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G. L. TABER, PROPRIETOR,  
 GLEN ST. MARY, FLA.

1893-4

Issued Sept 1898

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# GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES.

SEASON OF 1893-'94.

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

1882      \*      TO OUR PATRONS.      \*      1893

AGAIN we present a new edition of our Annual Catalogue. It has been thoroughly revised and the lists extended to include many new varieties embraced in our largely increased stock. The descriptions have been prepared with the greatest care, and in most instances directly from the mature trees and plants in our own orchards and grounds. These descriptions, together with the suggestions given upon selection, handling, culture, etc., which are the results of our own experience and experiments, extending over a period of years, will, we trust, prove a reliable and comprehensive, though necessarily abridged, guide and manual for thousands who have recently engaged in horticultural pursuits in the extreme South and elsewhere, and be, perhaps, not wholly without value to planters of longer standing.

The large increase in our business for 1892-'93 (our eleventh season) over previous years is a matter of gratification to us, and we desire to express our appreciation of the liberal patronage which has made this success possible. This encourages us to pursue with energy our investigations and experiments,

## To Our Patrons.

already somewhat extended, anticipating results not only profitable to ourselves and patrons, but, as well, adding something of permanent value to horticulture.

This substantial expression of confidence on the part of the tree-buying public we attribute to fair dealing; to avoidance of exaggeration and care in keeping and guaranteeing varieties true to name, and, lastly, and perhaps of most importance, to the superior quality of stock produced by the peculiar adaptability of our soil to the production of nursery trees. We shall endeavor to retain this confidence by continuing upon the same lines. We have never attempted to place our high-class stock in competition with the cheap stock on the market, but have held it as low as cost of production would permit. We think patrons will agree with us that, considering quality, our figures have been moderate. It affords us pleasure to announce that owing to the increasing quantity we are handling, we are able to still further reduce the price. By reference to the Price List it will be seen that a considerable reduction has been made on many leading lines.

Years ago our attention was directed to a limited area in the valley of the Little St. Mary's river, where soil and climatic conditions were peculiarly adapted to fruit culture. We located our nurseries on a choice tract in this valley. Time has demonstrated the wisdom of our selection. The soil remains in a uniform condition of moisture, comparatively little affected by drought or excessive rainfall, and in the sandy clay-loam the trees grow rapidly, and evenly one year compared with another, developing a perfect root system. In ten months from the seed a budded peach tree is produced, and in the same time from the planting of a cutting for stock we have a budded plum tree, in both cases giving us a well-grown, well-rooted tree as large as is desirable; and this year after year without regard to varying seasons. Our trees grown under such conditions have given *exceptional* satisfaction, not only in this part of the country, but throughout the United States.

We have originated and introduced many valuable varieties and tested in our experimental orchards a very large number of fruits. We shall continue this work, and give in successive editions of our Catalogue the results of our practical experience, as well as all reliable information obtainable in regard to the relative adaptability of new varieties to various sections.

Appreciating the cordial business relations already established, and anticipating the formation of many equally pleasant relationships during the current year, we commend our Catalogue for 1894 to the attention of our friends and patrons, present and prospective.

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES, September, 1893.

G. L. TABER.



# TO PURCHASERS.

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PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE ORDERING.

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NOTE REDUCTION IN PRICES—SEE PRICE LIST.

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**Location.**—The Glen St. Mary Nurseries are located one and one-half miles southwest of the railroad station at Glen St. Mary, Baker County, Florida, on the line of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad.

**Invitation to Visitors.**—To all wishing to purchase trees, and who can do so, we extend a cordial invitation to inspect our stock before ordering. We take pleasure in showing our trees, and if notified in time, will meet visitors at the station on their arrival.

**To Parties at a Distance,** who cannot well inspect stock before purchasing, we wish to say that all correspondence and orders receive our prompt and personal attention, and that we use every possible endeavor to give satisfaction to every purchaser.

**Quality of Stock.**—Particular attention is given in order that all trees shipped from these nurseries be true to name, well grown, vigorous, healthy and well rooted. It is our intention that nothing of inferior quality shall be shipped from these nurseries, and, by any possibility, should cause for complaint occur, we shall deem it a favor to have it reported at once, and will see that it is properly corrected.

**Good Count** will be given in filling every order.

**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 after the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

**Selection of Stock** suited to the different localities can often be more advantageously made by ourselves than by the purchaser. We shall always be glad to aid our customers in their selections, if so desired, and will cheerfully furnish any additional information in relation to any particular variety or varieties.

**Boxing and Packing** is done in the best possible manner to insure safe carriage for long distances. The greatest possible care is exercised in this direction, only skilled help being employed. In case of any unexpected delay while in transit, purchasers can rest assured that their trees have been properly packed. Shipments can be safely made to the most distant parts of the United States.

**No Charge** will be made for packing on orders amounting to \$2 or upward, which is as small an order as we care to accept. The expense of packing a two-dollar order is nearly the same as on a ten-dollar order, and the proportionate expense of packing decreases as the size of the order increases.

**Five, Fifty and Five Hundred** trees of one variety, at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively. These prices apply only to articles ordered in the specified quantities and at one time. Less than five trees of a kind will be figured at single rates; five or more of a kind at ten rates; fifty or more of a kind at 100 rates; five hundred or more of a kind at 1,000 rates.

**Estimates** on large lots of assorted varieties will be cheerfully furnished on application.

**Terms, Cash** with order, or if order is placed some time in advance of shipping season (which commences about December 1st) a prepayment of 25 per cent. of the amount with the order and the balance when trees are ready for shipment.

**Early Orders.**—We would impress upon every one the advantages to be gained by ordering trees *as early as possible*. This is something upon which too much stress cannot be laid. If ordered early customers are much more certain of securing just such stock as they want, both in varieties and sizes, than they are if orders are delayed till late in the season. Large stocks of certain varieties are sometimes entirely booked before the shipping season *opens*, and before the season *closes* numerous varieties run short. By setting out trees at the commencement of the shipping season the ground has time to settle around the roots; during the winter they become well established in their new position, and are in the best possible condition for making an early and vigorous growth the ensuing spring.

**In Ordering** purchasers will oblige us by using the order sheet to be found in this catalogue.

**Guaranteeing Trees.**—We guarantee all trees shipped from these nurseries to be true to name, of good, healthy growth, and well rooted; that they shall be packed in the best possible manner, and shipped according to instructions of purchaser. After being properly packed and shipped we assume no further responsibility, except to aid in tracing them, if delayed in transit.

**Limit of Liability.**—It is also mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall in no case be liable for more than the original cost on any trees that should accidentally prove untrue to name. The utmost care and vigilance, however, is exercised that no mistakes may occur, and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, none have ever yet occurred in any trees, shipped from these nurseries.

**Claims.**—If, by any possibility, errors should occur in filling orders, they will be promptly rectified, provided the claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

**Trees by Mail.**—The labor and time required to properly prepare trees for mailing during the busy season, together with frequent insufficient remittances for postage, are inadequate to the returns, and compel us to respectfully decline

this class of orders, except on very small sized trees, and where the order is accompanied by fifteen cents on the dollar extra for postage.

**Execution of Orders.**—Unless instructions are received to the contrary all orders will be filled as soon as possible after the opening of the shipping season. In order to facilitate their proper execution, please bear in mind the following suggestions:

**Postoffice Address.**—Give this in full, including both county and State.

**Point of Destination.**—It sometimes is the case that the shipping address is different from postoffice address. In all cases be explicit in relation to both.

**Route.**—Name the route (if you have any preference) by which goods shall be shipped, and they will be marked and billed according to instructions.

**Freight or Express.**—Always say whether you wish trees forwarded by freight or express.

**Remittances.**—*Remittances should be made by bank draft on New York or Jacksonville, prepaid Express, Money Order on Jacksonville Postoffice, or Registered Letter.*

**No Traveling Agents.**—We wish it distinctly understood that we employ no Traveling Agents, and that we only hold ourselves responsible for trees purchased direct from the nurseries. Trees sold to nurserymen and dealers must be resold by them upon their own responsibility.

Ten Acres Devoted to  
Testing New Varieties. Thirty  
Acres in Orchards. One Quarter of  
a Million (250,000) Nursery Trees of the  
Finest Kinds. Prices Greatly Reduced this Season.  
Our Large and Varied Assortment of Nursery Stock In-  
cludes Varieties Adapted to Each of the Various  
Sections of the United States. Special  
Attention Given to Varieties Adapted  
to the South Atlantic States  
and Gulf Coast Region.

## THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

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THIS chapter is written for the purpose of aiding those who have had but little experience with fruit trees. to a proper understanding of the care and culture that they require. These suggestions must of necessity be brief, and will, of course, be of more use to the amateur tree planter than to those who have by years of extensive planting learned the best methods to be pursued.

To those in want of more extended horticultural knowledge, we would recommend the standard horticultural works advertised elsewhere in this catalogue.

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### CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.

If the ground is not in condition for planting immediately upon the arrival of trees, they should be heeled in until it can be properly prepared. 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 baking.

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. If there are any evergreens (such as Olives, Oranges, etc.) amongst the lot of trees, have such trees 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.

*Early planting* is always advisable, and should be practiced as much as possible. Trees will make a much larger growth the first year if planting is done early in the winter than if deferred until late in the spring. When the time for delivering the trees is left to us we always forward them in time to meet with the best results in transplanting.

## PREPARATION OF THE GROUND AND TRANSPLANTING.

The land for an orchard should be dry, or at least of such a character that 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, their 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 baking. When set in the above described manner, the ground will keep in a moist and friable con-

dition, 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.

### NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

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

### PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Peaches . . . . .	18 to 20 feet each way
Plums . . . . .	15 to 18 feet each way
Pears—LeConte . . . . .	30 to 35 feet each way
Pears—General Varieties . . . . .	20 to 25 feet each way
Japan Persimmons . . . . .	15 to 20 feet each way
Apples—Standard . . . . .	18 to 20 feet each way
Oranges—General Varieties . . . . .	30 to 35 feet each way
Oranges—Satsuma . . . . .	18 to 20 feet each way
Apricots . . . . .	15 to 20 feet each way
Grapes—Bunch Varieties . . . . .	8 to 10 feet each way
Grapes—Southern, Muscadine type . . . . .	18 to 25 feet each way
Quinces . . . . .	12 to 15 feet each way
Figs . . . . .	12 to 15 feet each way
Pecans . . . . .	30 to 40 feet each way
Olives . . . . .	18 to 25 feet each way

### CUTTING BACK AT TIME OF PLANTING.

Many kinds of trees need to be cut back considerably at the time of planting, but as different kinds require different treatment in this respect, we have divided them into separate classes, and herewith give the proper method to be pursued with each class.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PRUNES, 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 eighteen inches or two 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 tree thus pruned, rub off all but three or four at the top, allowing only that many to grow, and the trees will make a well-formed shapely head 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, OLIVES AND LOQUATS, being evergreens, should have a large portion of their leaves removed or the branches shortened in nearly to the stem before transplanting.

TEXAS UMBRELLA, PECAN AND WALNUTS do not require cutting back when transplanting.

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

QUINCES should be cut back about 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 that 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 two and a half 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 ten 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 method is not recommended for the Muscadine or Southern type of grapes, but for those of more northern origin, such as are commonly known

as bunch grapes. The Muscadine type of grapes, including Scuppernongs, etc., do not require any pruning. They should be set out much farther apart and trained on an arbor.

### FERTILIZING.

Remember that what you want from a tree the first year is *growth*, 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 well known and thoroughly tested, so-called "complete" fertilizer 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. In fact, if all trees received a sufficient quantity at the right time, there would be comparatively few which would not give satisfactory results. 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 size nursery trees of peaches, plums and other early bearing species of 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, that 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 rooted manure and composts are always good for fruit trees, and should be plowed in shallow and then covered with mulching.

### CULTIVATION.

For all young orchards we recommend frequent and clean cultivation up to mid-summer, combined with the system of fertilizing above recommended. After July 15th 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 the added liability of 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 late 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 mid-summer.* 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 had nothing to depend upon but the natural fertility of the soil.

### 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 tree 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.

**ROOT KNOT (Anguillulla).**—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, much 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 in more danger of being infested with root knot than any other. 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. In fact, there is reason to believe it is gradually disappearing everywhere, and we think in a short time nothing more will be heard of it.

**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 there will be little or no damage 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.

PEAR BLIGHT.—Begin as soon as the disease appears and cut back the affected branches *well into the sound wood*. Burn the severed branches.

ENEMIES OF THE GRAPE.—A spray of the kerosene emulsion or the London Purple or Paris Green mixtures referred to elsewhere in this chapter will destroy the leaf folder. Dust with flowers of sulphur as soon as the fruit is set for mildew. For black rot spray with Bordeaux mixture, which is made as follows: 1 pound sulphate of copper; dissolve in 1 gallon of hot water in one vessel; in another slack 1 pound of rock lime in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of cold water. When cool, pour in the copper solution and strain. Add 2 gallons of water before using.

ORANGE INSECTS.—There are several kinds of scale insects which prey upon orange trees, nearly all of which can be readily subdued by using the Kerosene Emulsion, made as follows: Dissolve one pound of Whale Oil Soap in one gallon of boiling water and add, while hot, two gallons of kerosene; churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of thick cream. Add thirty gallons of water before using as a spray. Several proprietary insecticides are very effective in destroying scale and are now more generally used than the kerosene emulsion.

The mites which causes the fruit to rust are easily destroyed by repeated sprayings during the growing season with sulphur solution washes. A number of proprietary preparations of this character are on the market and have proved both cheap and effective. It is claimed that they will also destroy the so-called "red spider," which sometimes makes severe inroads on the foliage in spring and early summer.

Good results can be obtained in the eradication of aphides (plant lice) and other insect pests by the use of Tobacco Water or diluted Whale Oil Soap.


To make the Tobacco Water, boil up a kettle of tobacco stems and water; strain when cool and dilute with more water to about the consistency of weak lye. Apply to the tops of small trees with a common garden sprinkler; for use on larger trees a small force pump, with hose and spraying nozzle, becomes necessary.

The Whale Oil Soap mixture is made by diluting one pound of Whale Oil Soap in seven gallons of water. Apply the same as the tobacco mixture.

A good wash for the trunks of trees is made by dissolving one pound of potash in two gallons of water. This applied to the trunk and larger limbs will free the trunk from bark lice and will also aid the growth of the tree. As a wash for trees, this is far preferable to whitewash; it can be applied with an old brush or broom.

