see the profits to be made in marketing a Plum of such precocious earliness, of good size and brilliant crimson color. It is one of the healthiest and hardiest trees among the Japanese Plums." (See photo-engraving; also description, under "Varieties Described," page 25.)



THE KELSEY PLUM. The success that has attended the planting of the Kelsey during the past few years throughout many portions of the South has been brought into such prominence that its merits no longer need extended notice. We have grown the enormous number of **476 of these on a single 3-year-old tree.** We have grown many specimens that would measure from 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference, weighing from 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces each. It comes into bearing when very young, and is enormously productive. It possesses superior shipping qualities, as the fruit is firm and meaty, and will easily keep in good condition from one to two weeks after reaching maturity. (See cut, page 24; also description under "Varieties Described," page 24.)

"THE RED JUNE PLUM promises to be **THE GREAT EARLY MARKET PLUM** among the Japanese sorts."—W. F. HEIKES.

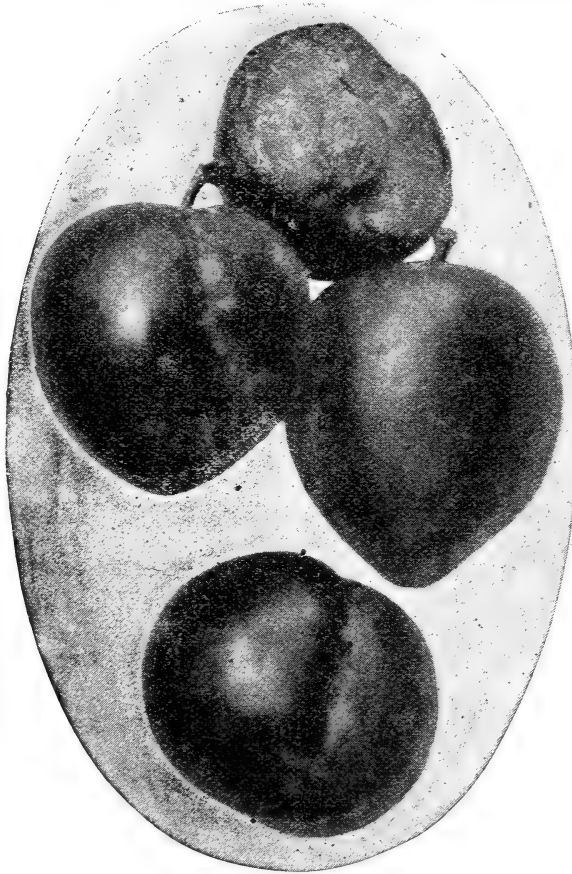
"For market value, Red June is, perhaps, *unequaled* among Japanese Plums. Ripens two weeks or more *earlier* than Abundance; equals Lombard in quality, of larger size, and instead of dull Lombard color is a most fiery red. Pre-eminent among Japanese Plums for its freedom from rot—due, no doubt, to its *earlier* ripening, *before* the Plum-rot begins."—STARK BROS.

"Ripens a few days after Willard; the best in quality of any of the early varieties; likely to be in great demand for orchard planting."—J. H. HALE.

"By all odds the best Japanese Plum ripening before the Abundance which I have yet tested. Tree upright; spreading, vigorous, hardy, and about as productive with us, so far, as Abundance."—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

(See further account of Red June under "Varieties Described," page 24.)

The New WICKSON. Those who have followed Luther Burbank's life-work in the scientific production of new creations in fruits and flowers will require no better testimonial for a new variety, than that it was **originated by Mr. Burbank and sent out with his commendation.** The Wickson Plum is one of his productions, a cross between Kelsey and Burbank, never before offered to the public. Mr. Burbank says of it: "The tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright, yet as gracefully branching as could be desired, and is productive almost to a fault. The fruit, which is well shown in the photo-engraving" (see same on opposite page), "is very large, obconical in shape, of rare beauty, and is



THE RED JUNE PLUM.

evenly distributed all over the tree. From the time it is half-grown until a few days before ripening the fruit is of a pearly white color, but all at once a soft pink shading creeps over it, and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine with a heavy white bloom; the stone is small, and the flesh is of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious; it will keep two weeks or more after ripening, or can be picked when hard and white, and will color and ripen almost as well as if left on the tree. Ripens after Burbank and before Satsuma. **Among the many thousand Japanese Plums** which I have fruited, this one, so far, **stands pre-eminent** in its rare combination of good qualities."

The foregoing was written in 1893. In 1894 Mr. Burbank adds: "A year ago I was convinced that this was, perhaps, the best of all the Japan Plums, and I have yet no reason to

change that opinion. * * * It will probably prove hardy in central New York, and perhaps

much farther North." *The Rural New-Yorker* says: "Mr. Burbank, who never intentionally overpraises his grand productions, regards it (Wickson) as the best of the Japan Plums." S. D. Willard, writing Mr. Burbank, says: "The specimens of your new cross-bred Plum, 'Wickson,' were received in as good order as if fresh picked from the trees. I can only say it is excellent, and would seem to be the best of all Plums with Japanese blood." Stark Bros., writing Mr. Burbank when Wickson was first brought out, say: "The Plums are certainly very fine. Should it prove as hardy as Burbank, you have a bonanza in Wickson." Since the above was written Stark Bros. report that nursery trees of this variety have stood 22° below zero without injury.

(See further account of this variety under "Varieties Described," page 25.)

THE HALE PLUM. This new Plum, given to the public this year for the first time, was originated by Luther Burbank, the "Wizard of Horticulture," who selected it from among more than 20,000 new seedling varieties, and

who says of it: "In the hedge row of seedlings this was the most vigorous, most productive, handsomest, most uniform and, next to Wickson, the best flavored of any Japan Plum I have ever seen. No one who has tasted the fruit of Hale when ripe will ever say the fruit of any European Plum is superior. Many have compared it to Reine Claude or Green Gage, and I do not know of any fruit that will keep longer."

J. H. Hale, the well-known nurseryman, of South Glastonbury, Conn., who introduced this variety, having secured the original stock from Mr. Burbank, says of it: "Of all the Japan

Plums, Hale is the most beautiful and the most delicious in flavor, while it is also one of the largest. Nothing equal to it has been discovered. Most vigorous of all the Japans. Fruit large, bright orange, mottled with cherry-red. Superb in quality, fully equal to Imperial Gage; none so



THE HALE PLUM.

THE NEW WICKSON PLUM.

fine for the family. Ripens middle of September (in Connecticut). Its season of ripening, great size and beauty will make it the most profitable of Plums in market. Coming after the rush of peaches and other Plums is over, it will have full swing in the markets as a fancy dessert fruit."

(See further particulars under "Varieties Described," page 23.)

ORANGE'S CHERRY PLUM. A SUMMER FRUIT FOR FLORIDA.—The fruit of this remarkable new Plum so closely resembles the cherry that competent experts, after testing it, both fresh and cooked, have pronounced it a veritable cherry. The original tree is a volunteer seedling in the grounds of Wm. L. Orange, of Mannville, Putnam county, Florida, is now nine years old, and has been in bearing for the past four years. The fruit is a **FREESTONE**, about 2½ inches in circumference, having, as stated, the general characteristics of the cherry. In the Orange Belt it is in season from July 1 to August 15. The tree is a vigorous grower and a wonderfully heavy bearer. It is unquestionably well adapted throughout Peninsular Florida, where the cherry cannot be successfully grown, and, as it ripens at a time when fruit is comparatively scarce in this region, it is a decided acquisition.

Writing in August, 1893, Mr. Orange, the introducer, says: "The tree bore heavily last year, but my attention was not called to its value until this year. * * * Cooked, we found them ahead of the Richmond cherry, and fully up to the Morello cherry in richness. * * * We have bridged over the two hottest months with the most pleasant acid fruit that I have tasted in Florida. I lived 40 years in Southern Illinois and raised cherries all that time and have missed them greatly since coming to Florida, six years ago, but now we have a fruit we are not ashamed to set before our Northern friends, whether cooked, canned, preserved, or made into jelly. I believe this fruit will be popular all over the country, as it is entirely free from worms, and the tree is so wonderfully prolific. This tree, less than 5 inches in diameter, produced about three bushels, while a Morello of that size would scarcely produce three gallons. Another point in favor of this fruit is its solidity. It might be shipped thousands of miles and remain firm, and yet, when cooked, the skin is so fine it can scarcely be detected." (See further reference under "Varieties Described," page 24.)

OTHER NEW PLUMS.—(The "Normand" Collection.)

The thirteen varieties of Plums enumerated below, were received by us direct from J. L. Normand, of Louisiana, by whom they were recently introduced. We have no further knowledge of these varieties than the statements of the introducer, which follow:

"**WHITE KELSEY.** Same as the common Kelsey in shape and size. Pale, creamy color (almost white) when ripe. Does not rot before maturity, as the common Kelsey is apt to do, and ripens earlier and blooms later than the latter; delicious in flavor." * * * "**YEDDO.** Much like White Kelsey, but of a deeper yellow color and ten days later to ripen. A very attractive and fine-flavored Plum." * * * "**MIKADO.** A very large Plum, of greenish-yellow color, nearly round, very little suture; an exceptionally rapid grower. The most remarkable of Plums for its enormous size, beauty and good quality. It is probably the largest Plum in existence; ripens fifteen days after Yeddo. I have had specimens of this Plum larger than any Kelsey, or as large as any common sized Elberta peach." * * * "**FURUGIYA, UNKNOWN** (came without a label). "**O-HATANKYO** (said to be early). "**YONEMOMO, WASSE SUMOMO** (said to be very early). "**WASSE BOTONKYO, NAGATE-NO-BOTANKYO** (early), "**SAGETSUNA, HOUSMOMO, HY-TANKAYO** (said to produce a very large Plum)." The ten varieties last mentioned are given, with or without comment, precisely as listed by the introducer, who says of these ten varieties taken together: "They were lately imported from Japan, come to us highly recommended from a reliable source. We have not fruited them yet. All are distinct varieties, judging from their habits of growth and peculiarities of foliage."

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

ABUNDANCE (Lovett's). Medium to large; round, with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow ground, overlaid with dull purplish carmine; flesh light greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor; cling; quality best; pit small. Strong growing, upright; very prolific.

Abundance has been, perhaps, more widely and extensively planted throughout the country than any other of the Japanese Plums. It is one of the most popular and profitable early sorts in the Plum-growing sections of the North, as well as over a wide area in the Lower South.

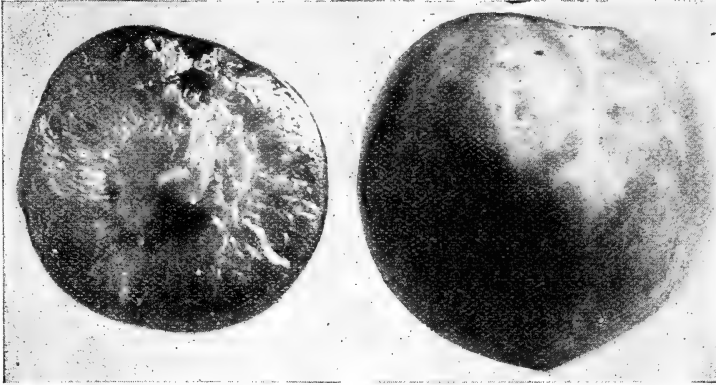
Babcock (*Botankio*). Fruit large, round, conical; skin yellow, overlaid with purplish red and blue bloom rather thick; flesh deep orange, solid, sugary, subacid, good flavor and quality; cling. Tree vigorous and prolific.

Bailey. We quote the description of Prof. Bailey, after whom it was named: "Fruit large, nearly globular, with only a slight tendency to become conical;

skin, ground color rich orange, overspread with light and bright cherry-red, and showing many minute orange dots; flesh thick and melting, yellow, of excellent quality; cling. Tree strong and upright, productive. Closely related to Burbank, but rounder and mostly larger, and a week or more later."

Botan. (See reference to nomenclature of this variety, page 19.) Large, round, slightly oblong, sometimes verging to heart-shaped; skin yellow, overspread with bright red and light purplish bloom; flesh yellow and of good flavor; cling. Fruit an exceptionally good keeper. Tree vigorous, productive, and a reliable bearer. (See further reference, page 19.)

Burbank. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; cling. Tree unusually vigorous, with strong, upright shoots, and large, rather broad leaves. (See further reference, page 18.)



THE ABUNDANCE PLUM. (See opposite page.)

Chabot. Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; skin pink-red, with many very fine gold dots; flesh yellow, very solid, rather acid, quality very good; cling.

CHASE (*Yellow Japan*). Fruit large, round, verging to heart-shaped; under-color yellow, overlaid with dull red and showing many golden dots, finally becoming dull red all over; bloom thick; flesh yellow, firm, rather juicy, sweet and good. A very excellent Plum. The tree is a strong, upright spreading grower, and productive. Middle of July.

EXCELSIOR. Fruit medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter; color reddish purple, with heavy blue bloom; very handsome; flesh sweet, juicy, melting and of the best quality; cling. Early in June—(the first Plum to ripen at Glen St. Mary).

A seedling of Kelsey, originated by ourselves; undoubtedly a cross with some variety of the Wild Goose type; the best of a dozen Kelsey seedlings we have fruited. For six years the parent tree has produced more fruit than any one tree of any other variety of Plums on our place. Especially well adapted to South Florida. Under date of June 13, 1896, A. B. Filogamo, of Tampa, Fla., writes: "The Excelsior Plums I bought of you three years ago are a puzzling wonder for everybody who sees them I have already sold \$3 worth of fruit from one young tree, and it is not half picked yet." Surely a productive Plum!

Furugiya. New. See "Other New Plums," page 22.

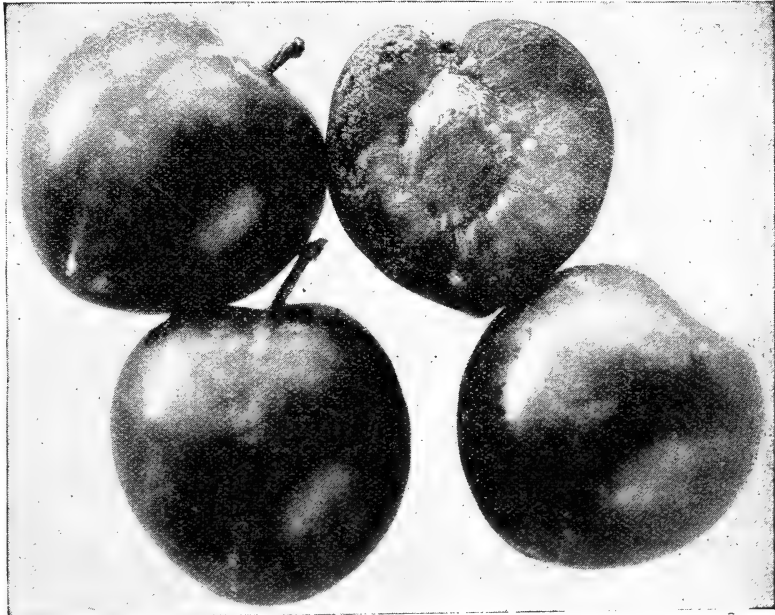
Golden Beauty. Fruit large, of a beautiful golden yellow; flesh sweet, quality best. Early in August. (An American or native Plum belonging to the "Wild Goose Group" of *Prunus hortulana*, according to Professor Bailey.) A comparatively new variety. It is attracting considerable attention in several of the Southern states. Tree vigorous and productive.

Hale. New. "A very handsome, large, round-cordate Plum, usually lop-sided; orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens, deep cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy (yet a good keeper), with

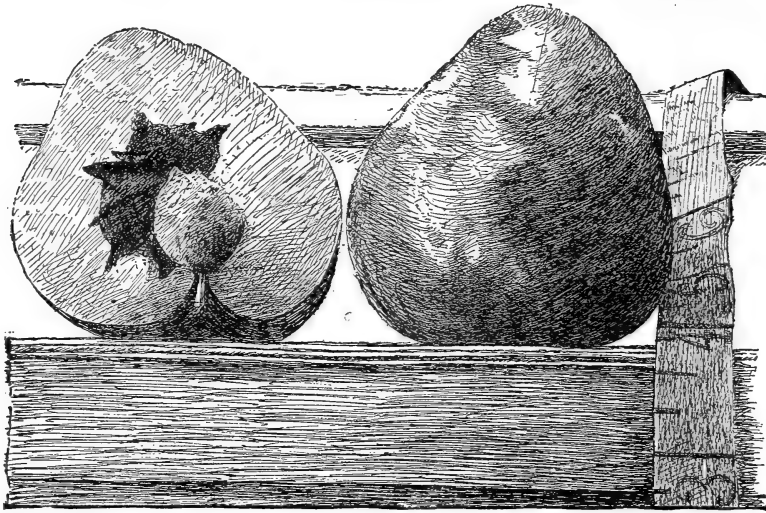
a very delicious slightly acid peach flavor; skin somewhat sour; cling. Very late. I know the fruit only from specimens sent me at two or three different times by Luther Burbank. To my taste, these specimens have been the best in quality of all Japanese Plums, although Mr. Burbank regards it as inferior to Wickson. Seedling of Satsuma." We quote the foregoing description from Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University. (See further account of Hale, including the description of the introducer, with cut, on page 21.)

Housmomo. New. See "Other New Plums," page 22.

Hytankayo. New. See "Other New Plums," page 22.



THE CHASE OR YELLOW JAPAN PLUM.



KELSEY PLUM.

Kelsey. Fruit very large, from 7 to 9 inches in circumference, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually somewhat lop-sided, with deep, furrow-like suture; skin greenish yellow, sometimes overspread with bright red, with a lovely blue bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow, firm, meaty, and of pleasant flavor; quality excellent; free. Bears heavily, coming in young. (See further reference, page 20.)

Kerr. New. Fruit medium to large, generally very strongly conical, with a deep suture; color orange-yellow, with creamy bloom; flesh juicy and sweet, good in quality; cling; early.

Long Fruit. Fruit large, oblong; skin bright carmine-red, with bluish bloom; flesh fine-grained, firm, subacid; quality fair; cling. A showy fruit.

Marianna. The fruit of this variety is not equal to Golden Beauty or Wild Goose. It is said to be a seedling of the latter. It is, however, the best stock we have upon which to bud other varieties, being remarkably healthy, making a very stocky, vigorous growth, and never suckering from the roots. All the Plums we offer are grown on Marianna Plum stock.

Mikado. New. See "Other New Plums," page 22.

Nagate-No-Botankyo. New. See "Other New Plums," page 22.

Normand. Fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and short stem; skin clear golden yellow; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality; free from the small pit. Tree symmetrical; prolific.

Ogon. Fruit medium to large, round or slightly flattened, suture prominent; skin bright yellow, with a light, creamy bloom, giving the fruit a whitish appearance; flesh thick and very meaty, but not juicy; firm and long-keeping; good, but not of the best quality; free.

O-Hatankyo. New. See "Other New Plums," page 22.

Orange's Cherry Plum. New. Fruit resembles the cherry in size, appearance and flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. A decided acquisition as a summer fruit for Florida. (See further account of this variety, on page 22.)

Pissard. (*Prunus Pissardii*.) Fruit medium to large, round and crimson inside and out; quality good, possessing a very decided cherry flavor. June. Retains its vivid purple foliage in full intensity of color throughout the hottest summers and until midwinter. The tree is a good grower, and is chiefly planted as an ornamental, being decidedly the most desirable of the purple-leaved trees yet used for this purpose.

Red June. New. Fruit medium to large, cordate and very prominently elongated at the apex; suture deep, generally lop-sided; deep vermilion-red all over, with a handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow or whitish, firm and moderately juicy, not stringy, slightly subacid to sweetish, of good pleasant quality; cling to half cling; pit small. Tree vigorous and productive.

This new variety is attracting great attention everywhere among orchardists, and is being extensively planted. (See further account of Red June, with cut, on page 20.)

RED NAGATE. Fruit $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, pointed; skin thick, purplish, with blue bloom. Flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Matures after Willard and before Ogon. Very prolific, showy; a good market variety.

This is another very early variety, which is being largely planted, particularly in the South and Southwest. Said to be exceptionally free from rot. Following Willard, it affords a valuable succession. The high praise accorded it by those who have grown it for market should commend it to the attention of Plum planters.

(Red Nagate and Willard we offered as "New" varieties for the season of 1894-95. Last season (1895-96), they were placed in the general list, and at the regular price, as in this (1896-97) Catalogue.

[Red Nagate, Red June. We obtained Red Nagate direct from P. J. Berckmans, who, if not the introducer of this variety, was among the first to call attention to its value. We obtained Red June direct from Stark Bros., the importers and introducers of this variety.]

Sagetsuna. New. See "Other New Plums," page 22.

SATSUMA. "Fruit medium to large; broadly conical with a blunt, short point, suture very deep; skin very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots and an under-color of brown-red; firm, very juicy, quality good, cling. "Flesh so firm and solid as to enable it to be kept long in fine condition after being picked. We are each year more and more impressed with its great value as a market Plum. It is grand for preserving, and a grand keeper for the retail trade." It succeeds, in many sections, and, where it does succeed, it is one of the most desirable. (See cut, opposite page.)

Unknown. New. See "Other New Plums," page 22.

Wasse Botonkyo. New. See "Other New Plums," page 22.

Wasse Sumomo. New. See "Other New Plums," page 22.

White Kelsey. New. See "Other New Plums," page 22.

Wickson. New. A remarkably handsome and very large deep maroon-red Plum of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate, or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit, as there is in Kelsey. Of first quality. An excellent keeper. Cross of Burbank with Kelsey, Burbank furnishing the seed. (See a further and fuller account of Wickson, with cut, on page 21.)

Wild Goose. Fruit large, oblong; skin bright red; flesh juicy, sweet and of excellent quality; cling. June. Tree vigorous and prolific. A showy fruit; very profitable for early shipment. Should not be allowed to hang on the tree too long, as it is much better when house-ripened. (An American or native Plum. The type of the "Wild Goose Group," of *Prunus hortulana*, according to Prof. Bailey.)

Willard. We give Prof. Bailey's description of this new variety: "Fruit medium in size, spherical in general outline, but prominently cornered or angled, never pointed, the sinus very slight, but stem cavity deep; skin dark, clear red, with many minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality; free. A strong, vigorous and hardy tree,



THE SATSUMA PLUM. (See opposite page.)

productive, and the earliest market Japan Plum yet tested in the North. In appearance the fruit is remarkably like some of the improved types of *Prunus Americana*." (See further account of Willard, with cut, on page 19.)

Yeddo. New. See "Other New Plums," page 22.

Yonemomo. New. See "Other New Plums," page 22.

Apples.

The Gulf Region is not an Apple country. Yet in localities, particularly in its upper edge, some varieties are successfully grown. Our list embraces those which succeed best farthest South.

