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“Our Salesman”

SEASON 1894-5



THE

POMONA

Wholesale

NURSERIES



Choice Nursery Stock

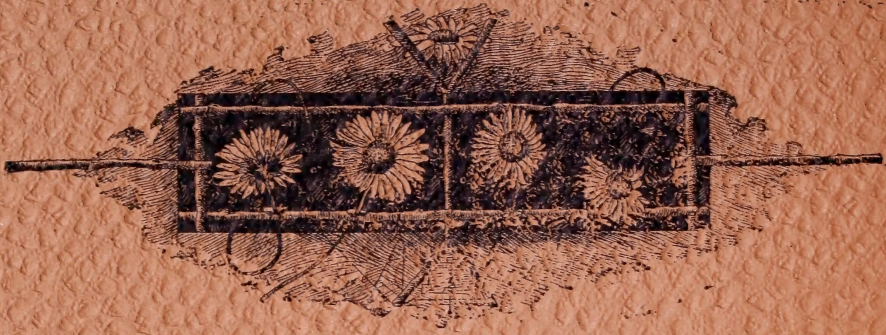
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



W. D. GRIFFING,

BAKER COUNTY

MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.



INTRODUCTION.



IN INTRODUCING this, Our Salesman, we hope it will be as courteously received as it is modest in making its appearance to you. We send it out with the utmost confidence that it will not misrepresent or exaggerate facts to get orders. The helpful hints and suggestions given about culture, and the descriptions, are gleaned from our own experience and from reliable sources, and we believe that if the advice contained in this little work is carefully followed, the results will be entirely satisfactory.

These Nurseries have heretofore been almost entirely wholesale, and only solicited the patronage of established nurseries or dealers who did not grow our line of stock. Two years ago our first Descriptive Catalogue was published, but our large wholesale business prevented us from giving proper attention to the retail trade, our stock being limited, and the office work attached to the retail branch being much greater. Consequently these catalogues have only been sent out to parties applying for them; yet, with even this slight effort, we last season filled upwards of two thousand retail orders.

We now expect to give the retail business special attention, having increased our stock ten-fold within the past two years, and made the necessary preparations for the extra amount of office work.

Our aim is to grow the very best trees that can be grown. Our soil and climate are the finest in the world for this purpose, and it is a fact now fully demonstrated that on the high pine lands of Florida, where the soil is light, porous and underlaid with clay, the climate moist, the season long, and the winters just cool enough to ripen the wood perfectly, trees can be grown in one year larger, better rooted, and in all respects far superior to Northern-grown trees two years old.

The North at one time furnished the South with fruit trees. From the very nature of things this is being reversed. Already numerous Northern nursery firms have started branch nurseries in the South. Others have bought largely of established nurseries here. Within the past three years we have sold many hundred thousands of trees to Northern nurserymen, among them some of the largest nurseries known. They claim that, in view of the high quality of our stock, it is cheaper to buy some things of us, and pay freight on them, than to grow them themselves.

These Nurseries were started less than six years ago, with little or no capital, but with lots of push and determination, and a practical knowledge of the business. We now have over 100 acres in use, and have from 15 to 40 hands employed. Our success is highly satisfactory, thanks to our patrons, from whom we solicit future business, as well as from all who may meet this, Our Salesman.

POMONA WHOLESALE NURSERIES,
Macclenny, Florida.

W. D. GRIFFING,
Proprietor.

Special Notices.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

C.O.D. ORDERS. By special arrangements made with express agents in nearly every town in the part of the country where this Catalogue is intended to go, stock may be ordered shipped C. O. D. by express, with the privilege of examination on arrival. The express agent will open the box or bundle and let you look at the stock, and if it does not prove as good as represented to you, then YOU NEED NOT TAKE IT! If it is satisfactory to you, then pay the agent the amount of C. O. D. and other charges. By this plan you will see your stock before taking it—a plan we have never known to be offered by any other nursery. We could not make such an offer if we did not have the UTMOST CONFIDENCE in our stock. Nothing could be fairer than this, nor do we know of any better way of proving to you that we are doing a square, upright, honorable business. Remember that we have satisfied the wholesale trade for a number of years, this trade, of course, knowing well what good stock is; and we can show testimonials and letters expressing satisfaction for nearly every shipment of trees ever made by us.

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

SITUATION. The Pomona Nurseries are situated one and one-half miles southwest of Macclenny, an enterprising town 28 miles west of Jacksonville, on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, and having convenient shipping facilities and daily mails, which give quick communication. The Nurseries are situated on high pine land, which is considered far superior to flatwoods land for the growing of nursery stock.

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

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

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

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

EARLY ORDERS. In ordering early, planters have the advantage of securing just such stock as they want, both in size and variety, as some sizes and varieties are entirely booked before the opening of the shipping season. Spring and summer orders are solicited. In ordering, purchasers will oblige us by using the order sheet to be found in this Catalogue.

Important to Tree Planters.

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

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

PEACH YELLOWS AND PEACH ROSETTE.

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

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

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

Our Nurseries are more than 200 miles from any known case of either disease, and the seeds we use are from seedling trees in our own section.

OUR STOCK.

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

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

We also have a remarkably large and fine stock of Satsuma and other hardy oranges, roses grafted on Manetti stock (over 50 varieties), figs, mulberries, pecans, walnuts, almonds, apricots, quinces, Florida apples, and a general list of ornamentals.

A WORD TO THE FARMERS.

Those farmers who have not had orchards of the leading kinds of fruit trees certainly are behind the times, and are every year losing chances of making farming not only a profitable but also a pleasant occupation. Every farmer has experienced the feeling that he is doing the same thing day after day, year in and year out. He has to wait until

winter before he receives pay for his labor. The farmers need to revolutionize this. They must attend more to fruit culture. It has many things to commend it. It breaks the monotony of humdrum farm life; if properly managed, it makes an income for the farmer the year round.

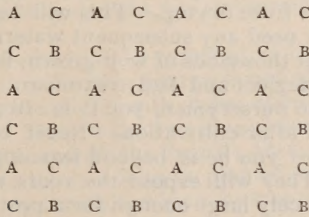
We do not say this to make you buy trees of us, but would give the same advice, even if we knew you would buy elsewhere. We merely state facts, and ask you to judge for yourselves if what we say is not true; and it being true, we also state our advantages, and ask you to give us a fair trial.

PLAN FOR A PEACH, PLUM, PERSIMMON AND PEAR ORCHARD.

The following is a plan practised by us in planting our own orchards. It is generally known that the pear is a very long-lived tree, also the plum and persimmon, while the peach is much shorter lived.

Our pear trees are set 30 feet apart each way, with a plum or Japan persimmon in the center of the square formed by four pear trees. This makes the plum or persimmon the farthest possible distance from the pear trees. Then 15 feet each way from each pear tree (which would also be 15 feet from each plum or persimmon tree) we plant a peach tree. By this plan we utilize all our ground.

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



NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

Distance apart, feet	No. of Trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of Trees
1 by 2	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.

	Feet each way		Feet each way
Peaches	15 to 20	Grapes—Northern varieties	8 to 10
Plums	12 to 15	Southern, Muscadine	18 to 25
Pears—LeConte and Kieffer	25 to 30	Quinces	12 to 15
Oranges—hardy kinds	18 to 20	Figs	12 to 15
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20	Pecans	30 to 40
Apples—standard	18 to 20	Olives	18 to 25
Apricots	15 to 20		

TIME FOR PLANTING.

In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and it will grow rapidly when active vegetation commences; hence it is advisable to plant as early as practicable, but planting may be done successfully as late as March.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.

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

We shall probably find no better place to say that injudicious irrigation has killed many a promising tree; although land that will drain readily, and not hold water on or near the surface for any length of time, may be made suitable for any fruit tree by throwing it up into ridges with a plow and setting the trees on these ridges, with the water-furrows midway between the rows, running in the same general direction with the slope of the land.

TRANSPLANTING.

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

It is a well-known fact that thousands of well-grown, fine, healthy, trees are annually lost to the purchaser through neglect and bad treatment. Although this loss sometimes may be properly charged to the nurserymen, yet it is oftener the result of bad management in planting and neglect of after-cultivation. Never hire a professional tree planter, who "knows it all," and assures you he is beyond learning anything new regarding the matter, to plant your trees. They will expose the roots to the sun where convenient; will thrust them into holes scarcely large enough for a post—they expect to get their pay before their dishonest work can be discovered. The number of trees which these men have dwarfed or killed outright would produce fruit enough for at least one-half the continent.



Heeling-in Trees.

the level of the ground and pack well with the feet, after which cover with loose dirt. Trees thus served will keep all winter. If the trees have been delayed in transit, and are somewhat shriveled, they may be restored by cutting back and bedding for three or four days, in the same manner as seed cane is bedded, taking care not to have the trees too thick.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.

If not ready to plant on the day of arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, they should be at once heeled-in. To do this properly; select a moist, well-drained spot, but avoid soggy or sour land; dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side; place the roots in the bottom of the trench, with the tops leaning up the sloping side; spread out the trees so that they will not be too thick, then sift fine dirt well among the roots, and wet down. Now fill the trench to

STAKING AN ORCHARD.