FOR PRICES, SEE PRICE-LIST ON ANOTHER PAGE.

DESCRIPTIVE  
CATALOGUE.



DECIDUOUS AND MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.



PEACHES.



**W**ITHIN the past few years the culture of this fine fruit has assumed large proportions in the South, and wherever careful attention has been paid to the selection of proper varieties, the peach growing industry has proven very profitable.

**Our Specialty** — We have for many years been making peaches a specialty, both in nursery and in our own orchards, and have probably tested a larger number of varieties than any other grower in the South, and confidently believe that we have now the most valuable collection of peaches ever grown in America, of varieties adapted to Florida and the Gulf Coast region. We have not only tested the named varieties, but have planted and fruited several acres of seedlings (from selected seed of particular strains) with the hope of making still other valuable additions to the already fine list, and in this we are glad to state that we have been even more successful than we anticipated. Although we grow peach

trees of all the most prominent varieties and can furnish varieties adapted to every peach growing section of the United States, yet it should be understood that not all of these varieties are adapted to any one section, and in order to assist our patrons to a proper selection of varieties for their own locality, we have made a classification of the varieties best adapted to the different sections (see page 25), which we trust will aid them to an intelligent selection.

**Caution.**—We wish to call particular attention to the care that should be exercised at this time, against purchasing peach trees from sections that are affected with either the Peach Yellows or Peach Rosette, as special investigations of these two diseases recently made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture (and on which a sixty-five page bulletin has been issued), show these diseases to be virulently contagious and that buds inserted from diseased trees will develop the disease in the stocks in which they are inserted. In view of the fact that no case of either of these diseases has ever been known in Florida (as corroborated by the above mentioned bulletin), it is of particular importance to every grower that no importation from either infected or doubtful localities should be made.

**Home-grown Trees.**—In this connection we wish to say that the peach stocks upon which our varieties are budded are all raised by ourselves from *Florida native seed*, and every peach tree offered for sale from these nurseries is, therefore, *strictly home grown, both root and top*.

**Varieties Dropped.**—A number of varieties listed last season will not be found in this catalogue. We do not esteem these varieties less highly than heretofore, but they have been dropped simply because they did not differ in any essential respect from varieties in the revised list which we prefer to propagate. The list of varieties of individual merit is already long, and to continue varieties which are practically the same as others on the list, is cumbersome and confusing. For instance, Barr's Early, Barr's Late, June Beauty and Queen of the South, which we have left out, do not differ materially from Bidwell's Early which we have retained. For similar reasons a number of other varieties have been omitted.

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### NEW VARIETIES.

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Last year we offered, for the first time, five new peaches, designated in last season's catalogue as Taber's numbers 26, 29, 31, 33 and 34. In calling attention to these varieties we said, in substance:

**How They Originated.**—They are the result of a special line of work, which we have carried on for several years past, namely: *The planting of selected seed from selected seedlings of particular strains or types of peaches.* The five varieties referred to originated from the seed upon our own grounds, being selected from trees obtained by planting (in 1887) a large quantity of selected seed from improved seedlings of the *Honey peach*, the parent seedlings having already shown a marked deviation from the type; in this way we obtained varieties which have been a surprise to ourselves and all who have seen them. The fruit from over two hundred seedlings of the above-mentioned ori-

gin was carefully tested by us in 1891, direct from the trees planted in our own orchards, and eleven trees (out of the two hundred) were marked with numbers as being especially valuable. From these eleven trees we have made a still further careful selection and reduced the number to five, all of which are possessed of genuine and individual merit.

**Prizes Offered for Names.**—We announced last year that the numbers under which these five varieties were listed were intended only for temporary convenience in designating them until names could be determined upon. We asked our patrons to aid us in selecting these names, offering a first prize of \$75 for the best list of five names; a second prize of \$50 for the next best list; a third prize of \$25, and a fourth prize of \$10. The merits of the lists to be passed upon by a committee of impartial judges, who were to select from the prize lists names for the five varieties.

**The Successful Competitors.**—The well known pomologists, Stephen Powers, D. Redmond and A. H. Manville consented to serve on this committee. Among those placing orders for these new peaches, twenty-seven sent lists for competition. These lists were submitted to the judges without note or comment, the names of the senders being withheld. The lists were numbered and the awards were made according to the numbers only. The following persons were subsequently found to be the successful competitors:

First prize—Dr. R. D. Murray, Key West, Fla.

Second prize—Thomas F. McLean, Conant, Lake Co., Fla.

Third prize—E. F. Richardson, Fernandina, Fla.

Fourth prize—W. E. Pabor, Pabor Lake, DeSoto Co., Fla.

**The New Peaches Named.**—From the twenty names comprising the four successful lists the following were selected:

“**Taber**,” for Taber’s No. 26.

“**Colon**,” for Taber’s No. 29.

“**Sangmel**,” for Taber’s No. 31.

“**Ferdinand**,” for Taber’s No. 33.

“**Triana**,” for Taber’s No. 34.

In their report the judges say: “In explanation of these names it may be said that Colon is the Italian name for Columbus; Sangmel is Spanish, meaning ‘honey-blood;’ and Triana is the name of Columbus’ sailor (Rodrigo de Triana), who at 2 o’clock in the morning, October 12, 1492, first sighted the New World.”

**Valuable Acquisitions.**—All of these peaches bloom late in the spring—as late or later than the grandparent, Honey—thus obviating danger from late frosts. Their time of ripening is when peaches are in demand—after the earliest varieties have been marketed and before the mid-summer varieties come on. These varieties show unmistakable evidence of having been crossed with blood peaches of the Spanish type, and hence they should prove well adapted to the entire South. One bushel of fruit from either one of these five varieties will easily pay for the cost of ten trees.

For a particular description of Taber, Colon, Sangmel, Ferdinand and Triana, see descriptive list of peaches.

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**VARIETIES DESCRIBED.**


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THE TIME AT WHICH THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES RIPEN, IS BASED UPON THIS LATITUDE (NORTH FLORIDA); DUE ALLOWANCE IN THIS RESPECT MUST BE MADE FOR POINTS EITHER NORTH OR SOUTH.

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**Alexander.**—Fruit large, highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, and of fair quality; clingstone. The earliest to ripen of any variety of the Persian type; about June 1st.

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

**Angel.**—This fine peach is a seedling from the Peen-to, originated near



ANGEL PEACH.

Waldo in this State, and first introduced by us three years ago. We take great pleasure in being able to state that it is proving all that was then claimed for it, as numerous growers throughout the State have abundantly testified. Some of

the important characteristics of this variety are as follows: It is a very large peach (see cut); skin yellow, highly washed with red; exceedingly handsome; the flesh is white, melting, juicy, mild sub-acid, of exquisite flavor, and entirely devoid of the bitter almond or noyau flavor characteristic of the parent Peen-to and most of its seedlings. The fruit is a perfect freestone. Ripens June 20th to 30th. The trees come into bearing while very young and are exceedingly prolific. Its time of blooming is a full month later than the Peen-to, thus obviating danger from late frosts in many sections where the Peen-to gets caught. Very valuable.

Rev. Lyman Phelps, the noted fruit grower of Sanford, Fla., writes us under date of July 28th, 1892: "So far the Angel is the peach of any other for South Florida."

✓ **Bidwell's Early.**—A seedling of the Peen-to. Shape roundish oblong, with short recurved point; size medium; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; clingstone. Commences to mature at about the same time as Peen-to, but continues during a longer period. Uncertain in Northern Florida on account of early blooming.

✓ **Bidwell's Late.**—A seedling of the Peen-to, originated at Orlando, Fla., and the best of the "Bidwell" varieties. Shape nearly round; size large; color yellowish white; clingstone; flesh fine grained, sweet and juicy. Matures about three weeks later than Peen-to. Quality excellent. This has proved a sure bearer farther north than most other varieties of the same origin.

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

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

**Chinese Blood.**—A very fine blood clingstone of vigorous growth, and blooms very late in the spring; recently introduced from Japan and promises to be valuable; fruit large, blood red; clingstone; quality excellent. Ripens early in July.

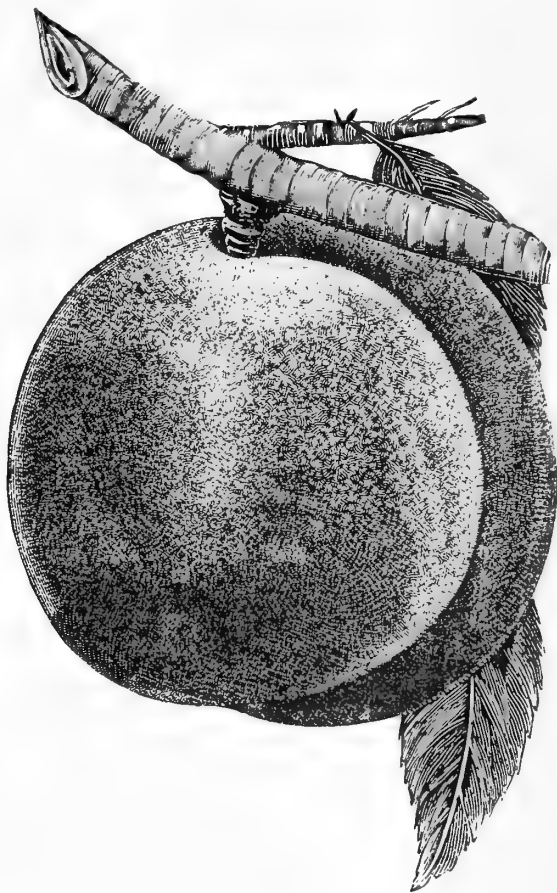
✓ **Chinese Cling.**—Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, sometimes washed with red; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, vinous, excellent. Ripens July 5th to 15th.

✓ **Chinese Free.**—Seedling of Chinese Cling; size large, roundish oblong; skin white, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; a desirable market variety; freestone. Ripens July 5th to 15th.

✓ **Climax.**—This is a seedling of the Honey, possessing many of the characteristics of its parent, but is larger and about ten days later. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance. Size medium, round, slightly oblong, with recurved point (shorter than point of the Honey); color pale pellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, melting, sweet and sprightly, pos-

sessing character in its flavor with a distinct trace of acid. Quality excellent. Freestone. June 25th to July 5th.

**Colon** (*Taber's No. 29*). New.—Origin, seedling of seedling of the Honey; fruit large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin red; flesh blood red, very juicy, sub-acid, of high flavor; delicious. A perfect blood freestone. Tree a good grower and very productive. Blooms as late or later than the Honey. Ripens June 15th to 25th.



BIDWELL'S LATE PEACH.

**Columbia**.—Very large, skin downy, dingy yellow and striped with dull



brown or red; flesh yellow, buttery, melting and exceedingly rich. Freestone. Ripens about July 20th and continues a fortnight.

✓ **Countess.**—Origin, native seedling, of which the parent tree is now about twelve years old; has a breadth of top of *thirty feet* and a circumference of trunk, at two feet from the ground, *forty and one-half inches*. It has borne uniformly heavy crops of a really superior fruit for the past nine or ten years, some years as high as ten bushels on the tree. We consider it a variety well worthy of extensive propagation. Fruit nearly round, large to very large; skin white, flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, vinous; freestone. Quality excellent. July 15th to 20th.

✓ **Crawford's Early.**—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; freestone. Very productive; a standard market variety. Ripens end of June.

✓ **Crawford's Late.**—Large, yellow, with red cheek; fine quality. Very popular old variety for market or canning purposes; freestone. Ripens last of July.

✓ **Early Beatrice.**—Small to medium, deep red and mottled deeper red; flesh juicy, vinous and of good quality; prolific; freestone; matures June 1st to 10th. Fills the gap between Alexander and Hale's Early.

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

✓ **Early Rivers.**—Large to very large, pale greenish white; sub-acid, very vinous and juicy, with delicate flavor; skin very thin; prolific; freestone. Ripens June 10th to 20th. Suited to near-by market.

✓ **Early Tillottson.**—Medium size, white, covered with red; melting, good; very prolific; freestone; good shipper. Ripens June 20th to 25th.

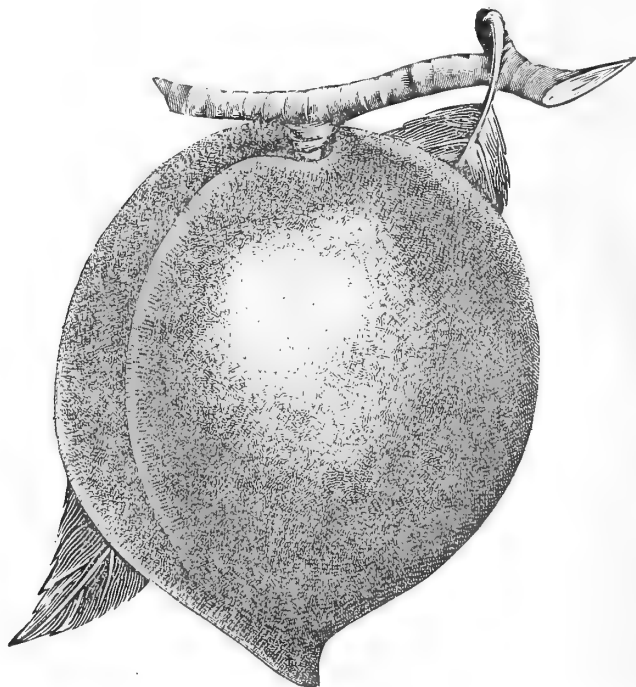
✓ **Elberta.**—Very large; skin yellow with red cheeks; flesh yellow, juicy and of high flavor; freestone. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling; one of the finest and most valuable varieties. Ripens July 15th to 25th.

✓ **Ferdinand** (*Taber's No. 33*) (New)—Origin, seedling of seedling of the Honey, fruit large, smooth, roundish oblong, somewhat pointed; skin very red; flesh red, meaty, sweet and delicious; clingstone; a very valuable variety. Tree vigorous and abundant bearer. Blooms as late or later than the Honey. Ripens June 25th to July 5th.

✓ **Fleitas** (*Yellow St. John*).—Large, roundish, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek, juicy, sweet and high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. Ripens with Early Tillottson and lasts longer.