THE JENNINGS APPLE. The Jennings, or "Jennings Florida" Apple succeeds farther South than any other variety. In this state it thrives at points too far South for other kinds, and is, unquestionably the variety to plant, as it grows well and yields fair crops of good Apples in sections below the range of this fruit. And throughout the Gulf country westward, including Coastwise Texas, where Apples are planted, and the selection is limited to one variety, the Jennings will prove most satisfactory. It has been grown in this (Baker) county for many years under the name by which we offer it; we have been unable to trace its origin, and do not know whether it is entitled to any other name or not.

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

Ben Davis. Medium to large; roundish, truncated conical; yellowish, overspread, striped and splashed with two shades of red; subacid, of fair quality. A late ripener and good keeper. Widely planted; does well in all sorts of locations; popular in the South-west.

Early Harvest. Medium to large; yellow, juicy, tender, of fine flavor. A well-known and popular variety. Ripens in June.

Jennings. (*Jennings' Florida*.) Large; oblate; color green; flesh white, subacid, juicy and good; a fine cooking Apple, and also to eat out of hand. Ripens

in July. Tree handsome, of vigorous growth, open, spreading habit; a heavy annual bearer.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson, with heavy bloom; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in June. Tree vigorous, and comes into bearing young.

Red June. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. June 20 to July 15.

Shockley. Medium; roundish conical; yellow, with bright crimson cheek; crisp, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous, good; late; a good keeper. Tree vigorous, productive, bears young and regularly.

Hitchcock, Texas, January 15, 1896:

"Trees quite up to expectation. Plums exceptionally fine. Hope to send you another order next year."

STEPHEN CROCKER.

Pears.

"Oriental" is the appropriate name given to a group of Pears, of comparatively recent introduction from the East, distinct in their habits and characteristics, remarkable for their vigor, pre-eminently well-adapted to the Lower South, and, some of them to a wider range. Le Conte, Kieffer, Smith and Garber, listed below, belong to this group, and are the best of the "Orientals." Before the Oriental varieties were disseminated but few Pears were grown in the Gulf Region, and these with indifferent success. Since their introduction, Pear culture has become an extensive industry here. In Lower Georgia and West Florida, in Coastwise Texas, and in the intervening strip along the Gulf, thousands of acres have been planted in Pear orchards and hundreds of acres are now in profitable bearing—all Orientals, mostly Le Contes and Kieffers. Pear culture in the Lower South means, therefore, the culture of Oriental Pears.

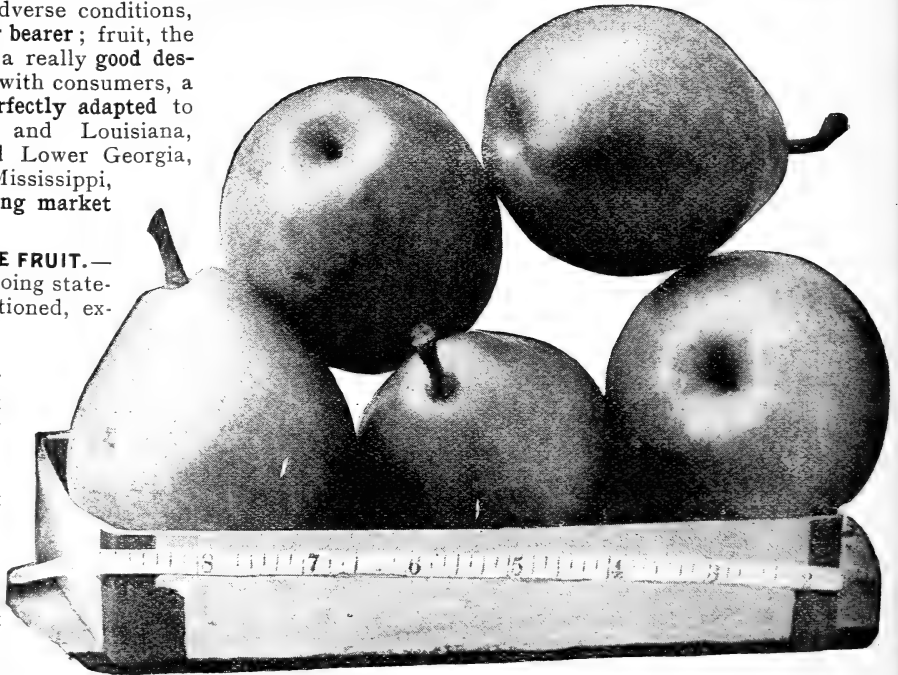
BEST KINDS FOR PROFIT.

From the Gulf Region, Florida to Texas, hundreds of inquiries reach us annually as to what other varieties succeed here as well as the Oriental kinds, and which of the Oriental kinds are the best. Our answer has been, "for profit, stick to the Orientals, and, of these, give preference to Le Conte and Kieffer." Another season confirms this opinion. Smith is growing in favor, and very favorable reports are received from Garber, particularly from the West.

THE LE CONTE PEAR. Tree, prodigious in growth and robustness among Pears, wonderfully resistant to adverse conditions, a heavy and regular bearer; fruit, the best in its season, a really good dessert Pear, popular with consumers, a market staple; perfectly adapted to Coastwise Texas and Louisiana, Upper Florida and Lower Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, where it is the leading market fruit.

QUALITY OF THE FRUIT.—No part of the foregoing statement will be questioned, except that which relates to quality. Here we encounter a prejudice that arose very naturally because of the inferior quality of the Le Conte as first put upon the market, and that lingers because some growers still market inferior Le Contes, but which is prejudice, and prejudice merely, and prejudice that is fast disappearing in the face of the proper conditioned and really good fruit now marketed by the more experienced growers.

An immature persimmon is puckery, a green orange sour, an improperly ripened Le Conte tasteless, but this does not demonstrate the inferiority of either fruit when in proper condition. Left too long on the tree, the Le Conte is dry, juiceless and insipid; if not ripened in the right way after being picked at the right time, it is characterless. But, picked at the right stage and ripened in the right way, as it is now picked and ripened by growers who understand their business, the Le Conte is, we repeat, a really good dessert fruit—juicy, melting and well-flavored.



LE CONTE PEARS.

THE MARKET PRICE of the Le Conte is the best possible demonstration of the above statement. Last year we published a carefully prepared synopsis of the official New York Market Reports for the Le Conte season of 1895—showing that, during its entire season, the Le Conte outranked in price all other varieties of Pears, notwithstanding that, owing to the unusual lateness of the Le Conte season, it came into competition with other varieties in considerable quantities; and showing, further, that the average price for Le Conte the season through compared *very favorably indeed* with the average price for any other variety of Pears in its season. The same thing has been true during the season of 1896. Our own crop this year (1896) netted an average of \$2.34 per barrel on the whole crop.

WHEN TO PICK.—Most Pears should be gathered before they mature, and ripened up off the tree. The Le Conte must be picked right and ripened right to be good. Most growers now know what a good fruit the Le Conte is when properly handled, but some producers of this fruit are, even yet, ignorant of its good quality, because they do not gather it until it appears to be ripe. But, when a Le Conte begins to show signs of ripeness it is over-ripe—past remedy. Don't wait until the fruit is yellow—don't wait for the "light straw color," as has been recommended—but pick when entirely green, and it is not essential that the fruit attain full size. At any stage when it is likely to be picked, it can be ripened up plump and juicy, but, if too immature, it will lack flavor. A little experimenting will enable the grower to gather when just right.

HOW TO RIPEN.—Ripen the fruit *in bulk in the dark*, "confined in its own atmosphere," as it has been aptly expressed. Picked green and ripened in this way, there will be no shriveling, the fruit will be plump and juicy, and, if it has been gathered at the proper stage, well flavored. When the fruit is to be shipped some distance, it can be forwarded at once; properly barreled, it is "in bulk in the dark," and if it has been picked at the right stage, will ripen up in transit.

THE DIFFERENCE IT MAKES.—An experienced Pear grower says: "I am glad to see the Le Conte is receiving the attention it deserves as a table Pear. Heretofore, this Pear has not been understood, from the fact of its being sent to market overripe. Specimens tested to-day, that were lemon-colored when gathered five days ago, were poor and rotting at the core, while specimens gathered seventeen days ago, when entirely green, and ripened in bulk, were perfectly sound and plump, a fine, mellow juice flowing from the flesh when pressed, like honey from the comb; fresh, fine flavored, as if tinctured with juice of Beurre Superfin, than which we have no finer; the aroma was as fine, and the after taste equal to it. It can be seen that this Pear must be gathered when green, and then it equals any."

AS A MONEY CROP.—Our Le Conte crop for 1893 netted about \$2.50 per barrel. The crop for 1894 netted \$2.20 per barrel. 1895 was an "off" year in market for Pears of all kinds; our net was less than in previous years, but we had the satisfaction of knowing that Le Contes sold well, as compared with other Pears, and that our fruit, picked and handled as above, brought top prices for Le Contes. Our crop for 1896 netted \$2.34 per barrel. (See description of the Le Conte, under "Varieties Described," page 29.)

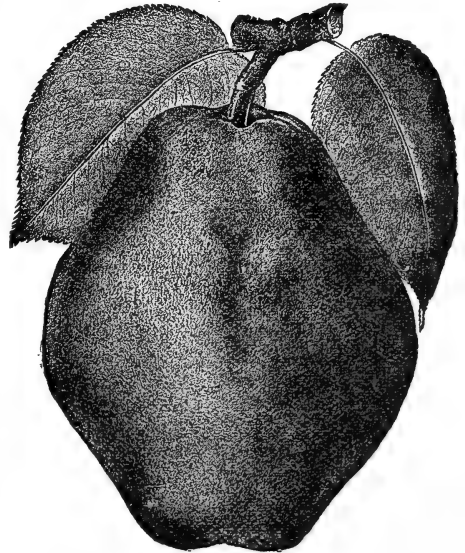
THE KIEFFER PEAR. This variety is as **vigorous** and as indifferent to unfavorable conditions as Le Conte, is equally well adapted in the region of the Lower South referred to above, is **enormously productive**, and commences bearing very young.

FOR PROFIT, Kieffer is scarcely second to Le Conte. While it ripens in the fall when fruit is plentiful, its size, beauty and good quality command for it a good price. A good deal of the fruit is marketed in an immature condition; even this brings a fair price. Properly house-ripened, it is a dessert fruit of excellent quality, and brings a good price.

GATHERING AND RIPENING.—As with the Le Conte, the Kieffer must be gathered at a certain stage and ripened in a certain way, to obtain the best results. With the Kieffer, which attains very large size, the temptation is to gather it too soon. This disposition to pick the fruit when still immature has led some into the erroneous impression that at its best it is hard and undesirable.

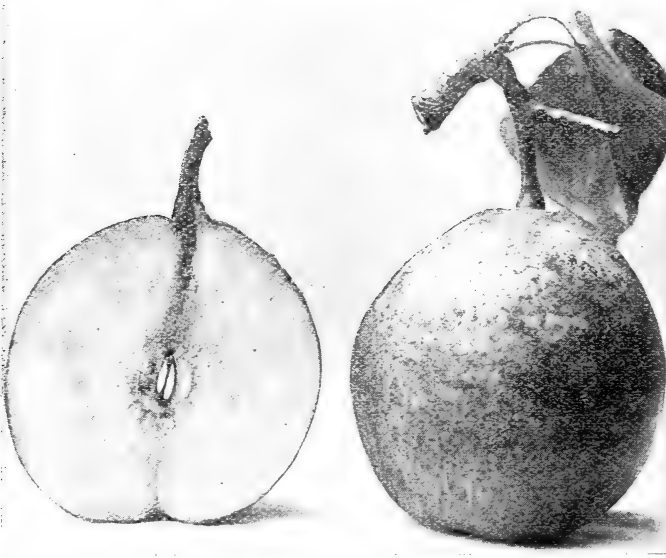
QUALITY.—When allowed to hang upon the tree until the fruit begins to color, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears that are more attractive, and in point of quality, it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit. (See description, under "Varieties Described," page 29.)

THE KIEFFER ON ITS OWN ROOTS IS UNSATISFACTORY.—To obtain the best results, it should be grafted on Le Conte or Japan Pear stock. (See "The Best Stocks for Pears," page 29.)



THE KIEFFER PEAR.

THE SMITH PEAR. This, another Oriental, having all the vigor, lustiness and prolificness of this group, which has been brought into notice more recently than Le Conte and Kieffer, is



THE SMITH PEAR.

attracting considerable attention, and promises to become a favorite. In fact a good many are now planting it largely. "I wish I had planted more Smiths," is a familiar expression from the Pear growers of this region. The tree and fruit strongly resemble Le Conte. It might properly be styled an improved Le Conte. It is certainly as good an all-round fruit as the latter, and is possibly a little earlier and more uniform in the size and color of its fruit. We have no hesitancy, after fruiting it for several years, in recommending the Smith. Our engraving, made from specimens of this year's crop from our own orchards is an excellent representation of the fruit.

Referring to Smith, an extensive Pear grower in Lower Georgia (well down toward the Florida line) says: "It has borne good crops in our grounds for three successive years. This year several

three-year-old trees matured perfect specimens of fruit, thus showing it to be an early bearer. It is larger than the Le Conte, and more uniform in size and color. The flavor is much like Le Conte, but richer and more melting; it is ready for shipment at least two weeks earlier. We believe it is the best early market Pear that we have yet fruited."

In our own orchard, at Glen St. Mary, the Smith trees this year (1896) have been loaded to breaking, the fruit ripening all at once and ahead of Le Conte, and fully bearing out the above praise as to its merits. (See specific description under "Varieties Described," page 29.)

THE GARBER PEAR fills the gap between Le Conte (and Smith) and Kieffer, and, ripening after the former and before the latter, completes the succession of Oriental Pears from early to late. In Florida this variety has not been as extensively planted as the other Orientals referred to, due, perhaps, to the fact that no particular effort has been made to call attention to its merits. In the West and Southwest it is highly esteemed and extensively planted, and orchardists regard it as "The best and handsomest of its class—earlier and better than Kieffer—the tree bearing young and abundantly." (See specific description, under "Varieties Described," below.)

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

Anjou. Large; skin yellow, with light russet spots; flesh white, buttery, melting, rich and juicy. September.

Archangel. Large, melting, very good. August.

Bartlett. Large, buttery, melting, rich flavor. Ripens in July.

Boussock. Very large, flesh melting. August. A vigorous grower.

Clairgeau. Large, melting, sweet and good. September and October. Tree of stout growth.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; skin pale yellow, delicately splashed with crimson in the sun; flesh fine-grained, melting, rich, vinous and sweet. August.

Cole's Coreless. Medium to large, bright yellow

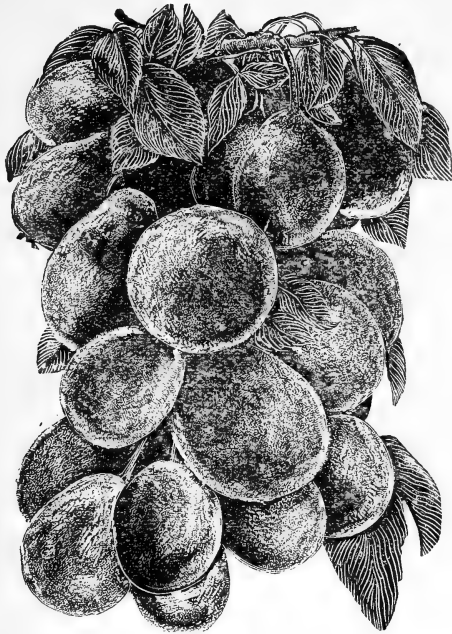
when fully ripe. Quality good to best. September. Peculiar in having no core and practically no seeds.

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

Howell. Medium size; rich, juicy, delicious. Last of July and beginning of August. Tree a good bearer.

Idaho. Large, handsome; golden yellow, with many russet spots; flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly, vinous, delicious flavor.

Jefferson. Above medium size, pyriform in shape; color bright yellow, with a clear crimson cheek. A handsome fruit, of inferior quality, valued on account of its earliness. Ripens early in June.



BRANCH OF LE CONTE PEARS.

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

September and October. The trees should not be allowed to overbear while young, which they are inclined to do; extremely prolific and very valuable. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and the Bartlett. (See further particulars, page 27.)

Lawson. (Comet.) Above medium; color a most brilliant crimson on bright yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, not of high quality. Ripens in June, and much esteemed on account of its earliness.

Le Conte. Large to very large; pyriform in shape; skin smooth, pale yellow; when properly handled the quality is good. Early in July. The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage, is extremely prolific and an annual bearer. It seems to adapt itself more readily than any other variety to radically different conditions of soil and climate. In sections of the South where few other Pears are satisfactory, the Le Conte seems to have found its home. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and some cultivated variety. (See further particulars, page 26.)

Lucrative. Large, melting, delicious. August 1. Tree a fine grower, bearing regularly and abundantly.

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

Smith. (*Smith's Hybrid*.) Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome, similar in form and color to the Le Conte; melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer, and exceedingly profitable. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxurious growth. (See further particulars, page 28.)

Winter Nelis. Medium to large, buttery, juicy and well-flavored. October and November.

THE BEST STOCKS FOR PEARS.

In planting Pears in this part of the country, it is essential to secure trees propagated upon a stock that will thrive. The stocks in general use in other parts of the country for grafting and budding Pears are an utter failure here. Neither the Oriental nor other varieties will succeed upon them. The fact that a large portion of the grafted or budded trees were until recently upon such stocks, and therefore failed, while the Orientals, when cutting-grown, succeeded, created an absurd prejudice against grafted or budded trees. It makes no difference whatever whether the trees are cutting-grown, grafted or budded, provided the right stock is used, but it is absolutely essential that they be upon a stock that is adapted.

The Le Conte and Japan Pear are par excellence the stocks for this region; furthermore, they are the only stocks that succeed at all here. This point cannot be emphasized too strongly, as a failure to consider it means failure in growing Pears. These two stocks are best for the Oriental varieties, as well as for other kinds. For instance, the Kieffer on the Le Conte or Japan Pear is as much better than the Kieffer on its own roots as the Kieffer on its own roots is better than the Kieffer on the "seedlings" of the common Pear in general use.

Not only are the Le Conte and Japan stocks the only stocks that thrive in this lower latitude, but they are good stocks, perhaps the best, throughout the country.

Orange Grove, Miss., January 22, 1896:

"The stock came to hand all right. The trees have good roots, and if I lose any of them it will be my fault."

GEO. BREWER.

Leroy, Fla., February 18, 1896:

"I received the trees yesterday, and am well pleased with them."

J. Y. BETTYS.

New Orleans, La., February 6, 1896:

"Trees arrived all right."

A. BALDWIN,

President New Orleans National Bank.

Norfolk, Va., March 12, 1896:

"The trees arrived in magnificent condition."

J. LYMAN BABCOCK.

Galveston, Texas, March 12, 1896:

"I have received the trees, and am well pleased with them."

FRITZ BOEHL.

Eustis, Fla., June 5, 1896:

"Of the peach trees you sent me the 5th of December, every one lived and all are growing nicely."

A. L. BROWN.

Tarpon Springs, Fla., January 3, 1896:

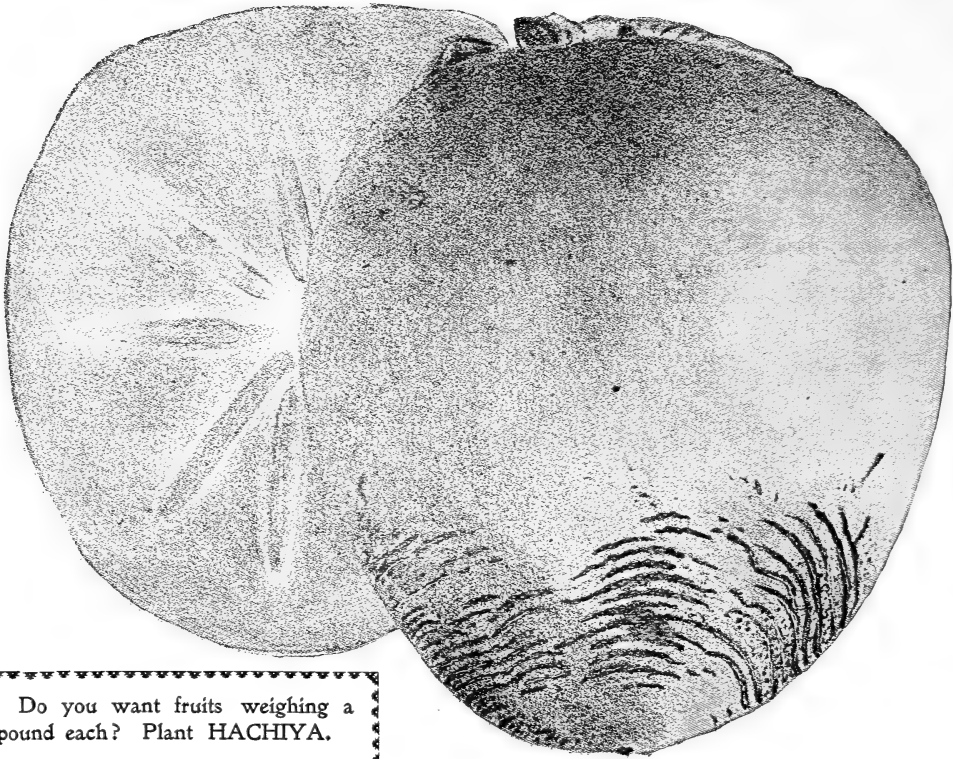
"Trees arrived in first-class shape, and am well satisfied with them."

WILLIS CASTAING.

Fairhope, Ala., February 1, 1896:

"The trees came O. K. and in elegant condition."

C. L. COLEMAN.



Do you want fruits weighing a pound each? Plant HACHIYA.

HACHIYA (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size. (See page 32.)

Kaki. (JAPANESE PERSIMMON.)

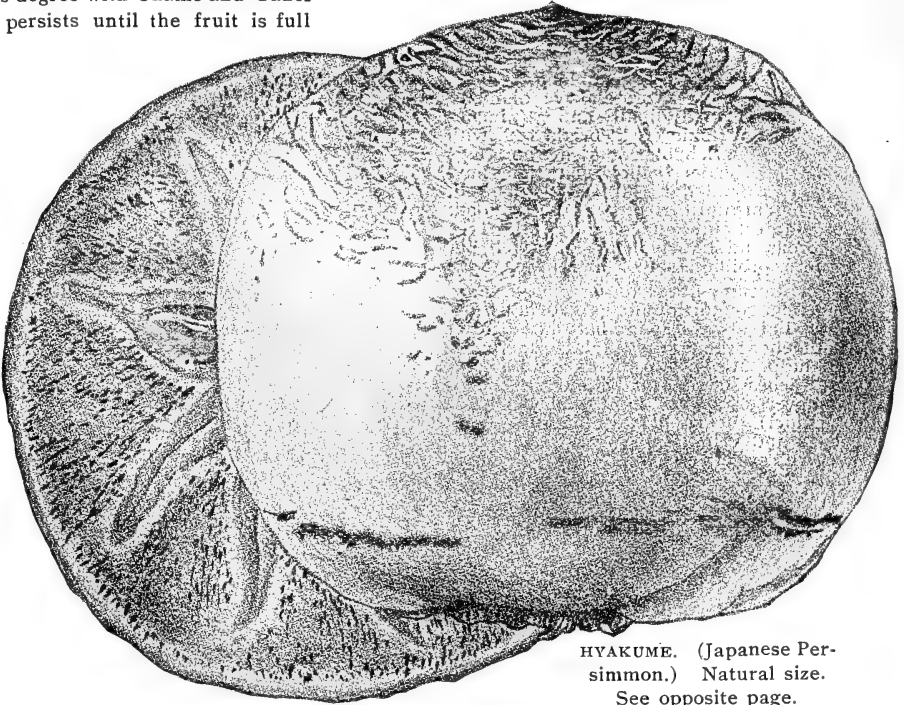
The Kaki, or Japan Persimmon, is no longer on trial, but must henceforth be placed among leading fruits of the cotton belt, especially well adapted to the coast region. Grafted on our native Persimmon, it seems perfectly at home. The tree is vigorous, prolific, and has few enemies. For market, this delicious fruit has the merit of shipping well and keeping long. It requires some experience to determine when the fruit has reached the proper stage to be marketed, and this varies with the different varieties. The fact that it has often been offered when immature and inedible has made purchasers in some markets reluctant to take hold of it. But wherever it is known it meets ready sale; and when placed upon the market ripe it is easily introduced, and speedily becomes a prime favorite.