First, provide yourself with a slim pole enough longer than the distance the trees are to be apart to allow the nailing of a cleat on the rear end of the pole, letting it project over an inch or two on both sides of the pole, making the pole from front end to cleat the distance the trees are to be apart. Next, provide small stakes, about two feet long and three-quarters of an inch square, of a number corresponding to the number of trees that are to be in the orchard. Drive a stake at one corner of the proposed orchard where you

want the corner tree to stand ; then place a sighting-pole at the other corner of the front side of the orchard. Then man No. 2, who handles the measuring-pole, should hook the cross-piece on the rear end of the pole behind the stake that represents the corner tree, the front end pointing toward the sighting-pole. Man No. 1, sighting from the corner stake to the sighting-pole set at the other corner of the piece, tells man No. 2, who holds the stake against the end of the measuring-pole, when it is in line with the sighting pole. Then the stake should be driven into the ground firmly. The back of the pole is then hooked back of the second stake, and the third stake set as the second, and so on until the row is staked. Then commence again at the corner stake, and measure off six lengths of the pole in the same manner as on the first row, as nearly at right angles as can be guessed at readily. Then start at stake No. 9, or eight spaces from the corner on the first row, and measure across at an angle to stake No. 7, or six spaces on the row that runs at right angles with the first row. If it measures just ten spaces from the eighth space or ninth stake on the first row, to the sixth space or seventh stake on the other row, the rows are just at right angles ; and if the measurements do not come out right, they should be made to do so by changing the range of row No. 2 until it measures just ten spaces from the ninth stake in the first row across to the seventh stake in row No. 2 ; at the same time, stake No. 7 in the row must be just six spaces from the corner stake. After this, sight from the corner stake past stake No. 7 in row No. 2, and set up a sighting-pole at the other end of the field ; then start at the corner stake, and proceed to stake row No. 2 the same as row No. 1. You now have a row across the front and down one side of the field at exact right angles. Then start at the last stake in row No. 2, and run as nearly at right angles as can be guessed at with row No. 2, it not being particular about it being exact ; then start at the second stake in row No. 1 across the front of the orchard, and proceed to set another row of stakes across the field, sighting at the pole placed behind the corresponding stake in the back row, making a row parallel with row No. 2 ; then proceed in like manner until the whole orchard is staked. If the pole measurements have been correct and the sighting straight, the stakes will present straight rows if viewed from any point or direction.

Now, of course, the stakes have to be removed to allow the digging of holes ; consequently you must provide yourself with a narrow board about seven feet in length, with a V-shaped notch exactly in the middle, with holes about two inches in diameter exactly four inches from each end. Then make two pins about one foot long, that will readily pass through the holes in the end of the board ; then place the V-shaped notch in the board against the stake where the tree is to be planted, and drive the pins in the holes at each end of the board. Pull up the stake where the tree is to be planted, and raise one end of the board over the pin and swing it around out of the way, leaving the other end remaining on the pin ; proceed to dig the hole and prepare for the tree. When done, replace the board, and hold the tree in the notch in the middle of the board where the stake formerly stood ; fill in dirt until the tree stands steady, then remove the board and finish setting the tree. Proceed to the next stake, and so on until the whole orchard is set. Trees set in this manner, after being trimmed will present as straight an appearance as the stakes formerly did.

In planting a large orchard, where it is not very particular about the trees being exactly in line both ways, the land may be laid off in checks with a plow, running a furrow each way just the distance the rows are to be apart, by sighting-poles. To do a good job in this way, it requires a steady horse and good plowman.

Many prefer planting their trees thick north and south, and giving wide spaces east and west, which is a very good plan ; and in a case of this kind furrows could be plowed out north and south, and the distance the trees are to be apart marked off with a measuring-pole.

PREPARING THE TREES FOR PLANTING.

The broken or mutilated portions of the roots *must be cut off*, to as so leave the ends smooth and sound, and the ends of all the other roots should be pruned. From the ends the new fibrous roots usually start. Use a sharp knife, and be careful to slope from underside, so the cut surface will face downward.

PRUNING AT TIME OF PLANTING.

One-year-old peaches, pears, apples plums, prunes, apricots, almonds, quinces, Japanese persimmons, mulberries, etc., should be trimmed to a straight stem and cut back so as to stand from two to four feet high, according to the height that you wish them to head ; two and one-half to three feet is the height preferred by most orchardists. Be very particular to leave four or five well-developed buds at the top of the stem ; this is very important, and if there is none at the desired height, you will have to cut higher or

lower. During the growing season keep all the growth rubbed off below these top buds, which should be left to form a nice, shapely head.

Two and three-year branched trees should be well cut back, leaving only about three or four inches of the previous year's growth. Always cut just above a well-developed bud on the outside of the limb. Do not neglect to cut back as directed.

Texas umbrellas, pecans and walnuts should not be cut back when transplanted. Figs should be cut back to two feet; cut off the mass of fibrous roots and shorten the laterals to four or five inches.

SUBSEQUENT PRUNING.

Peaches, plums, apricots, persimmons, figs, mulberries, etc., usually require very little pruning, except to remove straggling branches, chafing limbs and water-sprouts. Pears and apples should be headed-in early in the spring, before the growth starts, for the first two or three years, leaving only about 8 to 12 inches of the previous year's growth, cutting the outer branches somewhat shorter than the inner ones.

PRUNING GRAPES.

Shorten the roots at time of planting to four or five inches, and the tops to only three buds; set in the ground, leaving two buds above the surface, but permit only one of them to grow. The second year cut this cane back to four buds, and again permit only one to grow. The third year cut back to two and a-half or three feet and train to a stake or trellis, leaving only three or four branches grow at the top; each year afterwards cut back, leaving only three or four buds of the previous year's growth. Muscadines do not need trimming, and should be trained on an arbor.

FERTILIZING.

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

CULTIVATION.

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

INSECTS AND REMEDIES.

No plant exists that does not in some manner furnish food for something else, hence all of our fruits and flowers are subject to attacks from insects and fungoids. The remedies here given are necessarily brief, but if properly and persistently applied they will, in most cases, prove effective.

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

In planting trees of the above-named kinds, we recommend that they be put on new land as far as possible; but if obliged to plant in old land, holes should be dug to the depth of three feet, the soil for 18 inches from the surface being thrown on one side, the remainder on the other, then the top soil put in the bottom and the tree planted at the proper depth in the soil thrown from the bottom of the hole, well mixed with ashes, not allowing the roots to come in contact with the surface soil; then the surface soil should be hoed back for some distance from the tree, and wire-grass, turf or leaf-mold put in its place. Trees thus planted will do well. When practicable, we would advise planting in new land, as in new land there is no danger from this insect. This insect increases wonderfully in land planted to cow-peas or sweet potatoes, and these crops should not be planted among this class of trees.

Borer.—This small white grub attacks trees at the crown. Their presence may be known by the gummy juice oozing out near the ground. Dig them out with a sharp knife, and remove all dead bark. As a preventive of further depredations, apply twice a year a quart of unleached ashes around the tree, or wash the tree with lye below the branches down as low as the wound extends. This is good for the tree, whether there is anything the matter with it or not.

Curculio.—This is a small grayish brown beetle, that stings the plum and other stone fruits from the time they are formed until they are nearly grown. The beetle lays its egg in the puncture, and this egg hatches into a small white grub, that destroys the fruit. Spray the trees once each week or after each rain with a solution of one pound of London purple or Paris green dissolved in 200 gallons of water. Another remedy is to jar the trees with a padded mallet, after spreading a sheet under the tree to catch the beetles and affected fruit, which should be burned. Do this every two or three days. These remedies should be followed from the time the fruit first forms until it is two-thirds grown.

Caterpillars.—These are sometimes quite destructive if left alone, but by diligently removing the nests as fast as they appear, serious damage can be prevented.

Plant Lice.—Spray with tobacco solution or kerosene emulsion.

Grape Mildew.—Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

SOLUTIONS.

Tobacco Water.—One pound of tobacco boiled in three gallons of water.

London Purple or Paris Green Solution.—One pound of London purple or Paris green dissolved in 200 gallons of water. Add one gallon of lime water.

Bordeaux Mixture.—One pound of sulphate of copper dissolved in one gallon of hot water; in another vessel slake one pound of rock lime in six quarts of cold water; when cool, pour in the copper solution and strain. Add two gallons of water before using.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Four pounds of whale-oil soap dissolved in one gallon boiling water; add to this while hot two gallons of kerosene; churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes the consistency of butter. Add 30 gallons of water before using.

THE SITE

For the orchard should be the best land at your command, regardless of the fact that it would be valuable for other purposes. Avoid very poor land as far as practicable, and always avoid very wet land. Comparatively rough land will often make a valuable orchard, but on such locations it requires more labor to take care of the trees, and to keep the land up to the requisite point of productiveness to insure large crops of good fruit.