✓ **Florida Crawford.**—This is a chance Florida seedling, which has been in heavy bearing in this county for many years, and which, from the similarity of the fruit to the well-known Late Crawford of more northern fame, we have named as above. The difference, however, between the Florida Crawford and the Late Crawford is very great in this respect, that while the former variety has

borne continually heavy crops in this vicinity for many years, and is considered in this section of the State as one of the very finest peaches grown, the true Late Crawford, as brought here from the North, does not succeed at all. The similarity between the two varieties lies wholly in the fruit; the growth, character and adaptability of the trees are entirely distinct. The tree is a heavy and uniform bearer. Fruit very large, roundish oblong; suture distinct but shallow; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, with rich, vinous flavor; freestone. Quality best. Ripens July 15th to 25th.



EARLY CREAM PEACH.

**Florida Gem.**—Seedling from the Honey, nearly as large as Imperial. Shape roundish oblong, pointed, highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; a perfect freestone. Quality very fine. Ripens July 1st to 10th.

**Florida's Own.**—Seedling of the Peen-to; size large; shape nearly round; appearance handsome; skin white, overspread with carmine; flesh sweet, juicy, rich and melting; sub-cling. Quality excellent. As early as the Peen to, and very prolific.

**Foster.**—Origate 1 near Boston. A large yellow peach resembling Craw-

ford's Early, but of better quality, and ripening at the same time or a little earlier.

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

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

✓ **George the Fourth.**—Fruit very large, round; skin white, washed and dotted with red; flesh white, slightly red at the stone, melting, juicy, rich and of best quality; freestone. Ripens early in August.

✓ **Gibbons' October.**—Origin, native seedling. Tree of very handsome and vigorous growth and a heavy bearer; fruit medium to large; freestone. Quality unexcelled by any extremely late peach that ripens this far South. Ripens September 25th to October 15th.

✓ **Globe.**—Very large, yellow, of excellent quality. Follows Elberta; desirable shipping peach.

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

✓ **Heath Cling.**—Large oblong; skin creamy white, washed with red; flesh juicy, virous and well flavored; red near the stone. One of the best late clingstones. Ripens August 25th.

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

✓ **Honey.**—Fruit medium in 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; freestone. Quality excellent. June 5th to 15th.

✓ **Imperial.**—A seedling of the Honey originated by ourselves, and the largest and finest in appearance of several hundred seedlings of this class that we have fruited; shape roundish oblong; size very large; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet and juicy; excellent flavor and good tone; perfect freestone. Quality best. Matures June 25th to July 5th.

✓ **Japan Dwarf Blood.**—A stocky, rather dwarf-growing blood variety from Japan; of good size and appearance, and a perfect freestone; quality excellent. Ripens in June—earlier than Alexander; has fruited finely in Florida and Southern Louisiana, and great hopes are entertained of it as a valuable market peach.

✓ **Jessie Kerr.**—Originated by J. W. Kerr, of Caroline county, Maryland, from selected seed of choice specimens of Hale's Early. Larger than Alexander; and usually some days earlier. Freestone.

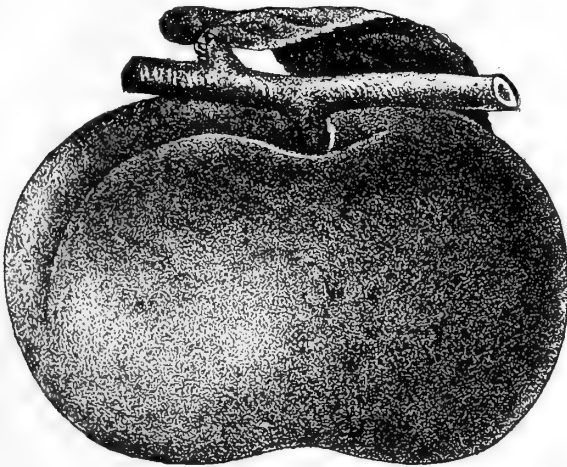
✓ **Lady Ingold.**—Resembles Crawford's Early, but of better quality and a few days later. Superior for canning.

✓ **La Magnifique.**—Origin, native seedling; tree strong grower and heavy

- bearer. Fruit large, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh firm, yellowish white, rich, sprightly, vinous, sub-acid; clingstone. Quality best. August 1st to 10th.
- ✓ **La Reine.**—Origin, native seedling; of strong growth and a heavy bearer. Fruit very large, round, slightly oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with a deep red; flesh yellowish white, very red at the stone, firm, juicy, rich, delicious; clingstone. July 20th to 25th.
- ✓ **Laura.**—Seedling of the Peen-to; originated in this county, where it has borne heavy crops for several years. Size very large, almost exactly round; flesh white, sweet, juicy, and of fine flavor; clingstone. Quality excellent. Ripens nearly with the Peen-to.
- ✓ **Lemon Cling.**—A native of South Carolina. Large, oblong with swollen point like the lemon; skin yellow with dark brownish red cheek; flesh firm, yellow, slightly red at the stone, with rich, sprightly sub-acid flavor. One of the largest and most beautiful yellow-fleshed clings. Ripens last of July.
- ✓ **Maggie.**—Seedling of the Peen-to; originated at Waldo, Fla. Shape roundish oblong; size large; color yellowish white, washed with carmine; sub-cling; flesh fine grained, sweet, juicy and melting; one of the best. Ripens very nearly with the Peen-to.
- ✓ **Mountain Rose.**—Fruit large, nearly round: skin white, washed with carmine; flesh white, tinged with pink, rich, juicy, sub-acid. Quality excellent; freestone. Ripens June 5th to 15th.
- ✓ **Oldmixon Cling.**—Large, oblong; skin creamy white, with much red of varying tint; juicy, sweet and well flavored. Ripens August 10th.
- ✓ **Oldmixon Free.**—Fruit large, inclining to oval; skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous; freestone. Ripens July 15th to 25th.
- ✓ **Onderdonk.**—Originated in Texas by Mr. G. Onderdonk. Fruit large; skin and flesh yellow, very juicy and sweet, and possessed of a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness; freestone. Ripens latter part of July.
- ✓ **Pallas.**—Seedling of the Honey. Fruit of good size; shape nearly round; color deep red dotted with salmon, and tipped with light yellow at base and apex; flesh white, fine grained, melting with a rich, vinous aroma, resembling the Grosse Mignonne in flavor; freestone. Quality excellent. June 20th to 30th.
- ✓ **Peen-to.**—This peculiar sub-tropical peach was first introduced into this country a great many years ago from China, and is mentioned by Downing in his "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America." All trace of the Peen-to, as originally introduced, was subsequently lost; but the same variety was again introduced into this country from Australia in 1869, since which time it has been planted quite extensively in Florida, and has proven to be very valuable, not only for itself, but also for the seedlings that have been produced from it, several of which are an improvement upon the original variety, and all of which seem to retain the remarkable adaptability to a sub-tropical climate that is characteristic of the parent.
- The Peen-to is 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 flavor, which is barely apparent, however, when the trees are properly fertilized; clingstone, stone remarkably small. Ripens in this locality from May 20th to June 1st.

✓ **Picquet's Late.**—Origin, Belair, Georgia. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet and of highest flavor; freestone. Ripens end of August to middle of September. One of the most profitable late yellow peaches South and West.



PEEN-TO PEACH.

**Powers' September.**—Origin, native seedling. Tree is a good grower and an annual and abundant bearer. Fruit good size, handsome, and of excellent quality; freestone. Ripens September 1st to 15th.

✓ **Red Ceylon.**—Originated in Florida, from seed obtained in Ceylon. The tree is a strong grower, and a heavy and annual bearer; fruit of good size; skin of a dull, green color; flesh blood red to the stone, from which it separates freely. The quality of this peach is not first class to eat out of hand, as it is too acid for most tastes. It is, however, a most excellent fruit for cooking, being possessed of a peculiar flavor, which makes this fruit when cooked, strongly resemble prunelles. Owing to its tropical origin this peach will, no doubt, succeed in the extreme South. It ripens in June.

✓ **Reeves' Mammoth.**—Originated in Orange County, Florida, and has been advertised as a remarkably large, fine, productive freestone. Ripens in July.

✓ **Salway**—Fruit very large; yellow, beautifully mottled with brownish red cheek, high color; very productive and a very fine freestone. Ripens early in August.

✓ **Sangmel** (*Taber's No. 31*). (New).—Origin, seedling of seedling of the Honey; fruit large, roundish oblong; skin red; flesh red, firm, very juicy and sweet; quality excellent. A blood clingstone and remarkably handsome. Blooms as late or later than the honey. Ripens June 20th to 30th.

✓ **Smock**.—Fruit large; skin light orange yellow, mottled with red; moderately juicy and of very rich flavor. Ripens latter part of July.

✓ **Stump the World**.—Origin, New Jersey. Size very large; shape nearly round; skin creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good; freestone. Ripens July 15th to 25th.

✓ **Sunset**.—Origin, native seedling, resembling the Orange Cling, but is more oblong. It is a most excellent peach, and does admirably here. Fruit very large, round, slightly oblong; skin yellow, with rich, dark red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, vinous; clingstone. July 25th to 30th.

✓ **Taber** (*Taber's No. 26*). (New).—Origin, seedling of seedling of the Honey; fruit large, roundish oblong; skin deep red; flesh blood red, firm, extremely juicy, rich, sub-acid; quality fine. This peach is a perfect blood clingstone. Tree thrifty and a heavy bearer. Blooms as late or later than the Honey. Ripens June 15th to 25th.

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

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

✓ **Triana**. (*Taber's No. 34*). (New).—Origin, seedling of seedling of the Honey; fruit large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin red; flesh shows red markings, but not as pronounced as a blood peach as most of the other new varieties, rich, juicy, sweet and of very fine flavor; a perfect freestone. Tree heavy bearer. Blooms as late or later than the Honey. Ripens June 25th to July 5th. Desirable.

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

✓ **Waldo**.—Seedling of Peen-to, supposed to be crossed with Honey. Tree as good grower as the Peen-to and blooms a month later, thus escaping danger of late frosts; a very sure bearer. Very prolific. Fruit of medium size, roundish oblong; skin highly colored, varying from a dark red on side next the sun to a light salmon on the reverse side; flesh yellowish white, and red at the stone, from which it separates freely; juicy, melting, sweet. Quality best. Ripens with the Peen-to.

✓ **Wheatland**.—Very large, yellow with crimson cheek; flesh yellow; of good quality; freestone. Ripens July 15th.

**Wonderful.**—Origin, New Jersey. Very large, deep yellow with carmine blush; flesh yellow and firm; quality good; freestone. Ripens last of August. Remarkably good keeper, said to be a sub-variety of the "Smock" strain.

**Yum-Yum.**—Seedling of Peen-to. Ripens with Maggie, which it resembles in appearance and description. A most excellent variety.

### LIST TO AID SELECTION.

The following classification of varieties, showing their relative adaptability and value for market in different sections, has been arranged to give purchasers an approximate guide in selecting. Each of these lists covers a wide range of territory, and it is obviously impossible to make it wholly applicable to every section. It has been compiled after many years of somewhat extensive planting, experimenting, research and observation, and, while allowance must be made for peculiar local conditions in using it, we are confident that as a general guide it will be found helpful.

With the exception of the varieties marked "new," all the varieties listed below have been largely planted and thoroughly tested. In rating the "new" varieties we have been guided by the parentage and habit of the tree and the promise they give in our own grounds.

In printing these lists we have used three different kinds of type to represent the comparative value of the different kinds for the respective regions. The varieties best adapted to a particular region and most valuable for market are printed in 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: "Smock."

#### LIST A.

Varieties best adapted to South Florida:

<b>ANGEL.</b>	<b>Imperial.</b>
<b>BIDWELL'S EARLY.</b>	Japan Dwarf Blood.
<b>BIDWELL'S LATE.</b>	LaMagnifique.
Cabler's Indian.	LaReine.
Chinese Blood.	Laura.
Climax.	<b>Maggie.</b>
<b>COLON.</b> (Taber's No. 29). (New).	<b>PEEN-TO.</b>
<b>Countess.</b>	Powers' September.
<b>Early Cream.</b>	Red Ceylon.
<b>FERDINAND.</b> (Taber's No. 33). (New).	Reeves' Mammoth.
Florida Crawford.	<b>SANGMEL.</b> (Taber's No. 31). (New).
Florida Gem.	<b>TABER.</b> (Taber's No. 26). (New).
<b>Florida's Own.</b>	<b>TRIANA.</b> (Taber's No. 34). (New).
Gibbon's October.	Victoria.
<b>Honey.</b>	<b>WALDO.</b>
	<b>Yum Yum.</b>

## LIST B.

Varieties best adapted to Central and Northeastern Florida, otherwise described as that section of Florida running back some distance each way from an imaginary line drawn diagonally across the State from Cedar Keys to Jacksonville:

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|--|--|
| <b>ANGEL.</b>                              | Japan Dwarf Blood.                       |
| Bidwell's Early.                           | <b>LaMagnifique.</b>                     |
| <b>BIDWELL'S LATE.</b>                     | <b>LaReine.</b>                          |
| Cabler's Indian.                           | Laura.                                   |
| Carpenter's Cling.                         | Maggie.                                  |
| Chinese Blood.                             | Onderdonk.                               |
| Climax.                                    | Pallas.                                  |
| <b>COLON.</b> (Taber's No. 29). (New).     | Peen-to.                                 |
| Countess.                                  | <b>Powers' September.</b>                |
| <b>EARLY CREAM.</b>                        | <b>Reeves' Mammoth.</b>                  |
| <b>FERDINAND.</b> (Taber's No. 29). (New). | <b>SANGMEL.</b> (Taber's No. 31). (New). |
| Florida Crawford.                          | Sunset.                                  |
| Florida Gem.                               | <b>TABER.</b> (Taber's No. 26). (New).   |
| Florida's Own.                             | Texas.                                   |
| Franklin's August.                         | Thurber.                                 |
| Gibbons' October.                          | <b>TRIANA.</b> (Taber's No. 34). (New).  |
| <b>HONEY.</b>                              | Victoria.                                |
| <b>IMPERIAL.</b>                           | <b>WALDO.</b>                            |
|  | Yum Yum.                                 |

## LIST C.

Varieties best adapted to Northwestern Florida, extreme Eastern and Southern Georgia and the Gulf Coast region of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas :

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>ALEXANDER.</b>                     | Early Beatrice.                            |
| Amelia.                               | <b>EARLY CREAM.</b>                        |
| Angel.                                | Early Rivers.                              |
| Bidwell's Late.                       | Early Tillottson.                          |
| <b>CABLER'S INDIAN.</b>               | <b>ELBERTA.</b>                            |
| Carpenter's Cling.                    | <b>FERDINAND.</b> (Taber's No. 33). (New). |
| Chinese Blood.                        | Fleitas.                                   |
| Chinese Cling.                        | <b>FLORIDA CRAWFORD.</b>                   |
| Chinese Free.                         | Florida Gem.                               |
| Climax.                               | Foster.                                    |
| <b>COLON</b> (Taber's No. 29). (New). | Franklin's August.                         |
| Columbia.                             | <b>General Lee.</b>                        |
| <b>COUNTESS.</b>                      | George IV.                                 |
| Crawford's Early.                     | <b>GIBBON'S OCTOBER.</b>                   |
| Crawford's Late.                      |  |



Globe.	Picquet's Late.
Hale's Early.	<b>POWERS' SEPTEMBER.</b>
Heath Cling.	Reeves' Mammoth.
Henrietta.	Salway.
<b>Honey.</b>	<b>SANGMEL.</b> (Taber's No. 31.) (New).
<b>IMPERIAL.</b>	Smock.
Japan Dwarf Blood.	Stump the World.
<b>Jessie Kerr.</b>	Sunset.
Lady Ingold.	<b>TABER.</b> (Taber's No. 26.) (New).
<b>La Magnifique.</b>	Texas.
<b>La Reine.</b>	Thurber.
Lemon Cling.	<b>TRIANA.</b> (Taber's No. 34.) (New).
<b>Mountain Rose.</b>	<b>VICTORIA.</b>
Oldmixon Cling.	Waldo.
Oldmixon Free.	Wheatland.
<b>ONDERDONK.</b>	Wonderful.
Pallas.	