Correct Names.—The varieties were badly mixed as they came from Japan, and are still much confused. It is safe to say that not one-half the varieties heretofore offered for sale have been true to name. After fruiting a great many varieties, as many as nineteen in a single season, and after several years' careful study of the subject, including a comparison of varieties from many orchards and sections, we feel warranted in saying that **our list embraces the most valuable varieties, and that the names given are correctly applied.** While Chief of the Division of Pomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Prof. H. E. VanDeman wrote: "Your description of varieties exactly accords with my own." We guarantee varieties sent out true to name. These are points worth considering in purchasing Japan Persimmon trees.

Characteristics of the Fruit.—Some of the varieties have dark flesh, others light flesh, still others a mixture of the two. The light and dark flesh differ radically in texture and consistency, as well as appearance, and when found in the same fruit are never blended, but always distinct. The dark flesh is never astringent; the light flesh is astringent until it softens. The dark-fleshed fruit is crisp and meaty, like an

apple, and is edible before it matures. Some of the entirely dark-fleshed kinds improve as they soften, like Hayakume and Yeddo-ichi; others are best when still hard, like Zengi and Taber's Nos. 23 and 129. As they are good to eat before they are ripe, it is not so important that the dark-fleshed kinds be allowed to reach a certain stage before being offered to consumers unfamiliar with the fruit. The light-fleshed kinds, and those with mixed light and dark flesh, are very delicious when they reach the custard-like consistency of full ripeness. In some the astringency disappears as the fruit begins to soften, as with Yemon, and in a less degree with Okame and Tane-nashi; in others it persists until the fruit is full

ripe, as with Tsuru. The light-fleshed kinds should not be offered to consumers unacquainted with the fruit until in condition to be eaten. A person who has attempted to eat one of them when green and "puckery" will not be quick to repeat the experiment. Seeds accompany the dark flesh. The light-fleshed kinds are seedless. The kinds with mixed flesh have seeds in proportion to the quantity of dark flesh. Hyakume, Zengi and Hachiya are usually over-spread at the blossom end with penciling or network of dark lines, and this sometimes occurs in other kinds.



HYAKUME. (Japanese Persimmon.) Natural size. See opposite page.

Time of Ripening.—The first Persimmons (in August) are Zengies; the whole crop does not come on at this time, however, but continues to ripen for sixty days. Nos. 23 and 129 come in soon after the first Zengies, ripening their whole crop together. No. 129, although not a large fruit, is a good shipper, an excellent fruit, and perhaps the best early market sort. Following 23 and 129, early in September, come the first Okames, continuing to ripen for a month. Hyakume ripens from the middle to the last of September, the bulk of the crop ripening together, which is also true of Yemon, which ripens next. Tane-nashi ripens with Yemon and Hachiya with Okame, Yeddo-ichi early in October, Costata later in the month, and Tsuru latest of all, often hanging on the trees until midwinter.

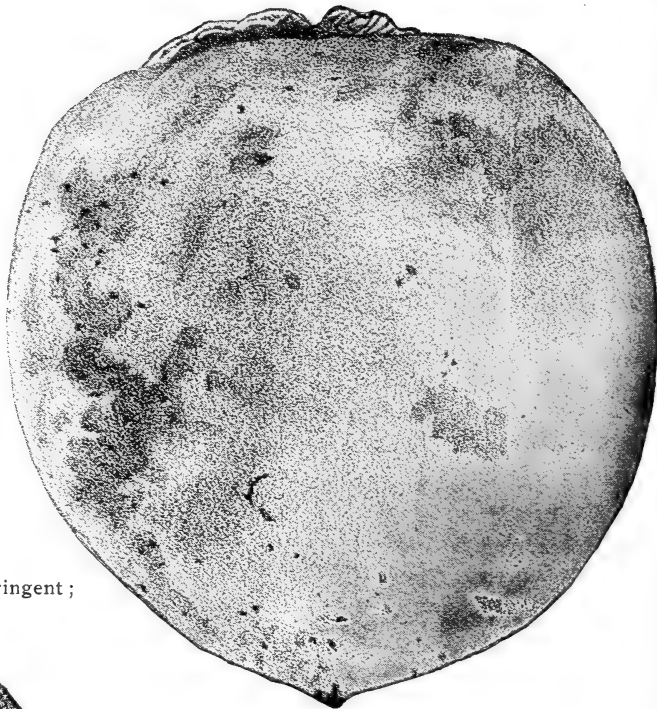
THE BEST VARIETIES.—Tane-nashi, Okame, Yemon and Yeddo-ichi excel in quality, perhaps in the order named. Okame, on account of its long season, exquisite beauty, and superior quality, is the best for home use and local market. Hachiya is not as good a shipper or bearer as some, but is valued for its immense size and showiness. For market, Tane-Nashi and Yemon, of the light-fleshed kinds, and Hyakume and Yeddo-ichi, of the dark-fleshed kinds, are good shippers and desirable; Okame is also good. For early market, Taber's No. 129 ranks first, but Taber's No. 23 and Zengi are also desirable. For late market, Costata (this variety is very distinct and handsome in both tree and fruit). For very late market, Tsuru.

VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

Costata. Medium size; conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin salmon-yellow (distinct); flesh light yellow, dark flesh and seeds occurring seldom; astringent until ripe, then very fine; one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper. Tree distinct; a rapid, upright grower; foliage luxuriant; the most ornamental of all.

Hachiya. Very large, oblong, conical, with sharp point; very showy; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin dark, bright red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh deep yellow, sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very good. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous and shapely; bears fairly well, but is not as prolific as some. (See cut, page 30.)

Hyakume. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin light buffish yellow (distinct), nearly always marked with rings and veins at the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, not astringent;



TANE-NASHI (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size.
(See page 31.)

good while still hard; a good keeper; one of the best market sorts. Tree of good growth and a free bearer. (See cut, page 31.)

Okame. Large, roundish oblate, with well defined quarter marks, point not depressed; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine with delicate bloom and waxy, translucent appearance; the most beautiful of all; light clear flesh when ripe, with light brown center around the seeds, of which it has several; loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

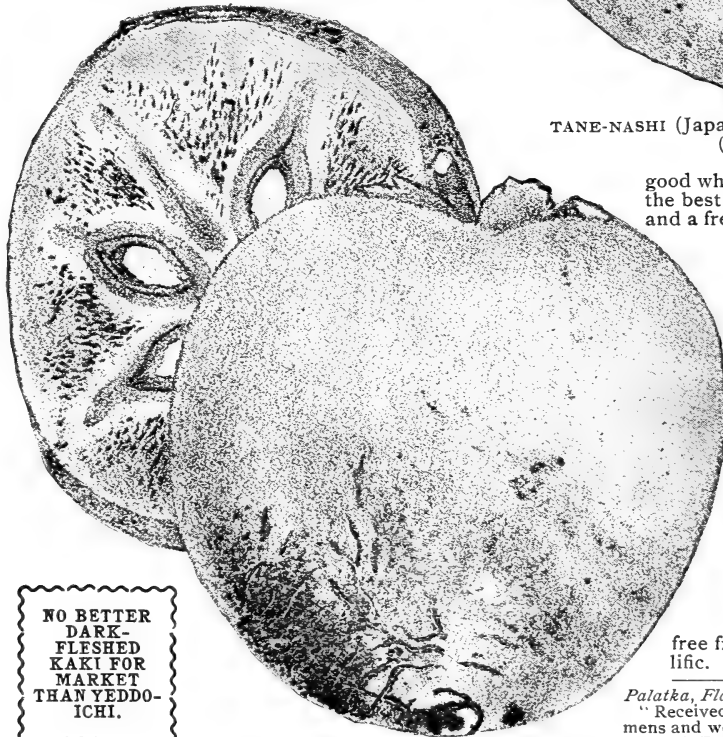
Taber's No. 23. Medium, oblate, flat or depressed point; diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{4}$ transversely; skin rather dark red, with peculiar stipple marks; flesh dark brown, sweet, free from astringency; seedy; good. Prolific.

Palatka, Fla., February 1, 1896:

"Received the trees in splendid order. Good specimens and well rooted." CH. VON DUISBURG.

Deland, Fla., March 12, 1896:

"I received the Persimmon trees in good order." GEO. HULST.



NO BETTER
DARK-
FLESHED
KAKI FOR
MARKET
THAN YEDDO-
ICHI.

YEDDO-ICHI (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size. (See page 33.)

Taber's No. 129. Medium, roundish, flattened at base; has a small but well-defined point at the apex; diameter about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches both ways; skin dark yellow-red, with peculiar roughened surface, somewhat resembling alligator leather in appearance and markings, except that the marks are usually very small and uniform; flesh light brown, crisp, sweet, meaty, free from astringency; excellent; a good keeper and shipper. Tree vigorous, prolific, and a regular bearer.

Tane-nashi. Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well, though not as prolific as some. (See cut, page 32.)

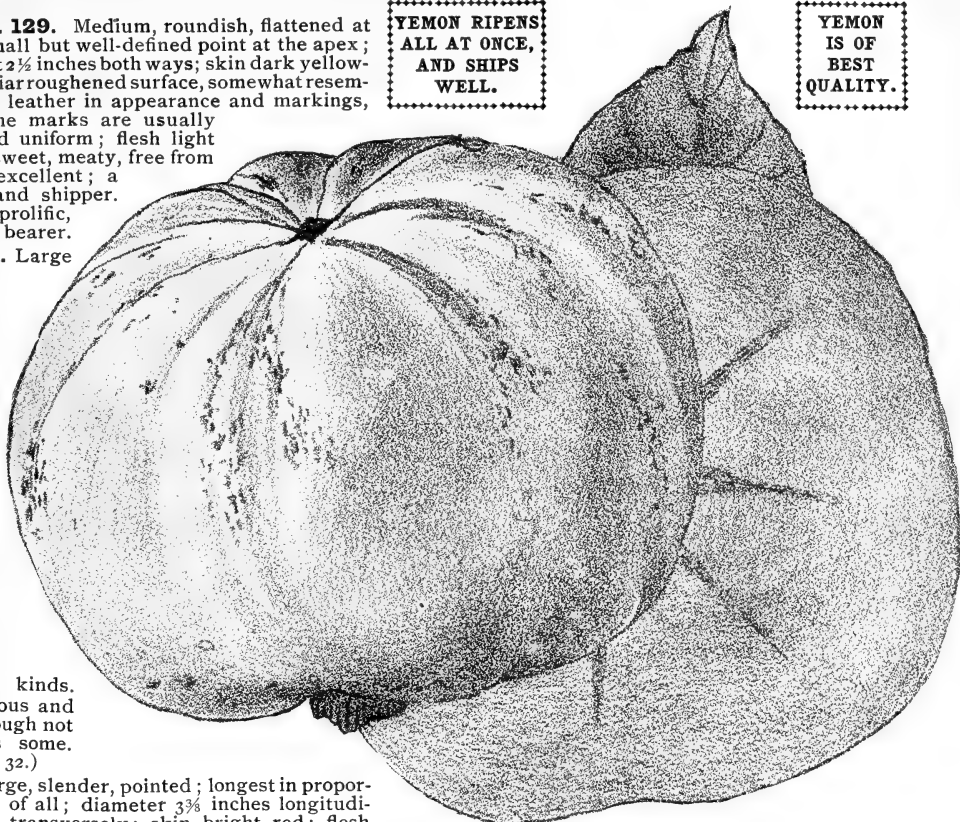
Tsuru. Large, slender, pointed; longest in proportion to its size of all; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ transversely; skin bright red; flesh orange-yellow, some dark flesh around the very few seeds; astringent until fully ripe, then the quality is good. The latest of all to ripen. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Yeddo-ichi. Large, oblate; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with dented appearing surface and slight depression at end opposite the stem; skin darker red than most varieties, with heavy bloom; flesh very dark brown, verging toward purplish; sweet, rich, crisp; in quality one of the best. Good to eat when still hard. Tree a heavy bearer and very thrifty. (See cut, page 32.)

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to dull red, mottled with orange-yellow; distinct in

**YEMON RIPENS
ALL AT ONCE,
AND SHIPS
WELL.**

**YEMON
IS OF
BEST
QUALITY.**



YEMON (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size.

color; flesh deep dull red, brown around the seeds, of which there are usually a few; some specimens are entirely light-fleshed and seedless; there is no astringency after the fruit begins to soften; quality fine; one of the best. In form some of the fruits have the corrugations converging to the depressed apex, as it is usually figured, but most do not. Tree vigorous and prolific. (See cut.)

Zengi. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin yellowish red; flesh very dark, quality good; seedy; edible when still hard; one of the earliest to ripen. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

BEST STOCK FOR THE KAKI.

Imported trees, as a rule, have proved a failure, the Japan or Kaki stock upon which they are "worked" not being well suited to this country. Not only are the imported trees badly mixed as to varieties, and upon stocks that do not take kindly to our soil and climate, but they are usually very deficient in roots. The native Persimmon is a perfect stock for the Kaki in this country, and we use it exclusively.

Harrisburg, Texas, Feb. 16, 1896:

"Trees delivered at Houston eight days from day of shipment, and were fine. The stock we got of you last year did remarkably well, and the 3,000 or more bought of you this year have been entirely satisfactory, and we hope to do even a larger business another year."

WM. H. STALNAKER.

Apricots.

This fruit, which has been so successful in California, has not been planted extensively in the South. The **Santa Fe**, a variety of Florida origin, described below, is much better adapted here than either the older common kinds or the Russian varieties, all of the leading varieties of which we have tested, and is, undoubtedly, the best variety for the Lower South.

The Hubbard and Bungo are varieties of the Japanese Apricot, a new type, of comparatively recent introduction, said to be of semi-tropical habit and range of adaptability like the Peen-to and Honey types of peaches, and may prove acquisitions to the fruit list of the lower coast regions.

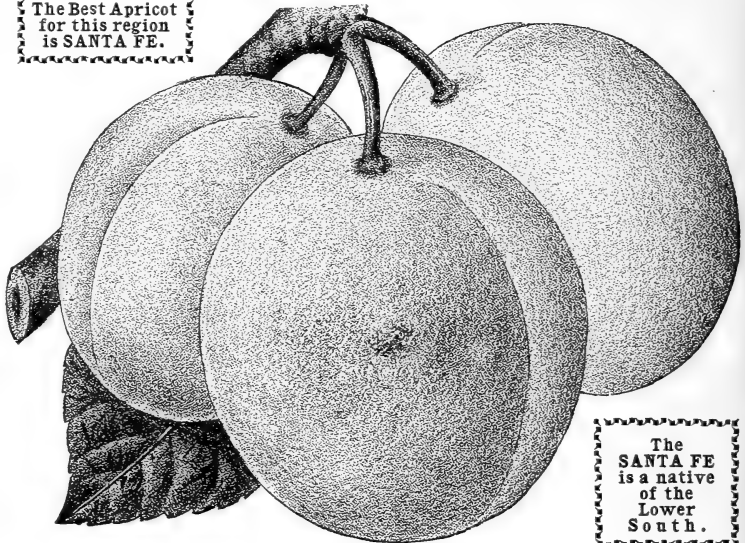
Bungo (*Bungoume*). Said to be one of the best of the Japanese Apricots, bearing a golden yellow fruit of good size and fair quality.

Hubbard. Imported by ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, while minister to Japan. Said to be one of the largest and best in cultivation there. Has succeeded admirably in Southern Louisiana. Described as a large, bright yellow, well-flavored fruit.

Royal. This variety is held in the highest esteem in California, both for shipping in a fresh state and for drying. Fruit large, oval; color of skin dull yellow, tinged with red on the sunny side; flesh pale orange color, firm, juicy, rich and vinous; freestone. Ripens in July. One of the best for cultivation in all sections where the Apricot thrives.

Santa Fe. This valuable variety originated about ten years ago on the shore of Lake Santa Fe, in Alachua county, Florida, but it is only within a short time that it has been propagated and introduced. Our attention was first called to this variety by Baron H. von Lutichau, of Earlton, Fla. and after investigating its merits we are confident in the opinion that it is well worthy of propagation. The original tree has borne good crops annually for several years past, while the

The Best Apricot
for this region
is SANTA FE.



The
SANTA FE
is a native
of the
Lower
South.

THE SANTA FE APRICOT.

common kinds grown in the same vicinity fail to fruit. It generally blooms late enough in the spring to escape danger from frosts, and yet matures its fruit very early in the season—the last of May or early June. Fruit medium in size, round, somewhat flattened; yellow, with reddish brown dots; flesh whitish yellow; freestone; quality best. Tree extremely strong grower, of open habit.

Of the many varieties of Apricots which we have tested in our experimental grounds at Glen St. Mary (and we have tried most of the leading kinds grown in this country), the Santa Fe has given incomparably the best results. In bearing qualities it is much more reliable than any of the varieties from other sections, most of which, when planted here, fail to fruit with any certainty.

Quinces.

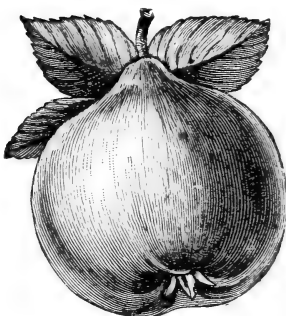
This well known fruit is produced with a considerable degree of success in many localities in the Lower South. The Chinese Quince flourishes farther South and on lighter soils than other varieties, while its enormous fruit constitutes one of the curiosities of horticulture.

Angers. Large, pear-shaped; a strong, rapid growing sort.

Champion. A new variety, highly recommended; fruit large and fine; a heavy bearer.

Chinese. Oblong, of extraordinary size, often weighing over two pounds; flesh tender; one of the best. On light sandy soils, in the lower latitudes of this region, and particularly in South Florida, the Chinese is the most satisfactory of all Quinces.

Meech. A new variety, which we have not fruited. Pronounced by good authority to be of exceptional merit. A vigorous grower and immensely productive. Fruit large, lively orange color, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.



THE MEECH QUINCE.

Pomegranates.

The Pomegranate is quite hardy throughout the Gulf States; it is a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, producing a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers; it bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by all who know it. It should be more generally planted.

Purple-seeded.

Large; rind thin; juice cells surrounding the seeds (the edible portion of the fruit) dark ruby or wine color; sprightly, vinous, and of the best quality; superior to any other variety in cultivation, so far as we know.

Figs.

Figs do well almost everywhere in Florida, throughout the Gulf Region, and in many locations in the Southern states farther North. They require but little cultivation, and this should always be shallow, as the roots run very near the surface. No family in the Lower South should be without at least a few trees of this delicious fruit.

Owing to the curtailment of wood for propagation by the severe cold of February, 1895, we offer but one kind this season, the Celestial, one of the very best. Another season we shall have a full stock in the other varieties usually listed.

Celestial. Medium to small, very sweet, and of the best quality; color pale violet; a vigorous grower and productive; one of the hardiest sorts, and is more reliable farther North than the others.

The LOQUAT is the
Cherry of the
Lower
South.

Loquats.

(JAPANESE MEDLAR.)

The fruit—the Biwa of the Japanese—has been very commonly called "Japan Plum" in the South. It is not a Plum, however, and bears no relation to that fruit. The tree is hardy throughout a wide region of the South, and is one of the most beautiful of broad-leaved evergreens. The leaves are large,

dark green, rough and crimped; the young wood woolly, the shoots short and thick, and the branches crooked. It is a compact grower, and forms a dense and well-rounded head. It blooms in the fall, the spikes of white flowers being followed by a delicious fruit which ripens in March

and April. The fruit is about the size of the Wild Goose plum, oblong, bright yellow, subacid, and of very agreeable flavor. A good many trees are in bearing in Florida and some parts of Louisiana and Texas, where it is found in market and is much esteemed in season. It is not only eaten

out of hand, but is much used in cooking, the flavor suggesting cherries, and makes an exquisite jelly. While the tree is hardy quite far North, it is not a success as a fruit where the winters are severe, as this is its fruiting season.

It yields occasional crops as far North as Jacksonville and Tallahassee, however, and is frequently seen in the New Orleans market. In South

Florida it bears regularly and abundantly, and its range, as a fruit crop, is about coextensive with the orange. It is grown from seed.

The LOQUAT should find
place in every sub-
tropical garden.

Olives.

Scattered through the Southern coast region, there are many old Olive trees, some of them planted a century ago. At Dungeness, near Fernandina, in Georgia, just across the line from Florida, there is a grove of four hundred trees planted in 1801, by General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame; some of the trees have a diameter of over 2½ feet, and are 40 feet high.



NEVADILLO BLANCO OLIVES.

They went through the freeze of 1886 practically uninjured, and seem good for another hundred years. A thousand barrels of Olives have been taken from this grove in one season. Since the Olive industry developed into large proportions in California, considerable interest has been taken in this fruit in Florida and the coast country. A good many trees have been planted, although we do not think anyone has yet ventured a large orchard. The trees come into bearing rather slowly, and the result of these later plantings is not yet determined. The trees seem perfectly at home here, and are hardy considerably farther North than the orange. Of unique growth and delicate, ashen-grey hued foliage, they form a valuable addition to our trees for ornamental planting.

The above was written before the freeze of Feb., 1895, which cut to the ground most Olives in the Lower South. The trees, however, are all coming from the roots, and, in view of the exceptional character of this freeze, and the fact that the trees are replacing their tops so rapidly, there will be no diminution in the number of Olives planted.

Nevadillo Blanco. This is the Olive generally grown in the south of Spain, producing the finest oil of commerce. Fruit medium; deep black; tree a rapid grower, and an immense bearer; branches weeping. Makes a very good pickle, and is ready for various uses some time in November.

Wewahitchka, Florida, May 25, 1896:

"I bought quite a lot of your trees several years ago, and I am well pleased with them."

J. B. HUNTER.

Houston, Texas, January 15, 1896:

"The shipment of trees arrived in splendid condition. I am very much pleased with them."

