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HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS

1895

Catalogue
of
ROYAL PALM
NURSERIES

REASONER BROS.

ONECO, FLA.

U.S.A.



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.. 1895 ..

DESCRIPTIVE AND
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

Royal Palm Nurseries

REASONER BROTHERS

Oneco, Florida, U. S. A.



HARRISBURG, PA.:

J. HORACE MCFARLAND COMPANY, HORTICULTURAL PRINTERS

1894



A Scene in Florida.

To Our Friends and Patrons.



GLANCE at the cover or title page will explain to our friends and customers a new departure in time of sending out our Annual Descriptive Catalogue. Since our first list was printed (by P. W. Reasoner in 1884), we have followed its publication in each succeeding autumn; but the arrangement for seasons was not satisfactory, and we have decided to issue a full list and Catalogue about the first of January for the year to follow. We shall be glad to send copies to anyone free.

Allow us to heartily thank you for kindly interest in our work of introducing and disseminating new and rare plants, and for liberal patronage, which has been duly appreciated. A number of valuable additions have been made to nearly all departments, and we invite a careful comparison of prices of standard and new plants with offers of other firms. We have had a few new engravings made from our own plants, and trust they will be more instructive than overdrawn wood-cuts. Our stock was never in better condition, and in quantity far exceeds previous offers. Do not let distance hinder you from buying, as we send to the "ends of the earth," and whether small plants by mail, or large by express or freight, will give you satisfaction. (Special freight rates!)

A thorough perusal of the contents of this Catalogue is earnestly desired, and we hope to be able to fill each and every order to your perfect satisfaction.

To our mutual interests, Very truly yours,

Reasoner Brothers.

Treatment of Plants on Arrival.

The Plants should, of course, be removed from the box as soon as possible after they reach their destination. Should they be in the least wilted, they should be placed in a shallow pan of lukewarm water, with the packing moss still about the roots, and in half an hour they will be ready to pot. This treatment will increase vitality and vigor, whether they be wilted or not. Large trees and shrubs from open ground may be simply "heeled-in" on the shady side of a building, the roots well watered, and if not set permanently for a week afterward they will be all the better for it.

Setting.—It is, of course, understood that the soil has been made in proper condition by digging manuring, etc., and plants and trees can be set in their proper spaces at once. If plants are from pots, let them be set a little deeper than before; if soil is still around the roots, set without disturbing or removing it. Don't try to *straighten out the roots of pot-grown plants!* Plants or trees from open ground should be pruned if necessary, and roots looked over and broken ends trimmed smooth. After setting, draw soil around and firm down thoroughly by *tramping with the feet*. Then water well, after which rake fresh soil about, shade if necessary, and mulch with straw or other like material. The plant may not be stocky, so if it needs a stake do not forget to tie it thoroughly to the support given. When it is necessary to water plants outdoors, give them enough to soak down to moist soil; every five days should be often enough.

Potting.—At first, while plants are small, use pots one size larger than they were last removed from. As they increase in size, they should be repotted when it is found that the pots are full of roots. This is best done when the plant has made its annual growth, and just before it starts afresh. In using small pots, it is only necessary to use a small piece of broken pot over the hole in the bottom, but when the size runs up to 5 or 6-inch, several pieces of pots, some pebbles or pieces of charcoal should be put in, that it may have ample drainage. Fill the pots with earth and plant, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch space to hold the water; water thoroughly, and place the plants in a sheltered position, where they will not be exposed to wind or sun, until they show signs of growth.

Watering.—This is one of the most important points in the successful cultivation of all plants. During the growing season they should have enough water to keep the soil moist to the bottom of the pot, but should not be kept in a soggy state; plenty may be applied to the foliage at all times. During the winter the soil should be kept dryer, and in some cases nearly or quite dry. A plant will generally show when it needs water, and more are killed by over-watering than through lack of it.

Preliminary Remarks.

"They're like the directions on a bottle—better read them!"

JUSTICE to our customers as well as to ourselves requires that we should ask careful attention to the following preliminary notes. Their appreciation will remove any occasion for misunderstanding, and aid in maintaining the pleasant relations with customers so much to be desired by all business men.

1. **We use every possible precaution** to prevent mistakes in the nomenclature of plants, and never intentionally send out a plant under a wrong name; but as we are receiving seeds and plants from different collectors all over the world, we cannot guarantee all plants true to name, as it is impossible under the circumstances. This is applicable particularly to plants of recent introduction from foreign countries.

2. **As to the pains we take in packing**, those who have dealings with us need no further proofs; we can only say to others, try us. We ship plants all over the world, and in nearly every case are advised that they have been received in good order. Shipment of plants by freight during spring, summer and autumn is a very cheap and satisfactory way. New York and New England points are quickly reached by direct steamers via New York or Boston. The rate is low—about \$1.25 per 100 lbs. from Florida to the ports named. More southern points are reached by all-rail, or by steamer via Mobile, New Orleans or Galveston. We get special rates on large freight shipments. By express, the rate now on plants or shrubbery is 25 per cent. less than on merchandise, and our customers are sure of having their goods packed lightly but securely.

3. **No extra charge for boxing, packing and delivery** to transportation lines on all orders over one dollar. We cannot afford to fill orders of less amount than this.

4. **Plants by mail a specialty.** We have had thousands of flattering testimonials as to the safe and perfect system we use. Packages are sent with safety, per "**parcel post**," to many foreign countries, up to 11 pounds weight. Maine and Washington are as easily and safely reached as Georgia. Unless otherwise stated, **all plants are sent postage paid, on receipt of price.**

5. **We employ no agents** whatever; our stock is sold only direct from the Nurseries.

6. **Terms strictly cash** with the order. No packages sent C. O. D. under any circumstances. Remittances may be made by Money Order or Registered Letter on Oneco, Florida, or Bank Draft; Money Orders and Drafts preferred.

7. **We do not substitute**, except with permission of customers; but trouble would sometimes be avoided if, in ordering, **additional plants were mentioned**, with which we can substitute if out of any particular variety.

8. **Domestic Money-Orders** should be made payable at **Oneco** (pronounced O-né-co). Foreign customers should make orders payable at Jacksonville, Florida.

9. **What we do not do.** Offer \$2 for \$1, because it cannot be done honestly; nor give any "premiums" or other nostrums. Our prices are "bed-rock," and as low as good stock in the size offered can be supplied.

What we do.—Everything to please customers, and give them the real value for their money.

How Our Stock Travels.