## LIST D.

Varieties best adapted for general planting in most of the peach-growing sections of the United States not specially mentioned in lists A., B. and C. :

<b>Alexander.</b>	<b>GENERAL LEE.</b>
<b>Amelia.</b>	<b>GEORGE IV.</b>
Cabler's Indian.	Gibbons' October.
Carpenter's Cling.	Globe.
Chinese Blood.	Hale's Early.
Chinese Cling.	<b>HEATH CLING.</b>
Chinese Free.	Henrietta.
Climax.	Imperial.
Colon. (Taber's No. 29.) (New).	Japan Dwarf Blood.
Columbia.	<b>Jessie Kerr.</b>
Countess.	Lady Ingold.
<b>CRAWFORD'S EARLY.</b>	La Magnifique.
<b>CRAWFORD'S LATE.</b>	La Reine.
<b>Early Beatrice.</b>	Lemon Cling.
Early Cream.	<b>MOUNTAIN ROSE.</b>
<b>Early Rivers.</b>	<b>OLDMIXON CLING.</b>
<b>Early Tillottson.</b>	Oldmixon Free.
<b>ELBERTA.</b>	Onderdonk.
Ferdinand. (Taber's No. 33.) (New).	Pallas.
<b>Florida Crawford.</b>	Picquet's Late.
Florida Gem.	Powers' September.
<b>Foster.</b>	Sangmel. (Taber's No. 31.) (New).
Franklin's August.	<b>SALWAY.</b>

**SMOCK.****Stump the World.**

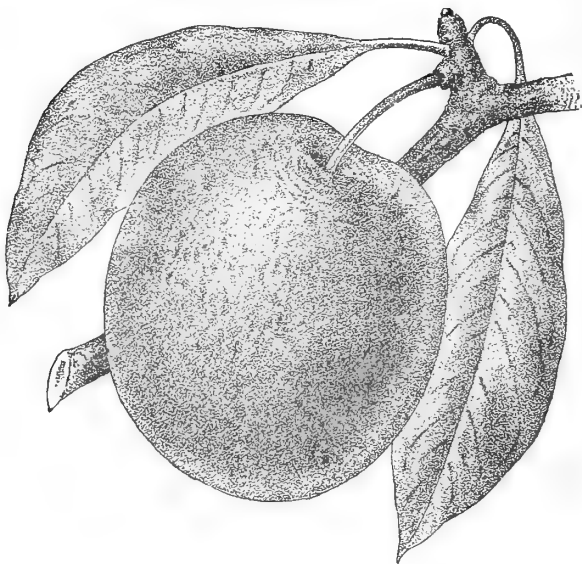
Taber. (Taber's No. 26). (New).

Texas.

Thurber.

Triana. (Taber's No. 34). (New),  
Victoria.**Wheatland.****Wonderful.****PLUMS.**

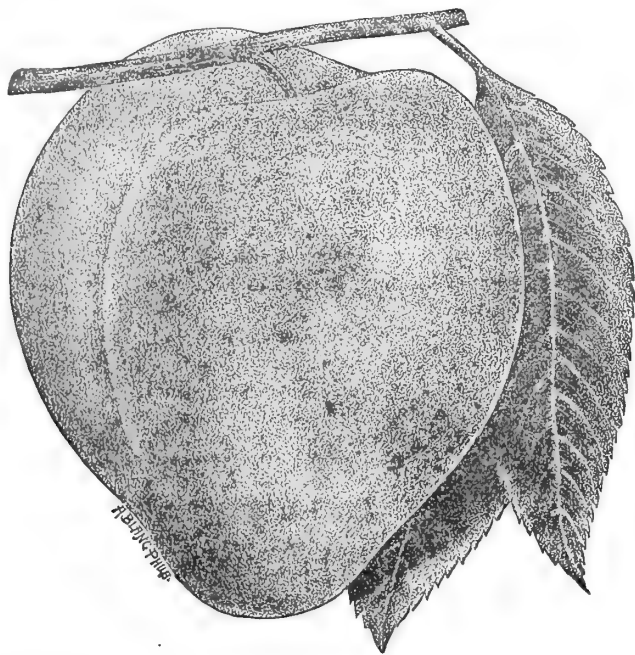
The introduction of the Kelsey, followed by other Oriental plums, has given a new impetus to plum culture in many sections, particularly in the South. Among plums they are taking the lead, and their cultivation is increasing year by year. For convenience we have arranged these Japanese varieties in a separate list; a judicious selection will furnish a succession of fine fruit from June to September, and we advise every one to plant them, both for home use and market.

**JAPANESE VARIETIES.****THE BURBANK PLUM.**

✓ **Burbank.**—Introduced by Luther Burbank, of California, from Japan. The fruit is usually from five to five and a half inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japan plums: nearly globular, clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is a *deep yellow color*, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is unusually vigorous, with strong upright

shoots, and large, rather broad leaves. Commences to bear usually at two years of age. This variety has fruited over a large section of the South, and is one of the most valuable varieties of the Japan type. The skin is thick and leathery, making it an admirable shipping variety, and rendering it less susceptible to the attacks of curculio. We have fruited it several years at Glen St. Mary, and very few of the fruits have been stung.

Professor VanDeman, Chief of Division of Pomology of United States Department of Agriculture, says of it: "This variety was imported from Japan by Mr. Burbank, December 20, 1885, among a lot of seedlings; but as it proved, upon coming to a fruiting age, to be superior to many of the named kinds, he sent specimens to this office in 1887, and it was named in this division in honor of the introducer. The fruit carries remarkably well and tree appears to be entirely hardy, at least as far north as Geneva, N. Y., where it has fruited this year. It is also a very good producer. I think it deserves extensive trial, as persons who have already tested it are contemplating planting it largely for market." We heartily concur in the high praise given this variety by Prof. VanDeman and others, and deem it worthy of extensive propagation. In this locality the fruit ripens in June.



KELSEY PLUM.

**Kelsey.**—The success that has attended the planting of this variety during

the past few years throughout many portions of the South has brought it into such prominent notice that its merits no longer need extended notice. We have grown the enormous number of 476 of these fruits on a single three-year-old tree. We have grown many specimens that would measure from eight to eight and three-fourth inches in circumference, and which have weighed from five to five and one-half ounces each. The tree is of upright growth, having a tendency to long, slender branches, which, in order to make the tree stocky, should be frequently pinched back; fruit very large, from seven to nine inches in circumference, of heart shape; color greenish yellow, sometimes overspread with bright red and with a lovely bloom; quality excellent; meaty, rich and juicy. It has a remarkably small pit. It comes into bearing while 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 for from one to two weeks after reaching maturity. Commences to ripen last of July and continues several weeks.

**Satsuma Blood.**—Fruit large, nearly globular in shape; skin dark purplish red, almost solid color except a slightly lighter shade in the suture, and covered with a lilac bloom; flesh dark red or blood color, firm, rather juicy, well flavored; pit very small. Time of maturity early in July or three weeks before Kelsey. This variety is successful in the Middle and Northern States as well as in the South.

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

**Yellow Fleshed Botan.**—This fruit is identical with the "Abundance" Plum of some growers. Fruit large, round, with pointed apex; skin yellow, heavily washed with purplish carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid with slight apricot flavor; clingstone; quality best; pit small. Matures June 25th to July 5th.

**Chabot.**—Fruit large, about two inches in diameter, slightly oblong; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine red; flesh yellow, very solid, sub-acid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity July 20th to August 1st.

**Ogon.**—Large, nearly round, bright golden yellow with faint bloom; flesh firm and very sweet; quality good; freestone. Ripens about the middle of June.

**Botankio.**—A vigorous grower; fruit large; color a yellow ground, nearly covered with red and a blue bloom; flesh firm, sugary, sub-acid; quality good; a prolific variety. Ripens middle of July.

**Long Fruited.**—Fruit large, oblong; skin bright carmine red, with bluish bloom; flesh fine grained, firm, sub-acid; quality fair; clingstone. Ripens June 20th to July 1st. An early and showy fruit.

**Yellow Japan.**—Fruit large, nearly round; skin yellow, washed with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, juicy and of good quality. Ripens early in July. Tree is vigorous, resembling Kelsey in growth, but with larger leaves.

**Bailey.**—Introduced by Mr. Normand, of Louisiana, who says of it: "I

got this variety from Japan among a lot of trees without any name. It is different from any of the thirty varieties I have on my experimental grounds; fruited here this season (1891) for the first time in this country; fruit almost as large as Kelsey, nearly globular and overspread with a light cherry red color; tree a prolific bearer, upright and vigorous grower. Fruit ripens fully fifteen days after the Wild Goose, or just after the Burbank, and a little ahead of the Satsuma." This variety was named in honor of Prof. L. H. Bailey, editor of *American Gardening*.

**Normand.**—Also introduced by Mr. Normand, who says: "Like the Bailey Japan, imported without any label, and in the absence of a name, I have named this variety Normand's Japan. This is my choice of all the Oriental plums; fruited this season (1891) probably for the first time in this country; fruit a beautiful golden color, a little larger and better than the Burbank; shaped like an apple; fine flavor; tree of symmetrical growth and prolific. Ripens just after the Sweet Botan.

### OTHER VARIETIES.

**Excelsior.** (New).—This is a seedling of the Kelsey, originated by ourselves, and is one of the best of a dozen Kelsey seedlings that we have fruited; it is undoubtedly a cross between the Kelsey and some Chickasaw variety. The tree is stocky, symmetrical, a strong grower, branching and less inclined to long willow growth than the Kelsey; it more nearly resembles the Chickasaw type in this respect and also in foliage, and has all the vigor of a native. It is evidently perfectly at home in this soil and climate.

Fruit large, round, one and one-half inches in diameter; color reddish purple with heavy blue bloom, very handsome; flesh sweet, juicy, melting and of best quality. Ripens early in June. Pomological experts, to whom specimens of this season's fruitage were submitted, were confident they were a superior Chickasaw variety until informed of their origin.

The parent tree has been in fruiting for four years, and during that period has produced more fruit than any one tree of any other variety on our place, either native or foreign. We believe it to be a decided acquisition.

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

**Golden Beauty.**—Fruit large, of a beautiful golden yellow; flesh sweet; quality best. Ripens early in August. A comparatively new variety, but one that is attracting considerable attention in several of the Southern States. Tree vigorous.

**Wild Goose.**—Size large, oblong; skin bright red; flesh juicy, sweet and of excellent quality; clingstone. Ripens in June. Not adapted south of this latitude.

**Marianna.**—The fruit of this variety is not equal in character to either

that of the Wild Goose or Golden Beauty, all of which belong to the Chickasaw type. The tree, however, possesses great value as a stock upon which to bud other varieties, it being remarkably healthy and of a very stocky, vigorous growth and never suckers from the roots. All of the plums that we offer this season are grown on Marianna plum stocks.

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## PRUNES.

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✓ **D'Ente** (*Robe deSergent, d'Agen*).—This is the kind that produces the famous Prune d'Agen, shipped all over the world from Bordeaux, France, and it is the variety mostly cultivated in all the valleys of Garonne and Lot, with Agen for an entrepot or shipping place for the merchandize in its bulk. Fruit medium to large, in some instances quite large; elongated, oval in shape; skin thin, covered with heavy bloom; color deep violet when fully ripe, yellow, soft, juicy and sweet. Ripens in August. The tree is vigorous and a very productive and constant bearer in all sections suited to prune culture.

✓ **Italian** (*Fellenberg, Swiss Prune*)—Originated in the neighborhood of Milan, Italy. Fruit medium to large; shape oval; color of skin dark purple; flesh fine, firm, sugary, slightly perfumed, of fair quality for the table; splendid to dry; separates well from the stone. Ripens middle of September. One of the best known and most highly prized varieties.

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## APPLES.

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While Florida is not an apple-growing State, yet the following varieties succeed in the upper sections of the State, and some of them even further south.

✓ **Red Astrachan**.—Large to quite large; crimson, with thick bloom; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in June. Tree vigorous grower, and comes into bearing early.

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

✓ **Early Red Margaret**.—Of medium size; skin yellow and crimson, with dark red stripes; sub-acid and high flavor; follows Early Harvest in maturity.

✓ **Red June**.—Medium, conical; deep red; juicy, and very productive. June 20th to July 15th.