MAKE FRIENDS

Of your trees. Live in your orchard. Watch, love and nurse your trees. Then they will smile on you, and even blush when you look at them, and bow down to you and say, "Come and lift from us this burden of fruit; it is all yours—yours for the kind treatment you have given us."



Descriptive Department.

Peaches.

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

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

PRICE OF TREES, UNLESS NOTED.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet, well branched	\$o 15	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$60 00
4 to 6 feet, heavily branched	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
6 feet and up, heavily branched	25	2 00	15 00	100 00

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

Bidwell's Late. Seedling of the Peen-to. Of an upright, vigorous growth, and nearly frost-proof. This variety has been known to set and ripen a good crop of fruit when nearly all of the other varieties that were in bloom at that time were killed by frost; size large, specimens measuring 8 and 8½ inches in circumference each way; color rich, waxy yellow; flesh yellowish white, rich, juicy, melting, and of splendid quality; very prolific bearer, and promises to become one of the leading market varieties. Matures from June 20 to July 10. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed, specimens having been kept sound and in good condition for over a week in the open air.

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

Angel. Origin near Waldo, Florida. Large, round; flesh white, melting, juicy, rich, subacid flavor; freestone. Is entirely devoid of the noyau flavor of its

parent. Trees bloom fully one month later than the Peen-to. Ripe June 20 to July 5.

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.

Honey. Fruit medium to small; oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side extending more than half-way around, and terminating in a sharp, peculiar recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; freestone. Quality excellent. June 5 to 15.

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

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

*Oviedo Peach.*

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

Oviedo. This remarkably fine Peach originated on the grounds of S. J. Kenard, Jr., of Waldo, Fla., from seed of the Honey. In color, shape and general appearance resembles the Waldo; size large to very large, often measuring 9 inches or more in circumference; pit very small; quality best, having a rich, vinous flavor, that suits the taste equal to almost any Northern Peach; flesh light, streaked with red, and very firm, ripening evenly from skin to pit, and on both sides; freestone; blooms with native Peaches; is a sure and abundant bearer. Ripens early in July, at a season when Peaches are most wanted in market, it being just after the early ones are gone and before the bulk of the native crop comes in.

Mr. T. K. Godby, of Waldo, who has originated several of the best Peaches now in cultivation in this state, says of it: "I consider this the finest Peach in the state." Our attention was first called to this Peach by Mr. Godby, and its extremely large size, handsome appearance

and fine quality induced us to investigate its merits, and we believe it is better suited for extensive planting in Florida than any Peach we know of. It stands wet weather best of any Peach we have seen, the fruit last year ripening during the heavy rains in the fore part of July, and did not split open or crack in the least, as do most of the Honey seedlings. We were so well pleased with it that we were glad to get control of it for introduction at the large price of \$25 for a few buds as a start in it. Our stock of this variety will necessarily be limited this season. Price, 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$12 per 100; 4 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

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

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 as or later than the Honey. Ripens June 20 to 30.

- Stanley.** Seedling from the Honey. Originated with us in our experimental grounds. Shape roundish oblong, size medium; freestone; sweet and of excellent quality; a heavy bearer and good shipper. Matures 10 days later than the Honey. Mr. G. Onderdonk, of Texas, says that this is the best Peach he has from Florida. There are thousands of Peach trees sent from Florida to Texas every season, and we are glad to have been the originator of the best variety sent there. No one can make a mistake by planting this variety for market. At one picking last season we gathered over four bushels of marketable fruit from the original tree, which netted us in market about \$3.50 per bushel.
- Pallas.** Fruit of good size; shape nearly round; color deep red, dotted with salmon and tipped with light yellow at base and apex; flesh white, fine grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma, resembling the Grosse Mignonne in flavor; freestone; quality excellent. June 20 to 30.
- 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, subacid, of high flavor, delicious; a perfect blood freestone. Tree a good grower, and very productive. Blooms as late as or later than the Honey. Ripens June 15 to 25.
- 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 varieties; rich, juicy, sweet, and of very fine flavor; a perfect freestone. Tree heavy bearer; blooms as late as or later than the Honey. Desirable. Ripens June 15 to 25.
- 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, subacid; quality fine. This Peach is a perfect blood clingstone. Tree thrifty and a heavy bearer; blooms as late as or later than the Honey. Ripens June 15 to 25.
- Early Cream, or Kite's Honey.** Seedling of the Honey, supposed to be crossed with the Peen-to. A very fine Peach, much larger than the Honey, measuring 2 by 2½ 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 15 to 25.
- Countess.** A native seedling, very much like Thurber. Size large, roundish oblong; color reddish white, dark on sunny side; flesh white, rich and juicy; excellent quality; freestone. Ripen July 15 to 20.
- Reeves' Mammoth.** Originated in Orange county, Fla., and has been highly advertised as a remarkably large, fine, productive freestone. Ripens in July.
- Carpenter's Cling.** Originated by Mr. Carpenter, of Mountain City, Texas. Fruit large, white, sometimes marbled with carmine; flesh sweet, juicy and good. Ripens from July 15 to 20.
- Cabler's Indian.** Origin, Texas. Closely resembles Flewellen. Purple flesh, containing deeper purple veins; rich, subacid; decided Indian type; clingstone; very fine. Ripens July 15 to 25.
- Florida Crawford.** Origin, native seedling; resembles Crawford's Early; very prolific. Fruit very large; color yellow, tinged with red; rich, juicy; freestone. Matures in July.
- Onderdonk.** Originated in Texas by Mr. G. Underdonk, who describes it as being large; skin and flesh yellow, very juicy and sweet, and possessed of a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness; freestone. Ripens latter part of July.
- Victoria.** Origin, native seedling; size very large, nearly round; skin yellow; juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor; freestone. Ripens August 5 to 10. A most excellent Peach, well worthy of a place in any Southern Peach orchard.
- La Magnifique.** Another native seedling, of strong growth, and prolific. Fruit large; quality good; clingstone. Matures August 5 to 15.
- La Reine.** Native seedling; strong grower. Fruit very large and good quality, highly colored; clingstone. Ripens July 20 to 25.
- Edith.** Origin, native seedling. Fruit very handsome, large, nearly as round as a ball; skin white, washed with red; flesh white, rich, juicy, subacid; quality best; clingstone. July 25 to 30.
- Sunset.** A native seedling; most excellent Peach; bears well here. Large, slightly oblong; clingstone.
- Sanders' Cling.** Origin, Texas. Fruit large, bright yellow; very good quality. Ripens July 25 to August 1.
- Texas.** Fruit medium to large; color greenish yellow, shaded with red; good; freestone. Ripens late in July.
- Elma.** Origin, native seedling; a very fine Peach; resembles the Oldmixon Cling of the North. Fruit large; color yellowish white, with red cheek; highly flavored; clingstone. July 25 to 30.

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

Powers' September. Native seedling; a good grower, and a Peach of late habit; quality good; freestone; a nice, valu-

able Peach for home use. Matures in September.

Gibbons' October. Native seedling of strong growth. Fruit large, of good quality and color; freestone. Matures September 25 to October 10.

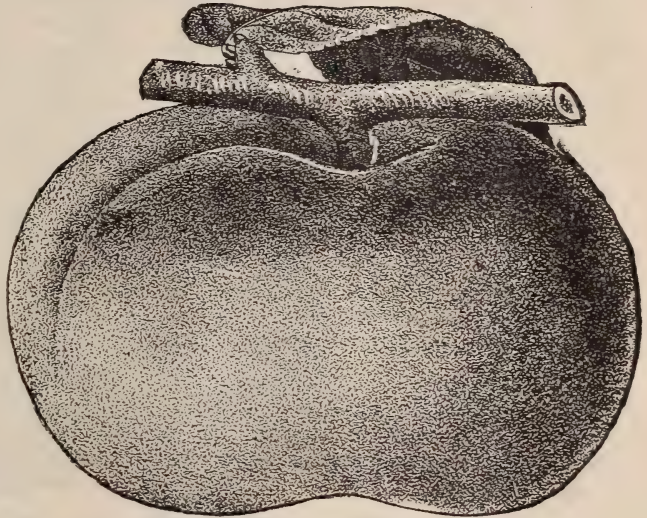
Best Adapted to South Florida.

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

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

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

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



Peen-to Peach.

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

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

Adapted, to some extent, to extreme Northern Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Northern Louisiana, Texas and some more Northern states.

Jessie Kerr. Originated by J. W. Kerr, of Caroline Co., Md., from select seed of choice specimens of the Hale's Early. It is larger than the Alexander, 5 to 7 days earlier, and a freestone.

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

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

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

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

Early Rivers. Large to very large; pale greenish white; flesh white, subacid, very vinous and very juicy, of exceedingly delicate flavor; skin very thin; unfit to carry great distance; very prolific. Ripens June 1 to 10.

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 5 to 20.

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

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

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 1 to 10.

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

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

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

Varieties seemingly adapted to the whole South.

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

Dwarf Japan Blood. A stocky, rather dwarf-growing variety from Japan; is the first of all Peaches to ripen; fruited with us during the past season, a one-year-old tree having matured 24 fine specimens, which were all gone before

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

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

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 5 to 15.

