grown on a very good grade of high pine land.

This spring I planted 600 more trees of 2-3 feet size and cut back tops and roots as shown in photo No. 1. The roots were cut quite close to tap root, and all were planted in opening made by spade thrust into the ground and worked back and forth once. As the spade was removed, the root was inserted and one heavy pressure with the foot completed the planting. They were not watered, and up to the middle of the extended drought all were growing but four which were not put in deep enough. I believe in root pruning for very small peach trees, but I should not attempt it on six to eight feet trees.

I have leased a three year old peach orchard of the Bidwell's Early variety, that was neglected during 1895. It was almost destroyed by the frost. In January 1896 I plowed under a mat of crab grass and sand spurs, and when blossoms were showing I began cultivation. When the peaches were the size of acorns, I gave each tree three pounds of fish, bone and potash and Canada hardwood ashes. Although the dry weather was very severe, by means of constant cultivation they made a fair crop which netted me $1.48 per bushel.

From what knowledge I now have at command I would not hesitate to plant as many peaches of the Bidwell's Early as I could give good care. They come at a time when there is a dearth of fresh fruit in Northern markets. A few days later California sends train loads of fine cherries which affect the market in some degree for Waldo's, Angel's and other later varieties.

PEACH GROWING IN SOUTH FLORIDA.


Remarks by Mr. J. P Mace, of Lake Helen, Volusia county.

[see minutes pages 1 to 6, item 23.]

(The discussion given below followed the reading of Mr. Putney's paper on "Peaches in the Lake Region").

W. S. Hart: I would like to hear from Mr. Mace, in regard to peaches.

J. P. Mace: I came in a little late and did not hear the beginning of the discussion. I don't know that I have anything that would be new. The freeze last year killed our peach trees. We cut them off above the bud and they have made nice tops. My experience has been largely with a variety of local reputation called "Suber." We have a very nice crop this year. I shipped my first crate Tuesday morning (May 5th). As to fertilizing, I have practiced using high grade orange tree fertilizer, and apply sulphate of potash a month before the crop comes in, and after the crop is off, I give the trees a liberal dressing of tobacco stems.

(The Secretary takes the liberty of adding here the following notes received from Mr. Mace, under date of June 19th, 1896). The "Suber" peach, is a seedling of the Peen-to, originated by a colored man here at Lake Helen. Out of about 1,300 peach
trees I have now, something less than 200 are Suber. I should have planted a large percentage of this variety if I could have obtained the trees. It is very similar to Bidwell's Early, Maggie and Yum Yum, all of which I have growing side by side. For a year or two I did think the Suber was a finer and larger peach than the others, but, I have concluded that the difference is due to difference in the soil; the Suber trees being on lower land are not affected so badly by our usual May drouths. It does not load itself so heavily with fruit as Bidwell's Early, and for this reason is apt to have larger fruit. I don't think Suber is quite as highly colored as Bidwell's Early. It is perhaps a little more acid and a little firmer than the others mentioned, but, after all, there is no material difference.

My peach trees are all set in orange groves, in the centers of squares of orange trees which are 25 feet apart, and they will not interfere with the orange trees for five or six years. I intended digging out the oldest peach trees last year, but the freeze took the orange trees out of the way, and killed the peaches back to the large limbs or bodies; but they made a new top last year and had a very nice crop this year. I think three to three and one-half carriers of merchantable fruit to the tree would be a fair estimate of the crop. Taking one season with another the entire crop through, $1.00 per carrier is all we can count upon, and that only by the closest personal attention to every detail of the whole business. If anyone expects to sit in an easy chair on his veranda, and hire some one to look after the business, he had better let it alone.

I will finish shipping Bidwell's Early, Suber, Maggie and Yum Yum tomorrow (June 20th). I am just starting upon Bidwell's Late and Angel.

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**PLUM CURCULIO IN PENINSULAR FLORIDA.**

Discussion under topic "Peaches and Plums."

[see minutes pages 1 to 6, item 28.]

H. F. Douglass: I would like to ask in regard to plums. For years I have had several varieties; I don't know the exact varieties, but in almost every variety they would bloom and be as white as a sheet, and everything fall off, not one bloom in ten thousand would set.

A. W. Stewart: I should use plenty of potash.

Mr. Douglass: One of my neighbors had quite a number and quite a variety, and he said he would cut them down; fine trees, probably 15 feet high, trees from five to six inches in diameter; and he said he had got about disgusted with them and he was going to cut them down. He said he had heard somebody say something about using Paris green or London purple, and he spread some on, and to his astonishment they have held. I would like to know if anybody has had experience of the kind.

A member: We can raise plums, but we want to raise them in the chicken yards, shake a tree occasionally and the chickens eat up the curculio. Mr. Anderson has been successful in raising quite a