We do not publish a long string of testimonials to tire our readers, but cannot refrain from printing the following as fairly outlining the experience of our customers in general:

NAUGATUCK, CONN., *Sept. 7.*
The plants came in very fine order; so well that I shall try again for others. Thank you for the "gratis." I shall not lose a plant, I am sure.
Yours truly,

MRS. B. B. TUTTLE.

SEGUIN, TEXAS, *Aug. 31, 1894.*
Thank you for the promptness and accuracy with which you filled my order. I have been buying plants for fourteen years, and I have never received any in better condition.
Respectfully,

MRS. W. R. NEAL.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *Aug. 2, 1894.*
I beg to inform you that the box of Orchids and Cactus have reached me safely. They are in good condition, and likely to thrive, which speaks well for your care in packing.
Yours faithfully,

W. B. TYNDALL,
Bank of England.

Tropical Fruit Plants.

"But how beautiful they are, all and each, after their kind! What a joy for a man to stand at his door and simply look at them growing, leafing, blossoming, fruiting without pause, through the perpetual summer, in the little garden of the Hesperides, where, as in those of the Phœnicians of old, 'pear grows ripe on pear and fig on fig,' forever and forever."

ACHRAS sapota (*Sapota achras*, *Sapota mammosa*).

The SAPODILLA, SAPODILLA PLUM, or NASEBERRY. (Spanish, *Sapote*.) West Indies. A fine plant for pot culture, the broad, glossy leaves beautiful at all times. In our opinion almost equal to the mango. Can be compared to a russet apple, with the taste of a rich, sweet, juicy pear, with granulated pulp. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen; larger, 35 cents each, \$3 per doz.

ADANSONIA digitata. BAOBAB TREE, or MONKEY'S BREAD. West Africa. A famous tree; "fruit 9 to 12 inches long, and about 4 in diameter. Is eaten with sugar, and is pleasant and wholesome." \$1 each.

ÆGLE marmelos. The ELEPHANT-APPLE, MAREDOO, BENGAL QUINCE, BELI, or BHEL FRUIT. Central and South India. \$1 each.

ALEURITES triloba. The CANDLE-NUT TREE. Tropics of both hemispheres. "The nuts of this tree are edible, and from them a large quantity of oil can be pressed, which has been used as a drying oil for paint—known in Ceylon as '*Kekune oil*.' From the roots a brown dye is obtained by the Sandwich Islanders."—*Bailey*. \$1.50 each.

ANACARDIUM Occidentale. The CASHEW-NUT. (Spanish, *Maranon*.) West Indies. The curious Cashew-Nut has fruited in Florida. It attains considerable size, and in habit of growth it in general resembles the walnut, and its leaves, which are simple, have a similar sect. The fruit is kidney-shaped, about an inch in length. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

ANANASSA sativa (*Bromelia ananas*). The PINE-APPLE. (Spanish, *Pina*.) West Indies and Caribbee Islands. Too well known to need description. Practically successful under proper conditions. Varieties:

Sugar-loaf. Flesh firm, yellow, and exquisitely flavored; very sweet. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

Red Spanish. The ordinary Pine of commerce. Fruit richly colored, but tart. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$5 per 100. Slips in summer, \$12 to \$15 per 1,000.

Porto Rico. Fruit extremely large and luscious. Will weigh 15 pounds. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

Ripley Queen. Our favorite sort. Yellow, sweet flesh; good grower. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$18 per 100.

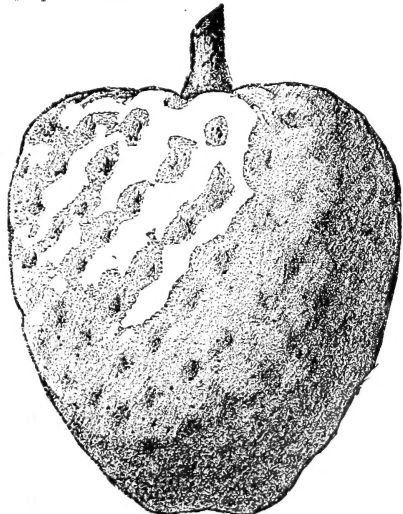
Black Jamaica. Large, tall-growing variety, valuable for fruiting in the winter or out of season. Fruit very rich. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ANTIDESMA Bunius. Java and the neighboring islands. "Furnishes small, fleshy, berry-like fruits of a bright red color, ripening into black; they have a subacid taste, and are used chiefly for preserving."—*J. R. Jackson*, Curator Kew Gardens. 50 cents each.

ANONA Cherimolia (*A. tripetala*, *A. Humboldtiana*). The CHERIMOYA, or JAMAICA APPLE. (Spanish, *Cherimoya*.) This delicious fruit varies from the size of an apple to 6 inches in diameter. When given slight protection against north winds and frost, especially by timber growth, can be successfully grown in California and Florida in many places. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

A. glabra (*A. laurifolia*). The POND-APPLE. (Spanish, *Mamon*.) The wild "Custard-apple" of South Florida. 25 cents each.

A. squamosa. The SUGAR-APPLE, or SWEET-SOP. (Spanish, *Anon*.) A delicious fruit, much grown in Key West, and to some extent on Manatee river, and in other parts of South Florida, and has produced fruit as far north as Putnam county, Florida. Fruit resembles an inverted cone, of a yellowish green color when ripe, or a small pineapple minus the crown. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen.



Sugar-Apple, or Sweet-Sop.

ANONA, continued.

A. palustris. ALLIGATOR-APPLE. 75 cents each.

A. muricata. The SOUR-SOP. (Spanish, *Guabana*.) A large, green, prickly fruit, 6 or 8 inches long, containing a soft, white, juicy pulp, which in fresh, well-ripened specimens, is delicious. A favorite fruit in the West Indies, where also a cooling drink is made from the juice. This is the most tender of all the Anonas; also one of the most beautiful, with shining, glossy leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

A. Species from Brazil. "The BERIBA, a quick-growing tree, with large fruit, the inside of which tastes very much like the filling of cream cakes."—*E. S. Rand.* 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

CARICA papaya. The PAPAWE, or MELON PAPAWE. (Spanish, *Papaya*.) The leaves are large, seven-lobed and terminal, after the manner of palms. Dioecious. The plant grows very fast, and is strikingly odd and ornamental. Very tender, but ordinarily survives the South Florida winter. Specimens here in Manatee have attained an age of 7 or 8 years. Delights in a very high and dry situation, even a shell mound. The green fruit is said to be sometimes used as we use the turnip. The buds are used for sweetmeats, and the ripe fruit is sliced and eaten like a muskmelon, which it resembles in size, color and taste. But it will be most highly prized in Florida for its peculiar property of *making tough beef tender!* This is uniformly practiced in the tropics. The slice of meat may be placed between bruised leaves of the Papaw for half an hour, or even less, or rubbed with the rind of the fruit. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

CARISSA Arduina (*Arduina grandiflora*). Natal.