✓ **Jennings' Florida**.—This is a variety that has been grown in this county for quite a number of years under the above local name. The tree is of very handsome, vigorous growth, of spreading, open habit, and a heavy annual bearer. It shows marked adaptability to this climate, behaving as an apple tree should; in fact, we have never seen in New England, in any of the large orchards that abound there, any trees that seem better suited to their locality. We are not certain of the true name of this variety, or whether it is entitled to any other than the one by which it is known here, and for the present, until this can be determined, it is offered under the above name. It is certainly better

adapted to this section than any other variety that has ever been grown here; fruit large; shape oblate; color green; flesh white, sub-acid, juicy and good; a fine cooking apple, and also good to eat out of hand. Ripens in July.

## PEARS.

All the varieties herewith offered are grown on LeConte or Japan Pear roots. There has been abundant proof, during the past few years, that such trees are much better adapted to the extreme South than those grown on imported pear stock.

**Bartlett.**—Large, buttery, melting, rich flavor. Wherever pears are grown it is recognized as one of the best. Ripens in July.

**Belle Lucrative.**—Large, melting, delicious, fine grower, bears abundantly and regularly. Ripens August 1st.

**Beurre Clairgeau.**—Large, melting, sweet and good; tree of stout growth. September and October.

**Beurre d'Anjou.**—Large, skin yellow with light russet spots; flesh white, buttery, melting, rich and juicy. Ripe in September.

**Beurre Giffard.**—Medium, juicy. Ripens middle of July. Tree healthy, a moderate grower but very productive.

**Buffum.**—Small to medium; buttery, sweet and high flavor; compact grower. Ripens in August.

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

**Cole's Coreless.**—A new pear, originated on grounds of E. Eicholtz, Detroit, Kansas. Tree is a vigorous grower in nursery, earlier than the Keiffer, resembling the Clapp's Favorite in color of wood and appearance. It is said to be a very young and annual bearer. The great peculiarity of this pear is that it has no core whatever, and is practically seedless. The leathery carpels which surround the seeds in ordinary pears and apples are entirely absent. Embedded in the flesh, at the center, are only a few empty and shriveled shells of seeds. Quality of fruit good to best; size medium to large; color bright yellow when fully ripe. Season September to November. It is certainly an interesting novelty, and is worthy of a place in every collection.

**Doyenne Boussock.**—Very large, melting; vigorous grower. August.

**Doyenne d'Ete.**—Small, melting, very good. July 1st.

**Duchesse d'Angouleme.**—Fruit large; fine flavored, melting, juicy; tree good grower and very reliable bearer. Last of August.

**Flemish Beauty.**—Large, melting, sweet, handsome. August.

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

**Howell.**—Medium size; rich, juicy, delicious; tree an open grower and good bearer. Last of July and beginning of August.

**Idaho.**—A new variety very highly recommended by the introducers as well as by numerous leading pomologists of this country who have tested it. Tree a strong grower, resembling LeConte in this respect. Fruit large and of excellent quality.

At the meeting of the American Pomological Society in 1889, at Ocala, Fla., the Committee upon Native Fruits, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, editor American Agriculturist, chairman, reported upon this pear as follows :

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

Trees of this variety promise well, but none in the South are yet old enough to bear.

**Jefferson.**—Ripens in Central Mississippi from the 1st to the 10th of June ; is in market as early as the earliest peaches, and brings the highest prices. It is above medium size, pyriform in shape ; color bright yellow, with a bright, deep crimson cheek. It is ripe and marketed before the LeConte is ready to ship, and this, with its handsome appearance, makes it valuable. In quality it is inferior.

**Keiffer.**—Supposed to be a cross between the China Sand Pear and the Bartlett. Fruit large to very large ; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome ; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. The trees much resemble the LeConte in their general habit, but commence bearing at an earlier age, and can be planted nearer together than LeConte ; should not be allowed to overbear while young, which it is inclined to do ; extremely prolific and valuable. Ripens in September and October.

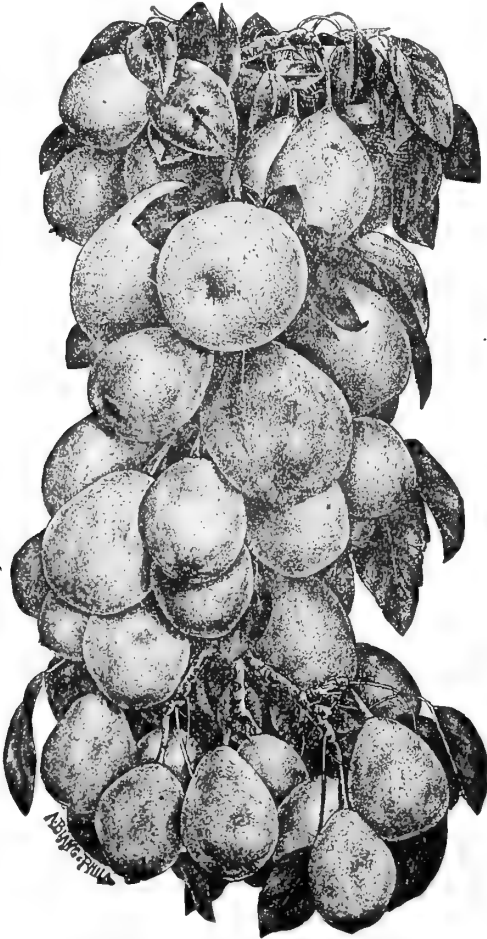
**Lawrence.**—Large, melting with pleasant aromatic flavor. October 1st.

**Lawson (Comet).**—Color a most brilliant crimson on bright yellow ground ; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not of high quality. Ripens in Central New York from middle of July to first of August (and, of course, correspondingly earlier in locations further South). Of superior shipping qualities. Tree a good grower, and heavy annual yielder, beginning to bear young. The original tree, now over a hundred years old, still bears a crop every year. Its beauty and earliness render it very desirable for the home garden.

**LeConte.**—Supposed to be a cross between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. 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 LeConte seems to have found its natural home. The fruit is large to very large, pyriform in shape ; skin smooth, pale yellow, and when the fruit is properly handled, the quality is good. Ripens middle to last of July.



Many varieties of pears, and particularly the LeConte, should be picked from the trees *as soon as grown and before they have colored up*. They will ripen thoroughly in a dark room, and be of much better flavor than if allowed to hang on the trees till fully ripe. If the fruit is to be shipped, pack and forward it as soon



BRANCH OF LECONTE PEARS.

as picked, and it will ripen up while in transit. It is an excellent shipper, and prices have been very satisfactory this season ('93), even exceeding those reported last year.

The trees we offer are all grown on their own roots.

**Osband's Summer.**—Small, very good. Fine grower. Ripens early in August.

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

**Sheldon.**—Large, round, russet and red; melting, of first quality. September.

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

**St. Michael's Archangel.**—Large, melting; very good; beautiful pyramidal tree. August.

**Winter Nelis.**—Medium to large; buttery, juicy and well flavored. October and November.

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## KAKI OR JAPAN PERSIMMON.

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This fruit has been thoroughly tested in Florida and throughout the cotton belt of the Southern States, and has proved to be a decided acquisition. Some of the varieties come into bearing at a very early age, and are very prolific; in fact, the young trees have a tendency to take on too much fruit. Part of the fruit should be removed the first year if the trees are heavily loaded. It is not uncommon for trees that have only been set out one year to bear twenty to fifty persimmons. As the fruit is very large and heavy the strain on the tree is very severe.

All of our Japan Persimmons are worked on Native Seedling Persimmon stocks and are much better than the imported trees, the latter being deficient in roots. Not only this, but the Japanese importations are badly mixed, many different varieties being sent out under one name, or one variety under several different names.

Trees on the Japan or Kaki stocks, upon which the imported trees are "worked," have not proven as well suited to this country as those grown on our native persimmon.

We have for several years past been propagating different varieties from bearing trees, and have devoted much time and work to the proper nomenclature of varieties. We have in our Kaki memorandum book, notes on nineteen different varieties, made with the ripe fruit in one hand and pencil in the other, fifteen of the nineteen varieties above alluded to having fruited in our own orchards. We have the description, outline and exact measurement of these varieties, and the nomenclature has been made very carefully, and is corroborated by the best authority. This is something worth taking into consideration in purchasing Japan Persimmon trees, as we feel free to say that not one-half of the Japan Persimmons heretofore offered for sale by nurserymen and dealers have been true to name. In this connection it is with pleasure that we quote from the highest authority in the United States, as follows:

“WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15th, 1892.

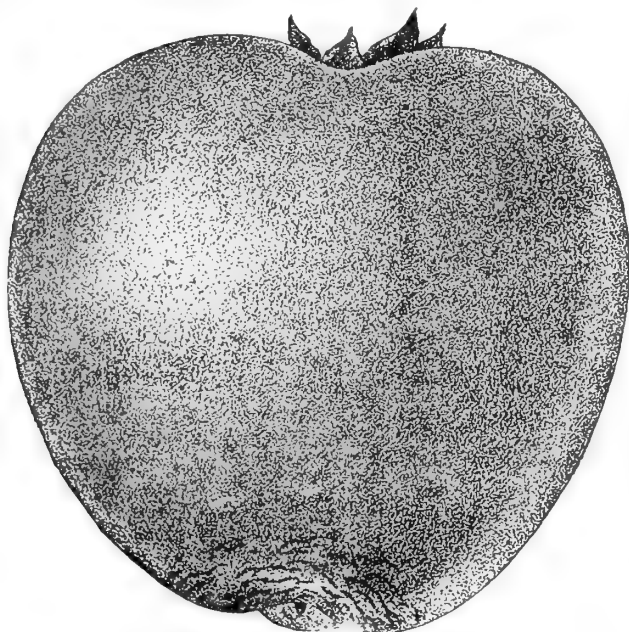
“Mr. G. L. Taber:

“DEAR SIR—I have read with much interest your article on the Kaki in the last number of the Florida Dispatch and Fruit Grower. Your description of the varieties exactly accord with my own.

“H. E. VANDEMAN,

“Chief of Division of Pomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.”

**Hyakume.**—Very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at point opposite the stem; diameter two and three-quarter inches longitudinally and three inches transversely; color of skin rather a light yellow, nearly always marked with dark rings at apex; flesh dark, sweet, crisp and meaty, entirely free from astringency and good to eat while still hard; one of the best varieties; keeps well; tree of good growth and a free bearer.



JAPAN PERSIMMON—HYAKUME.

**Tane-Nashi.**—Very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter three inches longitudinally and three and one-eighth inches transversely; color of skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow; generally seedless, astringent until fully ripe, then one of the best.

**Hachiya.**—Very large, oblong, conical with sharp point; very showy; diameter three and a half inches longitudinally and three inches transversely; color of skin reddish yellow with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at apex; flesh dark yellow; some seed, astringent until fully ripe, then very good: tree vigorous and shapely.

**Yeddo-Ichi.**—Large, oblate; diameter two and a half inches longitudinally and three inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline with a slight depression at the end opposite the stem; color of skin a darker red than most varieties; flesh a dark brown color verging into purple: quite seedy. In quality it is one of the best, being exceedingly rich and sweet, and, like the Hyakume, is good to eat while still hard; tree a heavy bearer and very thrifty.

**Yemon.**—Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter two and a quarter inches longitudinally and three and one-eighth inches transversely; skin bright orange yellow; flesh yellow, generally seedless; quality very fine; tree rather an open grower, with distinct foliage of a lighter shade than most others.

**Tsuru.**—Longest in proportion to its size of all the varieties, slender, pointed; diameter three and a quarter inches longitudinally and two and one-eighth inches transversely; color of skin bright red; flesh orange colored with darker coloring in immediate vicinity of seed, which are few, very astringent until ripe and one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper and of good quality when fully ripe; tree a heavy bearer.

**Zengi.**—The smallest of all the varieties introduced; round or roundish oblate; diameter one and three-quarter inches longitudinally and two and one-quarter inches transversely; color of skin reddish yellow; flesh very dark, shows black dots and white fibers when cut transversely; very seedy; quality very good, it being edible while still hard, and one of the earliest varieties to ripen; tree vigorous and good bearer.

**Okame.**—Large, roundish oblate, always showing peculiar corrugated appearance at the stem end; somewhat four-sided, with well-defined quarter marks at apex; diameter two and three-eighths inches longitudinally and three inches transversely; color of skin dark red, handsome and showy; flesh yellow, with but few seeds, rich, meaty, free from astringency; quality fine; tree a good bearer.

**Costata.**—Medium oblong, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter two and one-quarter inches longitudinally and two and three-eighth inches transversely; color of skin salmon yellow; flesh yellow, nearly seedless, astringent until ripe and then very fine: one of the latest to ripen and a good keeper; tree the most ornamental of all, it being a very upright rapid grower, with large, luxuriant foliage.

We have also the following excellent varieties, which we offer under numbers, until their names can be fully determined:

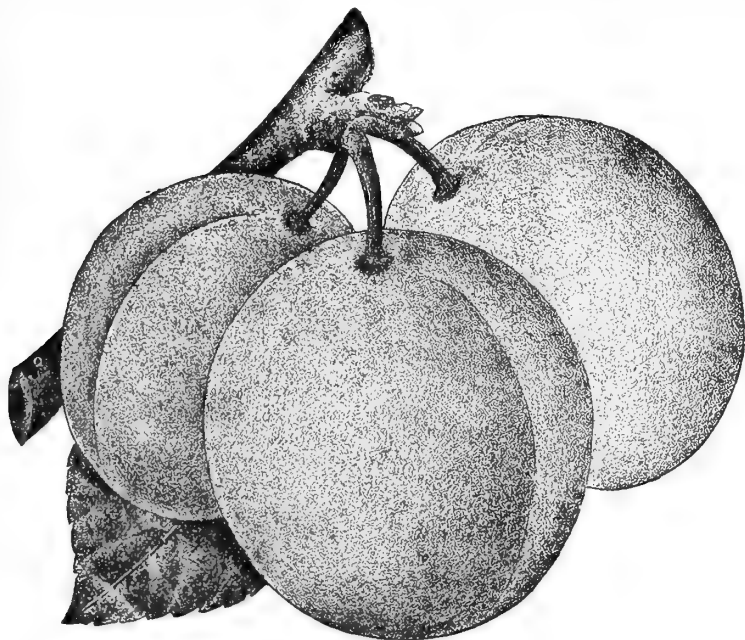
**Taber's No. 23.**—Medium to large, oblate; diameter one and three-quarter inches longitudinally and two and one-half inches transversely; color of skin rather a dark red with peculiar stipple marks; flesh dark colored, sweet and free from astringency, seedy; quality excellent.