Elberta. Very large, skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific, and presents a handsome appearance and a more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect

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

Wheatland. New; originated by Mr. Rodgers, of Wheatland, N. Y., who has twenty acres, and says this variety is the best of them all. Thirty-nine Peaches weighed 18 pounds. Was awarded the first prize for size, quality and beauty, at the New York State Fair. First to middle of August.

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

Piquett's Late. Very large, yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, sweet and of the highest flavor. Originated in Georgia, and has been tested nearly 30 years, and during that time has seldom failed to produce a fine crop of fruit. It is considered the most profitable Peach South and West; freestone. Ripens the middle of September.

the Peen-to or any of its seedlings had ripened; it also ripens ahead of the Alexander in Louisiana, and will doubtless become the best and most profitable market Peach of the South; its late habit of blooming renders it absolutely free from any danger of late spring frosts; is equally as large as the Alexander, a perfect freestone; color crimson-yellow, and heavily washed with red on sunny side, marbled with red inside; tree very prolific, and bears young; can be planted quite close in the orchard. Price, 2 to 4 feet, 25 c. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

freestone, and one of the most successful market varieties, its fine appearance and high quality making it sell uniformly at higher prices than any other Peach. Ripens July 10 to 20.

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.

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

Plums.

Too much cannot be said in favor of this delicious fruit; and now that the old native varieties are being pushed aside by the new and far more desirable sorts introduced



during the last few years from Japan, no family or home should be without its Plum orchard, from which, planted with a selection from the Oriental family, Plums can be picked from June 1 to September. We do not altogether condemn the cultivated sorts of the American, or "Chickasaw" type, as there are some varieties that seem well adapted to the South.

The introduction of the Oriental or Sand pears revolutionized the pear business of the South, and the introduction of the Japanese Plum is certain to do the same thing for Plum culture. It is a type

entirely distinct from our native sorts, and possesses many qualities superior to either the famous California or the European varieties; the tree is a rapid, vigorous and symmetrical grower, having large, dark green foliage, which makes it very attractive; it is entirely thornless, the limbs being as smooth and even as those of the peach.

It is a very early and abundant bearer, often producing profitable crops the second or third year after transplanting; the fruit is large and fine, possessing many delicate, aromatic flavors not found in any of the American or European Plums. For home uses, no other Plum possesses as many good qualities, and, being a splendid shipper, it is a very popular and profitable market sort.

Planters who have had trouble with suckers growing up in their fields from planting trees propagated on native Plum roots will never have any such trouble from any trees procured from our Nurseries. We propagate on no other stock but the Marianna, and it never sprouts from the roots; it is beyond all question the best stock for the Plum that has ever been used, and all the Japanese varieties form a perfect union with it.

Thousands of dollars are spent annually on Northern fruits that, however valuable they may be in the North, are practically worthless here. This waste of our hard-earned cash must be stopped. The South is the finest fruit section of the country, but we must plant only such things as have been thoroughly tested and are known to be suited to our soil and climate. These Japanese fruits have been so tested, and we feel sure that we cannot recommend them too highly.

PRICE OF TREES.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet, straight stems	\$0 12	\$0 80	\$7 00	\$55 00
4 to 6 feet, partly branched	15	1 25	9 00	70 00
6 feet and up, heavily branched	20	1 75	14 00	100 00

Sweet Botan. This valuable Plum is 2½ by 2½ inches; skin green, nearly covered with a dull purple and blue bloom; flesh yellowish, a little coarse-grained, firm,

sugary, at times slightly subacid; adheres slightly to the stone; quality very good. Maturity June 20 to July 5. A desirable variety.



Kelsey's Japan Plum.

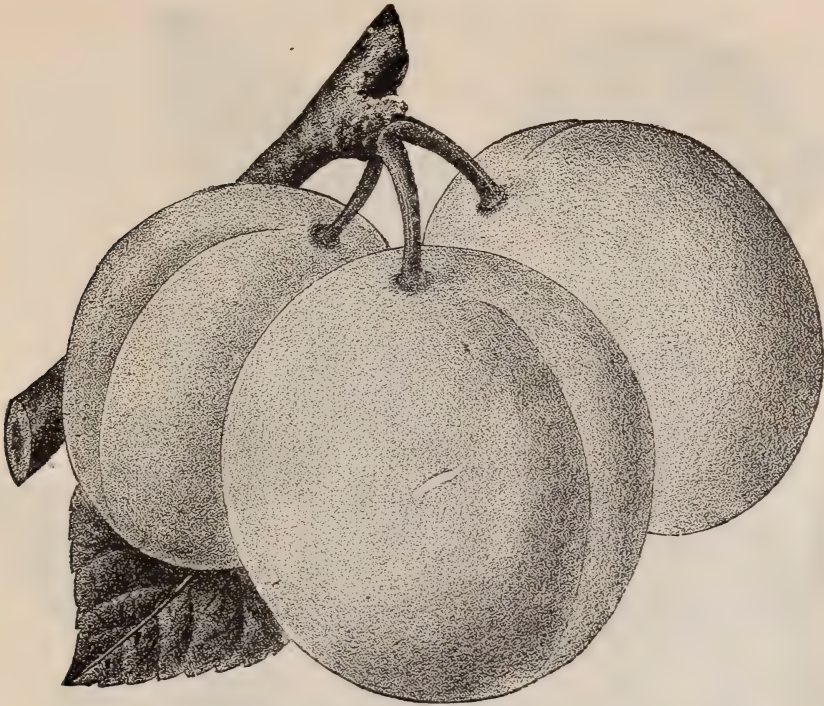
Kelsey. This most remarkable variety sustains every point of excellence claimed for it by the introducers. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with a reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and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

Botankio. Is 1¾ inches long by 1½ inches broad; yellow-orange ground, nearly covered with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh deep orange, very firm, sugary and subacid near the skin; clingstone; quality very good; a showy and prolific variety. Maturity middle of June.

Burbank. Introduced by Luther Burbank, of California. The past season has demonstrated that this is the leader of all the Japan Plums, is the most prolific, surest bearer, of best quality, and nearly as good a wood maker as any of the lot. Our first large planting of this variety, about two hundred trees, made the finest showing last season of anything we ever saw in the fruit line, the average yield being 12 quarts of marketable fruit to the tree, which sold for from \$3 to \$7 per bushel, net. The fruit was entirely gone by June 20, which was just two years

and four months from date of planting the trees. The fruit was very evenly distributed, and the average size 1½ inches in diameter, nearly globular; clear, cherry-red, with a thin lilac bloom; the flesh is a deep yellow color, very sweet. Too much cannot be said of the quality of this Plum. After shipping from them for about two weeks at a constantly increasing price, the Botankio, Yellow Japan, Chabot, Kelsey and others of the Japan Plums began to come in, and my commission man wanted to know what had gotten the matter with my Plums. He said they looked well, but the quality had changed, and that he could not sell them for more than half what he had been getting.

Bailey Japan. Mr. Norman says: "I got this variety from Japan among a lot of trees without any name. It is different from any of the 30 varieties I have on my experimental grounds; fruited here this present season for the first time in this country; fruit almost as large as the Kelsey, nearly globular, and overspread with a light cherry-red color; tree a prolific bearer, upright and vigorous grower. Fruit ripens fully 15 days after the Wild Goose, or just after the Burbank, and a little ahead of the Satsuma. This variety is named after Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, late editor of *American Gardening*."



Abundance Plum.

Abundance, or Yellow-fleshed Botan.

Is large, round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, washed heavily with purplish carmine, and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor, quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 25 to July 5. Of all the Plums that have fruited with us, this ranks next to Burbank in value, is a little later, and is larger than the Burbank, and the tree is a stronger grower. It should be very extensively planted for market, and is also excellent for home use and canning.