The shrub is an evergreen, with thick, bright green, camellia-like foliage; is very thorny and of slow growth; bears a profusion of large, fragrant white flowers and delicious fruits, red, and the size of a cherry. In Natal, where the fruit is used to make an excellent preserve, the plant is called *Amatungulu*. (Though this little plant will bear several degrees or frost, it is perhaps more suitably classed as "tropical" than as semi-tropical.) 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

C. acuminata. Natal. \$1.50.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM cainito. The STAR-APPLE.

(Spanish, *Caimito*.) "And what is next, like an evergreen peach, shedding from the under side of every leaf a golden light—call it not shade? A Star-Apple."—*Kingsley*. This tree finally attains a height of 20 feet, bearing large quantities of round, purple (sometimes greenish) fruits, the size of a small apple, ripening in April and May. The fruit, cut into halves transversely, discloses a purple pulp with whitish star-shaped "core," and from 4 to 10 seeds. A first-class fruit, and in demand. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

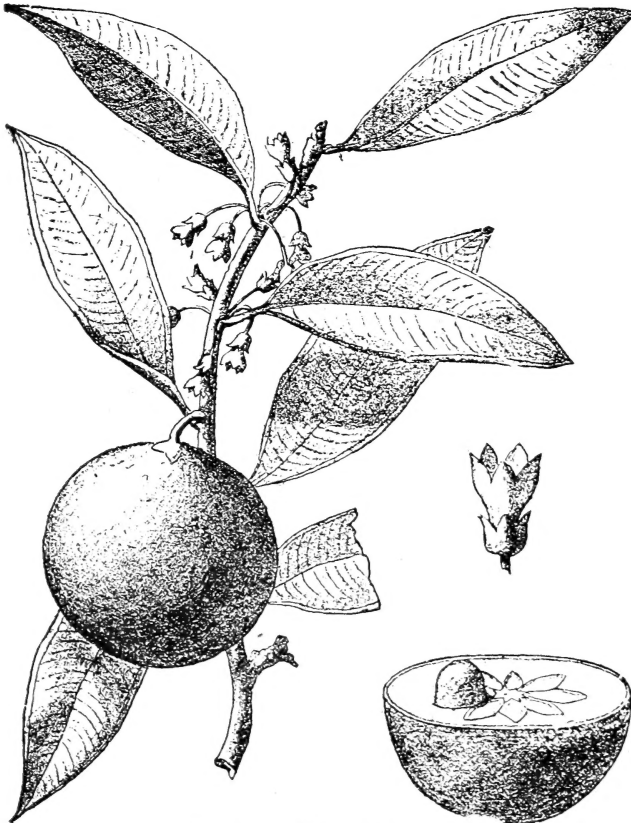
CEREUS triangularis. STRAWBERRY PEAR. (Also, for other fruit-bearing Cerei, see Cacti.)

COCOS nucifera. The COCOANUT PALM. (Also, for other species of Cocos, see Palms and Cycads.)

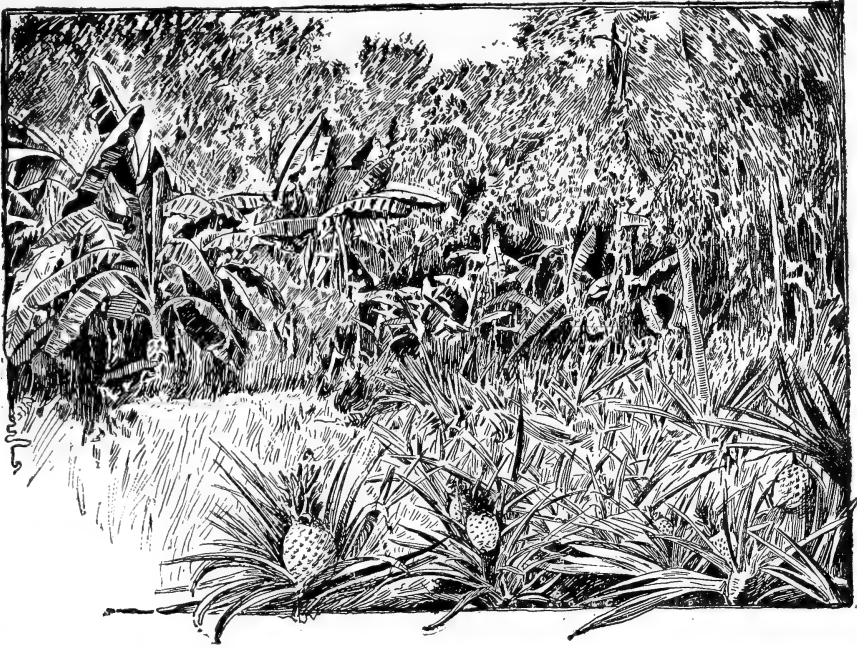
CICCA disticha (*C. racemosa*, *Phyllanthus distichus*). OTAHEITE GOOSEBERRY. A rare, beautiful tree, bearing large quantities of waxy white berries, resembling the Surinam cherry in shape and size, growing in clusters like a currant, and with a sharp acid taste. Ripening in midsummer, when fruit is scarce, they are very useful for pies, preserves, etc. Deserving of extensive cultivation simply as an ornamental tree; we know of no more beautiful sight than one of these trees loaded with its fruit; the graceful pinnate leaves, a foot or more in length, with a faint tinge of wine-color on the new growth, the long racemes of waxy berries hanging directly from the large limbs and branches, and the whole tree impressing one as strangely tropical. 30 cents each, \$3 per doz.

CHRYSOBALANUS Icaco. The COCOA-PLUM. West Indies and South Florida. Of more value as an ornamental shrub than as a fruit. Plant evergreen; leaves rich and glossy; flowers and fruit very beautiful and distinct; tender. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

COCOLOBA uvifera. The SEA-GRAPE, or SHORE-GRAPE. West Indies and South Florida. "We have fancied it (and correctly) to be a mere low, bushy tree, with roundish leaves. But what a bush! with drooping boughs, arched over and through each other, shoots already 6 feet long, leaves as big as the hand, shining like dark velvet, a crimson mid-rib down each, and tiled over each other—'imbricated,' as the botanists would say—in that fashion which gives its peculiar solidity and richness of light and shade to the foliage of an old sycamore; and among these noble shoots and noble leaves, pendent everywhere, long tapering spires of green grapes. This Shore-Grape, which the West Indians esteem as we might a



Star-Apple. (*Chrysophyllum cainito*.)