**Taber's No. 72.**—Very large, roundish oblate, smooth and handsome; diameter two and one-half inches longitudinally and three and one-eighth inches transversely; color of skin light red with occasional rings or marks of darker color; flesh yellow, with but little astringency and few seed; early to ripen and of the best quality.

**Taber's No. 129.**—Large, roundish, flattened at base, with a small but well defined point at apex; diameter two and three-eighths inches longitudinally and two and five-eighths inches transversely; color of skin dark red and of a peculiar roughened texture, somewhat resembling alligator leather in appearance, except that these checks or marks are very small and uniform; flesh dark colored, sweet and meaty, free from astringency; plenty of seed; quality excellent and fruit very handsome.

## APRICOTS.

This fruit, which has met with so much success in California, has never been



SANTA FE APRICOTS.

planted extensively in the South. There are one or two varieties, lately originated in Florida, that seem better adapted to the extreme South than either the older common kinds or Russian varieties, all of which we have tested.

**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 Luttichau, 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 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. Last year the fruit was ripe on the 26th of May. 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.

**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.

**Japan.**—This variety was imported by ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, while Minister to Japan. It is said to be one of the largest and best in cultivation, and has succeeded admirably in Southern Louisiana. Fruit large, bright yellow, fine flavor; probably an acquisition.

## FIGS.

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

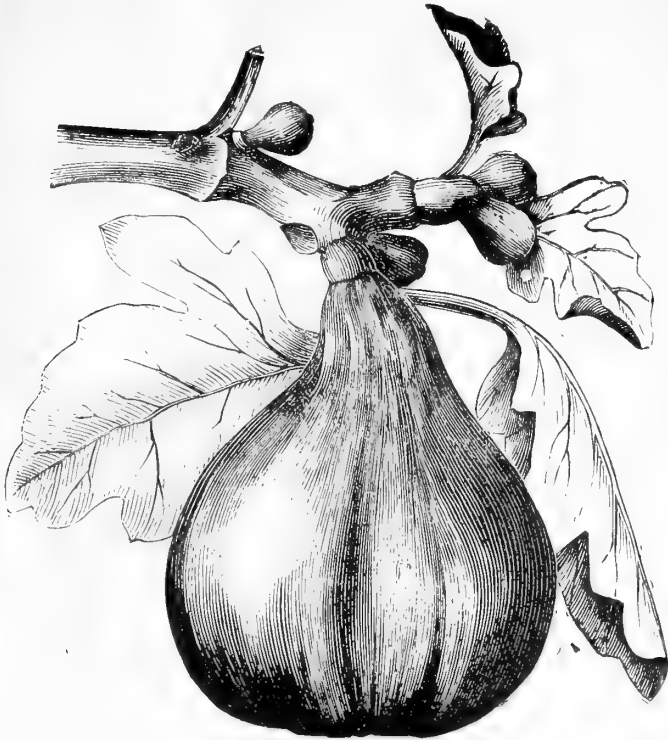
**Celestial.**—Fruit medium to small, very sweet, and in point of quality the best. Tree vigorous grower, very prolific, and one of the hardiest varieties.

**Lemon.**—Medium to large, yellow, sweet; profuse and early bearer; a very desirable variety. Hon. Harrison Reed, of Jacksonville, Fla., has one tree of this variety, which he says has given him ten to twelve bushels of fruit annually for the past ten years.

**Brunswick.**—Fruit large; color violet; quality excellent; very reliable. This variety often fruits for us in the nursery rows the same season that cuttings are planted. One of the best.

**Blue Genoa.**—Fruit large, bluish black, of excellent quality.

**Brown Turkey.**—Medium, brown, sweet and excellent.



LEMON FIG.

In addition to the above we can supply a limited number of several other varieties, including Black Ischia, Green Ischia, White Genoa, Black Havana, etc.

## QUINCES.

**Angers.**—Large, pear shaped. A strong rapid growing sort.

**Chinese.**—Oblong, of extraordinary size, often weighing two pounds or over; flesh tender; one of the best varieties.

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

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## POMEGRANATES.

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✓ **Purple Seeded.**—A new variety originated at Monticello, Fla.; a decided novelty of great merit. Mr. P. J. Berckmans describes it as follows: "Fruit very large and highly colored; pulp very juicy, sprightly, vinous and of best quality. The color of the rind and berry unusually bright for a sweet pomegranate." Mr. D. Redmond says: "It seems to me unique and unlike any other variety with which I am acquainted. The variety is well worth perpetuating. \* \* \* It is a good thing." The seeds are of deep purple; the flavor is very fine sub-acid.

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## MULBERRIES.

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✓ **Hicks.**—This gives fruit three months in the year; fruit sweet. The tree grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to keep poultry or hogs.

✓ **Downing.**—A good large berry, more acid than the Hicks; tree strong, upright grower, foliage dark green; quite ornamental for the lawn.

✓ **Morus Multicaulis.**—(Silk Worm Tree).—Tree a vigorous grower. To parties wishing to engage in the growing of silk we can supply either trees or cuttings.

✓ **Morus Alba.**—White Mulberry; large and very sweet; rapid grower, and very productive.

✓ **Stubbs.**—A form of the native red mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Ga., twenty years ago. Large, black, vinous; excellent; very prolific. Tree vigorous with broad foliage.

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## LOQUATS—JAPAN MEDLARS.

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This is a beautiful evergreen tree, is not, strictly speaking, a plum, but has erroneously been called "Japan Plum" in Florida and Louisiana. Trees blossom in the fall and ripen a delicious fruit in February and March. It is being propagated in Florida with profitable results. Flowers white, in spikes; fruit size of the Wild Goose Plum, oblong, bright yellow; sub-acid; good. Tree quite ornamental.



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## OLIVES.

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In giving a description of the Olive tree, and the soil and climate in which it thrives, we quote from that eminent authority, Mr. Charles Downing, in his "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America."

"The olive, which, as Loudon justly remarks, furnishes, in its invaluable oil, the cream and butter of Spain and Italy, will undoubtedly one day be largely cultivated in our Southern States.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The olive tree commences bearing five or six years after being planted. Its ordinary crop is fifteen or twenty pounds of oil per annum, and the regularity of the crop, as well as the great age to which it lives, renders an olive plantation one of the most valuable in the world. With respect to its longevity, we may remark that there is a celebrated plantation near Terni, in Italy, more than five miles in extent, which, there is every reason for believing, has existed since the time of Pliny.

"The olive is not a very tender tree. It will thrive further north than the orange. \* \* \* \*

"There are numberless varieties enumerated in the French catalogues, but only a few of them are worth the attention of any but the curious collector.

"The *Olivier Picholine* yields the fruit most esteemed for pickling. It grows quite readily in any tolerable soil, and is one of the hardiest varieties."

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**Picholine.**—This variety (the one referred to above) is the only one we are propagating. This variety is held in high esteem in California, where it is successfully grown, and produces a fine grade of both oil and pickles. Our trees of this variety are fine, thrifty and vigorous, and we have great faith in their general adaptability to Florida.

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## GRAPES.

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A number of years ago, as the result of various unsatisfactory experiments, Florida horticulturists unanimously condemned grapes as a failure in this State. More recent trials, however, have been eminently successful. For a number of years in some sections certain varieties have been doing well and yielding profitable crops, and for the past two years shipments of fine grapes have been going forward in carload lots, and commanding high prices. But few branches of fruit culture are now attracting more attention in the State.

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

**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.

✓ **Moore's Diamond.**—A new white grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to the Niagara in quality, and ten days earlier than that variety. It is a very vigorous and thrifty grower, and seems to be well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and as a market grape; it has succeeded finely in South Florida.

✓ **Perkins.**—Bunches medium, compact; berries oblong, whitish green, with tinge of red and white bloom when fully ripe; quality good; vine a strong grower.

✓ **Champion.**—One of the earliest of American grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in near-by markets, but too tender for long shipment. Bunches medium; berries medium, round, blue-black; quality fair; vine healthy and vigorous.

✓ **Concord.**—Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and vigorous grower; one of the most reliable varieties for general cultivation.

✓ **Ives.**—This is generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties as a market grape. It is one of the hardiest varieties, a strong grower, ripens early, and the fruit stands shipment well; bunches large, berries large, black, pulpy, sweet. Ripens in June; a popular wine grape.

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

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

✓ **Berckmans.**—A cross between Clinton and Delaware; vine as vigorous as Clinton, which it much resembles; bunch larger than Delaware, shouldered; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and equal in quality to that favorite variety; ripens middle of July.

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

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

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

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

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

**Salem** (*Rogers' No. 53*).—Bunch large, compact; berry large, round, copery red; flesh tender; juicy, in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy; vigorous and productive. One of the most popular of the Rogers',

**Surprise**.—Vine a stronger grower than and *Labrusca* or Hybrid; wood light colored and short jointed; leaves large, thick, distinctly lobed; bunches large, long, compact, very seldom shouldered; berries very large, slightly oblong, dark purplish brown, very little pulp, brittle and spicy; quality very fine. This is not a new grape, but it has been erroneously propagated in some sections of this State as black Hamburg. Where mildew and rot do not prevail Surprise will prove a most robust vine and desirable grape.

### MUSCADINE TYPE.

This type of grapes is only found in the Southern States, and they will not flourish North or West. All through the South they grow very vigorously and strong, and bear profusely; they should be planted at least twenty-five feet apart, and do not require any pruning.

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

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

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

### UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"Trees arrived in good order."—P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga....."Trees to hand and are satisfactory."—Geo. F. Drew, Jacksonville, Fla....."Package of peach trees to hand in excellent condition."—Ben. G. Smith, Cambridge, Mass....."Trees arrived in perfect order. Box would have gone through smash-up without breaking. Everything panned out in the most satisfactory manner."—E. H. Hart, Federal Point, Fla....."Trees arrived in very good condition, and the selection was to my full satisfaction."—Richard Pfau, San Jose, Costa Rica, C. A....."Trees arrived in good condition, notwithstanding long time on the road. I am well pleased with the stock."—J. W. Loomis, Fairbanks, Arizona....."Healthy, well-rooted and in good order; as nice a lot of trees as I ever saw, and larger than I expected."—J. F. Leyendecker, Frelsburg, Texas....."In the best of order—a very fine lot."—G. Onderdonk, Nursery, Texas....."Received in good shape."—Jas. H. Bailey, Mes-sella, New Mexico "Trees give entire satisfaction. Thanks for promptness and fair dealing."—J. J. Biery, Covington, La....."Fine trees, in perfect condition. I am much pleased with them."—T. L. Mead, Lake Charm, Fla.

# CITRUS FRUITS

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## THE SATSUMA ORANGE.

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THIS variety was imported into Florida from Japan some years ago, by General Van Valkenburg, a former resident of that country. In Japan it is called Unshiu (or Oonshiu) and it has been designated by some subsequent importers as the "Kii Seedless." When first introduced, at the suggestion of Mrs. Van Valkenburg, it was given the name Satsuma, after one of the chief cities in the region where it is grown in the island kingdom; it is now generally known in market and in pomology by this name.

The fruit is medium-sized, flattened, deep orange color; smooth, thin skin, which is sweet, aromatic and easily detached from the pulp; color of pulp dark orange; segments part freely; fine grain, tender, juicy, sweet, delicious and entirely seedless. There is none of that peculiar rank odor which characterizes most other varieties belonging to the same class and species. The tree is perfectly thornless, of somewhat dwarf habit, comes into bearing young and matures its fruit very early in the season.

Like the Tangerine, King and so-called Mandarin, the Satsuma is a variety of the Mandarin orange (*Citrus nobilis*), possessing the high color, unique appearance and loosely adherent rind peculiar to this class, which makes them especially desirable as a dessert fruit. It is much earlier than the other varieties of this class, in fact, there is no variety, even of the common or "round orange" that can be sent to market ahead of the Satsuma, and it is by all odds the best in quality of the early varieties. For this reason, and on account of its delicious and piquant flavor, it is eagerly sought at high prices.

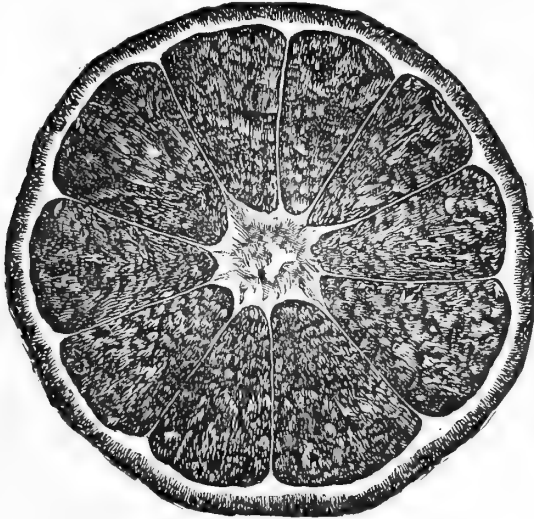
At this writing (Sept. '93) our orchard of five hundred trees is heavily laden with fruit, and the trees are growing lustily. We have had trees in bearing for some years, and with the exception of one season when the crop was shortened by late frost catching the bloom, have never failed of a full crop. The fruit, with no effort to exploit its merits or to find special market, but sold at auction in the general market has brought right along double the price of other fine oranges in the same market and at the same time.

The impression that the Satsuma is a poor grower has gained some currency. This is erroneous. When the trees are surrounded by proper conditions no fault can be found in this respect. Our orchard trees *budded low* (buds inserted near

the ground) on sweet stocks are vigorous ; in fact, when the prolificness of the young trees is considered, they are remarkably strong growers.

Many are of the opinion that this variety thrives better on the sweet root than on the sour. Our own preference is for the sweet stock. Some, however, prefer the sour stock, and we have propagated on both sweet and sour stocks.

This is the hardiest known variety of the orange and is the only variety that we are now propagating at our home nurseries, as we have found that frequent cold snaps in this latitude render the growing of other varieties of the citrus family too hazardous. Its power to withstand cold, freedom from thorns, pro-



CROSS SECTION OF SATSUMA ORANGE.

ductiveness, early ripening and, above all, fine quality of fruit, render it a valuable variety, and particularly so for sections where other good varieties can only be grown at considerable risk. Trees of this variety can be planted closer than most other kinds.

## CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

This species of citrus, by some thought to be allied to the lemon, grows wild in Japan, of which country it is a native. It is there used as a stock for dwarfing other varieties of citrus, and as a hedge plant. It is deciduous, has dark,

glossy-green, trifoliate leaves and is thickly studded with stout thorns. It is hardy as far north as New York. It is a valuable ornamental tree, having large, white, sweet scented flowers followed by a showy fruit, somewhat resembling the lemon (although sour and unedible). While it is bare of leaves in winter its vivid green stems and unique habit of growth give it a striking appearance. It stands great extremes of temperature and wherever tried in the South it makes an impenetrable hedge.

The Satsuma and other varieties of the orange will withstand a greater degree of cold on the Trifoliata than on other stocks used. It is being used quite extensively for this purpose. It grows vigorously here and it is probable that its dwarfing tendencies will prove less marked in Florida than Japan. Some quite large trees on this stock already exist in this State.

## OTHER VARIETIES.

In addition to the Satsuma we can supply all the leading varieties of the orange, lemon, grape fruit, etc., including the varieties enumerated below. The Satsumas and Citrus Trifoliatas will be shipped to customers direct from our nurseries at Glen St. Mary, but all other varieties will be forwarded from South Florida, where we are having them grown.

☞ Satsumas we can ship in any quantity, large or small, but other varieties we prefer to ship only in lots of 25 trees to 1,000 or more of a kind.

Correspondence solicited in relation to Oranges, Pomeloes and Lemons in quantity. Prices quoted upon application.

**Oranges.**—Varieties: Parson Brown, Nonpareil, Centennial, Homosassa, Washington Navel, Double Imperial Navel, Maltese Blood, Majorca, Magnum Bonum, Paper Rind St. Michael, Pineapple, Jaffa, Mediterranean Sweet, Maltese Oval, Hart's Tardiff or Late, Dancy Tangerine, Mandarin, King, etc.

**Pomelo or Grape Fruit.**—Varieties: Josselyn, Triumph, Walters.

**Lemons.**—Varieties: Villa Franca, Sicily Everbearing, Belair Premium.

### VOLUNTARY EXPRESSIONS.

"I have purchased trees of you for some years; they have been uniformly satisfactory, and my orchards are a speaking testimonial to the quality of the stock."—Dennis Burns, Pensacola, Fla. .... "When I need more I shall order from you, as your trees please me better than any I have seen."—Guy F. Hazzard, Sumner, Fla. .... "Box arrived in first-class order, and the contents gave great satisfaction."—Henry G. Hubbard, Crescent City, Fla. .... "Well-rooted, good size, better than I expected. I shall recommend you."—T. S. Coogler, Brooksville, Fla. .... "Twelve days in transit, but in splendid order."—A. Bourges, Loreauville, La. .... "The finest I ever purchased, and the prices reasonable for such noble trees."—Mrs. F. R. Paul, Castrovilla, Texas. .... "In splendid order."—W. Sigerson, Ocean Springs, Miss. .... "In good order and very satisfactory."—Geo. Edmiston, Avon Park, Fla.

# NUT-BEARING TREES.

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## PECANS.

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**T**HE Pecan grows finely all through the South, and Florida is no exception to the rule in this respect. The trees come into bearing at eight to ten years old, after which they bear profusely, and are profitable. In ordering them, please bear in mind that only young trees can be moved without cutting the tap-root. It is not unusual for a one-year-old Pecan tree to have a tap-root at least three times as long as the tree is tall.

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**Paper Shell** produces a very large nut of fine quality; shell very thin, as its name indicates. Our trees of this variety are grown from the finest selected seed, costing 75c to \$1 per pound.

**Turner.**—This variety has been bearing for years on the place adjoining ours. The nuts are fine, of large size, and the trees bear abundantly.

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## WALNUTS.

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**Japan.**—This species, clearly distinct from all others, is found growing wild in the mountains of Northern Japan, and is, without doubt, as hardy as an oak. The tree grows rapidly, and attains a very large size with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, and of a charming shade of green. The nuts, which are produced in extreme abundance, grow in clusters of fifteen to twenty in a cluster, have a shell thicker than the English Walnut, but not as thick as the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, and can be removed entire. The tree grows with great vigor, and is easily grafted on our common Walnut, yet it comes perfectly true from seed, and all of the trees we offer are grown in this way.

**English.**—The well-known Madeira nut of the shops. A fine, lofty tree, with handsome spreading head, bearing crops of excellent nuts, enclosed, like our native Black Walnut, in a simple husk.

**California Paper Shell.**—A variety of the English Walnut or Madeira nut, bearing an oblong-shaped nut with a tender shell, well filled.

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## CHESTNUTS.

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**Japan Mammoth.**—Produces a very large nut of the size of the large Spanish variety. It is the largest and sweetest of all chestnuts; even sweeter and better than the American "Sweet Chestnut," and many times as large. The trees commence bearing when only four or five years old. It is superior to all other chestnuts in every respect. A few old trees of the Japan Chestnut are growing in various parts of this State; they bear regularly, heavy crops of mammoth, bright-colored, clean-looking sweet nuts. Many of the trees bloom in nursery the second year from the seed, and we have seen them loaded with nuts at four years of age. The trees which we offer are home grown. The imported trees are worthless, as they are badly grown, and the few stubs of roots left are bruised, so that the need nursing a year or two to bring them to life.

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## ALMONDS.

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**Sultana and Princesse.**—Two of the finest varieties grown; the soft shelled almonds of commerce consist principally of these two varieties.

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# ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

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We have heretofore confined ourselves almost exclusively to the propagation of fruit trees. This season we add a short list of ornamental trees and plants, of which we have a good supply.

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## TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.

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Deciduous, a sub-variety of the China tree, of remarkably fast growth, very symmetrical; in shape resembling an umbrella; one of the handsomest trees grown, and cannot be surpassed as a shade tree.



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## PRUNUS PISSARDII.

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A beautiful purple-leaved tree that retains its deep color throughout the warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. This tree also bears a fruit of a bright crimson color and of fair quality, maturing in June. Introduced into this country from Persia. See page 51.

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## OLIVE.

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For description see page 51. This tree is an evergreen, and, besides being ornamental, it is also valuable for fruit and oil.

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## LOQUAT.

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A beautiful evergreen tree, with broad, dark green leaves. For description see page 51.

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## GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

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The Australian silk oak. A beautiful shade and lawn tree. Hardy throughout a wide region in Florida, where it grows vigorously. Leaves fern-like, very beautiful; flowers golden yellow.

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## MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

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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 most delicious fragrance.

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## CAMPHOR TREE.

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A handsome broad leaved evergreen, yielding the camphor gum of commerce. Hardy throughout Florida and most of the Gulf States, where it thrives like a native. Leaves and berries very aromatic.

# ROSES.

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AS the thousands of acres of fruit trees which have been planted, comparatively recently, throughout the South begin to yield substantial results, the



NIPHETOS.

orchardist seeks to beautify his surroundings with trees and flowers and greenery. Nothing adds more to the comfort of life than a pleasing home landscape to delight the eye and gratify the esthetic taste. In this genial Southern clime Nature responds quickly and generously to the hand of art. The grounds about the villa afford a limitless field for artistic creation, and the cottager, by a little effort and trifling outlay, can environ his abiding place with loveliness.

Heretofore our catalogue has been almost exclusively confined to fruits. Each succeeding year inquiries from our patrons for ornamental trees and plants become more numerous. We initiate a new departure in this direction by giving this season a select list of roses.

The collection offered is small, but it has been carefully

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**American Banner** (Tea).—White flowers, each bud and flower distinctly striped with bright red.

**American Beauty** (Hybrid Perpetual).—Flowers very large, of beautiful form, and very double; color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling LaFrance or the old-fashioned Damask Rose; it is truly an ever-bloomer, each shoot producing a bud.

**Banksia Lutea** (Yellow Banksia).—Flowers small in clusters, climber.

**Bon Silene** (Tea).—Equally valuable for summer or winter blooming. Buds of beautiful form; an unusually free bloomer. Color deep rose shaded carmine.

**Bougere** (Tea).—Extra large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet tea scent; color bronze rose, or violet crimson, delicately shaded with lilac.

**Captain Christy** (Hybrid Perpetual).—Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; a large, finely formed flower.

**Catharine Mermet** (Tea).—The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the bright pink of the center, shading into light creamy pink, reminding one of LaFrance in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

**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.

**Chromatella**, (*Cloth of Gold*), (Noisette).—Clear bright yellow, good form and substance; large, very full and double, very sweet; much prized in the South for a pillar or veranda rose.

**Clotilde Souper** (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, always greatly admired. The bush is a vigorous and compact grower, and a continuous and remarkably profuse bloomer.

**Coquette des Blanchés** (Hybrid Perpetual).—A finely formed, pure white rose; occasionally shows white flesh when first opening; beautiful shell shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect and of fine form and finish. One of the finest, freest and most beautiful of the white hybrids.

**Cornelia Cook** (Tea).—Color pure creamy white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale lemon and blush; very double.

**Devoniensis** (Tea).—On account of its whiteness and sweetness often called the magnolia rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink. One of the most fragrant roses, and a favorite of long standing.

**Duglass** (Bengal or China).—Dark cherry red, rich and velvety; large, full and fragrant. A neat, compact grower and free bloomer.

**Duchess de Brabant** (Tea).—Soft, rosy pink petals, edged with silver; very sweet; one of the best.

**Duchesse of Edinburg** (Tea).—In great demand for its lovely buds, and

remarkable for its beautiful color, which is the most intense glowing crimson imaginable.

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

**Etoile de Lyon** (Tea).—Color a beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening to the center to pure golden-yellow, flowers very large, very double and full, and deliciously fragrant. It produces magnificent buds.

**Flora** (Polyantha).—Flowers borne in large clusters, perfectly double and very fragrant; white tinted rose.

**General Jacqueminot** (Hybrid Perpetual).—Very large, globular and excellent; a free bloomer, unsurpassed in its clear, 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 centre, 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.

**Golden Gate** (Tea).—The flowers are extra large, very full and finely formed, and of excellent substance; the buds are long and of the most desirable form; the color is rich creamy white, beautifully tinged with fine golden yellow; the petals are large and broad and exquisitely bordered and tinted with clear rose; a strong, healthy grower, and a most profuse and continuous bloomer.

**Greville or Seven Sisters**.—Flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson. A climber.

**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.

**Isabella Sprunt** (Tea).—Bright canary yellow; large, beautiful buds; valuable for cut flowers; very sweet tea scent; profuse bloomer.

**James Sprunt** (Noisette).—Deep cherry-red flowers, medium size, full, very double and sweet; a strong grower and profuse bloomer.

**John Hopper** (Hybrid Perpetual).—Flowers large, very regular and full; color brilliant rose, changing to bright glowing pink, shaded with rich crimson; very sweet, and remarkably profuse bloomer.

**Jules Finger** (Tea).—Flowers extra large and finely formed, very full and sweet; color bright rosy scarlet, beautifully shaded with intense crimson; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

**La France** (Hybrid Tea).—Delicate silvery rose shaded with cerisse pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, very double and of superb form. It flowers continuously throughout the season; unsurpassed in delicacy of coloring and fragrance.

**La Reine** (Hybrid Perpetual).—Beautiful, clear, bright rose; very large; fine full form; very fragrant.

**La Princess Vera** (Tea).—Rich ivory white, beautifully shaded and veined with fine coppery yellow; delicately penciled with pale blush.

**Louis Philippe** (Bengal or China).—Rich dark velvety crimson, profuse bloomer, good form and substance, full and double, fragrant.

**Luciole** (Tea).—Very bright carmine rose, tinted and shaded with saffron yellow, the base of the petals being a coppery yellow, back of petals bronze-yellow; large, full, strongly scented, of good shape, with long buds.

**Madame de Watteville** (Tea).—A beautiful fancy colored rose with elegant feathery shadings of bright rose around the edge of each petal. A strong, vigorous grower, with handsome foliage. Color white, shaded with salmon, outer petals feathered with bright rose, very fragrant, flowers large and beautiful shape.

**Madame Elie Lambert** (Tea).—Extra large, fine globular form, very full. The color rich creamy white, faintly tinted with pale golden yellow, and exquisitely bordered and shaded with soft rosy flesh; exceedingly beautiful and very sweet; petals large and of good substance; constant and profuse bloomer, strong, vigorous and healthy grower.

**Madame Joseph Schwartz** (Tea).—A strong, vigorous grower. The flowers are cup-shaped and borne in clusters. Color white, beautifully flushed with pink.

**Madame Plantier** (Hybrid China).—A perfectly hardy, pure white double rose. The plant grows in a very fine bushy form, and produces flowers in great abundance.

**Madame Welche** (Tea).—An extra fine variety; very large, double and of beautiful rounded form. Color apricot yellow, very heavily shaded throughout the center of the flowers with dark orange red, variable at times, frequently coming light canary, with deep shadings. The flowers are large, of good size and substance, and endure well after opening, giving the bush a handsome appearance.

**Magna Charta** (Hybrid Perpetual).—Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; very sweet; flower extra large; fine form; double and full; a free bloomer.

**Malmaison** (Bourbon).—A beautiful rich, creamy flesh, distinctly and elegantly shaded clear peachy red, with a rose center; the flowers are exceedingly large, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant; produces the most perfect flowers in the hottest weather.

**Marechal Neil** (Noisette).—Beautiful deep yellow; very large, full, globular form; sweet scented, free flowering; one of the finest yellow tea scented roses. A good climber.

**Marie Ducher** (Tea).—Rich transparent salmon, with fawn centre; large size, very double and sweet.

**Meteor** (Hybrid Tea).—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, ever-blooming rose, as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid perpetuals; the flowers are of a good size, very double and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering.

**Mignonette** (Polyantha).—One of the most beautiful mineature roses imaginable. The flowers are full and regular, perfectly double, borne in large clus-

ters, often thirty to forty flowers each. Color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose ; a constant and profuse bloomer.

**Niphetos** (Tea).—Very large and double, deliciously sweet ; color pure white ; highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

**Papa Gontier** (Tea).—A strong grower, with fine healthy foliage ; the buds are large and long, with thick, broad petals of a dark carmine crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower.

**Pearl Rivers** (Tea).—Large and full, with fine peachy red buds ; the ground color is ivory white, having the petals delicately shaded and bordered with pale rose ; deliciously sweet.