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

Chabot. Is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by 2 inches broad; yellow ground, nearly covered

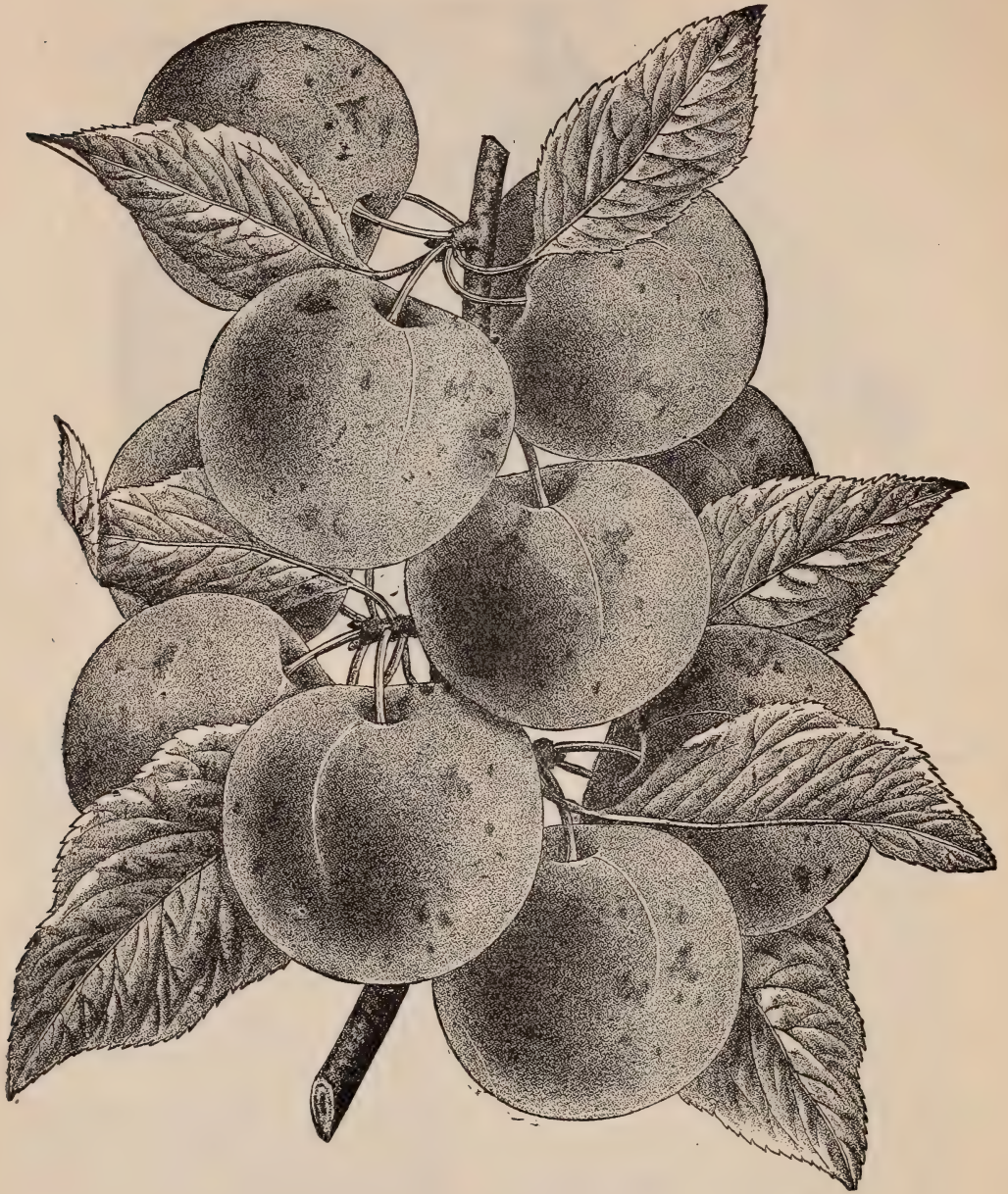
with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone. This will doubtless prove a very valuable variety for drying. Maturity end of June.

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

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

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

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



Marianna Plum (Chickasaw Type).

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

Masu. Of medium size, slightly pointed, light red; flesh yellowish, melting, juicy, subacid; nearly freestone; second quality, but showy and therefore saleable. Maturity end of June.

Hoyo Smomo. A distinct variety of the Japan strain. Tree of vigorous growth and spreading habit, having distinct characteristics from any other of its class;

very prolific and an early bearer; fruit very large, measuring nearly 2 inches in diameter; shape nearly round with slight suture; color greenish yellow, covered with red, changing almost to a purple on sunny side, light bluish bloom; flesh light yellow, fine grained, somewhat mealy, though not dry, very firm, and doubtless a good shipper; flavor slightly vinous, with a pleasant musky aroma. We believe this to be the best all-round Plum yet brought to notice. Ripe July 10 to 20.

Plums—Improved Chickasaw Type.

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

Marianna. Finer, larger and much earlier than the Wild Goose, of which it is a seedling; an early and abundant bearer of medium sized, handsome, smooth and highly-colored fruit, in quality good as Robinson. The fruit commences to ripen June 15, and lasts about three weeks. For a good, dense shade, and a cool run for poultry, there is nothing equal to a Marianna thicket when the trees are planted about 6 or 8 feet apart. Every person in the extreme South who is raising poultry should have a Marianna thicket for his chickens during the hot, dry summer months. The tree has enormous roots, that run deep into the soil; stands heat and drouth to perfection; does not sucker.

Robinson. Fruit medium, nearly round; red on yellow ground; sweet, juicy and

of excellent quality; very prolific, and 5 to 10 days later than Wild Goose.

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

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

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

Other Varieties.

Excelsior. (New.) This is a seedling of the Kelsey; fruit large, round, $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 fruit were submitted, were confident it was a superior Chickasaw variety until informed of its origin.

Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum. Originally from China; has been cultivated with success in many sections of the United States; it is hardy, and perfects fruit as far north as Iowa. Tree quite strong grower, upright in habit; fruit

red, tomato shaped; flesh fine, firm, yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; will probably prove more valuable north than south of this latitude. Ripens in July.

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

Prunes.

Price of trees, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10, \$14 per 100.

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

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

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

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



Japanese Apricot.

Apricots.

A delicious fruit, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum; it bears immense crops in localities adapted to its culture. Downing, in his able work on "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," says: "The Apricot is one of the most beautiful of stone-fruit trees." With us it is a remarkable grower, and presents a very attractive appearance. We feel confident that at no distant day the Apricot will be raised as successfully in the South as it is now grown in California.

Price of trees, 20 cents each, \$1.50 per 10, \$14 per 100.

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

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

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

St. Ambrose. A large early Apricot, almost the size of and earlier than Moorpark; deep yellow, reddish next the sun.

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

Royal. A fine large French variety, nearly as large as Moorpark, and ripens a week or 10 days earlier. Dull yellow, with an orange cheek faintly tinged with red.

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

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

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

Catharine. Medium, yellow, mild, subacid; good. July 1 to 10.

Gibb. Medium, yellow, subacid, rich, juicy; the best early variety. Ripens June 15.

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

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



Fruiting Branch of Japanese Persimmon.

The Diospyros Kaki.

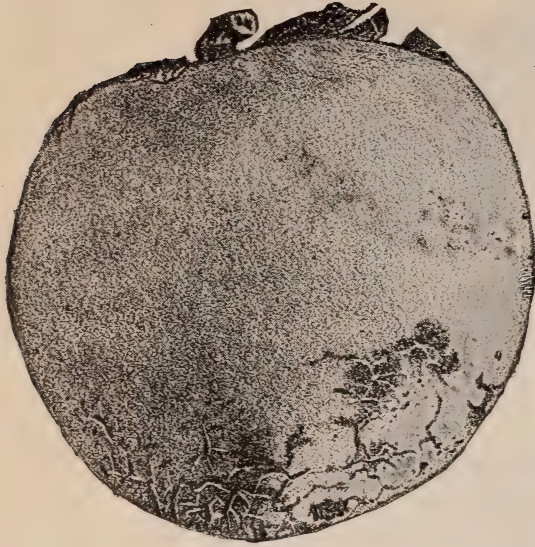
(JAPANESE PERSIMMON.)

When the Japanese Persimmon was first presented to the public in the light of a new and luscious fruit, and to fruit-growers as a profitable market fruit, the idea was at first deemed preposterous that a *Persimmon* could be worthy of attention, our lips assuming an involuntary "pucker" at the bare name. Research and experience, however, are fast discovering the value of this fruit for the cotton-growing belt of the Southern States, where the tree is perfectly hardy. The merits of this fruit are the early bearing age of the trees, as well as their wonderful fertility, as it is quite common to see one-year-old trees planted in spring produce a crop of from 20 to 50 well-developed Persimmons the following year. The tendency to overbearing should be checked by removing the largest proportion of its fruit when fully set, in April or May, and leaving only a number commensurate with the age and size of the tree.

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

Our Japan Persimmons are all grafted below the ground on native American Persimmon stock, which makes larger and better trees than those on Japan stock, the latter being deficient in roots; besides, the names that stocks are imported under cannot be depended on, there often being many varieties sent out under one name, or one variety sent out under several names; and many nurserymen here that have not fruited all the varieties, or taken pains to separate them, are still propagating from their old stock as it was imported. We have fruited in our own orchards every variety we offer, and only two out of the whole lot were bought for what they really were four years ago, when we planted our largest Persimmon orchard. Since they have been fruiting we have labeled every tree just what it is when it had ripe fruit on it. We can guarantee every variety here offered to be true to name, and this is a hard thing to do, when taking into consideration how few Japan Persimmons have been sold under their true names during the time they have been in this country.

	PRICE OF TREES.			
	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet, straight stems	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00	\$80 00
4 to 5 feet, partly branched	25	2 00	15 00	100 00
5 feet and up, 2-year, heavily branched	30	2 50	20 00	

*Zengi.*

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 $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; the color of the skin is rather a light yellow, nearly always marked with dark rings at the apex; the flesh is dark, sweet, crisp and meaty, entirely free from astringency, and good to eat while still hard; one of the best varieties in cultivation; keeps well; tree of good growth, and a free bearer.