Fructing Pineapples and Bananas at Royal Palm Nurseries. (See pages 5 and 9.)

COCCOLOBA, continued.

bramble, we found to be, without exception, the most beautiful broad-leaved plant which we had ever seen."—*Kingsley*. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

C. Floridiana. The PIGEON PLUM. The fruit of this species, as well as of the preceding, is pleasant tasting, and could probably be improved by cultivation. The tree is a handsome evergreen, with smaller leaves than those of *C. wifera*. 50 cents each.

EUGENIA Brasiliensis (*Myrtus Dombeyi*, *Eugenia bracteolaris*). BRAZIL CHERRY. Brazil. Closely allied to *E. Micheli*. 50 cents each.

E. Jambos (*Jambosavulgaris*). The ROSE-APPLE, or JAMROSADE. (Spanish, *Poma rosa*.) This beautiful evergreen tree promises exceedingly well in South Florida. The tree is a native of the East Indies, but has been long grown in the West India Islands; is ordinarily very bushy, never growing higher than 25 or 30 feet. The leaves are long and narrow, very thick and shining, in shape much like those of an oleander. The flowers come out in late summer, varying in color from a creamy white to a greenish yellow, and the fruit ripens from December to May. The fruit much resembles a very large Siberian crab apple, is white or yellowish, sometimes with delicate red blush on one side; is rose-scented, very fragrant, and with the flavor of a ripe apricot. Makes the finest jelly. First size, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; smaller size, 20 cents each, \$1.75 per dozen.

E. Zeylanica. A rare East Indian sort, which has not as yet fruited in Florida. Foliage glossy and evergreen. \$1 each.

E. Micheli. See Semi-Tropical Fruit Plants.

FERONIA elephantum. The TELLANGA of Continental India. "Flowers and leaves of an agreeable, anise-like odor." Small plants, 75 cts. ea-

FICUS glomerata. CLUSTER FIG. East Indies and Queensland. In India the ripe fruit is eaten either raw or stewed. The foliage is used as fodder for cattle. \$1 each.

FICUS, continued.

F. aurea. A unique species, found nowhere but in a limited area of South Florida. A very choice ornamental tree, with glossy leaves, resembling slightly those of *F. elastica* on a small scale. The fruit, though small, is pleasant and wholesome, being somewhat similar to the ordinary fig of commerce. The tree almost equals in beauty the famous *F. elastica*, is of rapid growth, and well adapted to our soil. Will stand but little frost. A most beautiful pot-plant for decorative work, in contrast with palms, dracænas, etc. 35 cents each.

GARCINIA mangostana. The MANGOSTEEN. This celebrated fruit tree is from the equatorial East Indies. "The fruit is round, the size of a medium orange. The shell is like that of a pomegranate; the inside of a rose color, divided in thin partitions, as in the orange, in which the seeds are lodged, surrounded by a soft, juicy pulp of a delicious flavor, partaking of the strawberry and grape, and is esteemed one of the richest fruits in the world." "The head of the tree is in the form of a parabola, so fine and regular, and the leaves so beautiful, that it is looked upon in Batavia as the tree most proper for adorning a garden, and affording an agreeable shade." Can be grown, with protection, in South Florida and California. \$1.50 each, \$15 per dozen.

GREWIA Caffra. An elm-like tree from South Africa, perhaps producing edible fruit. 25 cents each.

G. denticulata. Resembles a mulberry in growth, and bears enormous quantities of acid drupes about the size of cranberries. Used for pickling. Rather tender. 25 cents each.

GUILIELMA speciosa (*Bactris Gasipæz*). The PEACH PALM. (See Palms.)

INGA dulcis (*Albizia dulcis*). West Indies and South America. The tree is small, with compound leaves, and makes a good hedge. The sweet pulp of the pod is regarded as wholesome. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.



Mamee Apple.

LUCUMA mammosa (*Achras mammosa*, *Achras sapota major*, *Sapota mammosa*). The MAMMEE SAPOTA, or MARMALADE TREE. (Spanish, *Mamey Sapota*, *Mamey Colorado*.) A gigantic forest tree in its native home (Central America). Large, brown, oval fruits, from the size of a goose-egg to that of a muskmelon; one large seed in the center, extending the whole length of the fruit. The fruit is sliced, and eaten like a muskmelon, but without pepper or salt. Pulp a rich saffron color, tasting very much like *pumpkin pie*. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

L. rivicola, var. angustifolia. The EGG-FRUIT, or "Ti-es." (Spanish, *Caniste*, *Canistel*.) The tree or shrub has borne fruit in Tampa, and we have seen other fine specimens in the state, notably at Mr. Collier's place at Caximbas. The fruit is like a miniature Mamee Sapota; taste resembles that of a *sweetened hard-boiled egg*. 75 cents each.

MAMMEA Americana. The MAMMEE APPLE, or ST. DOMINGO APRICOT. (Spanish, *Mamey de Santo Domingo*.) A tall tree, with oval, shining, leathery leaves, resembling those of the red mangrove; one-flowered peduncles, producing sweet, white flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, followed by large, round, brown fruits 3 to 6 inches in diameter, and containing 1 to 4 rough seeds as large as a black walnut without the husk, surrounded by a yellow, juicy, delicious pulp, for which a taste does not have to be acquired. The taste is not unlike that of the apricot. It is eaten raw alone, or cut in slices with wine and sugar, or sugar and cream, or preserved in sugar. The tree is a native of the Caribbee Islands. 50 cents each.

MANGIFERA Indica. The MANGO TREE. India. We cannot speak too highly of this delectable fruit, destined, we hope, to become as plentiful in parts of South Florida as the orange. Ripening in midsummer, it fills an important gap in our succession of fruits; for the small boy, also, it fills an important gap; we have in mind several who do not hesitate on 25 Mangoes at a sitting. In productiveness and rapidity of growth, it surpasses any fruit tree we have ever seen. Give it high, well-drained land, and watch it grow!

A friend (Prof. Chas. T. Simpson) has described to us an avenue of Mango trees on the Island of Utila, one of the Bay Islands of Honduras, whose trunks are 4 feet in diameter. The trees were set 60 feet apart, and now the branches touch! Five to 8-year-old trees in South Florida bore thousands of Mangoes.

Common, or Turpentine Mango. The ordinary sort; large, with red cheek; delicious. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100; smaller, 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

MANGIFERA, continued.

Apricot Mango. One of the best varieties. Was much grown on Point Pinellas before the freeze. Size, small to medium; yellow, with bright red cheek, and no black spots on the skin. Taste, that of a delicious apricot, *only much better*; very spicy, and almost entirely lacking in the "turpentine" taste objected to by some. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

Eleanor. A large fruit, kidney-shaped, green, with an orange-colored cheek. Very delicious, and contains but little of the tough fiber about the seed. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100.