**Perle des Blanches**.—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals ; constant and profuse bloomer ; large double flowers ; very sweet.

**Perle des Jardins** (Tea).—Varies from canary to golden yellow, flowers large and beautifully formed ; handsome in every stage of development, from the smallest bud to the open bloom. The color, whether light or deep, always has a peculiar softness not observed in any other yellow rose. Very full and highly perfumed.

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

**Safrano** (Tea).—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose ; valued highly for its beautiful buds ; very fragrant.

**Souvenir de Victor Hugo** (Tea).—A bright China Rose, with copper-yellow center, ends of petals, suffused with carmine. A charming combination of color, a free bloomer, and in size and length of bud equal to the best teas.

**Souvenir d'un Ami** (Tea).—Fine delicate rose, shaded with salmon, very large, full and double, exquisitely fragrant ; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

**Sunset** (Tea).—The flowers are of large size, fine, full form ; very double and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.

**The Bride** (Tea).—One of the most beautiful white Tea Roses. It is a sport from Catherine Mermet, with which it is identical in growth and shape of flowers. The flowers are very large and double, on long, stiff stems, of fine texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut, making it one of the best varieties for corsage wear or bouquets. During extreme hot weather it becomes a pinkish white, at other times a beautiful pure white.

**White Bon Silene** (Tea).—A new variety, is valued particularly for its splendid buds.

**Woodland Margaret**.—A vigorous climber ; white ; perpetual.

#### REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

First National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.

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

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

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

Rev. Lyman Phelps, Sanford, Fla.

E. O. Painter, Editor Florida Agriculturist, DeLand, Fla.

# PRICE LIST.

**All Necessary Information in Relation to Ordering, will be Found Under  
"Remarks to Purchasers" on Pages 4 and 5.**

**Customers will oblige us by using order sheet in front of catalogue.**

VARIETIES AND SIZES.	Each.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000.
	Cts	\$	\$	\$
<b>PEACHES</b> —Alexander, Amelia, Angel, Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late, Cabler's Indian, Carpenter's Cling, Chinese Blood, Chinese Cling, Chinese Free, Climax, Columbia, Countess, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Early Beatrice, Early Cream, Early Rivers, Early Tillottson, Elberta, Fleitas, Florida Crawford, Florida Gem, Florida's Own, Foster, Franklin's August, General Lee, George IV., Gibbons' October, Globe, Hale's Early, Heath Cling, Henrietta, Honey, Imperial, Japan Dwarf Blood, Jessie Kerr, Lady Ingold, La Magnifique, La Reine, Laura, Lemon Cling, Maggie, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Cling, Oldmixon Free, Onderdonk, Pallas, Peen-to, Piquet's Late, Powers' September, Red Cylon, Reeves Mammoth, Salway, Smock, Stump the World, Sunset, Texas, Thurber, Victoria, Waldo, Wheatland, Wonderful, Yum Yum.				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet .....	15	1 00	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 and up .....	25	2 00	15 00	.....
<b>NEW VARIETIES</b> —Colon (Taber's No. 29), Ferdinand (Taber's No. 33), Sangmel (Taber's No. 31), Taber (Taber's No. 26), Triana (Taber's No. 34).				
1 year, 3 to 6 feet .....	25	2 00	15 00	.....
<b>PLUMS</b> —Botan (Sweet), Botan (Yellow Fleshed), Botankio, Burbank, Chabot, Golden Beauty, Kelsey, Long Fruited, Marianna, Normand Ogon, Prunus Pissardii, Satsuma Blood, Wild Goose, Yellow Japan, On Marianna stock:				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet .....	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet .....	25	2 00	14 00	110 00
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up .....	30	2 50	20 00	.....
<b>NEW VARIETIES</b> —Bailey, Excelsior. On Marianna stock:				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet .....	25	2 00	15 00	.....
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet .....	30	2 50	20 00	.....
<b>PRUNES</b> —d'Ente, Italian. All on Marianna Plum Stock:				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet .....	20	1 60	14 00	.....
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet .....	25	2 00	18 00	.....
<b>APPLES</b> —Early Harvest, Early Margaret, Jennings' Florida, Red June, Red Astrachan:				
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	.....
2 years, mostly branched, 4 to 6 feet .....	30	2 50	20 00	.....
<b>PEARS</b> —LeConte. On own roots:				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet .....	15	1 00	8 00	60 00
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet .....	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
1 year, extra size, 6 to 8 feet .....	25	2 00	14 00	110 00
2 years, branched .....	30	2 50	18 00	.....

VARIETIES AND SIZES.	Each.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
	Cts	\$	\$	\$
<b>PEARS—Keiffer. On LeConte or Japan pear roots:</b>				
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	16 00	140 00
1 year, extra size, 6 to 8 feet .....	30	2 50	20 00	.....
2 years, branched .....	35	3 00	25 00	.....
<b>—Bartlett, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre d'Anjou, Buffum, Coles' Coreless, Clapp's Favorite, Duchesse, Garber, Howell, Jefferson, Lawson, Seckel, Smith's, Idaho, Bell Lucrative, Beurre Gifford, Doyenne Boussock, Doyenne d'Ete, Flemish Beauty, Lawrence, Osband's Summer, Sheldon, St. Michael's Archangel, Winter Nelis. On LeConte or Japan pear roots:</b>				
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	16 00	140 00
1 year, extra size, 6 to 8 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....
<b>JAPAN PERSIMMONS—Hyakume, Yeddo Ichi, Okame, Yemon, Tsuru, Zengi, Hachiya, Tane-Nashi, Costata, Taber's No. 23, No. 72, No. 129. On native roots:</b>				
1 year, 2 to 4 feet, good .....	30	2 50	20 00	.....
1 year, 4 to 5 feet, fine, straight stems .....	35	3 00	25 00	.....
2 years, 4 to 6 feet, fine, mostly branched .....	40	4 50	30 00	.....
2 years, 5 to 7 feet, branched, bearing, extra .....	60	5 00	40 00	.....
<b>APRICOTS, Royal—On Peach or Marianna Plum stock:</b>				
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
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....
<b>NEW VARIETIES: Japan, Santa Fe. On Peach or Marianna stocks:</b>				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet .....	25	2 00	15 00	.....
1 year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....
<b>FIGS—Celestial, Lemon, Brunswick, Blue Genoa.</b>				
1 year, medium size, 10 to 18 inches .....	20	1 50	13 00	.....
1 year, standard size, 18 to 30 inches.....	25	2 00	17 00	.....
1 year, extra size, 2½ feet and up.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....
<b>QUINCES—Champion, Chinese, Angers. 1 year, grafts.....</b>	25	2 00	15 00	.....
<b>POMEGRANATES—Purple Seeded</b>				
1 year, from cuttings, fine .....	40	3 50	30 00	.....
<b>MULBERRIES—Downing's, Hicks, Multicaulis, Morus Alba, Stubbs.</b>				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4½ feet .....	20	1 50	12 00	.....
1 year, standard size, 4½ to 6 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	.....
1 year, extra size, 6 to 9 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....
<b>LOQUAT OR JAPAN MEDLAR—</b>				
2 years, 1 to 1½ feet.....	30	2 50	.....	.....
3 years, 2 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00	.....	.....
<b>OLIVES—Picholine.</b>				
2 years, 2 to 3 feet.....	60	5 00	45 00	.....
3 years, extra, 3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50	.....	.....



VARIETIES AND SIZES.	Each.	Per 10.	per 100	Per 1000
	Cts	\$	\$	\$
<b>ORANGES—Satsuma.</b>				
2 to 3 feet buds on 3/4 to 1 inch stock.....	50	4 50	40 00	.....
3 to 4 feet buds on 3/4 to 1 inch stock.....	60	5 50	45 00	\$ 400 00
<b>CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—Seedlings.</b>				
1 year, well grown.....	15	1 00	5 00	40 00
<b>ORANGES.</b>	} For other varieties of Citrus, see page 48.			
<b>POMELOES.</b>				
<b>LEMONS.</b>				
<b>GRAPES—Niagara, Delaware, Berckmans', Moore's Early, Goethe, Cynthia, Norton, Wilder, Salem, Surprise, Concord, Ives, Champion, Perkins, Brighton, Moore's Diamond, Scuppernong, Thomas, Flowers. 1 year; extra large.....</b>	20	1 50	10 00	.....
<b>PECANS—</b>				
Paper Shell, 1 year, 1 foot.....	20	1 80	15 00	.....
Paper Shell and Turner, 2 years, 2 to 4 feet.....	30	2 80	25 00	.....
Paper Shell and Turner, 3 years, 4 to 7 feet.....	50	4 50	.....	.....
<b>WALNUTS—English, 1 year, 1 to 2 feet.....</b>	35	3 00	25 00	.....
—————Japan, California Paper Shell, 1 year, 1 to 2 feet..	60	5 00	45 00	.....
<b>CHESTNUTS—Japan, Mammoth, 1 year, 2 to 4 feet.....</b>	50	4 50	40 00	.....
<b>ALMONDS—Sultana, Princesse.</b>				
1 year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet.....	20	1 50	12 00	.....
1 year standard size, 4 to 6 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	.....
1 year, extra size, 6 feet and up.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....
<b>TEXAS UMBRELLA—</b>				
1 year, 2 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	.....
2 years, 4 feet and up, branched.....	35	3 00	25 00	.....
<b>GREVILLE ROBUSTA—1 year, fine.....</b>	50	4 50	.....	.....
<b>CAMPHOR TREE—</b>				
1 year, fine.....	40	3 50	.....	.....
2 years, extra.....	60	5 00	.....	.....
<b>MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—</b>				
1 to 2 feet.....	50	4 00	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	60	5 00	.....	.....
<b>ROSES—American Banner, American Beauty, Banksia Lutea, Bon Silene, Bougere, Captain Christy, Catherine Mermet, Cheshunt Hybrid, Cromatella, Clotilde Soupert, Coquette des Blancs, Cornelia Cook, Devoniensis, Duglass, Duchesse de Brabant, Duchesse of Edinburgh, Duke of Edinburgh, Etoile de Lyon, Flora, General Jacqueminot, Gloria Lyonnaise, Golden Gate, Greville, Her Majesty, Isabella Sprunt, James Sprunt, John Hopper, Jules Finger, La France, La Reine, La Princess Vera, Louis Philippe, Luciole, Madame de Watteville, Madame Elie Lambert, Madame Joseph Schwartz, Madame Plantier, Madame</b>				

VARIETIES AND SIZES.	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100	Per 1000
		\$	\$	\$
Welche, Magna Charta, Malmaison, Marechal Neil, Marie Duchere, Meteor, Mignonette, Niphetos, Papa Gontier, Pearl Rivers, Perle des Blanche, Perle des Jardins, Prince Albert, Safrano, Souvenir de Victor Hugo, Souvenir d'un Ami, Sunset, The Bride, White Bon Silene, Woodland Margaret, On own roots .....	25	2 20	20 00	.....
Grafted on Manetti.....	40	3 50	30 00	.....

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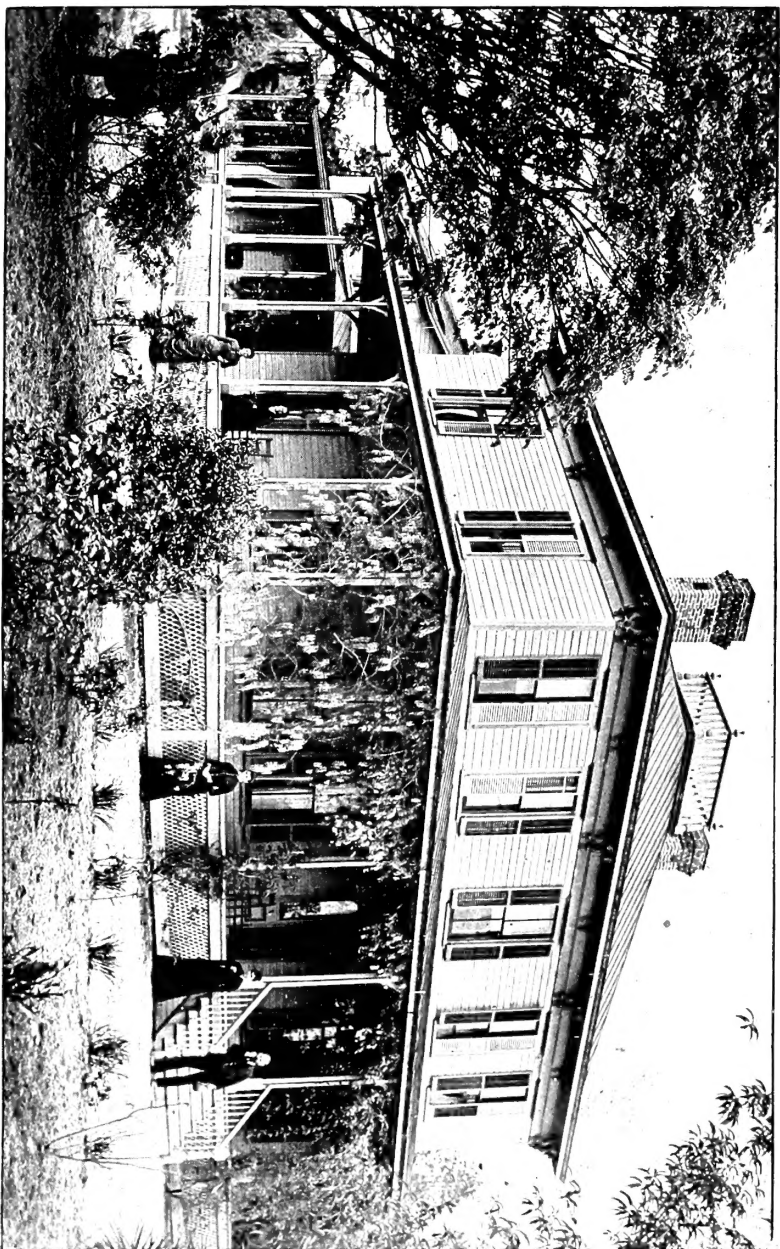
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American Gardening.....	Times Building, New York
The Rural New Yorker.....	Times Building, New York
The American Agriculturist.....	52 and 54 LaFayette Place, New York
Garden and Forest.....	Tribune Building, New York
The Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower.....	Jacksonville, Fla
The Southern Cultivator.....	Atlanta, Ga
The Florida Agriculturist.....	DeLand, Fla
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