W. J. KIMBALL.

Jacksonville, Florida, January 7, 1896:

"The trees arrived in good condition; they are beautiful. I could have no better."

MRS. H. A. L'ENGLE.

Mulberries.

Mulberries form an economic food for swine and poultry, though for this purpose their real value is not yet fully appreciated. The more acid varieties are much esteemed by some for the table. Many vineyardists and orchardists plant Mulberries to toll the birds, which leave other fruits ripening at the same time for the Mulberries, which they prefer.

Downing. A subacid berry of good quality; not as prolific as some sorts; a strong, upright grower, with beautiful foliage; valuable as an ornamental or shade tree, as well as for its fruit.

Hicks. Fruit sweet and rather insipid; very productive; tree grows rapidly and bears young; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose.

Multicaulis (*Morus multicaulis*). The Silk Worm Tree. A very vigorous tree, extensively used for purposes of propagation, and for feeding silk worms; we can supply trees or cuttings in quantity.

Stubbs. A form of the native red Mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, 20 years ago. Large, black, vinous; excellent; very prolific. The fruit, which is from 1½ to 2 inches long, is greatly superior to that produced by any of the cultivated varieties, and lasts nearly two months. Tree vigorous, with broad foliage. It is a handsome tree, as well as a profitable one.

White (*Morus alba*). Large and very sweet; rapid grower, and a very productive and handsome tree.



THE STUBBS MULBERRY.

Grapes.

A number of years ago, as the result of various unsatisfactory experiments, horticulturists unanimously condemned Grapes, except the Muscadine varieties, as a failure in Florida; and the same thing was largely true in the Gulf states generally. Later trials reversed this decision, and many varieties are now grown successfully. In Florida, the Niagara, Diamond, Delaware, Ives, and other varieties are extensively grown for Northern markets and the manufacture of wine. In the Texas coast country Grapes are attracting considerable attention, as well as in the intervening strip along the Gulf.

In our test vineyard we have fruited over 30 varieties, the best of which are given below, the list embracing those which have given most satisfactory results in the various Grape sections of this region.

The Muscadine, or Bullace Type. The varieties of this Southern race do not flourish in the North and West, but grow and bear prodigiously everywhere in the South; they are not shipped to any considerable extent, but are grown for home use, and large quantities are sold in the local markets. They are also extensively planted for wine making. Of the Muscadines we offer five varieties: The well known Flowers, Scuppernong and Thomas, and the new Eden and James. See descriptions below. Varieties of the Muscadine type do not require pruning, and should be planted at least 20 feet apart and allowed to run upon arbors. The vines are free from disease, bear heavy crops annually, and the fruit is highly esteemed wherever known.

The New Grapes—James and Eden—varieties of the Muscadine type, are attracting much attention. They are valuable additions to the list of varieties of this class. Every country place should have at least a few vines of each.

"The James Grape is decidedly the best of the rotundifolia (or Vulpina) class. We had an exposition here that lasted from October 1 to December 1. I ate some of them the first of December, in fair condition, after lying in a glass show-case two months."—PROF. W. F. MASSEY, North Carolina Experiment Station (Raleigh).

"The Eden Grape was brought to my notice a number of years ago and exhibited before the Atlanta Pomological Society (now the Atlanta Horticultural Society). I have always regarded it as a Grape of great merit, and consider it a most valuable addition to our list of Grapes. It is a profuse bearer, of excellent quality and attractive appearance. I could hardly recommend it too highly. I consider it the best Grape ever raised in the South."—W. P. ROBINSON, ex-President Atlanta (Ga.) Horticultural Society.

Hampton, Florida, December 7, 1896:

"Trees and vines received all O. K. Thanks for such prompt shipment and such fine trees."

THOS. D. LEWIS.

GRAPES—VARIETIES DESCRIBED.

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; a very desirable table variety. Earlier than Delaware.

Champion. One of the earliest of American Grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in nearby markets, but it is too tender for long shipment. Bunches medium; berries medium, round, blue-black; quality fair; vine healthy and vigorous.

Concord. An old favorite, valuable for home use and near-by markets; too tender to transport a long distance. A heavy bearer; adapts itself to all sorts of training; apt to ripen unevenly in this latitude. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; vigorous. July.

Delaware. Held in high estimation wherever grown; succeeds well here. A moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established. Bunches small to medium; berries small, skin red or pink, and very thin; sweet, juicy, vinous; quality best. July. Listed by the State Horticultural Society as one of the best market Grapes that can be grown in Florida.

Diamond. A new white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is prolific, very thrifty and vigorous. Seems well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and market; it has succeeded finely in South Florida.

Diana. Bunches medium, compact, occasionally shouldered; berries medium, round, pale red, with lilac bloom; flesh tender, with some pulp, sweet, juicy, with some musky flavor. July.

Duchess. A new seedling from Ulster Co., N. Y. Bunch medium to large, shouldered, compact; berries medium, greenish white; skin thin; flesh tender, without pulp; sprightly, rich. Follows Concord.

EDEN. Berry very large, black, with delicate Thomas flavor; often 12 to 15 berries in a cluster; it is a profuse bearer, making an excellent brown wine, resembling sherry. A seedling of the Scuppernong, by Dr. Samuel Hape, of Hapeville, Ga., who says of it: "Its distinctive features are: early bearing, fine quality, enormous productiveness, growing in clusters, freedom from rot or disease, and adaptability to either table or wine purposes. As a table Grape it ranks high, coming in season immediately after the 'bunch' Grapes are over, it is equally as good in point of taste and flavor; the Eden fills a long felt want as a late table Grape."

Flowers. Bunches composed of 15 to 20 large, purplish black berries; sweet, vinous. August and September.

Hartford. A very popular and profitable early Grape; vigorous grower; good bearer; free from disease; medium size, black; flesh sweet and soft.

Herbemont (*Warren, St. Augustine*). Bunch large, shouldered; berry small to medium; very juicy, without pulp. Of same class as Norton and Cynthiana. One of the best in the Lower South. Late.

Ives. Generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market. One of the hardiest; strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunches large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of fair quality. A popular wine Grape. June.

JAMES. Berry of large size and good quality, black. Vine very prolific. Commences to ripen about the first of August, and continues until frost. Allen Warren & Co., of Greenville, N. C., say: "We exhibited this Grape at the State Exposition, with many other fine varieties, but there was not a Grape on exhibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited. We gathered $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per square yard on the average last season (1895), and as much as 11 lbs. to the square yard in the thickest places. The berries are the largest known; many of them will measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter."

John Robinson, Commissioner of Agriculture for North Carolina, says: "I regard the James Grape as decidedly the best of the Scuppernong family for the following reasons: they keep much better, are sweeter and richer in flavor, grow in large bunches, and can be shipped without damage."

Jefferson. Bunches large, shouldered, compact; skin thick, red, with fine bloom; flesh meaty, spicy, aromatic. A superior table and market Grape. July.

Martha. Bunch medium, compact, shouldered; berry white or greenish, turning to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; flesh very sweet and juicy; a seedling of the Concord; ripens a little earlier.

Moore's Early. A seedling of the Concord, combining the vigor, health and productiveness of its parent, and ripening a few days earlier than the Hartford; bunch medium; berry quite large; color black, with a heavy blue bloom.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow, flesh sweet; quality good. Its remarkable size and fine appearance, together with its good shipping qualities and earliness, have given it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. Early. One of the best market varieties for East and South Florida. Makes a good white wine.

Pocklington. A seedling of the Concord; vine very hardy, healthy and productive; bunch large, generally shouldered; berry light golden yellow when fully ripe; quality good; ripens rather early. It is a good keeper, and bears shipping well.

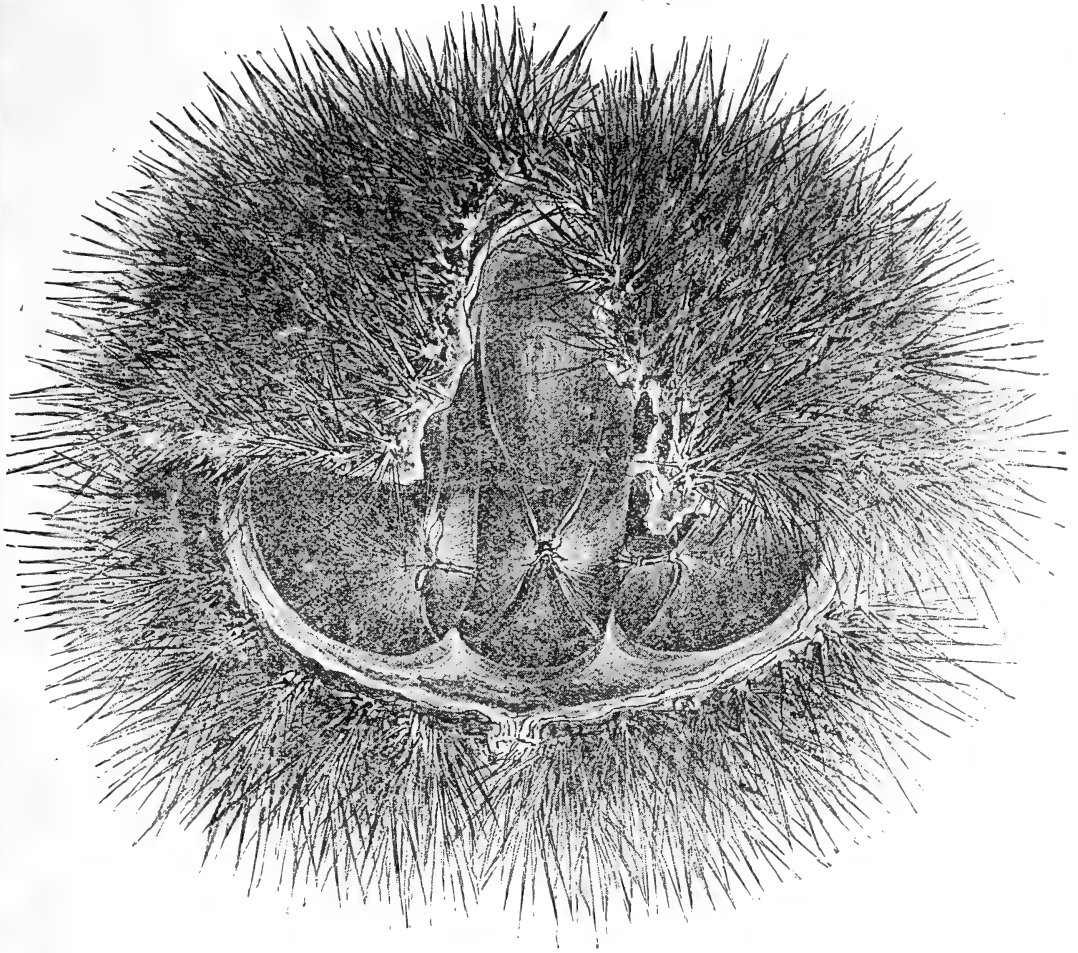
Salem. (*Rogers' No. 53.*) Bunch large, compact; berry very large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous, productive. One of the best of the Rogers Grapes; succeeds well here.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of 8 or 10 very large berries, bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet, with peculiar, agreeable musky flavor; quality excellent. August and September.

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed 8 or 10 berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, sprightly. One of the best of the Muscadines. August and Sept.

Wilder. (*Rogers' No. 4.*) Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy, good bearer. Regarded as one of the best black Grapes; on account of size and beauty, very valuable for market.

Worden. Bunch large, shouldered; berry large, black; skin thin; flesh sweet. A seedling of Concord, which it much resembles, except that it is distinct in quality; regarded as a better Grape, and a few days earlier.



JAPANESE MAMMOTH CHESTNUT. Natural size.

Nut-Bearing Trees.

Chestnuts.

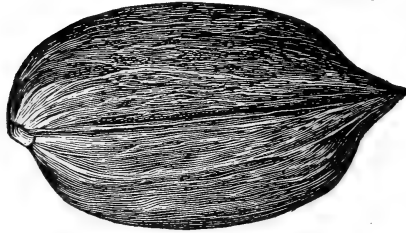
The Japan Mammoth Chestnut has been fruited in Florida and the Lower South long enough to determine its merits, and may be set down as one of the best of the many good things in horticulture that have come to us from Japan. The nuts are of enormous size, much larger than the large Spanish variety, and many times the size of the ordinary American Chestnut. A number of trees are fruiting in this state, and bear regular and heavy crops.

Our trees are home grown. The imported trees are worthless, as they are badly grown, and the few stubs of roots left are bruised, so that they require nursing for a year or two to bring them to life.

Japan Mammoth. Bears bright-colored, clean-looking, sweet nuts of fine flavor and immense size; the burs sometimes contain as many as five large nuts. The tree is similar in habit and growth to the Spanish Chestnut, and makes a very handsome tree. Many of the trees bloom in the nursery the second year from the seed, and we have seen them fairly loaded with nuts at four years old.

Pecans.

The Pecan grows finely all through the South, some of the oldest and most profitable groves being in the Gulf region of the Lower South. This is one of the few nuts especially well adapted to the peninsula of Florida. They come into bearing in 8 to 10 years, after which they yield abundantly, and are profitable. While large trees do not readily survive removal, small trees are transplanted with safety. The most experienced growers prefer to set one or two-year-old trees to planting the seed where the trees are to stand permanently, and many of the best groves have been made in this way. The prejudice against cutting the tap-root of the Pecan is without foundation; the absurd claim that cutting the tap-root in transplanting the small tree injures its subsequent bearing qualities is abundantly refuted by the many thousands of transplanted trees now bearing heavily. It is also untrue that it is more difficult to



PECAN.

trees live where the tap-root has been cut in the usual way in the process of lifting the trees. The real secret in transplanting without loss lies in cutting the top back heavily. In our own planting, we cut the top off entirely clear back to the crown, and as a result we do not lose any, and in a year's time we get by this method a larger top than we would have obtained if the top had been allowed to remain or had been simply shortened.

Paper Shell. Produces a very large nut of fine quality; shell very thin, as the name indicates. Our trees are grown from the finest selected seed.

Turner, Trees of this variety on our place have been in bearing for years. The nuts are of fine quality, of large size, and the trees bear abundantly.

Almonds.

Sultana and Princesse. Two of the finest varieties of commerce consist principally of these two varieties.

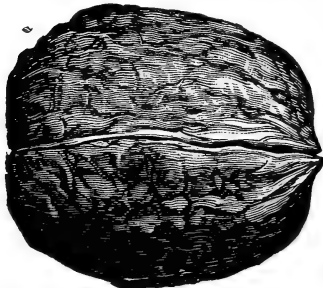
Walnuts.

The Japan Walnut is of recent introduction in this part of the country; a number of specimens have been growing in Florida and the lower coast country for some years, however, and so far seem well adapted. The trees have been growing in California for a quarter of a century. In that state the trees come into bearing in eight years from the seed. Luther Burbank says that it is of easy culture, accommodates itself to a great variety of soils and conditions, and grows with great vigor; it should be multiplied by seed, as it reproduces itself perfectly true. It is not a variety of the well-known English Walnut (*Juglans regia*), but an entirely distinct species (*Juglans Sieboldii*).

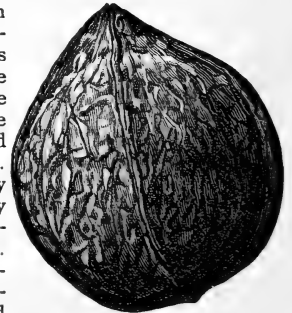
California Paper Shell. A variety of the English Walnut or Madeira Nut, bearing an oblong shaped nut, with a very tender shell well filled with a rich kernel.

English. The well-known Madeira Nut of the shops. In regions where it is adapted, a fine, lofty tree, with spreading head, bearing crops of excellent nuts, enclosed, like our native Black Walnut, in a simple husk. Our trees are grown from seed, the thinnest shelled nuts to be had being secured for this purpose.

Japan. Produces in abundance nuts considerably larger than the common Hickorynut, which are borne in clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is thicker than the shell of the English Walnut, which in a general way it resembles, but is not as thick as that of the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, and can be removed entire. The tree grows rapidly and attains a very large size, with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, of a charming shade of green, and very handsome.



CALIFORNIA PAPER SHELL.



JAPAN WALNUT.

Auburndale, Florida, February 22, 1896:

"Trees came in very fine condition, and are a fine lot. Many thanks for promptness and good packing."

C. IRVING PAGE.

Citrus Fruits.

Our specialty in Citrus Fruits—Satsuma on Trifoliata—Hardy Orange on Hardy Stock.

THE TRIFOLIATA.

(*Citrus trifoliata*, *Limonium trifoliatum*, *Aegle sepiaria* and *Citrus triptera* of botanists.)

During the last few years, the Trifoliata has attracted more attention among the Orange growers and Citri-culturists of this country, particularly in Florida and the sub-tropical region of the Gulf, than any other member of the Citrus family. Its value as a stock for Oranges and other Citrus Fruits (as well as

For a
Frost Proof
Citrus
Stock, Plant
Trifoliata.

for hedges and ornamental planting) is now well determined by experimental planting extending over a period of more than twenty years.

A Hardy
Orange on
a Hardy
Stock is
Satsuma
on
Trifoliata.

CHARACTERISTICS.—

Unlike most of our cultivated Citrus Fruits, it is not a hybrid, sport or derived sort, but a primitive, wild species, reproducing itself practically without variation from the seed. It is a native of Japan, where it grows wild, and has long been used as a stock for cultivated varieties of the Orange. It is deciduous, has dark, glossy green trifoliolate leaves, and is thickly studded with stout thorns. It bears young (in 4 to 6 years from the seed), the fruit being inedible. Its habit of growth is peculiar, being very angular and distinct.

IT IS ENTIRELY HARDY throughout the Lower South, being unaffected by such frosts and freezes as occur in this region. Specimens, entirely unprotected, have stood the winters uninjured for years as far north as Washington.

RESISTANT TO ADVERSE CONDITIONS.—The Trifoliata stands neglect and exposure to extremes of temperature or excesses of moisture or dryness with less injury than any other species of Citrus with which we are acquainted, and its immunity from the attacks of diseases and insects is remarkable.

NOT A SMALL TREE.—In Japan the Trifoliata attains a height of 20 to 25 feet, and it will undoubtedly grow as large here. Some of the older Trifoliata trees in the Gulf region have reached a height of 15 to 20 feet with a diameter of 4 inches, and there are many young trees 10 to 15 feet high.

AS A HEDGE PLANT.—The vigor of the Trifoliata, its hardiness, resistant qualities, stout thorns, and the ease



A FRUITING BRANCH OF CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

with which it is confined in a small space, make it an ideal hedge plant. It forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast, and with proper care can be made rabbit-proof. Unquestionably the best hedge plant for the Lower South.

FOR ORNAMENTAL PLANTING.—The ease with which it can be confined within small compass, and trained into almost any shape, makes it exceptionally valuable as an ornamental. While it is bare of leaves in winter, its vivid green stems and unique and peculiar outline give it a very striking appearance. Its large white flowers are followed by a showy fruit, which hangs, golden yellow, on the trees through the winter.

AS A STOCK FOR THE ORANGE AND OTHER CITRUS.

In the nursery the Trifoliata is a rapid and vigorous grower. ALL VARIETIES OF ORANGES and other Citrus TAKE READILY UPON IT and GROW OFF WELL; AND, so far as our observation extends, and we have investigated the subject very carefully, ARE PERMANENTLY SUCCESSFUL and prolific on this stock.

INCREASES HARDINESS. The Trifoliata stops growing early in the fall, is entirely dormant in winter, and starts late in spring. Varieties of Oranges and Citrus Fruits worked upon it will stand more cold than upon other stocks; however we explain the fact, the fact remains, demonstrated by experience. THE USE OF THIS STOCK WILL CERTAINLY REDUCE THE FROST RISK in the northern edge and exposed locations of the Orange belt proper, and upon it the hardy Satsuma can be successfully grown in many places north of the present range of Orange production.

RIPENS THE FRUIT EARLY. Experience thus far seems to indicate that the habit of this stock to harden up early in the season hastens ripening, an important item in localities where early and severe frosts are apt to injure the fruit, and one which commends the Trifoliata to all intelligent fruit growers. Again, early ripening means good prices. The first price in the Orange market is a high price. See "The Satsuma as a Money Maker," page 43, for the way full ripe Oranges sell that reach market before the general rush begins.

MAKES GOOD-SIZED TREES. The fact that this stock has been considerably used for the propagation of small Orange trees for house-culture, and for grounds at the North, where the trees must be removed indoors in winter (for which it is especially well adapted), has led to the impression that varieties worked upon it were necessarily very much dwarfed. This is erroneous; in open-ground culture Oranges upon Trifoliata stock are not dwarfs in this diminutive sense, but make good, sizable trees. In our last season's Catalogue we gave reports from various sections of the Gulf region upon the size attained by different varieties of Oranges upon Trifoliata stock, showing that small-growing varieties of the Mandarin class, varying in age from 5 to 9 years, ranged in height and spread from 8 to 12 feet, while other varieties, at 7 years, were 15 feet high.

LOW, SPREADING TOPS. When we consider that trees on this stock usually branch at the ground, and the measurements (see above) do not include several feet of stem, they indicate a head of good size, and it appears that the Orange and other Citrus grow as large as is desirable upon Trifoliata. This moderate size and spreading habit is really a decided advantage. More trees can be planted in the same space, the fruit is more easily gathered, while the trees can be better managed, and suffer less from wind and storm.

The Satsuma.

Although generally classed with the ordinary sweet Orange (*Citrus aurantium dulcis*), Oranges of the Mandarin type (*C. aurantium nobilis*) are quite distinct. The fruit is characterized by flattened shape, loosely adhering rind and easily separated segments; fruit and foliage highly and peculiarly aromatic. The trees are somewhat smaller than other Oranges, and of unique habit. They are often, and not inappropriately, called Japanese Oranges by propagators; they are the favorite Oranges in Japan, which has given us some of our best varieties.

The Satsuma, a Mandarin variety, was brought to Florida from Japan some years ago by Gen. Van Valkenburg, a former resident of that country. In Japan it is called Oonshiu, and it has been designated by some subsequent importers as "Kii Seedless." When first introduced, at the suggestion of Mrs. Van Valkenburg, it was called Satsuma, after one of the chief cities of the Island Kingdom; it is now generally known in market and pomology by this name.

Ripens Early. The Satsuma ripens early; we do not mean by this that (like so many so-called early Oranges) it is not too sour and immature to sell if artificially "colored up," but that it really ripens early.

Irrespective of Hardiness, Satsuma is the most profitable Orange grown.

Satsuma is the hardiest Orange known.



A FRUITING BRANCH OF SATSUMA ORANGE.

In October it is golden yellow on the trees, as bright and fully colored as we are wont to see Oranges at Christmas, and the interior is not disappointing; the segment-sacs—deep, translucent, orange-yellow, the color of ripeness—are bursting full of rich, sweet, exquisitely flavored juice, all its qualities fully developed. It is everywhere an early-ripening sort. Just what influence latitude has in hastening maturity remains to be determined. Certain it is that at Glen St. Mary, which is well up in the northern part of the state, but eight miles from the Georgia line, the fruit is ready for market in September and October, and by the last of November has "gone by," is over-ripe, has lost its juices and the high flavor which makes it so exceptionally delicious earlier in the season.