No. 11. One of the best Mangoes grown. Originally introduced to Jamaica; now found in many West India Islands. Fruit almost round, medium to large (some have weighed 4 pounds), and of a rich yellow color; a most desirable sort. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen, \$75 per 100.

We have given special attention to the best varieties of Mangoes, and find the four above sorts all that can be desired in this grand fruit. Our plants are propagated only from pedigree trees, and are in fine shape, being healthy, vigorous pot-grown specimens, sure to live when transplanted.

MELIOCOCCA Bijuga (*M. Carpoidea*). The SPANISH LIME of Key West; GENIP-TREE, BULLACE PLUM, or HONEY-BERRY of Jamaica; MONOS of Curacao. (Spanish, *Momoncillo*.) West Indies and Province of Caracas. A sapindaceous tree, with peculiarly odd foliage—compound leaves, with winged petioles, very much resembling those of *Sapindus saponaria*. This plant has proved the most hardy of any West India tree we have yet tried. The tree is of slow growth while young, but eventually attains a height of 30 or more feet. It produces a yellow plum-like fruit; pulp of a pleasant grape taste, and enclosing a large seed, which is often roasted and eaten like the chestnut. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

MONSTERA deliciosa (*Philodendron pertusum*). The CERIMAN of Trinidad. A rare and celebrated fruit-bearing aroid plant. "The fruit is peculiar in appearance, resembling very much an elongated green pine-cone. It is about 6 inches long, and when ripe the skin comes off easily in small octagonal sections, leaving the fruit with the appearance of a ripe banana. The fruit has the combined flavor of pineapple and banana, and is superior to either." \$1.50 each.

MIMUSOPS Elengi. A rare sapotaceous tree, native of the East Indies. "Flowers very fragrant, white. Berry ovate, with a slight groove on one side; dotted yellow when ripe. *Elengi* is



Mango.



Group of Choicest Bananas and other Exotics in our Grounds.

MIMUSOPS, continued.

the Malabar name of the tree; *Bokul* is the Bengalese name; *Mulcari* is the Hindoostanee name; *Pagadoo* of the Telingas. Tree 15 feet high.—*Don*. 75 cents each.

M. Kauki. East Indies and Australia. Fruit oval; tree 30 feet in height. \$1.50 each.

MUSA. The BANANA. This is one of the grandest decorative fruit-plants known. A plant that is grown throughout the tropics, bearing in lavish profusion most delicious fruit. At the present day the fruit is found in nearly every market in the world, no matter, seemingly, how distant from the tropics. The plant is already being grown to a limited degree in northern climates, and well it may, as it is as easily raised as the well-known canna, and the tropical effect of its growth is remarkably grand. With leaves often 2 feet wide and 8 long, it is destined to be largely planted on lawns. Young plants may be started at any season of the year, provided they are kept in sufficient heat—say not less than 70° day, and 60° or 65° night. The best time, however, is early spring, when they should be started in pots, and then, when warm weather comes, planted out. Or, plants may be transplanted directly from the nurseries, if the prevailing weather is suitable. Larger plants will be sent by express or freight than can possibly be mailed, as the roots are bulbous.

M. Cavendishii (*M. regia*, *M. Chinensis*, *M. nana*). The CHINESE or DWARF BANANA; also called DWARF JAMAICA or MARTINIQUE BANANA. One of the best. Small, easily propagated. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

M. orientum (?). HART'S CHOICE, CUBAN LADY-FINGER, or GOLDEN EARLY. (Often erroneously called "Fig-Banana.") Stalk and midrib tinged with red; plant of medium height. Bears early, and is very hardy for a Banana. Fruit a clear golden yellow; skin soft, and thin as a kid glove; flesh firm, yet melting and buttery in texture; judges from all parts of the tropics have tasted it and pronounced it unsurpassed. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

M. palustris (?). The DACCA BANANA. Very vigorous; described as a delicious sort. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

M. paradisiaca, var. *sapientum*. The HORSE or ORINOCO BANANA. (*El Bobo* of the Spanish.) Very hardy, and commonly cultivated in Florida. Fruit large, but comparatively few in a bunch. Should be grown as an ornamental

MUSA, continued.

plant, even where no fruit is expected. The fruit of this variety should never be cut while green, but allowed to turn yellow on the stalk, when it will be found to have a most delicious flavor. One of the best for planting out at the North. A robust variety. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

M. troglodytarum (*M. Uranoscopas*). FLOWERING BANANA. A delicate, small-stemmed Banana, attaining a height of 6 to 10 feet only. The fruit stalk stands upright; fruit very small, inferior to most Bananas; plant very curious and ornamental. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Of the following we do not know the species:

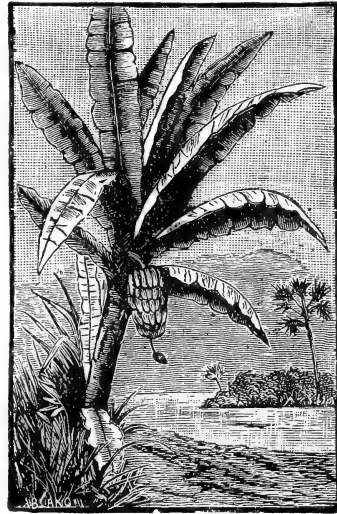
Baracoa, or **Red Jamaica**. The large red Banana of commerce; tender, but produces fruit in ordinary seasons here. One of the most magnificent of all the Musas, reaching a height of 20 feet or more, with a stem diameter of a foot or more at the base. 50 cents each.

Golden, or **Tahiti** (?). Brought from Nassau by John Gomez to Pumpkin Key, near Cape Romano. A most magnificent plant, equaling Red Jamaica in height, and bearing large and very rich fruit. 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.

Large Fig. 75 cents each.

Apple. A variety closely resembling Hart's Choice, but having larger fruit. \$1 each.

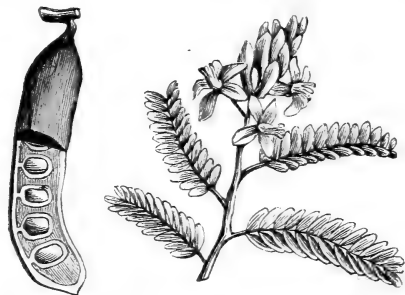
On all Bananas by mail, postage will be charged extra at five cents each.



Musa Cavendishii.