Tane-Nashi. Very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter 3 inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 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 $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{8}$ 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 $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ 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 $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{4}$ 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 a 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 $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches longitudinally and 3 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.

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

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

Costata. Medium oblong, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ 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.

Pears.

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

Price of Trees on Le Conte or Japan Pear Stock.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet	\$0 12	\$0 90	\$7 50	\$55 00
4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	75 00
6 to 8 feet	25	2 00	14 00	100 00

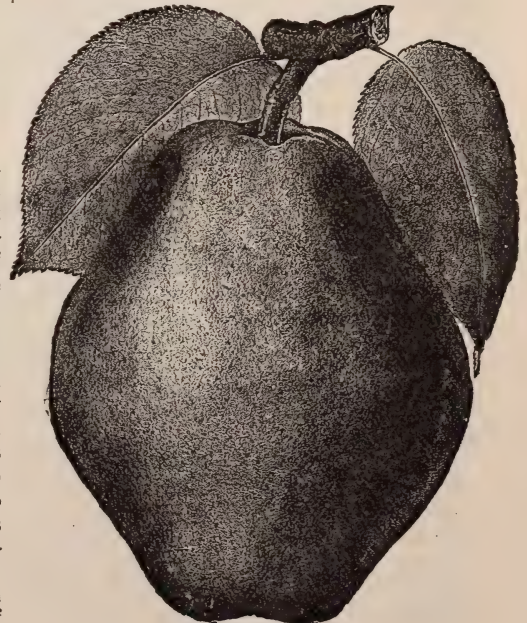
Kieffer. Origin near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now 22 years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for 15 years. It is a seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, affecting the ovoid or egg shape; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good; tree very vigorous and very prolific; begins to bear when four years old. Matures from September to October.

It is unfortunate that the real merits of this fruit have been underestimated, from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality it combines extreme juiciness, with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit.

Le Conte, or Chinese Pear. Supposed to be a cross between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform, skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of August. The tree is of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage dense and luxuriant; hardy everywhere, but of greatest value South; trees begin to bear fruit when 4 years old, and should be planted at least 20 feet apart. Le Conte and Kieffer are so far the most desirable varieties of this class, and our stock of trees is exceedingly large.

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

Lawson, or Comet. This is described by Mr. J. F. Lovett, of New Jersey, as follows: "Color a most brilliant crimson on bright yellow ground; flesh crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not of high quality. Ripens in central New York from middle of July to 1st 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, and it can be placed upon the market several weeks earlier than Bartlett, and at a time when it has absolute control of the market." Destined to be a popular Pear.



Kieffer Pear.

Wilder Early. Size medium, regular in form greenish yellow with a brownish red cheek and numerous dots; flesh white, fine grained, melting, excellent; 3 weeks earlier than the Bartlett; very prolific.

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

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

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

Apples.

PRICE OF TREES.

	Each	Per 10	100
3 to 5 feet, partly branched	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
5 to 7 feet, heavily branched	25	2 00	15 00

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

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

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

Horse. Size large, green, changing to yellow; a true Southern variety, well known and deservedly popular; tree a fair grower and very productive. Ripens last of July to August 15.

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

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

Yellow Transparent. From Dr. Hoskins; tree a good grower and unusually early bearer, and is considered the most valuable early Apple yet produced; fruit of good size and quality; skin clear white, changing to a beautiful yellow when ripe. Ripens from 10 days to 2 weeks before Early Harvest, and for an early Apple, an unusually good keeper. The extreme earliness of ripening and beauty of this Apple make it a very valuable sort to grow in the South for Northern markets.

Mulberries.

There is, perhaps, no fruit in the South more neglected than the Everbearing Mulberry. Every farmer should have a grove of Hicks' and Downing's Everbearing. They produce fruit 4 months in the spring and summer, and are just the thing for hogs and poultry. Plant plenty of Mulberries, and raise more hogs and chickens for home consumption and market. Many farmers in Georgia are now planting out large groves of them for their hogs and chickens. The value of Mulberries as an economic food for hogs is beginning to be appreciated by many farmers, who have planted large orchards for that purpose. Price of trees, 5 to 8 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

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

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

Hick's Everbearing. This gives fruit 4 months in the year; it grows very rapidly, and should be grown largely by every farmer who pretends to raise hogs. The economic value and merit of the fruit is not fully understood by the farmers of the South.

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

Quinces.

Price of trees, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

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

Chinese. Very large, specimens often weighing 3 pounds; skin greenish yellow; flesh tender when cooked; much prized for baking, jellies, preserves, etc.; tree very rapid and compact grower, and often attains the height of 12 to 15 feet at 4 to 5 years old, at which age it generally commences to bear. When grown on

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

Figs.

This is one of the most desirable of Southern fruits, and may be had for table use from June to November. It is well adapted to nearly the whole South, and no home or fruit orchard should be without it. The land for Figs should be well drained and very rich; one of the most desirable places to plant, where only a few trees are required for family use, is near a wash-house or some convenient place, where soapy water, ashes, etc., can be placed around the trees.

PRICE OF TREES.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet	\$0 20	\$1 60	\$14 00	\$100 00
3 to 4 feet, partly branched	25	2 00	16 00	120 00



Lemon Fig.

Green Ischia. Medium, green, with crimson pulp; quality good; tree a prolific bearer.

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 10 to 12 bushels of fruit annually for the past 10 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.

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

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

White Adriatic. The fruit is large; skin thin, and the pulp very sweet, like honey; equally good for table use and for drying. This variety is doing well in various sections of Florida.

San Pedro. A very large white Fig, with deep red pulp, and of the finest flavor; of recent introduction by way of California.

White Smyrna. Fruit large, white and of excellent flavor; said to produce the dried Figs imported from Smyrna.

Nut-Bearing Trees.

ALMONDS.

Almonds are unreliable for the middle sections of the South, but more successful in Florida. Prices of trees: 1 year from bud, 4 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

Princesse and Sultana. Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

CHESTNUT, JAPANESE MAMMOTH.

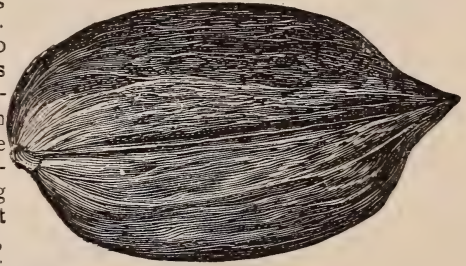
Is remarkable for its great size and fine flavor, in those respects being superior to the European varieties. The tree is similar in habit of growth to the Italian Chestnut. It is a handsome, sturdy, healthy tree—one of the most useful that can be grown. It grows in Northern Japan, and has proved sufficiently hardy almost anywhere in the United States. Many people are deterred from planting nut-bearing trees by the thought that 15 or 16 years must elapse before bringing the tree into bearing condition, while in fact the Japan Mammoth Chestnut tree bears fruit at 3 or 4 years of age. The size of the nut is remarkable, some of them weighing 1½ ounces. No nut tree in cultivation promises to be more remunerative. Price of trees, 1 year old, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

JAPAN WALNUT (*Juglans Sieboldiana*).

Nuts are produced in clusters. Shell very thick, kernel sweet. Tree is very attractive, with large foliage. Our trees, now five years old, are very vigorous, and are bearing the first crop of fruit produced South. The value of the nut commercially compared with pecans has yet to be decided. As an ornamental tree it is very desirable. One-year-old trees; grown from seed. Price of trees, 1-year-old, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

PECANS.

Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield as regular and larger an income after they attain the bearing age, which is at 8 to 10 years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich alluvial soils produce larger crops. The Pecan tree is difficult to graft, but as the sub-varieties, of which there are many, reproduce themselves at the rate of 60 to 70 per cent., and thus the variation being small, we offer mainly seedling trees grown from the largest paper-shell nut obtainable in Louisiana. Price of paper-shell, 1-year-old, 1 foot, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100; 2-year-old, 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$1.75 per 10, \$15 per 100.



WALNUT.

Black. The common Black Walnut of America. A fine grower, hardy, prolific, having a handsome, spreading head. Is a good tree to plant near barns, pens and in fence corners. Price of trees, 3-years, 2 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per 10.

• Evergreen Fruit Trees.

OLIVES.

This fruit is being planted to some extent in the South, but we do not know of its fruiting to any extent. It is highly ornamental, and should be planted by all. Price of trees, 2 years, 2 to 3 feet, 55 cts. each, \$4.50 per 10, \$40 per 100; 3 years, 3 to 4 feet, 70 cts. each, \$6 per 10.

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

LOQUAT (Japan Medlar).

This is a beautiful evergreen tree, 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 Wild Goose plum, oblong, bright yellow; subacid, good. Tree quite ornamental. Price of trees, 2 to 4 feet, 45 cts. each, \$3.50 per 10.

Citrus Fruits.

All Citrus is on sour stocks except Satsuma, which can be had on either sweet or sour stock.

PRICES OF TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

2 to 3 feet, buds, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch stock . . .	40 cts. each,	\$3.50 per 10,	\$30 per 100.
3 to 4 feet, " $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch " . . .	45 cts. "	\$4 " "	\$35 " "
4 to 5 feet, " 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch " . . .	50 cts. "	\$4.50 " "	\$40 " "

ORANGES.

