from the disease known as phylloxera. In France the vines are not free from phylloxera. French horticulturists say that they have produced varieties which have this combination to a wonderful extent. I am very much interested in this question. It seems to me to be in the power of horticulturists to develop fruits which are really superior.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

Discussion.

[See minutes, pages 1 to 5, item 65.]

Mr. Richards: I would like to know if any gentleman present understands the budding of mangoes?

Mr. Neeld: In 1893 Mr. Butler and I succeeded in budding some mangoes, but they were killed by the cold before they had time to sprout and make any growth. They are budded just like an orange, and covered with waxed paper. There is much more difficulty than in budding oranges.

Prof. Webber: In regard to the budding of mangoes, and also other tropical fruits—like the guava—there has been no question as to whether it can be successfully done. As far as mangoes are concerned, they have been budded by Prof. Gale, of West Palm Beach. I have seen as many as two hundred buds. But they cannot be budded in the spring in this section. He buds almost altogether in December. He gets a stock of them, and after inserting them he fastens them in, and as far as possible protects the young, developing bud from bugs. By some experiments in budding guavas, I feel certain that the guava can be budded in December and January and the bark will slip very much better then than at any other season of the year.

Mr. Neeld: That recalls old times. We used to have all those trees with us, but I will say to the Society that only the avocado pear and the mango proved a great success. The mango is more productive, on the whole, than the avocado pear, but there are two great difficulties to contend with. First, that the market of the country did not know what a mango was, and although we grew a few boxes, it was enough to supply the United States. Prof. Rolfs was there and took a picture of the mango and avocado pear trees. We had Mr. Swingle come down and investigate the bloom blight, but the freeze came before they had gone far enough in their experiments to make anything out of it. So we gave them up willingly on two accounts, first, that the market did not know what they were, and that they were unprofitable.

But I can tell you the children liked them! When I would come home with my horse and buggy after a tiresome ride, I was not much better than the children. I would call one of the boys to take care of the horse, and make for the mango tree. That industry went up like a rocket and came down like a stick.
Mr. Crane: In Boston one can get $2.00 per orange box for mangoes. There ought to be something in it.

Mr. Neeld: We had every assurance from the commission men in New York City that they could place all the mangoes we could produce, at $1.00 per dozen. We shipped thousands of boxes, distributed to every place in the United States. The outcome of that shipping was that we organized a shipping association, and the prices we realized per box was 35 cents instead of $1.50 as we expected.

Mr. Putney: I can endorse what Mr. Neeld says in favor of the mango. On my visit to the Bahamas I found that the favorite fruit was mangoes. Last summer in New York I studied out the situation. We cannot ship Japan persimmons, but California does it. The California persimmons are not nearly as good as the Floridas. We should not give up, but keep on and raise persimmons and mangoes and get them into market.

Mr. Neeld: If we had as many lives as a cat we might do it; but we have only one life.

Mr. Harrington: I have a neighbor who had five acres planted in mangoes. He shipped about one thousand boxes, and he used tomato crates holding sixty-four quarts. They netted him about $2.00 per box, or $2,000.

Mr. Gurney: The taste for mangoes is an educated taste. Some are very turpentiney in flavor.

HARDY SHRUBS AND TREES.

Ornamentals Suitable for South Florida.

E. N. Reasoner, Oneco, of the Standing Committee.

[See minutes, pages 1 to 5, item 73.]

The recent cold weather having damaged plants and trees over a great portion of Florida, makes it expedient to carefully select subjects for ornamental planting, and your committee will briefly touch on some hardy plants desirable for the great central part of the State. As with all vegetation, ornamentals suffered more or less by the severe cold of February last, and only the most hardy came through uninjured. The hardy shrubs of the north are not as a rule suitable for growing in Florida, and we find but few grown; of course these were unhurt by freezing and the early flowering sorts have been blooming during the spring. Among the best of this class are spiraeas, deutzias, calycanthus, weigelas and Philadelphus, which are all deciduous. Another hardy deciduous shrub is the indispensable crape myrtle, in four distinct varieties—white, pink, purple and crimson.

Among the best hardy evergreen shrubs may be placed the magnolia fuscata, raphiolepis ovata, olex fragrans, ligustrum amurense, gardenia Florida, pittosporum tobira, laurus nobilis, myrtus com-