PERSEA gratissima. The AVOCADO PEAR, or ALLIGATOR PEAR. (Spanish, *Aquacate*.) Sometimes known as "Midshipman's Butter." Large brown (or purple) fruits, eaten with pepper and salt, and in much demand. Stands frost better than most tropical trees. Quick-growing. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

PHYLLANTHUS Emblica (*Emblica Officinalis*). "Known as the Emblic Myrobalum. A tree of the dry forests of India and Burmah. The fruit is about the size of a small Damson. The natives eat it raw, preserved, or made into a sweetmeat, while it is used by Europeans for tarts and jellies." A magnificently beautiful plant, with very delicate compound, mimosa-like leaves. The new growth is a rich wine color. 50 cents each.



The Tamarind.

PSIDIUM Guaiava. The COMMON GUAVA. This species includes the *P. pyriferum* and *P. pomiferum* of Linnaeus, which embrace many distinct varieties of pink, yellow and white-fleshed Guavas. *P. pyriferum*, the PEAR GUAVA, included those varieties that were pear-shaped and had white or yellow pulp; and *P. pomiferum*, the APPLE GUAVA, those with red pulp and a more nearly globular shape. The Guava has become a necessity to South Florida; is to South Florida what the peach is to Georgia. Its uses, and especially its famous jelly, are well known. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

P. Araca (*P. minus*). The ARACA GUAVA. Brazil. "A beautiful tree, unlike any other." "Berry greenish yellow, of exquisite taste." Shrub 4 to 6 feet. Rare. 75 cents each, \$6 per dozen.

P. Guineense. GUINEA GUAVA. Shrub 8 to 12 feet. "Berry fulvous, rather pubescent, red inside, about the size of a nutmeg, and of an exquisite taste."—*Don*. 50 cts. each, \$5 doz.

White, or Allahabad Guava. A variety of the *P. Guaiava*. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Red-fleshed. (From India.) Another variety of the common Guava. Fruit said to be delicious. Rather tart. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Calcutta Apple Guava. A variety of *P. pomiferum*, from the East Indies. Introduced by us a few years ago. Fruit small, yellow, and very acid. Also bears in winter. For jelly, the best Guava. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

Yellow Apple Guava. From Jamaica. Has different foliage from above, and is described as a very good sort. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

For hardy Guavas, *Psidium Cattleianum*, etc., see Semi-Tropical Fruit Plants.

TAMARINDUS Indica. The TAMARIND. (Spanish, *Tamarindo*.) A beautiful tree, with delicate, acacia-like foliage, and small pinkish white blossoms, followed by pods enclosing a pleasant acid pulp, much used, preserved in syrup or sugar, as the basis of a cooling drink, and in medicine, being rich in formic and butyric acids. One of the most magnificent trees known when full grown. A very graceful tree for the window or conservatory, where it cannot be grown outdoors. Valuable as a decorative plant. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen, \$16 per 100. Larger selected plants, 25 cents each.

TERMINALIA Catappa. The so-called tropical ALMOND. (Spanish, *Almendro*.) "With its flat stages of large, smooth leaves, and oily eatable seeds in an almond-like husk, is not an almond at all, or any kin thereto." The tree reaches a height of 60 or 70 feet. Pot-grown plants, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

TRIPHASIA trifoliata (*T. aurantiola*). "A spiny shrub, nearly related to *Citrus trifoliata*, with which it is often confounded, though entirely distinct. A native of Southern China, but now naturalized in India and the West Indies. The fruits are about the size of a large black currant, with a reddish skin; in an unripe state they are said to have a sticky, tenacious pulp and a turpentine flavor, but when fully ripe they have an agreeable, sweet taste, and are preserved in syrup. They occasionally come to this country in this form, under the name of 'Lime-berries.'" This little shrub is sometimes used as a hedge plant in Key West and Cuba. The fruit is produced in great profusion, and the plant is very beautiful when covered with ripe fruit. In Key West it is known under the name of "Bergamot," which is another misnomer. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

T. monophylla (?). Native of Timor. Berries black. Produces fruit at Sanford. 50c. each.

XIMENIA Americana. Tropical Asia, Africa and America, passing the tropics, however, in Queensland, and also into South Florida. In Mexico, known as *Alvarillo del Campo*; here called the HOG PLUM. The yellow, plum-like fruits are of pleasant taste, and might without doubt be improved by cultivation. The plant is the *Amatunduluku* of Natal, where the fruits are generally used as food. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Collections of Tropical Fruit Plants.

We make up collections of the foregoing plants to suit the location of our customers, sending the most suitable in every case. For the northern conservatory we, of course, send the finest in appearance, and ones that can thrive under adverse conditions. We do not confine ourselves to a set list, but choose for every applicant. If the customers will kindly state what sorts they already have, we will try and not duplicate them. This applies to all our collections.

No. 1. Six distinct sorts, postpaid, for \$1.

No. 2. Ten distinct sorts, very fine selection, \$2.

No. 3. Twenty-five distinct sorts, containing everything of merit; many rare and valuable fruits, for \$8.

All Tropical Fruit Plants, with the exception of Musa and Ananassa, are pot-grown, making transplanting certain and easy. Set all plants from pots two to four inches deeper than formerly, and never disturb the roots. Summer or spring planting we consider best for all climates.

Gentlemen—The package containing plants received last week in splendid condition. They were not in the least wilted, and I must thank you for packing them so well, as well as for the many extras.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. ROTHERMELL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17, 1891.

Dear Sir—Plants received in good condition, and are satisfactory.

Yours, etc.,

NAUZ & NEUNER, Florists.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 31, 1894.

Gentlemen—The Palms came on Monday's boat, in very good order. Please accept thanks for same.

Yours, etc.,

GEO. L. PARKER, Florist.

LAKE HELEN, FLA.

The plants came in good order, and for the very liberal count you have my thanks.

Yours truly,

C. P. RUSSELL.



II.

Semi-Tropical and Hardy Fruit-Trees and Plants.

"There are quaint courts enclosed with jealous high coquina-walls, and giving into rich, cool gardens where lemons, oranges, bananas, Japan-plums, figs, date-palms, and all manner of tropical flowers and greeneries hide from the northwest winds, and sanctify the old Spanish-built homes."—SIDNEY LANIER.

"—On bending orchard trees, apples of Hesperides."—WHITTIER.

CITRUS aurantium dulcis. The SWEET ORANGE.

Our space is limited, and we condense descriptions of well-known sorts of the Orange. We have a very nice stock of 1-year-old buds, all being worked *very low* on rough lemon stocks excepting a few, Kings, Chinas and Dancy Tangerines. These we have on both lemon and sour Orange roots; a few also on "trifoliolate" stocks. (See Satsuma.) Trees are trained from the start by tying to stout stakes, and are first-class in every way. (See illustration.)