Satsuma. (Synonyms: *Oonshiu*, *Unshiu*, *Kii Seedless*.) A native of the island of Kiusiu, Japan, and named after one of the chief cities of that island, by the request of Mrs. General Van Valkenburg. 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 dwarf habit, comes into bearing at an early age, and matures its fruit very early in the season. We offer a limited stock of Satsuma on *Citrus trifoliata*, which we believe is the future stock for this variety of Orange. Price of Satsuma on Trifoliata, 2 to 4 feet, 60 cts. each, \$5.50 per 10.

Mediterranean Sweet. The best and most prolific imported Orange. Tree a good grower, and thornless; bears regularly heavy crops. Fruit first-class and seedless; will stand several degrees more cold than the common Orange, being nearly as hardy as the Satsuma. In addition to these, we have in stock many other sorts, of which buds can be supplied.

Citrus Pomelanus (*Decumana*). The Pomelo or Grape Fruit. A most delicious fruit, rapidly becoming favorably known over the northern part of our country. The fruit in most cases is very much larger than the ordinary Orange. Pale



Cross-section of Satsuma Orange.

yellow in color, with slightly bitter pulp. Extremely wholesome fruit.

Aurantium Pomelo. This variety originated in Orange county. It is supposed to be a natural hybrid between a common Pomelo and an Orange. Very sweet and good.

Kin Kan, or Kumquat Orange. A native of Japan, hence it withstands more cold than the Asiatic Orange. Tree of dwarfish habit, a beautiful, compact head, fine foliage; when in fruit, very handsome; fruit is in clusters, is eaten from the hand without removing the skin, is fine, and much sought after for jams, preserves and pickles. Every one in Florida or any of the Gulf states should possess some trees of this desirable Orange. 60 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

LEMONS.

Sicily. (Imported.) Size medium, rind sweet; skin smooth, thin, tough and dense; the membrane covering the segments of the pulp is thin and small in quantity; the pulp is juicy, acid, fine; quality best. This is not a Florida-raised seedling, but the genuine imported Lemon of commerce.

Villa Franca. This variety is in very high favor as a Lemon for market and home use. Quality of the very best. This tree is described as thornless, and in most cases is nearly so, but we have found that when budded on thrifty, strong-growing stocks, the first year's growth is sometimes quite thorny.

Grapes.

The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. It is stated by some of the most eminent physiologists that among all the fruits conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the Grape ranks No. 1. We hope soon to see the day when every family shall have an abundant supply of this most excellent fruit for at least six months of the year. The soil for Grapes should be dry; when not so naturally, it should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured. Price of vines, except where noted, 1 year, large, 15 cents each, \$1.25 per 10, \$9 per 100. These are equal to any two-year vines in the North.

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

Delaware. Bunches small to medium; fruit small; skin red or pink, and very thin; fruit juicy, vinous, excellent, held in very high esteem everywhere it is grown; only a moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established; ripens in July. 25 cents each, \$1.50 per 10.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good; very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and, next to Delaware, the most popular of native grapes.

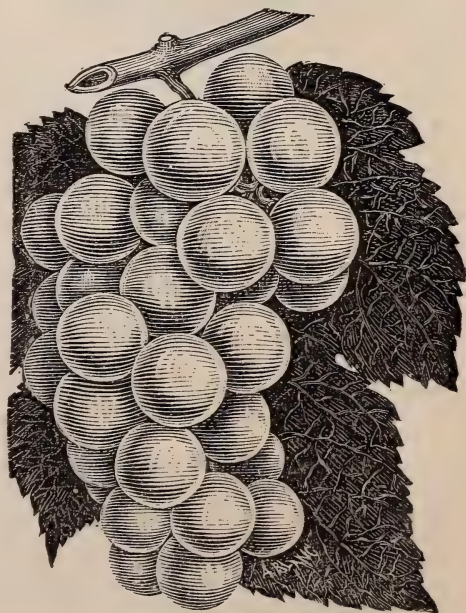
Goethe (Rogers' No. 1). A fine Grape, somewhat resembling the Malaga. Bunches large; berries large; color greenish yellow, turning to pink at maturity; fruit very sweet, with a well defined aroma; too tender for shipment; excellent for home use as a table Grape or for wine.

Moyer. This new Grape originated in Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In habit of growth, hardiness, quality and size of cluster it resembles the Delaware very much. But it ripens with the very earliest, has larger berries, and so far has been free from rot and mildew, even in places and seasons where everything around it mildewed; sweet as soon as colored; skin tough but thin; pulp tender; delicious flavor, and entirely free from foxiness. 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.

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

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

Eaton. New black Grape. Not necessary to use a spy glass to see the Eaton. It is the largest berried Grape we have ever grown. Its large size causes its sale quickly when offered in the market. *The Rural New-Yorker* says: Eaton bears the largest bunches and berries of any variety in the R. N.-Y. collection, and the vine is loaded. It ripens just with the Worden. The quality of Eaton is, as we have often stated, not high, but the great berries are full of juice and a tender pulp, which releases the seeds readily. It is nearly if not quite free from foxiness.



Brighton.

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

Moore's Early. A large black Grape of the Concord type, but with its entire crop ripening before Concord. Bunch medium, berries large, with blue bloom; the flesh is pulpy; berries medium size; the vine is very hardy and productive, improving with age; it is planted extensively as a market sort.

Worden. This variety is a seedling of Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the Grapes are larger, of better flavor, and ripen several days earlier, these features making it very popular.

Woodruff's Red. Originated with C. H. Woodruff, Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1874; a chance seedling, supposed to be a cross between Catawba and Concord. Ripens a little ahead of Concord. Vine a very strong grower, healthy and hardy; leaf as large as that of any known variety (?), leathery; free from disease in its original location; but little tried outside; bunch large, shouldered; berry in color and size similar to Salem. Said to be very promising.

Empire State. A new seedling, originated by James H. Ricketts from seed of the Hartford Prolific, fertilized with the Clinton. Bunches large, from 6 to 10 inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish oval; color white, with a very light

tinge of yellow, covered with a thick white bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a slight trace of native aroma; continuing a long time in use; vine very hardy. 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.

Moore's Diamond. Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp and of very good quality. For the past three years this variety has yielded abundantly; fruit, perfect and showy. It begins to ripen very early in July, and is so far the best very early market variety we have. Exceedingly prolific. 20 cents each. \$1.50 per 10.



Niagara.

Bullace, or Muscadine Type.

This is a type of Grapes peculiar to the South. The yield is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant 50 feet apart, and train to spread over arbors constructed of durable material. They may be well fertilized, but should never be trimmed.

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

Thomas. Bunches seldom exceed 8 or 10 berries; color reddish purple; pulp sweet, tender, vinous; quality equal or superior to any of the above named. Maturity middle of August.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of 8

or 10 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 15 to 20 berries; fruit of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures latter part of September.



The Umbrella China Tree.

Ornamental Trees and Plants.

Price 40 cents each, \$3 per 10.

DECIDUOUS.

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

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

Willow, Weeping. Too well known to need description.

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

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

EVERGREENS.

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

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

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

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

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

Retinospora pisifera aurea. Golden, with the tips of the branches a bright golden hue.

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

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

Box, Dwarf. For edging.

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

Box, Common. One of the best for hedges.

CLIMBERS.

Honeysuckle, Chinese. Flowers constantly.

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

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

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

PAMPAS GRASS.

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



The Rose has ever been, and we expect ever will be, the Queen of Flowers. It is popular everywhere, and justly so. The varieties such as we offer are all outdoor-grown and hardy. Roses are easy of culture. It is true that they give best results if planted in a rich, loamy soil, but they will grow almost anywhere. The addition of clay to the soil is a great advantage. The best time to transplant Roses is in the fall and winter months. Don't try to save the tops of your Roses when you transplant. Cut them back well; even to only three or four buds and leaves is best, and in a few weeks you will be awakened with strong, young, healthy shoots full of blossom-buds. Prune your Roses every October, cutting back everything but a few strong, healthy young shoots, and you will be favored with buds and blossoms all winter. The best buds and flowers are from the new, young, vigorous canes. It is a mistake to save old hide-bound stalks year after year; cut them back to give place to new shoots.

We have learned from costly experience that the Northern-grown hothouse Roses from green-wood cuttings are practically worthless in the extreme South, and that nothing but a few of the strongest-growing varieties are a perfect success on their own roots, even if rooted here. *Grafted* and budded plants on strong-growing, hardy stocks are a perfect success, and we are now growing nearly all of our Roses on Manetti, Mad. Plantier, Queen of the Prairie, Seven Sisters and Banksia stocks. Of these, we use the Manetti mostly, and are experimenting quite extensively with the others.

We prefer grafts to buds, but as we are adding new varieties to our list all the time, we cannot always get sufficient wood at the right season to make a full stock of all kinds from grafting, and are obliged to bud from some kinds at present.