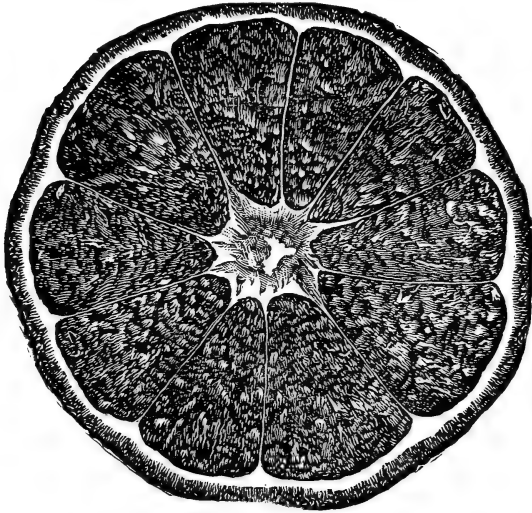
SIZE AND PRODUCTIVENESS.—At ten years, under fairly favorable conditions, the tree attains a top spread of from 16 to 20 feet, and, branching just above the collar, a height of 8 to 10 feet, and will yield from 3 to 5 standard boxes (holding something over a bushel each). These figures are given from actual measurement made in our own orchards. How large the trees will finally become it is impossible to say, as there are no full-grown trees in this country. For further account of the productiveness of this variety, see "The Satsuma as a Money Maker," below.

A GOOD GROWER.—The impression that the Satsuma is a poor grower has gained some currency. This is erroneous, and may be due to the fact that it has been widely disseminated on sour Orange stock, which does not seem well suited to this variety. Under proper conditions, no fault can be found in this respect, as grown upon either sweet Orange or Trifoliata stock.

AS A MONEY MAKER.—ENTIRELY APART FROM HARDINESS, THE SATSUMA IS THE MOST PROFITABLE VARIETY OF ORANGE GROWN!! WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY—THAT, IF THE SATSUMA WERE NO HARDIER THAN OTHER ORANGES, wherever adapted, IT WOULD STILL BE THE MOST PROFITABLE VARIETY to grow, because of the high price it brings in market. This cannot be better illustrated, perhaps, than by the following facts regarding our own orchard: In 1890, 422 trees were planted, mostly 15 by 15 feet (too close), occupying less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In 1892 they bore 6 boxes; in 1893, 171 boxes, netting \$2.50 per box; in 1894, 284 boxes, netting a fraction over \$3 per box. (October shipments

in 1893 netted \$3.19 and in 1894 over \$3.50 per box—all should have been marketed in October.)

No effort was made to obtain a special price. The fruit was shipped through the Florida Fruit Exchange, took regular course, being sold in Boston at public auction, and the sales can be verified by the published catalogues. \$3-a-box-net-for-the-crop is, perhaps, unsurpassed for Oranges in 1894, and \$800 net for one crop from 2 1-5 acres of fruit trees, planted less than five years, is certainly a creditable showing for any fruit in any section.



CROSS-SECTION OF SATSUMA ORANGE.

HARDINESS. While it is true that no crop was obtained in 1895 from the trees above referred to, owing to the effect of the great freeze of that year, it is worthy of note that the trees survived without greater injury, in view of the fact that the location is considerably north of the usual range of Oranges (within eight miles of the Georgia line, about the latitude of Baton Rouge), and the further fact that the records for a century and a half show no previous cold of equal severity.

WHAT THE RESULTS SHOW. That the Satsuma is the hardiest Orange known—that the Satsuma will stand more cold on *Trifoliata* than on any other stock—is clearly shown by the experience of the

past ten years. In the Gulf region, the Satsuma stood the freeze of 1895 as well as, or better, than other Oranges in the Orange region of the Florida Peninsula, and it is apparent that, with this variety and this stock, Orange culture is entirely feasible much farther North, and in colder locations, than with other varieties and other stocks. In a recent article in the *Southern Florist and Gardener*, our Mr. G. L. Taber says:

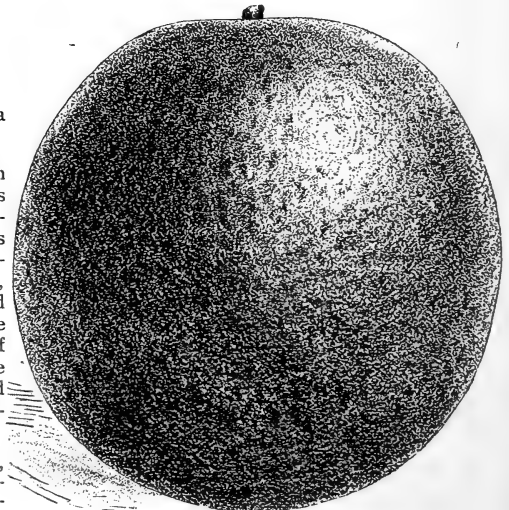
"Both before and since the great freeze of 1895, I have had opportunities of personally observing many of the Orange trees planted in the Gulf region westward, including Texas, and in my opinion, the results obtained with the Satsuma during the past ten years, and particularly during the winter of 1895, warrant the present general disposition to increase the planting of this variety in many localities of Coast-wise Texas, Lower Louisiana, the Gulf region of Alabama and Mississippi, and North Florida, as well as in the Orange belt proper."

Oranges.

In addition to the Satsuma, our specialty, we offer a limited stock of other varieties, as listed below.

TIME OF RIPENING will vary more or less with different conditions of soil, season, etc. The varieties listed may, however, be arranged with approximate correctness as follows: Very early, Satsuma, Boone's Early; early, Parson Brown; early medium, Washington Navel; medium, St. Michael's Blood, Homosassa, Magnum Bonum; late, Hart's Late, King. Blood markings do not appear till late in the season. Some varieties, like St. Michael's Blood, possess the quality of hanging on the tree and improving in quality for some time after they first become marketable, and are good shippers late in season as well as during the time indicated above.

Boone's Early. Medium; skin thin; pulp tender, with very little "rag," and few seeds. Quality excellent. A new variety, which is attracting much attention and being extensively planted. Claimed by its introducer to be "the earliest of all."



HOMOSSASSA ORANGE. (See opposite page.)

Hart's Late. Of medium size, round or slightly oval; smooth; very solid and heavy, the flesh being very firm; flavor when ripe, brisk and racy. Peel of lightish cast; few seeds. The tree is a very strong, spreading and vigorous grower; the foliage is distinct, having few thorns; prolific. The fruit ripens in May, and hangs on the tree in good condition until August. It is the latest of the varieties cultivated, and one of the best.

Homosassa. Size about medium, round, somewhat flattened; very heavy; color bright; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense; pulp fine, sweet and juicy; flavor full, vinous and sprightly; membranes covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity; keeps and carries well. Quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific.

King. Very large; flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments, like all the Mandarin varieties; color orange-red; skin rough, but general appearance fine; juicy, meaty; its high and peculiar aromatic flavor is very agreeable; it has few seeds; flesh deep red-orange, inner lining of rind and membranes bright buff. March, April and May; keeps in good condition even later.

Magnum Bonum. Size large to very large; flattened; color light clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; color of flesh, light; grain very fine, tender and melting; fruit very heavy and juicy; excellent shipper; quality best. Tree prolific and vigorous.

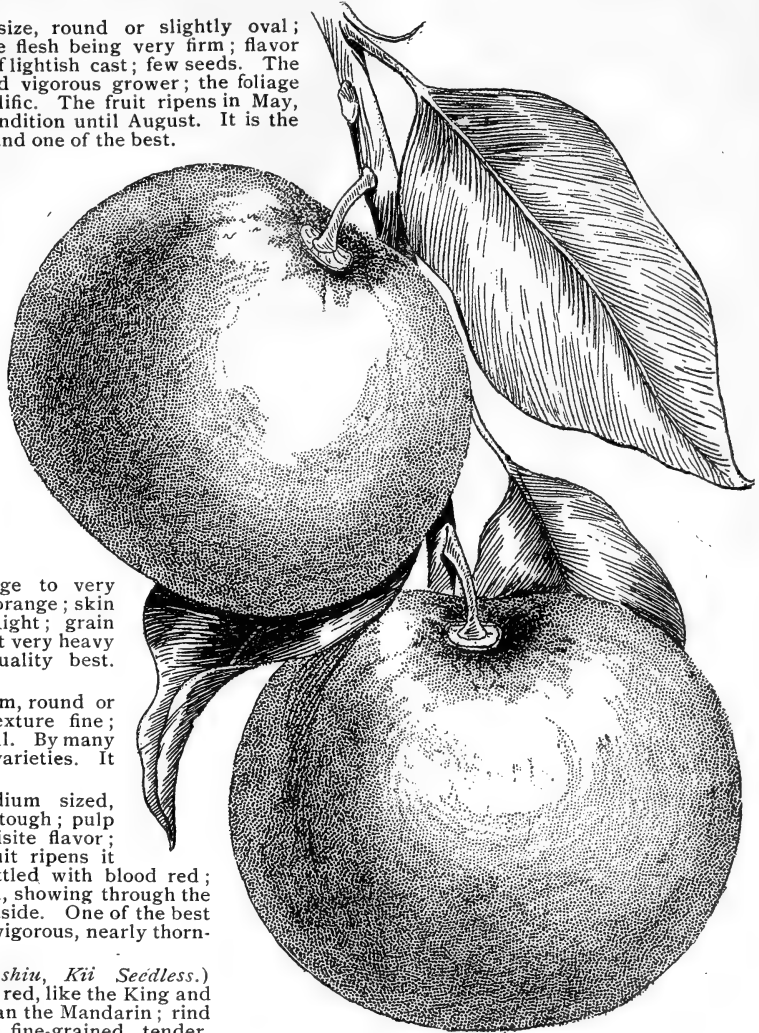
Parson Brown. Size medium, round or slightly oblong; peel smooth, texture fine; quality good. Keeps and ships well. By many considered the best of the early varieties. It begins to ripen in October.

St. Michael's Blood. Medium sized, nearly round; skin thin but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood red; often the entire pulp gets ruby red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best of the Blood Oranges. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer.

Satsuma. (Synonyms, (*Oonshiu*, *Kii Seedless*.) Medium, flattened; the color is not red, like the King and Tangerine, but a deeper yellow than the Mandarin; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. September, October and November. Tree thornless, and bears young. Brings a high price in the early market. (For full particulars on this variety, see page 42.)

Washington Navel. Like other Navels, bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the summit or blossom end of the fruit; this protuberance is not as prominent as in some varieties of Navel Orange. The fruit is large to very large; somewhat oval; flesh

meaty, tender, sweet and high flavored; an exceptionally luscious fruit without perceptible membranes or fiber in its interior make-up. Ranks first in quality. For its superior prolificness, the "Washington" is usually preferred to other Navel varieties in most localities where these are largely grown.



ST. MICHAEL'S BLOOD ORANGES.

Galveston, Texas, January 3, 1896:
"Orange trees arrived all right."

JOHN GOGGAN.

Altoona, Florida, February 14, 1896:

"Trees duly received, and very satisfactory."

GILMORE & CLARK.

New Orleans, Louisiana, November 30, 1895:

"Last shipment received in excellent order. I am well pleased with the trees."

D. HUSKAMP.

Ocala, Florida, January 17, 1896:

"The trees have been received, and are satisfactory."

ABNER GRIFFITH.

Jacksonville, Florida, December 14, 1895:

"The trees arrived in good order."

S. B. HUBBARD, JR.

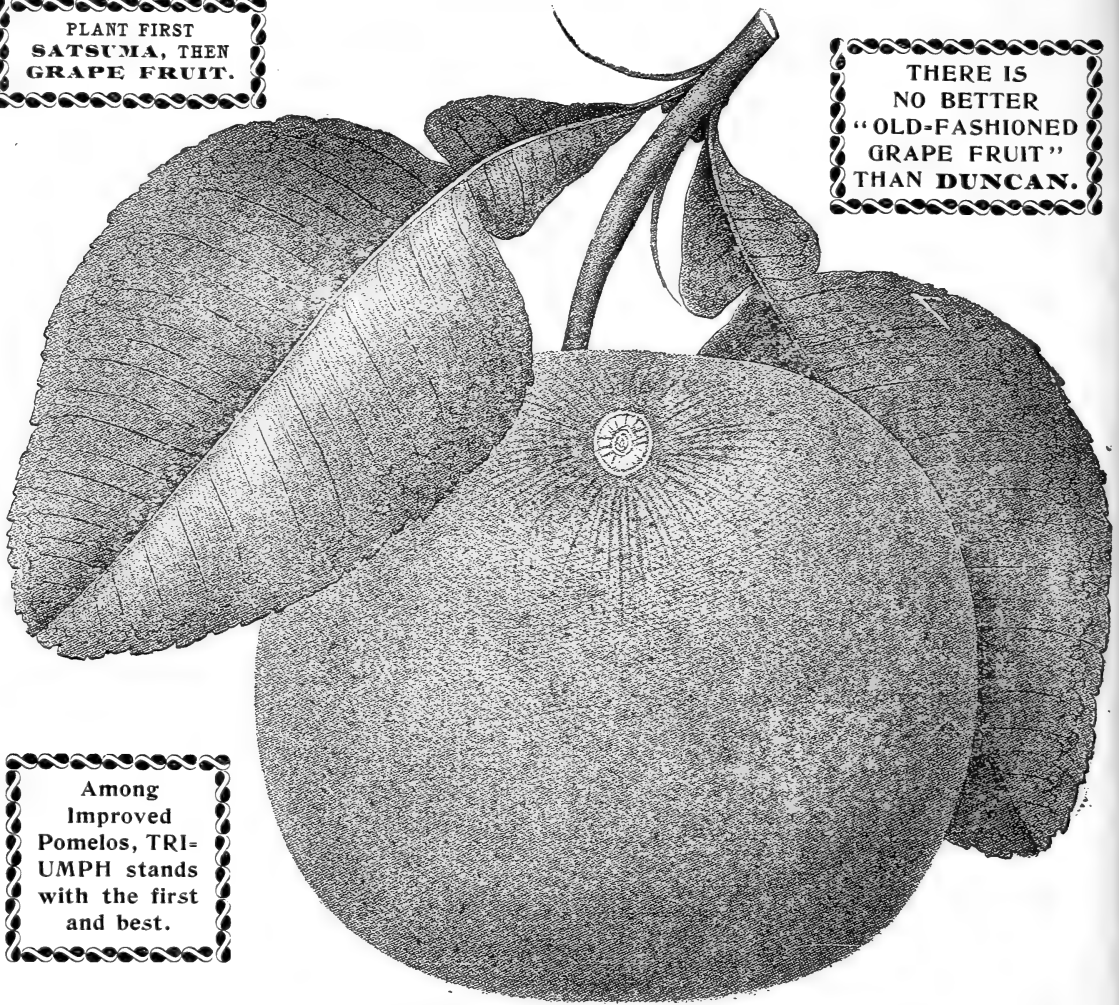
Welshton, Florida, February 21, 1896:

"Trees received in good order."

J. H. FOX.

PLANT FIRST
SATSUMA, THEN
GRAPE FRUIT.

THERE IS
NO BETTER
"OLD-FASHIONED
GRAPE FRUIT"
THAN DUNCAN.



Among
Improved
Pomelos, TRI-
UMPH stands
with the first
and best.

Pomelos. (GRAPE FRUIT.)

A number of improved varieties have been introduced in recent years, which have a better structure as to seeds and fiber and less of the bitter principle than the ordinary seedling fruit, the latter constituting the bulk of the fruit now being sent to market. It is claimed as an advantage in some of these new sorts that they combine in their flavor the characteristics of the Orange and Pomelo. This seems to us undesirable, as the result is a vapid nondescript, and what is sought in the Pomelo is its own peculiar qualities. We have selected the Triumph variety for propagation because, while unsurpassed among the improved kinds in thinness of peel, juiciness, delicacy of structure and absence of bitterness, it is a full-flavored Grape Fruit.

Many growers prefer "the old fashioned Grape Fruit," claiming that it is preferred in market to the improved kinds. The Duncan is one of the best of this kind.

Duncan. A strong grower and regular and prolific bearer, of full medium size (46 to 54 to the box), and of most excellent quality. The originator of this variety, A. L. Duncan, the well-known nurseryman and horticulturist, of Dunedin, Florida, says of it: "I do not know how either tree or fruit could be improved."

Triumph. Medium; peel smooth, clear, thin and

fine grained; less "rag" than in most Grape Fruits, and fewer seeds; very heavy; juicy and well flavored. There is no bitter in the juice, flesh or membranes surrounding the cells and dividing the segments, and very little in the white inner lining of the peel. Tree bears young, and is very prolific. One of the best of the improved varieties.

Kin-Kan, or Kumquat.

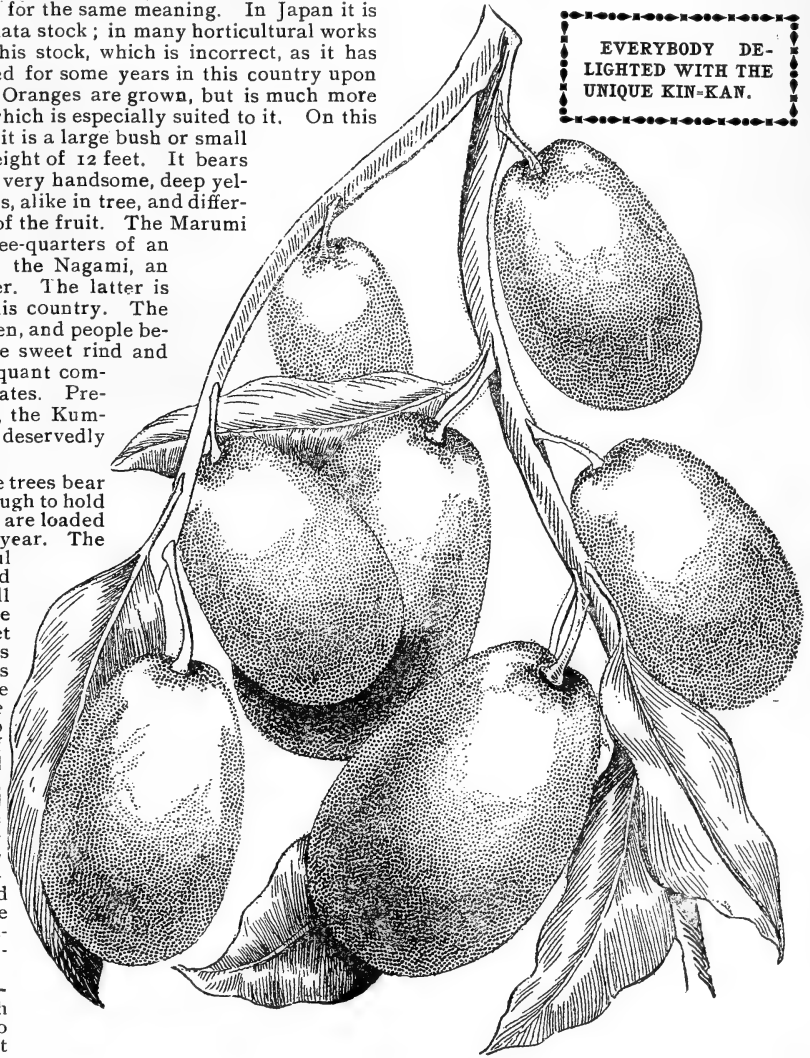
This unique and curious member of the Citrus family, commonly called Kumquat in this country, is a native of Japan, where it is known as Kin-Kan, which means Gold Orange; Kumquat is Chinese for the same meaning. In Japan it is exclusively grown upon Trifoliata stock; in many horticultural works it is said to grow only upon this stock, which is incorrect, as it has been very generally propagated for some years in this country upon the other stocks upon which Oranges are grown, but is much more satisfactory upon Trifoliata, which is especially suited to it. On this stock, in open ground culture, it is a large bush or small tree, sometimes attaining a height of 12 feet. It bears in great profusion a small and very handsome, deep yellow fruit. There are two kinds, alike in tree, and differing only in the size and shape of the fruit. The Marumi bears a round fruit from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter; the Nagami, an oblong fruit, somewhat larger. The latter is the kind commonly seen in this country. The whole fruit, rind and all, is eaten, and people become very fond of them. The sweet rind and agreeably acid pulp make a piquant combination, relished by most palates. Preserved in sugar or crystallized, the Kumquat, wherever it is known, is deservedly very popular.

AS AN ORNAMENTAL.—The trees bear as soon as they have wood enough to hold fruit. Diminutive trees in pots are loaded with flowers and fruit every year. The small but exquisitely beautiful fruit hangs on the unique and handsome evergreen trees all winter. A small tree, not more than six feet high and five feet through, bore over 2,000 fruits last year, and this is by no means an extraordinary yield. While in ordinary open ground culture the trees grow large enough to yield several (bushel) boxes of fruit, they are easily restricted to dwarf size. These little trees, with compact head, beautiful foliage, and abundant flowers and fruit, are very popular for room decoration. As a window plant at the North, for pot culture, as well as for gardens and grounds in the orange region, the Kumquat is one of our handsomest and most valuable ornaments.

THE KUMQUAT AS A MARKET FRUIT.—Kumquats, which have appeared in our markets to a limited extent during the past few years, have met ready sale at enormously high prices, bringing from \$10 to \$15 per box. At present the supply is entirely inadequate to the increasing demand.

VARIETIES.—There are two varieties, Nagami and Marumi. The Nagami is about an inch and a half long by an inch in diameter, deep orange-yellow; the delicate peel is sweet, spicy; pulp tender, agreeably acid. Tree handsome; branches slender, without thorns; leaf small, narrow, oval, almost lanceolate; very productive. The Marumi differs only in size and shape of the fruit—it is round and about one inch in diameter.

EVERYBODY DE-
LIGHTED WITH THE
UNIQUE KIN-KAN.



KIN-KAN, OR KUMQUAT (variety Nagami).

Lemons.

Villa Francha. Medium size; rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy; acid very strong and of fine quality; tree has but few thorns, and is a vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit a good shipper. Imported by General Sanford; considered one of the very best; has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits.

PART II.—CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Care and Management of Fruit Trees.

The suggestions given under this head are designed to aid the inexperienced to a proper understanding of the care and culture required by fruit trees; they are of necessity brief, and will, of course, be more useful to the amateur than to those who have by years of extensive planting learned the best methods to be pursued.

BEST TIME TO PLANT.

In this region, trees and plants should be transplanted in winter, when they are in a comparatively dormant condition. The earlier they are set in their new positions after this dormant period begins, the better the results. During the cool weather, favorable to this process, the severed roots heal, and the tree gets ready to send out a new root system in advance of its first growth; it becomes "established," and is prepared to put on, and to sustain, a strong growth when spring opens up. If planting be deferred until this dormant time is nearly or quite over, the tree is at a great disadvantage. It must adjust itself to new conditions, and develop root and top all at once. The warm, spring weather is unfavorable to this, and the newly set plant is in no condition to resist drought or severe cold, incident to the season, which would have no effect upon trees planted earlier. Trees will make a much more satisfactory growth the first year if planted early in the winter. Early planting is always advisable, and trees should be planted early whenever it is possible to do so.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.