Prices, unless noted, standard trees, 3 to 5 feet (or over), 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, nice stock, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100. Selected bushy trees, for tubs or house culture, 25, 30 and 40 cts. each.

Bessie. A new late sort, originating at Tangerine, Florida. Quality strictly first-class. Said to be equal to Tardiff as a keeper.

Boone's Early. A really early sort, hailing from Orlando. Colors up early, and has a sprightly flavor. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Jaffa. Recently from Syria. Medium to late; very heavy and rich.

Jaffa Blood. A new blood Orange, originating at Sanford. Very choice.

Majorca. The best and most prolific imported Orange. Tree thornless, good grower, and fruit seedless. Will hold fruit very late.

CITRUS, continued.

Parson Brown. Native variety, which ripens very early. Productive.



Looking down Nursery Rows of Citrus Trees; September.

CITRUS, continued.

Ruby. (Blood.) An imported Orange of special merit. Said to bear well and show up rich color. New.

Tardiff, Hart's. (*Hart's Late.*) Medium size. Grain fine, quality above the average. Retains juices until July, or even later, and is very valuable on this account. The standard late sort. Tree very prolific.

Tahiti. Large size, round, pale yellow, skin very thin, grain fine, pulp tender and melting, juice subacid; quality good; tree vigorous, prolific; very thorny; seedless. Imported.

Washington Navel. From Brazil. Very large; seedless; quality A 1; distinct flavor.

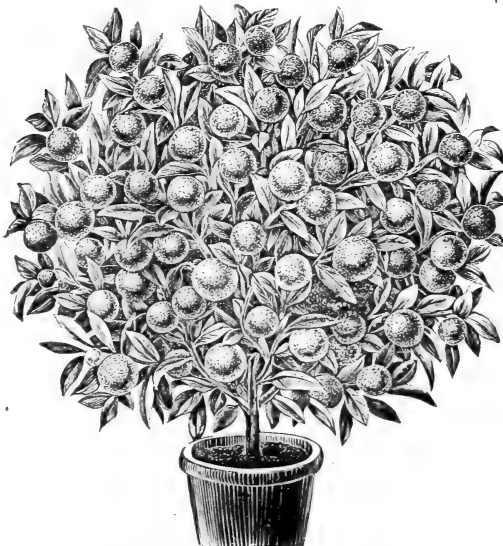
BUD-WOOD of all sorts **Citrus** trees, standard Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Pomeles, etc., 10 cts. per doz., 80 cts. per 100, postpaid. New sorts, 20 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100. Standard sorts, by mail, prepaid, \$6 per 1,000, or \$5 per 1,000 by express.

CITRUS aurantium nobilis. The MANDARIN ORANGE. Varieties:

China. (Syn., *Willow-leaved, Tomato, Kid-glove, Mandarin,* etc.) Small, flattened, deep yellow color, thin skin; skin and segment loosely adherent; flesh dark orange color, spicy and aromatic. Tree dwarf, bears young, prolific, vigorous; willow-like foliage, having few thorns. A few small trees budded on *Citrus trifoliata*, for exposed situations or for pot-culture, at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Larger trees, on sour stock, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Dancy's Tangerine. (Syn., *Bijou; Moragne's Tangerine.*) Fruit a little larger than the China, which it resembles, except in its deep crimson color. Tree, unlike the other varieties, resembles the sweet Orange in size and foliage, though it retains the aroma peculiar to the species; thorny. Large trees, on lemon or sour orange stocks, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Satsuma, or Oonshiu. A native of the island of Kiusiu, Japan, and named after one of the chief cities of that island, by 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,



Mandarin Oranges Grown in Pots.

CITRUS, continued.

sweet and delicious. 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, the leaves peculiarly thick, lanceolate, serrated, medium, petiole linear, and the fruit is seedless. Habit reclinate and dwarfish. A slow grower. Most hardy of all Oranges. Nice small trees budded on *Citrus trifoliata*, making tree hardy all through the South, Southwest, etc., 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Cleopatra. (*Spice Mandarin.*) A very handsome sort of Mandarin, bearing enormous quantities of small "kid-glove" fruits of very loose skin and texture. Very late in ripening, being scarcely sweet before March. A good pot plant. Should be also in every Citrus collection. Nice trees, budded on sour stocks, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

King. (*King-Mandarin.*) A rough-skinned Mandarin, being nearly as late as the Tardiff Orange in ripening. Extra quality. Fine trees on rough lemon stocks, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$28 per 100.

CITRUS —? The largely advertised Otaheite Orange of the florist and seedsman of Northern states. Rather dwarf tree, easily grown, early blooming, profuse bearer; fruit *valueless*, but ornamental. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CITRUS aurantium Bigaradia. The SOUR or SEVILLE ORANGE. The finest variety is "*Bouquet des Fleurs*," literally a "bouquet" in spring. Probably the finest ornamental Citrus; leaves are roundish, dark green and very glossy, resembling *Laurus nobilis* in appearance. Fruit is sour, but makes the finest marmalade. We have a few large, bushy specimens, 2 and 3 years old (4 feet, none small, for mailing), at 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

CITRUS Pomelanus (Decumana). The POMELO, or Grape-fruit. A most delicious fruit, rapidly becoming known over the northern part of our country. Fruit in most cases very much larger than oranges. Pale yellow in color, with slightly bitter pulp. Extremely wholesome fruit.

Aurantium Pomelo. Originated in Orange Co. A supposed natural hybrid between a common Pomelo and an orange. Very sweet and good.

Pernambuco. A fine-grained, late sort. Imported through the efforts of the Department of Agriculture. More bitter than the Royal or Aurantium varieties.

Royal Pomelo. A variety of our own introduction. Fruit small to medium. *Very sweet* and delicious. Free from the bitter principle to a wonderful degree. Can be eaten out of hand, like an orange. Good bearer.

Tresca Blood Pomelo. Another sort of our introduction. Rich *rose-colored* pulp. Tree good grower and heavy cropper. Medium-sized fruit.

We have a large stock of Pomelo trees in perfect condition, trained to stakes like the orange; 3 to 6 ft., more or less branched, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$28 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., fine trees, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$22 per 100.

CITRUS Japonica. The KUMQUAT. A small species, much cultivated in China and Japan. The fruit is about the size of a large gooseberry; the rind is sweet and the juice acid. It is delicious and refreshing. The Chinese make an excellent sweetmeat by preserving it in sugar. A small tree, not over 6 feet high and 5 feet through, had over 2,000 fruits on it during the past year. A fine pot plant. Bears when small, and is the most desirable Citrus for pot culture. Fine trees (small) budded on *Citrus trifoliata*, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100. (See cut, page 13.)