Our grafted bushes never sprout from below the graft, but those budded should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which appear below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed.

Roses on Own Roots.

Price, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$16 per 100.

Baltimore Belle. Almost white, faint pink tinge, fragrant, very double. Flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. One of the best climbing Roses.

John Hopper. Carmine-rose, bright and beautiful; vigorous.

Jules Margottin. Carmine-rose; fine in open flower and bud. The best of all

climbing Hybrid Perpetuals. May be grown either as a pillar Rose or pruned and kept in bush form. Should be in every collection.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Brilliant red, large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy Roses of this color; beautiful in bud; of fine, free growth. A universal favorite.

Anna de Diesbach (Glory of France). Carmine—a beautiful shade; very large, of elegant form and most delicate substance; fragrant; hardy. Of course, it is a matter of individual taste, but we think this is the most beautifully colored Rose in existence—a most exquisite clear, bright pink.

Mad. Plantier. Pure white, very double; a most profuse bloomer, and very hardy. Popular for cemetery planting, requiring little care after being once established. Beautiful ornamental hedges are constructed of this fine Rose.

Paul Neyron. Very vigorous; flower enormous size, very double and well formed; beautiful dark rose color. The largest of all Roses.

Baronne Prevost. Rose color; very large and fragrant; very hardy. One of the finest varieties.

Seven Sisters (Greville). Produces large clusters of flowers, the individual Roses being very different in color, varying from light to dark red.

La Reine. Rosy lilac; very large and full; a vigorous grower; very hardy. Free-bloomer and most showy flower; really a "queen" among Roses.

Queen of the Prairies. Bright rosy red, frequently with white stripes on the petals; very vigorous and rapid in growth.

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

Max Singer. Cherry red; climber.

Grafted and Budded Roses.

Price of strong bushes, 35 cents each, \$3 per 10, \$20 per 100.

Tea Roses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mad. Scipion Cochet. A very charming and beautiful Tea Rose of more than usual merit. Color a soft primrose-yellow, with rose shadings. Deliciously sweet-scented, and very unique in the size and shape of its buds. As this belongs to the Duchesse de Brabant section, its freedom of bloom is well known.

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

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

Mad. Welche. An extra-fine variety; very large, double and of fine, beautiful, rounded form; a soft, pale yellow, sometimes cream, with short inner petals of glowing orange and copper. Not to be forgotten if once seen.

Mrs. James Wilson. Flowers large and double; deep cream color, edge of petals touched with soft blush; flowers upright, on strong, stiff stems; an elegant bedding sort.

Princess Sagan. A very strong, vigorous Tea Rose, flowering in the greatest profusion, producing medium-sized buds and flowers; color bright crimson-velvet, shaded with scarlet, a most remarkable color among Tea Roses.

Estella Pradel. Climbing habit; valuable in the South; lovely, pure white buds; flowers medium size, full and sweet.

Sombreuil. Creamy white, tinted with rose; very large and, according to our experience, the freest bloomer, the showiest and most thankful Rose for general cultivation of all Tea Roses.

Papa Gontier. Bright carmine, reverse of petals purple; best on Manetti; a desirable variety.

Hermosa. An old favorite, always in bloom and always beautiful; the flower is cupped, finely formed and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink, soft

but deep; a very satisfactory member of the Rose family.

Waban. A sport from Catherine Mermet; the most popular of all winter-flowering Roses. Flowers borne on long, strong stems, in form somewhat larger than Mermet; color carmine-pink.

Hybrid Tea.

Mad. Schwaller. A hybrid Tea, having the fragrance of La France and possessing the firmness, size and texture of the Hybrids, with the freedom of flowering of the Tea class.

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

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; a large and finely formed flower.

Cheshunt Hybrid. Cherry carmine, shaded violet, of vigorous growth and free spring bloomer.

Mad. Georges Bruant. This novel variety is the result of crossing *Rosa rugosa* and Tea Rose Sombreuil. Flowers in clusters, semi-double; buds long and pointed, similar to Niphetos in shape; color pure white; remarkably free-flowering, and is hardy.

Viscountess Folkestone. No Rose in our Catalogue has grown in popularity during the past year like Folkestone. It is unsurpassed among light-colored varieties. It is graceful to the last degree, with strong, heavy foliage. The flower is delicately tinted flesh, almost white, and as lustrous as satin. When in full bloom it is like a fine white pæony, but without a suggestion of stiffness. It is the only rival of La France.

Hybrid Remontant.

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

Bessie Johnson. Light blush. Remarkably strong grower.

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

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

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

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

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

Mme. Auguste van Geert. Light pink.

Pæonia. Crimson red.

Gen. Washington. Scarlet-crimson; one of the best.

Marshall P. Wilder. Color bright cherry carmine; fragrant; of vigorous growth, with fine foliage. One of the freest of the Hybrid Perpetuals to bloom; we can recommend this Rose without hesitation.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; very large, good form and habit; very vigorous.

Baron de Bonstetten. Flowers large, very double and full; color a rich dark red, passing to deep velvety maroon; highly scented.

Jules Margottin. Vivid rosy carmine; large, very showy; vigorous habit.

Mad. Charles Wood. Vivid crimson, shaded purple; large, bold flower; a constant bloomer.

Jules Jurgensen. Magenta, center shaded violet.

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

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, finely shaped.



Pride of Reigate. This variety sustains its excellent qualities of a variegated perpetual bloomer, the proportion of well striped flowers being above 75 per cent.

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

Caroline de Sansal. Flesh color, deepening toward the center. Large full, flat flowers; very hardy.

Baronne Prevost. Pure rose color; large, full and flat; free in bloom, fragrant and hardy.

Anna de Diesbach. Lovely carmine, large, double, very free in bloom, fragrant and very hardy.

Cramoisie Superieur. Rich velvety crimson; fine in bud; a good bedding variety.

Climbing Roses.

James Sprunt. A climbing China; dark crimson.

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

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

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

Clement Massier. White, pink center.

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

Max Singer. Cherry red; climber.

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

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

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

Moss.

Glory of Mosses. Light pink; dwarf.

Salet. Pale rosé; perpetual.

Blanche Moreau. White; strong grower; succeeds well in the South.

Polyantha.

Cecile Brunner. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; salmon-pink, deeper center, beautifully formed.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Jeanne Drivon. Flowers in corymbs; white, edged pink.

Mignonette. One of the most lovely and beautiful miniature Roses. The flowers are full and regular, perfectly double, borne in large clusters, and deliciously perfumed. Color clear pink, changing to white, tinged with pale rose.

China Roses.

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

Mad. Jean Sisley. White, slightly tinged pink.

Theresa Stravius. White, pale flesh center.

Miscellaneous Roses.

Wm. Allen Richardson. Orange-yellow; center coppery yellow.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. A noble Rose. The flower is extremely large, quartered and double to center. Color flesh-white, clear and fresh.

Olga Marix. Pure white, delicately

shaded with amber and blush; large full flowers, very double and sweet; a free bloomer, very handsome and desirable.

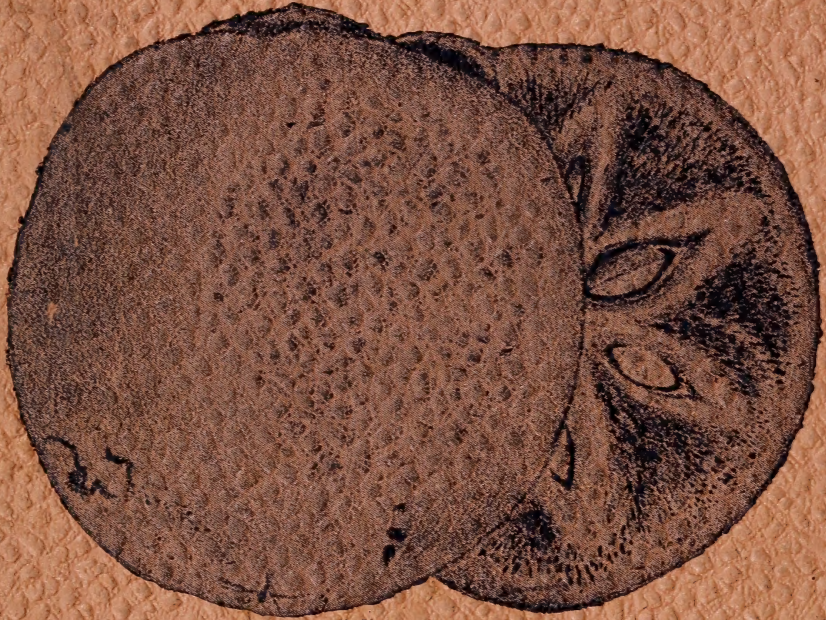
Washington. A strong, vigorous grower, and a constant and very profuse bloomer; the flowers are large, pure white, very double, and borne in clusters.

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Of those unacquainted with us we beg a careful perusal of the first few pages of this work, which we think will explain our methods so that we may be understood. You will not do us justice by laying this Catalogue aside without so doing.



YEDDO-ICHI PERSIMMON. (See page 20.)