If the trees must be kept for any length of time before planting, they should be heeled-in. To heel them in properly, dig a trench about a foot deep, throwing the earth uniformly on one side of the trench; open the box or bale, separate the trees, and stand them up in the trench with the stems leaning against the bank of earth that was thrown out in digging; spread out the roots well, and sprinkle the trees (both root and top) with water, then shovel fine earth over the roots until the trench is half full and the roots well covered; now pour on more water, and let the trees stand for awhile, until the water has thoroughly saturated the ground and settled away; then fill up the trench with more earth, and pack it down firmly with the feet; after packing with the feet, throw on more loose earth, to act as a mulch, and to prevent the surface from drying.

If carefully heeled-in in the above described manner, all deciduous trees (such as Peaches, Pears, Plums, etc.) will keep in good condition until the ground is ready for planting. Evergreens (such as Olives, Oranges, etc.) should be set out at once, if possible, or, if necessary to heel them in, put them in a shady place.

Never let the roots of trees be exposed to the sun, and never let them remain heeled-in for a longer time than is actually necessary. Always keep the roots covered with damp straw, moss, or a wet blanket when moving them from place to place.

PREPARING THE GROUND AND TRANSPLANTING.

The land for an orchard should be dry, or at least of such a character as will drain readily, and not hold water on or near the surface for any length of time. If it seems to be rather wet, it can, in many cases, be made suitable for fruit trees by throwing it up into ridges with a plow, and setting the trees on these ridges with the dead (or water) furrows running between the rows of trees in the same general direction that the land slopes.

If the ground has been in previous cultivation, the work of preparing it for trees is comparatively easy. If, however, it be new land, freshly cleared and still full of stumps and roots, more work is, of course, necessary. The removal of all stumps previous to planting is not a necessity, although it adds greatly to the appearance of an orchard and to the ease with which it can be subsequently worked; but whether the stumps are removed or not, the ground, if rough or sour or full of roots, or not in good tilth, should be plowed and harrowed or cultivated freely. The places that the trees are to occupy should then be thoroughly dug over, loosening the soil to the depth of a foot or more over a circle at least three feet in diameter.

Two or three handfuls of fine bone meal or ashes spaded into the ground at this time will be advantageous, or one or two shovelfuls of *well-rotted* compost, or both; *but never use fresh manure*, unless it is applied at least three months previous to the time of planting the trees.

In planting, two men should work together, one of whom should hold the tree in a perpendicular position, while the other spreads out the roots in their natural position and packs the finest and best pulverized earth obtainable in close contact with every root and fiber. This should be done with the hands. Have the man who performs this part of the work to do it thoroughly; when finished, the earth about the roots should be firm and solid. Be careful not to set too deep; make allowance for the trees settling a little; remember that nearly all trees do better with the base of their crown roots at or near the surface; orange trees in particular must receive careful attention in this respect; the collar should be above the surface.

After having packed the earth around the roots with the hands, pull up a small circle of earth (saucer-shaped, with the tree in the center) and pour in a pail of water; after the water has had time to settle away, see if there are any vacant spaces under and around the crown roots near the trunk; if so, pack them full of fine earth with the hands; then pull on more earth and pack with the feet. After this is done, place around the tree some sods, wire-grass, pine-straw, or something to act as a mulch, and prevent the surface from drying. When set in the above described manner, the ground will keep in a moist and friable condition, and the trees will hardly need any subsequent watering. *Remember that if they are to be watered, one thorough drenching is worth more than a dozen small applications.*

CUTTING BACK AT TIME OF PLANTING.

Most trees need to be cut back at the time of planting. As different kinds require different treatment, we have divided them into classes, and give below some suggestions on the method to be pursued with each. It seldom occurs that trees are cut back too severely at the start; on the other hand, failure to cut back enough is a common cause of unsatisfactory results. In many cases cutting back more severely than we have suggested would be advantageous, if done judiciously and in the line indicated.

PEACHES, PLUMS, APRICOTS AND ALMONDS, if not more than one year old (the best age to transplant), should have every limb cut off smooth, close to the stem, and the top cut back to 18 inches to 2 feet from the ground. Care should be taken to leave three or four well-developed buds on the main stem, just below where the top is cut off. The trees thus pruned look like a row of straight sticks stuck into the ground, and few people have the courage to cut them back as they should. Remember, however, that this class of trees, treated as above, will always make larger and better shaped trees, even at the end of the first season, than if left with all their tops on. They should be headed low, as this protects the trunk from the sun. A tree does much better where its trunk is shaded by its branches, and it is a mistake in pruning to have the limbs high enough to walk or plow under. When the buds commence to throw out from the stems of the trees thus pruned, rub off all but three or four at the top, allowing only that many to grow, and the trees will make well-formed, shapely heads the first season. If the trees seem to be making too open a growth (not thick enough top), they can be easily thickened up by simply pinching off the ends of the tender, new growth occasionally during the first summer.

PEAR, APPLE AND JAPAN PERSIMMON TREES, if one year old, should be treated much the same as Peaches, Plums, etc. If two years old and well branched, cut off the top of the tree and ends of the 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 this terminal bud were left on the side of the limb next to the stem of the tree.

FIGS will make a more satisfactory growth the first season by severe pruning at both ends. Cut off the mass of fibrous roots to within a few inches of the main root, and then cut off the top of the tree entire. This pruned root will throw up a shoot and make an astonishing growth if well treated, and will almost invariably outgrow the tree that is left with both top and roots intact.

ORANGES AND OTHER CITRUS TREES. Evergreens, as a rule, should be defoliated. In transplanting Oranges and other Citrus Fruits, it will be found advantageous to remove the leaves. "One-year," straight-stemmed trees should be cut back at least half their length. Branched trees should have their main stem well shortened and the laterals cut back nearly to the stem.

OLIVES AND LOQUATS should have a large portion of their leaves removed, or the branches shortened in nearly to the stem.

TEXAS UMBRELLA AND WALNUT TREES do not require cutting back when transplanting.

PECANS. (See "Pecans," under "Nut-Bearing Trees," page 40.)

MULBERRIES should be cut back to 2 to 4 feet in height, according to whether it is desired that they should branch high or low.

QUINCES should be cut back the same as peaches, and tied to stakes the first year to keep them straight. They have a tendency to sucker from the trunk, but by rubbing these suckers off occasionally, the Quince can be made into a tree instead of the bush form they assume if neglected.

GRAPES. Cut off all the top, leaving only three buds; then plant the roots, leaving two of the buds above ground. When these two buds start out in the spring, rub off the smaller or weaker one and let the strongest grow. One year after planting, cut this vine back, leaving three strong buds near the ground; when these start to grow, rub off all but the strongest one and train it to a stake; when it gets about 2½ feet high, pinch off the top and keep all suckers and branches rubbed off but the two top ones, which should be trained to a trellis of some kind, wire being the best. The second year after planting, cut off all the growth that has been made to within 10 inches of the main stem; the third year cut off nearly as much as was cut off the second year, but leave a trifle more wood each succeeding year, as the vine advances in age. The above does not apply to varieties of the Muscadine type, which do not require pruning; they should be set further apart than other kinds, and trained on an arbor.

FERTILIZING.

Growth is the important point the first year, and, while a little bone meal or compost can be advantageously applied when setting the trees, the most of the fertilizing should be done after the tree has become well fixed in the ground and growth commenced. Nothing will give such quick results in the way of fertilizing as some of the well-tested commercial fertilizers, which are rich in ammonia and phosphoric acid. Any standard "complete" fertilizer prepared for growth (rather than fruit), and therefore containing a high percentage of ammonia, will promote an early and vigorous tree growth. A pound of this to the tree, evenly scattered over the surface of the ground for a distance of three feet from the stem in every direction and raked in well, will soon be recognized by the tree. The first application to these newly set trees having been made, say in March, a second one of about the same amount in July will prove advantageous, and with good cultivation will transform medium-sized nursery trees of peaches, plums and other young bearing fruit trees into a bearing size and condition by the end of the first season, after which time fertilizers containing a larger per cent of potash should be used in making subsequent applications. All kinds of trees are greatly benefited by the use of bone meal, ashes and cotton-seed meal. Remember, however, if cotton seed or cotton-seed meal is used, that it has to undergo a rotting process in the ground before becoming available as plant food, and that it should never be placed in direct contact with the roots. Well-rotted manure and composts are always good for fruit trees, and should be plowed in shallow.

In fertilizing fruit trees, certain general principles should be borne in mind. Growth is the first consideration. Ammonia is essential to growth. The soil must be in a proper condition as to ammonia supply to make the application of other elements effective. Phosphoric acid and potash will not produce results where there is insufficient ammonia. While ammonia in the form of commercial fertilizer is a valuable special-purpose application, it is impracticable to maintain an adequate supply in this way. A fertile soil is an ammonia-producing laboratory. A soil rich in vegetable-mold or humus possesses the ammonia-producing quality in an eminent degree. Mulching the surface is an efficient, and in orchard culture often a feasible, method of bringing about this condition. A "thin" or exhausted soil can be "brought up" by applying fertilizer to succulent crops to grow and decay upon the soil. The primary object of fertilization should be to maintain this ammonia-producing condition in the soil. Special applications are then effective, and the orchardist will soon learn to apply them in quantity and quality according to the needs of the trees—to fertilize by indication. A good general rule for fertilizing bearing orchards is to apply a potash-phosphoric-acid fertilizer in the late fall or early winter (November or December) for fruit; and for growth, an ammonia fertilizer in early spring (February), and perhaps again later.

CULTIVATION.

For all young orchards we recommend frequent and clean cultivation up to midsummer, combined with the system of fertilizing above recommended. After July 15 we would cease cultivation, and either sow the land down to cow peas or let it grow up to crab grass; if there are peach trees in the orchard we would not recommend cow peas, on account of their liability to root-knot. Let the crop of grass or cow peas grow the remainder of the season and die on the ground, and plow them in in the winter; this will give additional fertility to the soil, and also serve a good purpose in shading the ground in the meantime. *Never plow under a heavy crop of grass, cow peas or other green stuff, in a Southern orchard in midsummer.* If it is desired that two crops should be raised on the same ground, one of fruit and one of farm crops, it can be done if all conditions are favorable, but one or more of these conditions are apt to be lacking at some time during the season; they are, plenty of fertilizer, plenty of cultivation, and plenty of water. Unless these conditions can be governed, it is better to divide the land, and give farm crops one part and orchard the other. Don't expect to receive the best results from an orchard by saving a crop of hay from the same land, where both trees and grass have nothing to depend upon but the natural fertility of the soil. Space limits us to a few general propositions on fertilization and cultivation, which must be modified in their application according to circumstances. We are without books treating these subjects for this region; but the details of successful methods may be obtained from our excellent horticultural journals and the proceedings of our efficient horticultural societies.

INSECTS, DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

Nearly all kinds of trees have their insect enemies, and although, as a general thing, a tree that is well fed and properly cultivated will come off victorious over all these insect enemies, still, if they become troublesome, it is not best to entirely ignore their depredations.

PEACH BORER. This is a small white borer or grub, which hatches on the bark of the tree just at the surface of the ground, and punctures the bark, eating the inner bark and sap-wood. If the earth is pulled up around the trees in March to the height of one foot, and allowed to remain so until November and then leveled off again, the moth that lays the eggs will have to deposit them so high on the trunk of the trees that the bark will be too hard for the young borer to puncture. Repeat this process (hilling up in March and leveling off in November) each year, and but little trouble will be experienced from borers. This is both simple and effective. Stiff wrapping paper tied around the trunk of the tree is said to answer the same purpose. With trees in good condition we have not found the depredations of the borer sufficiently serious to require measures of prevention.

ROOT-KNOT (*Anguillula*). Has been somewhat troublesome of late years, particularly on peach trees. The small roots of the trees on which this microscopic insect has worked possess a peculiarly knotty appearance, resembling a string of beads. There is no known remedy for this insect, except to give the tree liberal fertilizing and thorough cultivation. Trees which have had liberal treatment in this respect, and are in good condition, are seldom seriously affected by its attacks; and trees not too badly affected will outgrow it if properly fertilized and cultivated. This insect appears to be very fond of the roots of cow peas, and land that has been recently planted in these peas is liable to be infested with root-knot. Do not plant cow peas among peach trees. It is not a permanent pest, as it usually disappears the second or third year after it first makes its appearance.

PLUM CURCULIO. This is a small, dark brown beetle, that punctures the fruit of plums (and sometimes apricots and nectarines) soon after the blossoms fall and the fruit is fairly set. The beetle lays its eggs in the puncture, and after a short time this egg hatches into a grub, which destroys the fruit. One method of treatment is to spread a sheet under the tree and jar off the curculio by hitting the tree a quick, sharp blow with a wooden mallet; this should be done early in the morning (before sunrise if possible), and followed up every few days for a month or more, commencing as soon as the blossoms have fallen. Burn all the insects and stung fruit thus collected, and little or no damage will result from the curculio. Another effectual method of treatment is to spray the tree, soon after the blossoms fall, with a solution made by dissolving one pound of Paris green or London purple in 200 gallons of water.

WORMS IN PEACHES have recently been very troublesome in some sections. These worms are curculio, and the remedies recommended for curculio on plums would doubtless be equally effective with peaches. Another simple method of reducing loss from this cause to a minimum, equally effective with peaches or plums, is to allow hogs access to the orchard. They eat the stung fruit as fast as it falls, and in a short time will reduce the number of curculio to such an extent that comparatively few wormy fruits will be found.

PEAR BLIGHT is due to the attacks of a microscopic parasite. It is purely a local affection. It does not enter into the sap circulation of the tree; it has no effect upon the tree beyond the parts attacked; it never extends through the organs or sap of the tree from the affected parts to other portions of the tree, but develops only by the extension of the local affection; the microbes work in the inner bark only, and they continue to work until sometimes large areas are involved, but they do *not* pass from one part of the tree to another except by pushing out through the inner-bark from the point of first attack; the injury lies in the destruction of this inner bark. Thus, by cutting off *beyond the line of affection* the affected part, that particular attack is forever gotten rid of. In handling blight intelligently, the above facts as to the nature of the disease should be kept in mind, and also the further fact, that the disease enters the tree *only* through the tender growth and blossoms. The greatest danger lies in the disease getting in upon and destroying the trunk or main branches; this can be prevented by keeping them free from new growth and small branches. By keeping the trunk and main branches free from new growth by cutting off all small laterals, twigs and spurs, the attacks will be confined to the terminal branches, and can be kept in check by removing those affected. The most effective method known for preventing the spread of blight is cutting off and destroying the affected parts as soon as signs of blight appear.

ENEMIES OF THE GRAPE. A spray of kerosene emulsion, or the London purple or Paris green mixtures referred to above, will destroy the leaf-folder. For fungous diseases, Bordeaux mixture (see "Recipes") is extensively used. References to publications on grape diseases and their prevention follow on the next page.

PROTECTING ORANGE TREES FROM COLD. Throwing up a mound of earth from 12 to 18 inches high over the crown and about the trunk, to remain through the cold months, is the most effectual way of protecting orange and other citrus trees from cold. Millions of dollars would have been saved the orange growers if this plan had been generally followed, and it will hereafter be largely resorted to, even in Southern districts of orange culture. The trees are never frozen below the earth thus piled about the trunk, and if cut to this line, with crown and stem below intact, replace their tops in a remarkably short time. Furthermore, it requires a much severer cold to injure the tops of trees thus "earthed up."

ORANGE INSECTS. There are several kinds of scale insects which prey upon orange and other citrus trees. A spray of kerosene emulsion is very effective in destroying them. More recently the rosin wash, for which the recipe appears below, has been quite extensively used as a spray for scale insects, and has proved even more effective than kerosene emulsion; it is also effective for "White Fly" and "Sooty Mold." The mites which cause the fruit to rust are easily destroyed by repeated sprayings of sulphur solution washes (see recipe below); the latter will also destroy the so-called "red spider."

RECIPES.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Sulphate of copper, 6 lbs.; quick lime, 4 lbs.; water, 40 to 50 gallons. Dissolve the sulphate by hanging it in a bag in the liquid at the top of a wooden or earthen vessel full of water. One gallon of water will dissolve from one to two pounds of sulphate. The lime should be slaked in an equal volume of water, and when the two are ready they can be poured the one into the other and then thoroughly stirred.

KEROSENE EMULSION. Dissolve 1 lb. of whale-oil soap in 1 gal. of boiling water, and add, while hot, 2 gals. of kerosene; churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of thick cream. Add 30 gals. of water before using as a spray.

ROSIN WASH. Place 20 lbs. of rosin, 4 2-7 lbs. caustic soda (98 per cent) and 3 pts. fish oil in a large kettle, and pour over them 15 gals. of water. Boil until the rosin is thoroughly dissolved. Pour into spray tank and dilute by adding 135 gallons of water. Apply in a rather coarse spray.

SULPHUR SOLUTION. Mix 30 lbs. of pulverized sulphur with 12 qts. of water. Stir well and add 20 lbs. of 98 per cent caustic soda (or 33 lbs. of 60 per cent) and mix. A reaction takes place, the mixture becoming hot, turning brown, and finally becoming liquid; this liquid should be diluted to 20 gals., and barreled for use. For application, still further dilute, using from 1 to 2 qts. to 50 gals. of water.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON FRUIT PESTS.

In the brief space allotted in this Catalogue it is impossible to more than touch upon some of the common enemies of fruits. Recent extensive scientific investigation of fruit pests has placed a vast fund of information (most of which can be obtained without cost) within reach of all. We give below a number of the most valuable publications that are to be had:

"Treatment of Plant Diseases," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 6, No. 1; "Spraying Fruits for Insect and Fungous Pests," Farmer's Bulletin No. 7; "Fungous Diseases of the Grape, and their Treatment," Farmer's Bulletin No. 4; "Pear Blight Remedy," by Merton B. Waite; "Treatment of Pear Leaf Blight," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 7, No. 4; "Improved Method of Making Bordeaux Mixture," from Journal of Mycology, Vol. 7, No. 4; "Bordeaux Mixture as a Fungicide," Bulletin No. 6, Division of Vegetable Pathology; "Leaf Blight and Powdery Mildew," Circular No. 10, Division of Vegetable Pathology. The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"The Spraying of Orchards," Bulletin No. 86; "Lodeman's Spray Calendar for all Diseases." The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by Cornell University Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Spraying for Insect and Fungous Pests of the Orchard and Vineyard," Bulletin No. 86; "San José Scale in New Jersey," Bulletin No. 106. The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

"Diseases of the Grape, Nature and Treatment." The foregoing will be sent free, upon application, by the Tennessee Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn.

"The Principal Diseases of Citrus Fruits in Florida," by Walter T. Swingle and Herbert J. Webber, Bulletin No. 8, Division of Vegetable Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Sent free, upon application, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"The 'Sooty Mould' and the 'White Fly,'" "The Orange Aphis," and other treatises, by Professors Swingle and Webber, of the United States Sub-Tropical Laboratory, as published in the proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society, will be found exceptionally valuable. For these proceedings, send \$1 to A. H. Manville, Secretary, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

Hubbard's "Orange Insects" is also a valuable work. Address H. G. Hubbard, Crescent City, Fla.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
1 by 1	43,560	7 by 7	888	13 by 13	257	19 by 19	120
2 by 2	10,890	8 by 8	680	14 by 14	222	20 by 20	108
3 by 3	4,840	9 by 9	537	15 by 15	193	25 by 25	69
4 by 4	2,722	10 by 10	435	16 by 16	170	30 by 30	48
5 by 5	1,742	11 by 11	360	17 by 17	150	35 by 35	35
6 by 6	1,210	12 by 12	302	18 by 18	134	40 by 40	27

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Peaches and Apples	18 to 20 feet each way	Oranges, Satsuma	18 to 20 feet each way
Plums and Apricots	15 to 18 feet each way	Grapes	8 to 10 feet each way
Pears, Le Conte	30 to 35 feet each way	Grapes, Muscadine type	18 to 25 feet each way
Pears, General Varieties	20 to 25 feet each way	Figs and Quinces	12 to 15 feet each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 feet each way	Pecans	30 to 40 feet each way
Oranges, General Varieties	30 to 35 feet each way	Olives	25 to 30 feet each way

PART III.

Ornamental Department.

Roses.

In filling orders for Roses, when not instructed to the contrary, we reserve the privilege of substituting. It is a difficult matter to select from a descriptive list a collection of Roses which will subsequently prove satisfactory, unless one has some experimental knowledge of the merits and adaptabilities of the different varieties as grown in this part of the country. Some of the best kinds in other sections are very poor here; on the other hand, varieties little esteemed elsewhere give the best results in this region. When desired to do so, we shall be glad to place our knowledge on the subject at the disposal of our patrons in making selections for them, and we would suggest that in most instances the best results can be obtained in this way.

Anne de Diesbach. (Hybrid Perpetual.) The color is a most lovely brilliant carmine; long pointed buds, and large, finely formed, compact, slightly cupped flowers. Very full and double, and delightfully sweet. A vigorous grower and a fine bloomer; one of the really good Roses.

Antoine Mouton. (Hybrid Perpetual.) A vigorous grower and early bloomer, bearing flowers of extraordinary size and fullness, which are very fragrant. Bright clear pink, reverse of petals silvery rose.

Archduke Charles. (Bengal.) Brilliant crimson-scarlet, often marbled with lighter shades.

Banksia alba. (White Banksia.) Same as the Yellow Banksia, except that the flowers are white.

Banksia lutea. (Yellow Banksia.) Clusters of diminutive but exquisitely beautiful yellow flowers. The Banksia is entirely hardy in the South, where it is one of the most satisfactory climbers. It is as strong and rampant as the native Cherokee Rose, but does not throw up suckers from the roots like the latter; the foliage, which bears little resemblance to that of other Roses, is striking and exceptionally handsome. In spring it is a mass of yellow bloom.

Bon Silene. (Tea.) Deep salmon-rose, illumined with carmine; highly scented. Valued for its buds, which are large and of fine form and color. Very strong and robust in this section, and bears profusely the year round. An old favorite.

Bougere. (Tea.) Extra-large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet tea scent; color bronze-rose or violet-crimson, delicately shaded with lilac. Vigorous, and a profuse and constant bloomer. An old sort, but one of the most desirable.

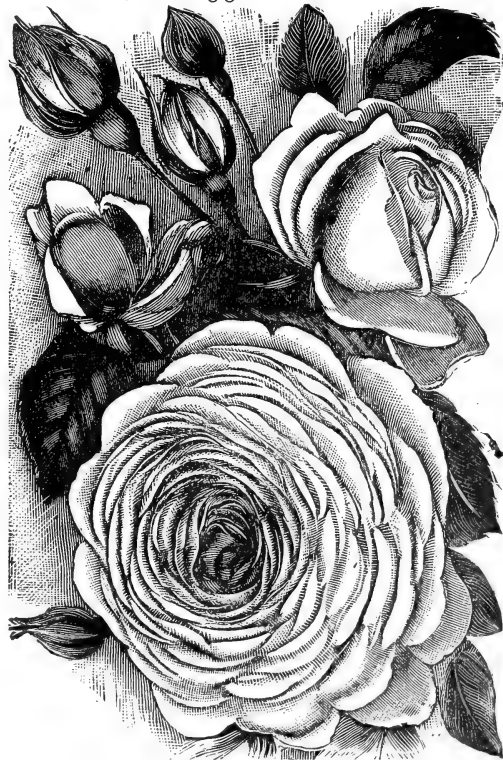
Captain Christy. (Hybrid Tea.) Extra-large, flat flowers, very full and regular; the color is a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening toward the center to rosy crimson. Vigorous; a free and perpetual bloomer; one of the best in our own gardens.

Cecile Brunner. (Polyantha.) Salmon-pink, with deep salmon center; an admirable Rose in bud and flower.

Charles Lefebvre. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Red-

dish crimson, sometimes with a shade of purple; very velvety and rich. Continues to bloom throughout the year. One of the most satisfactory of its class in this section.

Cheshunt Hybrid. (Hybrid Tea.) Extra fine, large flowers, very double, full and perfect form; delightfully fragrant; color ruby-crimson, passing to rich maroon; a strong grower.



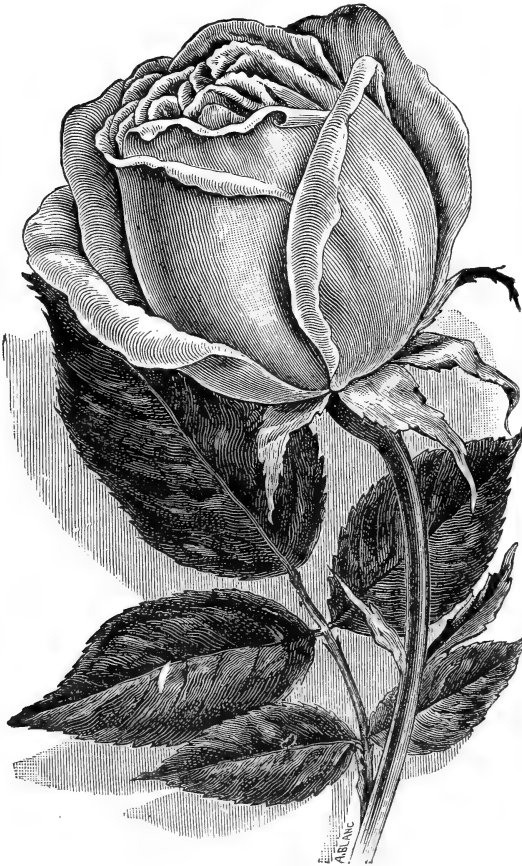
CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. (See page 54.)

Chromatella (*Cloth-of-Gold*). (Climbing Noisette.) Clear bright yellow; good form and substance; large, very full and double; very sweet; a constant and profuse bloomer; much prized in the South as a pillar or veranda Rose.

Clement Messier. A very handsome and promising Rose.

Clothilde Soupert. (Polyantha.) This lovely Rose resembles the Tea Roses so closely that it is called a Tea Polyantha. The flowers are borne in clusters, and are of large, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double, and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale creamy yellow, delicately flushed with silvery rose, sometimes ivory white, exquisitely tinted with pale salmon, and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant. It is a particularly handsome Rose, and has always been greatly admired. The bush is a vigorous and compact grower, and a continuous and remarkably profuse bloomer.

Coquette des Alpes. (Hybrid Noisette.) Medium-sized white flowers tinged with blush.



ETOILE DE LYON.

Coquette des Blanches. (Hybrid Noisette.) Delicate white or flesh-colored flowers of medium size.

Devoniensis. (Climbing Tea.) On account of its whiteness and sweetness often called the Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink; possesses an exquisite and distinct fragrance. This is one of the most magnificent of Roses in this region; an exceptionally strong grower and vigorous climber, and bears profusely and constantly flowers of large size and great beauty.

Dinsmore. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Flowers large and perfectly double; color rich crimson-scarlet, very showy and handsome, and delightfully fragrant.

Douglass. (Bengal.) Dark, cherry-red; very handsome in bud.

Duchesse de Brabant. (Tea.) Exquisite shell-pink, tinged at the edges with carmine. The buds and opening flowers are very beautiful. The flowers hold their form and color for a long time after being cut. In coloring it is unsurpassed, perhaps unequaled by any pink Rose. It is strong and vigorous, and blooms profusely the year round. One of the best for this region of the South.

Duke of Edinburgh. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Dark velvety maroon; medium size, full regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

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

Etoile de Lyon. (Tea.) Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow at the center; the flowers are very large, very double and full, and delicately fragrant. Unequaled among yellow Roses in this region, except by Marechal Niel, which it much resembles. In the North it is styled a rival of Perle des Jardins, but is much larger and more satisfactory than the latter here. A vigorous, lusty bush; blooms profusely at all seasons. One of the best.

General Jacqueminot. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Large, globular flowers of a rich crimson-scarlet color.

Gloire Lyonnaise. The only yellow Hybrid Perpetual; it cannot be called deep yellow, but rather a pale shade of chamois or salmon-yellow, deepest at center, and sometimes passing to rich, creamy white, finely tinted with orange and fawn; the flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses, and are large and full, and delightfully sweet.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. (Multiflora.) Medium-sized flowers, varying in color from white to crimson, and borne in immense clusters in great profusion. In season the vine is a mass of pink and white. A vigorous climber of rampant growth, like the Banksias and Woodland Margaret, and speedily covers an unsightly object with a mass of green.

Heinrich Schultheis. (Tea.) Large, good form and very full; color pinkish rose, sweet-scented; free blooming.

Her Majesty. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Blooms of immense size, remarkably beautiful form and perfectly double; the color is a lovely shade of rosy pink, passing to clear flesh, elegantly tinged and shaded with amaranth and silver rose; delightfully fragrant; the plant is a strong, upright grower.

Hermosa. (Bourbon.) An excellent Rose; blooms in fine clusters; large, very double and fragrant; color beautiful, clear rose; a constant bloomer.

Isabella Sprunt. (Tea.) Bright canary-yellow; large, beautiful buds.

James Sprunt. (Climbing Bengal.) Deep cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The most satisfactory of the dark red Everblooming varieties in this section. The cut flowers keep for a remarkably long time in perfect condition. It is a moderate climber, makes a good pillar Rose, and while not as profuse as some, the exceptionally brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons.

John Hopper. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full. A stout, strong grower and free bloomer. Bears a succession of flowers extending through the season, and is one of the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals in this region.

Jules Jurgenson. (Climbing Bengal.) Large, full, finely formed flowers of a magenta-rose color. In habit and characteristics the vine resembles James Sprunt. One of the best here.

Jules Margottin. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Bright cherry-red; large, well-formed, fragrant flowers; a splendid old variety.

La Reine. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Beautiful, clear, bright rose; very large, of fine, full form; very fragrant. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals in this section.

La Princess Vera. (Tea.) Rich, ivory white, shaded and veined with coppery yellow.

Louis Philippe. (Bengal.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not as valuable for bouquets as some varieties, as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut, it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers. There are always flowers, and nearly always quantities of them.

Mad. Alfred Carriere. (Hybrid Noisette.) Pearly white, with slight pink tint in the center. In our own gardens one of the most satisfactory, being an unusually strong grower and constant bloomer. The flowers are of good size and handsome.

Mad. Bravy. (Tea.) Creamy white, large, full, of symmetrical form and great fragrance.

Mad. de Vatry. (Tea.) Red, shaded with salmon. A choice Rose of bright color and good form in bud and flower.

Mad. Elie Lambert. (Tea.) Large, globular, well-formed; rich creamy white, tinted with yellow and bordered with rosy flesh.



MAGNA CHARTA.

Mad. Joseph Schwartz. (Tea) Large, globular flowers, very full and sweet; color pure white, the edge of petals tinged with carmine. The flower has the exquisiteness and delicacy of its parent, Duchesse de Brabant. One of the most satisfactory here.

Mad. Lambert. (Tea.) Large and full flowers, varying from rosy salmon to rosy flesh.

Mad. Plantier. (Hybrid China.) Pure white, above medium size, full, flat form. A spring bloomer; very strong and vigorous; excellent for massing or hedges.

Magna Charta. (Hybrid China.) Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flowers extra-large, fine form, double and full. A spring bloomer. Makes a large, vigorous bush, and while it blooms but once a year, the size, beauty and number of its flowers make it well worth growing. Well adapted here, where it is one of the most desirable of annual bloomers.



MARECHAL NIEL.

Marechal Niel. (Climbing Noisette.) Deep yellow; very large, very full, globular form; delightfully fragrant; the finest of all yellow Roses. In the North this Rose is of delicate constitution, and requires careful treatment to get good results. Here it is at home; a strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection.

Marie Ducher. (Tea.) Rich salmon-yellow, with fawn center; large size, very full, somewhat flat; very double and sweet. A strong-growing, free-blooming sort, of excellent habit.

Mignonette. (Polyantha.) Large clusters of perfectly formed miniature Roses; pink, changing to white.

Mrs. George Paul. (Bourbon.) Large open flower, like a camellia, with very bold, thick petals, perfectly arranged; blush-white, with rosy peach shading; very distinct.

Papa Gontier. (Tea.) Dark, carmine-crimson, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower; buds very fine.

Paul Neyron. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Deep rose; very large, very full, somewhat fragrant, free-blooming; the largest variety known. A very desirable garden Rose.

Perfection des Blanches. (Hybrid Noisette.) Pure white flowers, full and double, very fine; a constant bloomer. One of the best of its class, which includes Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches and Perle des Blanches.

Perle d'Or. (Polyantha.) Nankeen-yellow flowers, in large clusters. A small-growing sort.

President Lincoln. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Vermilion-red, tinged with crimson. A strong grower.

Pride of Reigate. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Crimson, handsomely striped with white, sometimes half crimson and half white. A perpetual bloomer.

Prince Albert. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Beautiful bright crimson; very large, full and fine.

Prince Camille de Rohan. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Very deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full; habit somewhat spreading. A good Rose of splendid color.

Princess Louise Victoria. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Salmon-pink, medium size; fine globular form. A splendid climbing Rose.

Reine Marie Henriette. (Climbing Tea.) Cherry-red, a pure shade; large, double; somewhat fragrant. A beautiful Rose.

Rev. J. B. M. Camm. (Hybrid Perpetual.) Carmine-rose, a fine enduring shade; large size, semi-globular form; one of the most fragrant and free-blooming. A superb Rose.

Safrano. (Tea.) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon and apricot-yellow, which is always bright and clear, and does not fade or shade off into dull and undesirable tints, as is the case with so many kinds. One of the most exquisitely colored of Roses, and exceedingly beautiful in the bud. In this latitude it makes a vigorous, strong bush, and bears an abundance of flowers at all seasons. One of the best.

Souvenir d'un Ami. (Tea.) Rose, tinged with salmon; very large, full and highly perfumed.

Triomphe de Pernet pere. (Tea.) Flowers extra-large, having broad, thick petals and long tapering buds with delicious tea fragrance; color fine, clear, magenta-red, sometimes passing to bright crimson; very striking and beautiful, and of such substance that the flowers retain their beauty for a long time.

Viscountess Folkestone. (Hybrid Tea.) Outer petals creamy, center salmon pink; flowers large, full and sweet. A free bloomer. One of the most desirable of its class.

Woodland Margaret. (Climbing Noisette.) Medium-sized white flowers of fair quality, sometimes tinged with blush. A constant bloomer and vigorous climber. A rapid wood maker; desirable in the Lower South.

Miscellaneous.

ALTHÆAS. These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and merit extensive cultivation, as they produce beautiful flowers in great profusion during a long period. The flowers come on the new growth, and they continue to bloom as long as new wood is being made.

A. Mehani. Double, pure white, with red throat. Very free and fine.

A. rubra. Double red, large and full.

ARBORVITÆ. Chinese (*Biota Orientalis*). The true type of Chinese or Asiatic Arborvitæ; is much more beautiful and better adapted to the South than the American Arborvitæ. When clipped twice during the growing season, forms a reasonably compact and beautiful medium-sized tree, and has darker foliage than any of the Arborvitæ.

CAMPHOR TREE. (*Laurus Camphora*, or *Cinnamomum Camphora*.) A broad-leaved evergreen, yielding the camphor gum of commerce. Is perfectly well adapted to this region, grows vigorously, makes a large tree, and is exceedingly handsome. Hardy throughout Florida and most of the Gulf states. Leaves and berries are very aromatic. It is a rank grower, thrives in the poorest soil, and is much sought for.

CAPE JESSAMINE. (*Gardenia Florida*.) A well-known evergreen shrub, having very handsome foliage, and producing in profusion large, fragrant white flowers from May to September. Hardy throughout the Lower South and as far North as Virginia.

CHINESE TALLOW TREE. (*Excæcaria Sebifera*.) "The seeds yield a vegetable tallow; the hard, dense wood is used for printing-blocks; the leaves furnish a black dye." A hardy and desirable shade-tree of good form.

CRAPE MYRTLE. (*Lagerstræmia Indica*.) Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstræmias; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the Southern states, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the Lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A choice plant for growing in pots or tubs, and in universal favor. A success with every one.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely.

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of blooms of a rich purple color.

Scarlet. A very dark shaded variety; in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant.

EUONYMOUS Japonicus. (Chinese Box, or Spindle Tree.) One of the fastest-growing evergreen shrubs, suitable either for hedge or single specimens. Called Large-leaved Box by many, but is in no way related to the Box tribe, being of faster growth. No evergreen has such a bright green color in winter as this; for quick results it excels.



GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

GREVILLEA robusta. (The Australian Silk Oak.) A beautiful shade and lawn tree. Hardy throughout a wide region in Florida, where it grows vigorously. Bears handsome fern-like leaves and golden yellow flowers. Rapidly attains large size, and is as decorative as a Palm.

KUMQUAT. (*Citrus Japonica*.) A small tree or large bush, bearing in great abundance a beautiful and edible fruit about the size of a pigeon's egg. (See description and account, under "Citrus Fruits.")

LOQUAT. (*Eriobotrya Japonica*.) A beautiful, medium-sized, broad-leaved evergreen tree. The thick, leathery, lanceolate leaves are a pleasing shade of blue-green, covered with brownish down on the under surface. Equals *Ficus elastica* as a decorative plant. (See full description, under "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.")

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The well-known "Magnolia" of our native forests. The most magnificent of our broad-leaved evergreens. The trees bloom when quite small. The flowers are very large, pure waxy white, and of the most delicious fragrance. (See cut, page 58.)

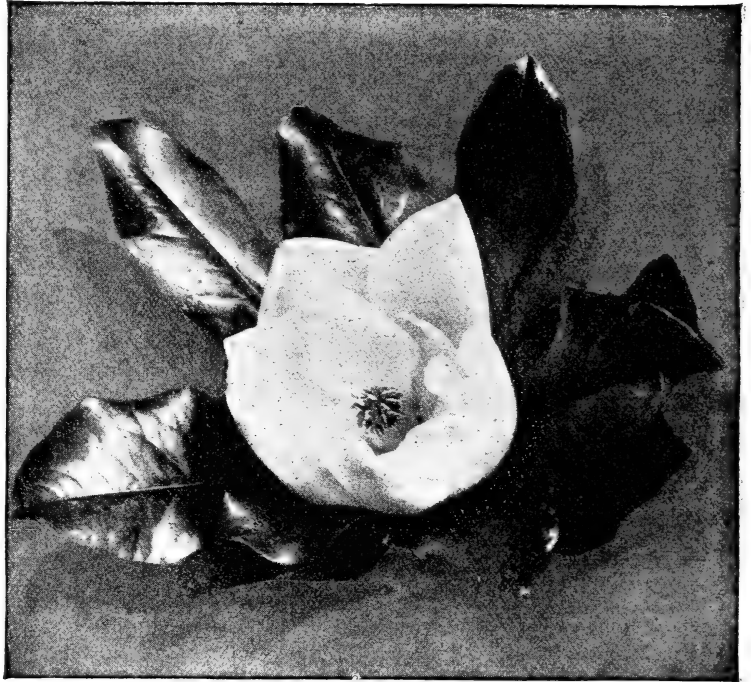
OLIVE. (*Olea Europæa*.) Evergreen foliage, distinct in form, color and habit. A desirable ornamental tree. (See full description, under "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.")

PALMS. Of the many kinds now grown, the Phoenix or Date Palms are especially desirable for open air cultivation in the Lower South. They are of exceedingly rapid growth as compared with other Palms; bear several degrees of frost, and stand a great deal of neglect. We offer two of the hardiest.

Phoenix Canariensis. One of the finest and most hardy. Native of the Canary Islands. Perfectly at home and matures fruit in Florida. Attains large size.

P. tenuis. Recently introduced. Resembles the common date, but more slender and finer in its parts.

PISSARD PLUM. (*Prunus Pissardii.*) The purple foliage retains its deep color through the warmest weather, and the leaves remain on the trees until mid-winter. This most beautiful of purple-leaved trees bears



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. (See page 57.)



PHOENIX CANARIENSIS.

a bright crimson fruit of fair quality, ripening in June. (See full description, under "Plums," in department of "Deciduous and Miscellaneous Fruits.")

PRIVET. (*Ligustrum.*) We offer two varieties:

Golden Privet. (*L. ovalifolium aureum.*) Leaves margined white and yellow. One of the best variegated shrubs for hedges or single specimens.

Japan Privet. (*L. Japonicum.*) One of the best, if not the best of the Privets; of fast growth; fine for hedges or single specimens. When the plant attains sufficient age, produces large bunches of creamy white flowers, followed by purple berries. In the extreme Southern states it gets to be a small tree, giving excellent shade.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. (*Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis.*) A sub-variety of the China tree; of remarkably fast growth; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. One of the handsomest deciduous trees grown, and cannot be surpassed as a shade tree.

TRIFOLIATA. (*Citrus trifoliata.*) (See description, under "Citrus Fruits.")

PART IV.

Business Department.

To Customers.

The "Information," "Suggestions," and "Conditions" given below are intended for the enlightenment and guidance of patrons, and should be read carefully before ordering.

INFORMATION

For purchasers, as to our stock and methods :

Location.—The Glen St. Mary Nurseries are one mile southwest of Glen St. Mary, Baker county, Florida, a station on the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, 30 miles west of Jacksonville.

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

Purchasers Who Cannot Inspect the Stock can rely upon all orders and correspondence receiving our personal attention. We make every possible endeavor to give satisfaction to each customer.

Quality of Stock.—Our soil and natural conditions are exceptionally favorable to the growth of fine stock, which receives painstaking care, and is marked, graded and packed under a system which secures accuracy. Our reputation has been built upon the high standard of quality in the stock sent out, and patrons can depend upon receiving vigorous, healthy, well-grown, well-rooted specimens, true to name.

Packing.—The stock is boxed or baled, whichever best meets the requirements of the shipment, and is packed in the best possible manner. This insures safe carriage for long distances, and in case of unexpected delay in transit, purchasers can rest assured that their stock will keep for several weeks without injury. Shipments are annually made to the most distant parts of the United States, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, and invariably arrive in good condition.

Cost of Transportation.—Elsewhere will be found a table showing the express and freight rates to many principal points, from which the approximate cost of carriage to most places can be easily computed. (See page 65.)

No Agents.—We employ no agents, and no one is authorized to represent us, or to sell stock for us. We hold ourselves responsible only for trees purchased direct from the nurseries. Stock sold to nurserymen and dealers must be resold by them upon their own responsibility.

Prices.—We cannot sacrifice the quality of our products to compete with inferior stock; but, propagating upon a large scale and by improved methods, we have reduced the cost of production to a minimum, and we believe discriminating purchasers will agree that our prices are very low for high-class stock. Value as well as price should be considered in purchasing trees. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Well-developed root and top, vigor, stamina and productiveness are essential, and depend upon proper conditions and methods of propagation and growth in nursery. Tree-planting for profit involves years of outlay, care and waiting. No planter can afford to handicap himself by beginning with inferior specimens.

The Shipping Season.—We do not begin shipping until the trees are in proper condition for transplanting. Our shipping season begins in November and continues until March. Our trees and plants are all open-ground grown, and cannot be lifted during the growing season; therefore, we do not send out stock, except during the shipping season.

Complaints.—While, as above stated, we use every precaution to prevent errors, by any possibility should causes for complaint arise, we shall deem it a favor to have it reported at once, and will see that it is corrected.

SUGGESTIONS

To facilitate the execution of orders and promote subsequent satisfactory results :

Order Early.—We have touched upon the very great advantages of early planting, under the head of "Care and Management of Fruit Trees." Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of ordering early. Large stocks in certain varieties are sometimes entirely booked before the shipping season opens, and before the shipping season closes numerous varieties run short. By ordering early, customers secure just such sizes and varieties as they want.

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

Estimates Furnished.—Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us opportunity to furnish estimates on the stock required. Send us a list showing the quantity and size of each variety wanted, and we will submit special quotations on the same. With such a definite list before us we can make the best price possible.

Remittances.—To secure safety and prompt acceptance, remittances should be made by Bank Draft on New York or Jacksonville, Express or Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or prepaid express.

In Writing Orders, purchasers will oblige us and facilitate prompt execution by using the order sheet to be found in this Catalogue. Whether this is done or not, the following information should be given fully and in detail: Post office address in full, including county and state. Point of destination, if different from post office address. If post office and shipping address are the same, state this fact. Name route by which goods should be shipped, if there is any preference, and they will be marked and billed according to instructions. State whether shipment by freight or express is desired.

CONDITIONS

Applying to all orders:

No Charge for Packing will be made on orders amounting to \$2 or more. We cannot accept orders amounting to less than \$2.

Applying Prices. Five, fifty and five hundred trees of one variety at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, purchasers selection from varieties of one fruit having a common price. For instance, fifty or more peaches, in one or more varieties, would come at the hundred rate, and five hundred or more at the thousand rate. The foregoing does not apply to badly assorted orders, or to lists made up of a few each of many varieties.

Substitution of Varieties.—We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they generally wish us to substitute, to the best of our judgment, in case any varieties ordered are exhausted. We, therefore, substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

Shipping by Mail.—We reserve the right to turn down all orders for shipment by mail, as we do not care to undertake a mailing business. In ordering trees or plants for shipment by mail, add 15 per cent to the list price on the smallest size given, to cover cost of packing and postage. We cannot guarantee trees to come up to size specified in list, as only very small specimens can be sent in this way.

Time of Shipment.—Unless instructed otherwise, during the shipping season orders will be forwarded as soon after their receipt as possible, and orders booked in advance will be shipped as soon as may be after the shipping season opens.

Terms Cash with order, if for immediate shipment. On orders booked in advance, 25 per cent down, and balance before shipment.

We Guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions.

Limit of Liability.—Our liability under the above guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received.

Transportation at Purchasers' Risk.—Our responsibility ceases upon delivery in good order to forwarding companies; claims for loss or damage in transit should be made upon the latter. We will, however, start a tracer for delayed shipments, if notified, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, or recovery in case of damage or loss.

Claims.—Errors will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

The Bradstreet Co.'s Mercantile Agency.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency.

First National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.

Stephen Powers, Editor *Farmer and Fruit Grower*, Jacksonville, Fla.

Prof. A. H. Curtiss, Horticultural Editor *Times-Union*, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dudley W. Adams, President Florida State Horticultural Society, Tangerine, Fla.

Rev. Lyman Phelps, Sanford, Fla.

E. O. Painter, Editor *Florida Agriculturist*, De Land, Fla.

Price-List.

Before Ordering read "Information," "Suggestions" and "Conditions," in remarks "To Customers," on pages 59 and 60.

Purchasers will oblige us by using the order sheet to be found in this Catalogue.

VARIETIES AND SIZES.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
PEACHES —On Peach stock.—Alexander, Amelia, Angel, Belle of Georgia, Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late, Cabler's Indian, Champion, Chinese Cling, Chinese Free, Climax, Colon, Columbia, Countess, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Crosby, Early Beatrice, Early Cream, Early Rivers, Early Tillotson, Elberta, Family Favorite, Ferdinand, Fleitas, Florida Crawford, Florida Gem, Foster, General Lee, Gibbons' October, Globe, Gold Dust, Hale's Early, Heath Cling, Henrietta, Hill's Chili, Honey, Imperial, Japan Dwarf Blood, Jessie Kerr, Lady Ingold, La Magnifique, La Reine, Lemon Cling, Maggie, Mamie Ross, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Cling, Oldmixon Free, Onderdonk, Oviedo, Pallas, Peen-to, Powers' September, Red Ceylon, Reeves' Mammoth, Salway, Sangmel, Sneed, Stump-the-World, Taber, Thurber, Triana, Victoria, Waldo, Wheatland, Wonderful, Yum-Yum.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 12	\$1 00	\$6 00	\$45 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 20	8 00	60 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
1 year, extra, 6 feet up	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
PEACHES —New—On Peach stock.—Connecticut, Estella, Jewel, (Suber, Triumph.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00	75 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	90 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
1 year, extra, 6 feet up	30	2 50	20 00	
PLUMS —On Marianna stock.—Abundance, Babcock, Bailey, Botan, Burbank, Chabot, Chase, Excelsior, Golden Beauty, Kelsey, Longfruit, Normand, Ogon, Pissard, Red Nagate, Satsuma, Wild Goose, Willard.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	12	1 00	6 00	45 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 20	8 00	60 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet up	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
PLUMS —New—On Marianna Plum stock.—Wickson.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	40	3 00	25 00	200 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	50	4 00	30 00	250 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	60	5 00	35 00	300 00
PLUMS —New—On Marianna Plum stock.—Hale, Kerr, Orange's Cherry Plum, Red June. (Also the "Normand Collection" of New Plums, as follows: Furugiya, Housmomo, Hytankayo, Mikado, Nagate-No-Botankyo, O-Hatankyo, Sagetsuna, Unknown, Wasse Botonkyo, Wasse Sumomo, White Kelsey, Yeddo, Yonemomo.)				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	40	3 00	25 00	200 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	50	4 00	30 00	250 00
APPLES —On Apple stock.—Ben Davis, Early Harvest, Jennings, Red Astrachan, Red June, Shockley.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 00	8 00	
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	10 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
PEARS —On Le Conte, or Japan Pear stock.—Bartlett, Garber, Kieffer, Le Conte, Smith.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	12	1 00	6 00	45 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 20	8 00	60 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet up	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
PEARS —On Le Conte, or Japan Pear stock.—Bartlett, Garber, Kieffer, Smith (only).				
2 years, branched	30	2 50	18 00	150 00
PEARS —On Le Conte, or Japan Pear stock. Kieffer (only).				
3 years, branched	50	4 00		

VARIETIES AND SIZES, continued.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
PEARS —On Le Conte, or Japan Pear stock.—Anjou, Archangel, Boussock, Clairgeau, Clapp's Favorite, Cole's Coreless, Howell, Idaho, Jefferson, Lawson, Lucrative, Seckel, Winter Nelis.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	\$0 12	\$1 00	\$6 00	\$45 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 20	8 00	60 00
KAKI (Japan Persimmons) —On native Persimmon stock.—Costata, Hachiya, Hyakume, Okame, Taber's No. 23, Taber's No. 129, Tane-nashi, Tsuru, Yeddo-ichi, Yemon, Zengi.				
1 year, medium size, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	12 00	
1 year, standard size, 3 to 4 feet	30	2 50	18 00	
1 year, extra size, 4 to 5 feet	35	3 00	22 00	
APRICOTS —On Marianna Plum stock.—Bungo, Hubbard, Royal, Santa Fé.				
1 year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00	75 00
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
FIGS —On own roots.—Celestial (only).				
1 year, medium size, 10 to 18 inches	25	2 00	15 00	
1 year, standard size, 18 to 30 inches	30	2 50		
QUINCES —On Quince stock.—Angers, Champlon, Chinese, Meech.				
1 year	25	2 00	15 00	
POMEGRANATES —On own roots.—Purple-seeded.				
2 years	30	2 50	20 00	
MULBERRIES —On Mulberry stock.—Downing, Hicks', Multicaulus (<i>Morus Multicaulis</i>), Stubbs, White.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	10 00	
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	13 00	
1 year, extra size, 6 feet up	30	2 50	18 00	
LOQUATS —From seed.				
1 year	30	2 50		
OLIVES —From cuttings.—Nevadillo Blanco.				
2 to 3 feet	60	5 00	45 00	
GRAPES —From cuttings.—Brighton, Champion, Concord, Delaware, Diamond, Diana, Duchess, Hartford, Herbeumont, Ives, Jefferson, Martha, Moore's Early, Niagara, Pocklington, Salem, Wilder, Worden.				
1 year, extra large	20	1 50	10 00	
GRAPES —Muscadine Type—From layers.—Flowers, Scuppernong, Thomas.				
1 year	15	1 00	7 00	
2 years	20	1 50	10 00	
GRAPES —New—Muscadine Type—From layers.—Eden, James.				
1 year	30	2 00	15 00	
PECANS —From selected seed.—Paper Shell, Turner.				
1 year, 1 foot	20	1 50	12 00	
2 years, 2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	18 00	
3 years, 3 to 6 feet	50	4 00		
WALNUTS —From selected seed.				
California Paper Shell, 1 year, 1 to 2 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
English, 1 year, 1 foot	25	2 00	15 00	
Japan, 1 year, 1 to 2 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
CHESTNUTS —From selected seed.—Japan Mammoth.				
1 year, 1 to 2 feet	30	2 50	20 00	
2 years, 2 to 4 feet	40	3 50	30 00	
ALMONDS —On Peach stock.—Princesse, Sultana.				
1 year, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00	
1 year, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1 year, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
ORANGES —On both Trifoliata and Sweet stock.—Satsuma.				
3 year stocks, buds, 2 to 3 feet	40	3 50	30 00	270 00
3 year stocks, buds, 3 to 4 feet	50	4 50	35 00	320 00
(The above are stake-trained, straight stems.)				
ORANGES —On both Trifoliata and Sweet stock.—Satsuma.				
4 year stocks, 2 year buds, headed low and well branched	50	4 50	35 00	320 00
(The above were 3 to 4 feet trees last February, when they were cut back to 3 to 5 inches of bud; they have since made a good growth, are now in fine form and vigorous. An exceptionally fine block of stock, all the more desirable because trained to bushy, but shapely and well formed heads.)				

VARIETIES AND SIZES, continued.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
ORANGES —On Trifoliata stock.—Hart's Late or Tardiff, St. Michael's Blood and Parson Brown— <i>only</i> . Varieties <i>genuine</i> . 3 year stocks, 1 year buds	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$35 00	
ORANGES —On Sweet Orange stock.—Washington Navel, Homosassa and Parson Brown— <i>only</i> . Varieties <i>genuine</i> . 3 year stocks, 1 year buds	50	4 50	35 00	
ORANGES —On Sour Orange stock.—Boone's Early, Du Roi, Hart's Late, Homosassa, King, Magnum Bonum, Parson Brown and Washington Navel— <i>only</i> . Varieties <i>genuine</i> . 3 year stocks, 1 year buds	50	4 50	35 00	
POMELOS (Grape Fruit) —On Trifoliata stock.—Triumph. 3 year stocks, 1 year buds	50	4 50	35 00	
POMELOS (Grape Fruit) —On Sweet Orange stock.—Duncan. 3 year stocks, 1 year buds	50	4 50	35 00	
LEMONS —On Trifoliata stock.—Villa Franca. 3 year stocks, 1 year buds	50	4 50	35 00	
KUMQUATS (Kin-Kans) —On Trifoliata stock.—Nagami (the oblong sort), Marumi (the round sort). 2 year stocks, 1 year buds 3 year stocks, 1 year buds	50 60	4 00 5 00	30 00 40 00	
(Last year our Kumquats were exhausted before the shipping season began. This year the stock of Kumquats the country over is very limited. Those desiring to secure this fruit should order early.)				
TRIFOLIATA (<i>Citrus trifoliata</i>).—Seedlings. 1 year, 8 to 12 inches 1 year, extra size, 1 to 2 feet 2 years, 2 to 3 feet 3 years, 4 to 6 feet	15 20 25 35	1 00 1 50 2 00 3 00	4 00 6 00 8 00 20 00	\$15 00 25 00
ROSES .—Some grafted, others "own roots." (Varieties that succeed best grafted, we graft; varieties that succeed best on own roots, we grow on own roots.) Anne de Diesbach, Antoine Mouton, Archduke Charles, Banksia Alba, Banksia Lutea, Bon Silene, Bougere, Captain Christy, Cecile Brunner, Charles Lefebvre, Cheshunt Hybrid, Chromatella, Clement Messier, Clotilde Soupert, Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches, Devoniensis, Dinsmore, Douglass, Duchess de Brabant, Duke of Edinburgh, Estelle Pradel, Etoile de Lyon, General Jacqueminot, Gloire Lyonnaise, Greville, Heinrich Schultheis, Her Majesty, Hermosa, Isabella Sprunt, James Sprunt, John Hopper, Jules Jurgenson, Jules Margottin, La Reine, La Princesse Vera, Louis Philippe, Mad. A. Carriere, Mad. Bravy, Mad. de Vetry, Madam Elie Lambert, Madam Joseph Schwartz, Mad. Lambert, Mad. Plantier, Magna Charta, Marechal Niel, Marie Ducher, Mignonette, Mrs. Geo. Paul, Papa Gontier, Paul Neyron, Perfection des Blanches, Perle d'Or, President Lincoln, Pride of Reigate, Prince Albert, Prince Camille de Rohan, Princess Louise Victoria, Reine Marie Henriette, Rev. J. B. M. Camm, Safrano, Souvenir d'un Ami, Triomphe de Pernet pere, Viscountess Folkenstone, Woodland Margaret. 1 year, strong, field-grown plants	25	2 00	15 00	
ROSES .—Some grafted, others "own roots." (Varieties that succeed best grafted, we graft; varieties that succeed best on own roots, we grow on own roots.)—Banksia Alba, Banksia Lutea, Bon Silene, Charles Lefebvre, Cheshunt Hybrid, Chromatella, Clotilde Soupert, Devoniensis, Duchess de Brabant, Duke of Edinburgh, Gloire Lyonnaise, James Sprunt, John Hopper, Jules Jurgenson, La Reine, Louis Philippe, Mad. A. Carriere, Magna Charta, Perle des Blanches, Prince Albert. 2 years, large, strong, field-grown plants	40	3 00		
TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE (<i>Melia Azedarach Umbraculiformis</i>). 1 year, 2 to 4 feet 2 years, 4 to 6 feet	25 35	2 00 3 00	15 00 25 00	
GREVILLEA ROBUSTA (Australian "Silk Oak"). 3 to 4 feet	40	3 50		
CAMPHOR TREE (<i>Laurus Camphora</i>). 2 to 3 feet 3 to 4 feet	40 60	3 50 5 00		
PALMS .—Phoenix Canariensis, Phoenix Tenuis. 1 foot, stocky, fine	40	3 00		

VARIETIES AND SIZES, continued.

	Each	Per 10	100.	1,000
GRAPE MYRTLE (<i>Lagerstrœmia Indica</i>). White, Scarlet, Purple. 3 to 6 feet	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	
ALTHÆA (<i>Rose of Sharon</i>).—Meehani, Rubra. 2 to 4 feet	30	2 50	20 00	
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA . 2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	20 00	
3 to 5 feet	40	3 50	30 00	
CAPE JESSAMINE (<i>Gardenia Florida</i>). 2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	20 00	
ARBORVITÆ, CHINESE (<i>Biota Orientalis</i>). 1½ to 3 feet	30	2 50	20 00	
EUONYMUS JAPONICUS (<i>Chinese Box or Spindle Tree</i>). 2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	20 00	
PRIVET (<i>Ligustrum</i>), Japan (<i>L. Japonicus</i>). 2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	20 00	
PRIVET (<i>Ligustrum</i>), Golden (<i>L. Ovalifolium</i>). 2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	20 00	
CHINESE TALLOW TREE (<i>Excoecaria Sebifera</i>). 3 to 5 feet	30	2 50	20 00	

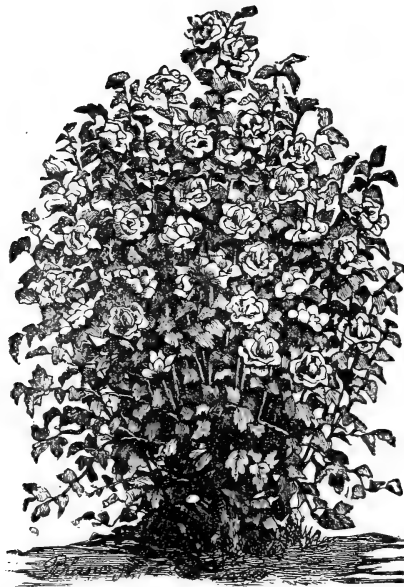
GLEN ST. MARY NURSERY CO.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, Macclenny, Fla.

GEO. L. TABER, President.

A. H. MANVILLE, Secretary.



ALTHÆA (Rose of Sharon). (See page 57.)

Rates of Freight and Express on Trees and Plants.

We give below a table showing the rates of freight and express to a number of principal points, which will enable patrons to compute approximately the cost of carriage to all points in the Gulf states and Georgia.

FREIGHT RATES.—As a rule, the freight charge for packages weighing less than 100 lbs. is the same as for 100 lbs. When the weight exceeds 100 lbs., the same rate *per pound* is charged as for 100 lbs. The freight rates given below apply to trees and plants in boxes. When baled, the rate is a little higher, but, as the bales weigh less, the actual cost for transporting a given quantity is about the same, whether boxed or baled. To points where there is no local agent the freight must be prepaid, and remittance to cover this should be made accordingly.

EXPRESS RATES.—Whether weight exceeds 100 lbs., or is less than 100 lbs., the rate is the same *per pound* as for 100 lbs., except that the minimum charge is 35 cents for *each* express company handling the goods. Where a star (*) precedes the express rate named below, a lower rate than the rate given will be made on shipments exceeding 100 lbs. only.

APPLYING THE RATES.—Straight lines of stock will vary in weight, as well as miscellaneous lots; therefore, no definite rule can be given for estimating weight. 100 trees of standard size, boxed, will average about 100 lbs., and 100 trees of medium size from 50 to 75 lbs. The rates given are "subject to change without notice," but are not likely to be materially changed during the present shipping season. Rates to points not given will be furnished upon application.

From GLEN ST. MARY, FLA., To			From GLEN ST. MARY, FLA., To			From GLEN ST. MARY, FLA. To		
EXP'S.	F/G'T.		EXP'S.	F/G'T.		EXP'S.	F/G'T.	
100 lbs.	100 lbs.		100 lbs.	100 lbs.		100 lbs.	100 lbs.	
Florida.			FLORIDA, continued.			Louisiana.		
Apalachicola	\$1 70	\$0 83	Titusville	\$1 30	\$0 77	Alexandria	*\$3 80	\$1 33
Apopka	90	63	West Palm Beach . . .	2 10	1 08	Amite City	* 3 20	1 26
Arcadia	I 40	I 46	Georgia.			Baton Rouge	* 3 35	1 36
Astor	I 20	59	Albany	I 20	79	Bayou Sara	* 3 40	I 28
Bartow	I 35	I 16	Americus	I 75	82	Cameron		I 36
Bluff Springs	2 00	95	Bainbridge	I 20	91	Clinton	* 3 40	I 36
Brooksville	I 20	98	Brunswick	* I 50	58	Covington	* 3 20	I 19
Callahan	60	31	Columbus	I 80	82	Cypressport		I 23
Cedar Keys	I 90	56	Jesup	I 15	78	Houma	* 3 20	I 17
Clermont	I 20	94	Macon	I 60	79	Lake Charles	* 3 80	I 28
Crescent City	I 20	62	Savannah	I 90	58	Mermentau	* 3 60	I 25
Dade City	90	62	Thomasville	I 00	92	Natchitoches	* 4 40	I 45
Daytona	I 15	77	Tifton	I 20	77	New Iberia	* 3 60	I 18
De Funiak Springs . . .	I 35	I 08	Valdosta	* I 20	69	New Orleans	* 2 60	88
De Land	I 20	62	Waycross	* I 20	72	Opelousas	* 3 60	I 28
Drayton Island		59	Alabama.			Shreveport	* 4 20	I 28
Dunnellon	I 00	91	Anniston	* 2 80	87	Texas.		
Eustis	I 20	91	Birmingham	* 2 60	87	Abilene	* 5 80	I 75
Federal Point		49	Brewton	2 15	I 02	Alvin	* 4 60	I 38
Florida City	I 30	98	Eufaula	I 75	82	Austin	* 5 00	I 75
Fort White	90	63	Flomaton	* 2 15	98	Ballinger	* 5 80	I 86
Gainesville	60	43	Gordon	I 60	82	Bastrop	5 00	I 75
Hampton	60	37	Greenville	* 2 40	I 12	Beaumont	* 4 20	I 38
Hawthorn	60	43	Jackson	* 2 80	I 04	Beeville	* 5 20	I 75
Homosassa	I 00	98	Luverne	* 2 40	99	Brownsville	* 5 80	I 60
Jacksonville	60	31	Mobile	* 2 40	78	Colorado	* 6 00	I 86
Jasper	75	60	Montgomery	* 2 00	82	Comanche	* 6 00	I 75
Key West		I 24	Opelika	* 2 00	82	Corsicana	* 5 00	I 75
Kissimmee	I 20	91	Ozark	2 10	99	Cuero	* 5 00	I 75
Lake City	I 60	31	Repton		I 07	Dallas	* 5 60	I 75
Lake Helen	I 40	75	Selma	* 2 60	82	Del Rio	* 6 00	2 07
Leesburg	90	60	Tuskegee	* 2 60		El Paso	* 7 40	I 93
Live Oak	60	40	Wetumpka	2 35	I 02	Galveston	* 4 20	I 38
Manatee		92	Mississippi.			Hempstead	4 60	I 75
Marianna	I 20	91	Bay St. Louis	* 2 60	I 00	Houston	* 4 20	I 38
Monticello	90	56	Biloxi	* 3 60	I 00	Lampasas	* 5 40	I 75
New Branford	75	72	Brookhaven	* 3 40	I 25	Laredo	* 6 40	I 93
New Smyrna	I 40	77	Harrison	* 3 60	I 27	Longview	* 4 60	I 75
Ocala	60	52	Hattiesburg	* 3 40	I 30	Navasota	* 4 60	I 75
Orlando	90	66	Jackson	* 3 40	I 38	Port Lavaca	* 5 20	I 75
Oviedo	I 20	69	Meridian	* 3 20	I 02	Rockport	* 5 40	I 75
Palatka	I 00	49	Newton	* 3 60		Rosenberg	* 4 60	I 75
Punta Gorda	I 40	I 06	Ocean Springs	* 2 60	I 00	San Antonio	* 5 40	I 75
St. Augustine	80	54	Pass Christian	* 2 60	I 00	Temple	* 5 20	I 75
St. Petersburg	I 50	I 00	Starkville	* 3 40		Tyler	* 5 00	I 75
Sanford	I 20	60				Victoria	* 5 00	I 75
Tallahassee	I 90	60				Waco	* 5 20	I 75
Tampa	I 10	67				Wallis	* 4 60	I 75
Tarpon Springs	I 35	99				Wharton	* 4 80	I 75
Tavares	90	61						

NOTE.—Where a star (*) precedes the express rate above, a lower rate than the rate named will be made on shipments exceeding 100 lbs. only.



THE FLORIDA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

G. L. TABER, President,
Glen St. Mary, Fla.

H. G. HASTINGS, Secretary.
Interlachen, Fla.

This Society, organized nine years ago by a few of Florida's progressive Horticulturists, now has a membership of over 400, and its annual meetings are occasions of exceptional interest and instruction to all lovers of fruits and flowers.

That this Society—while laboring primarily in the interest of Florida and a Subtropical Horticulture—has, to some extent, outgrown local environments is evidenced by the fact that in its present membership eighteen different States of the Union are represented, as well as two foreign countries.

This membership includes many men of wide reputation in scientific and practical Horticulture—men whose life work is in touch with the advancement of the Horticultural interests of a nation.

The Society is one in which theory and theorists are largely at a discount, but where actually demonstrated practical results are sought for and obtained, and a valuable record of them and of the Society's deliberations, papers, discussions and conclusions becomes the property of each member through the medium of the

ANNUALLY PUBLISHED HORTICULTURAL REPORT.

Annual Membership fee, including copy of Report, is \$1.00. Remit to the Secretary—see address above.

(OVER)

Of Interest to Every Fruit Grower.

THE 1897 ANNUAL OF THE FLORIDA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY contains—

A full report of the last (1897) Annual Meeting, embracing interchange of experience and opinion of the foremost practical growers on latest practice and best methods.

A Catalogue, giving, in tabular form, a list of the fruits of Florida, showing the relative adaptability of the different varieties to the several sections, with full description and account of each, including over 100 varieties of oranges and citrus fruits, over 100 varieties of deciduous fruits, over 50 varieties of tropical fruits.

It is a compendium of information for experienced growers and prospective planters, as well as readable outline of our horticultural progress.

It will be sent free to anyone remitting \$1.00 to the Secretary, as a membership fee for 1897.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Any person can become a Life Member of the Florida State Horticultural Society by paying (or remitting) \$10 to the Secretary. This is the only requirement.

Life Members do not pay annual dues, and are in full regular standing for life.

All Life Members will be supplied with a file of the Society's Annual, (with the exception of the 1893 Report, exhausted) beginning with the first Report published in 1892.

Remittance should be made to the Secretary.

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GLEN ST. MARY



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Secretary.

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