CITRUS Medica Cedra. The CITRON. This fruit produces the prepared Citron of commerce. Fruit very large, often weighing 5 pounds or more. Inner skin 1 to 1½ inches thick. A low-growing shrub, rather more tender than the orange. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

NOTE.—We offered last year and year previous three named sorts of Citron (?) from Italy, introduced by Department of Agriculture. They have fruited, and proved to be *common lemons!*

CITRUS limonum. The LEMON. Of the large number of excellent varieties, we consider the following sorts all that can be desired:

Belair Premium Lemon. A superb Lemon of Gen. Sanford's importation.

Genoa. This tree was introduced into California from Genoa, Italy, about ten years ago. It is an early bearer, everbearing, and fruit of *best quality* as a market Lemon. Rind sweet, standing the test of both hot and cold water for 24 hours without developing bitterness. Tree 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.

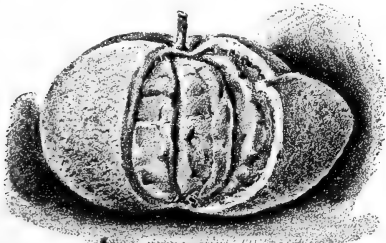
Sicily. (Imported.) Size medium; rind sweet; skin smooth, thin, tough and dense; membrane covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity; pulp juicy, acid, fine; quality best. Not a Florida-raised seedling, but the genuine imported Lemon of commerce.

Villa Franca. In very high favor as a Lemon for market and home use. Quality of the very best.

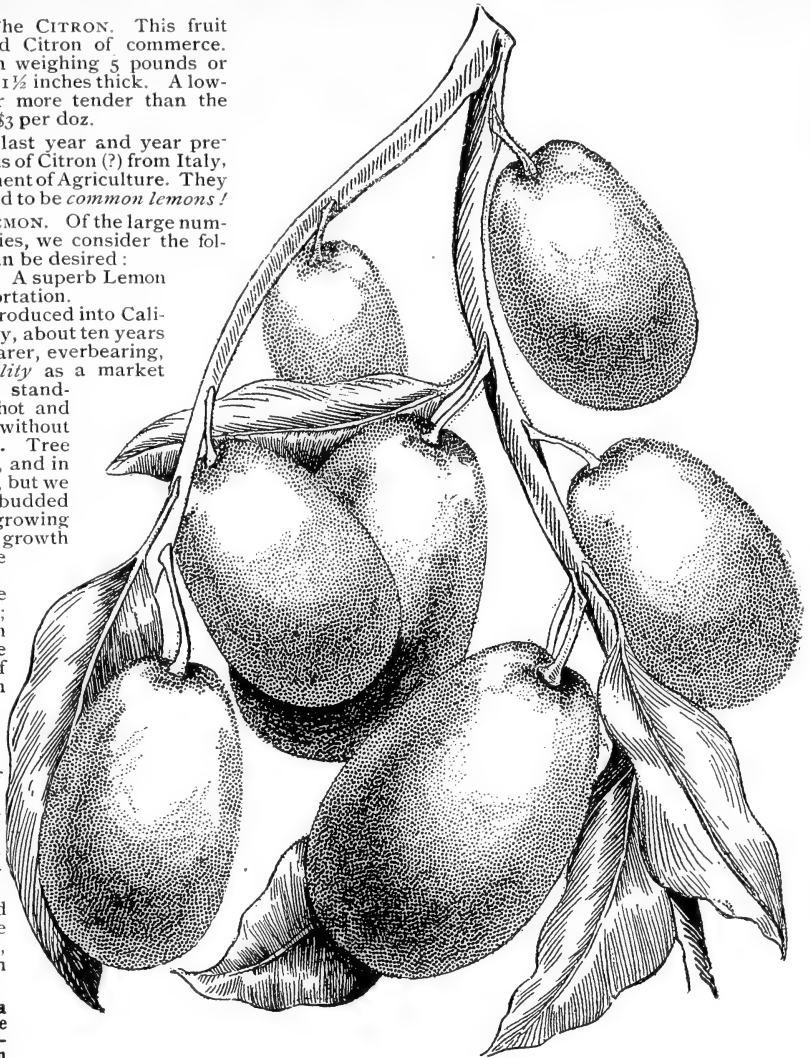
Snacco. A thin-skinned Lemon, resembling the Sicily. Very prolific, and high grade in quality.

Our Lemons are extra heavy this year, and are of the largest size. Budded low on rough Lemon stocks (excepting a few Genoa on sour orange roots), 5 to 7 feet, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100; 2 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Genoa, on its own roots ("new process" by cuttings), the very best for pot culture or for setting closely in open air; very profuse in bearing and blooming. Fine stock, 1 foot or over, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.



Our New Lime, Sour Rangpur. (Reduced.)



Kumquat. (See page 12.)

CITRUS medica Limetta. The LIME. The Lime succeeds well on soil where an orange tree would starve. Is perfectly at home, with judicious cultivation, on "hard-pan" land or on the rocky southern keys. Varieties:

Tahiti. A strong grower, and a very early and heavy bearer. Fruit larger than the Florida, and has a strong, rich acid. Nearly thornless, or becomes so with age. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Sour Rangpur. The "MANDARIN LIME." Resembles a Mandarin (orange) very closely, and has very rich-colored pulp of finest acid quality and very distinct flavor. Most excellent for "lemonade," or any purpose where a Lime is needed. Our own introduction from India, some seven years ago. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

CITRUS medica trifoliata (*Limonia trifoliata*). A very hardy, dwarf species, often used as a stock for dwarf orange trees. Trifoliolate, thorns very stout. (Entirely distinct from *Triphasia trifoliata*, for which see Tropical Fruits.) Recently being "pushed" as a fine Orange for outdoors

CITRUS, continued.

at the North. Perfectly hardy, but the fruit is valueless and flowers insignificant. It is valuable for hedge purposes, withstanding cold and drouth to a great degree. 6 to 15 inches, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; larger, 18 inches to 3 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

From our immense list of Citrus trees we have enumerated only a few of the best in the foregoing pages. If there are any special sorts desired, we may be able to supply them. All of the sorts named are adapted to pot or tub culture at the North, and we can supply *very fine plants much cheaper than ever before offered*. We send any sort desired, postpaid, on receipt of price, and guarantee pleasing our customers.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Four (4) choice Citrus trees, strictly our selection of sorts, but purchaser may indicate his "line of desire," sent postpaid to any address for \$1.

DIOSPYROS, continued.

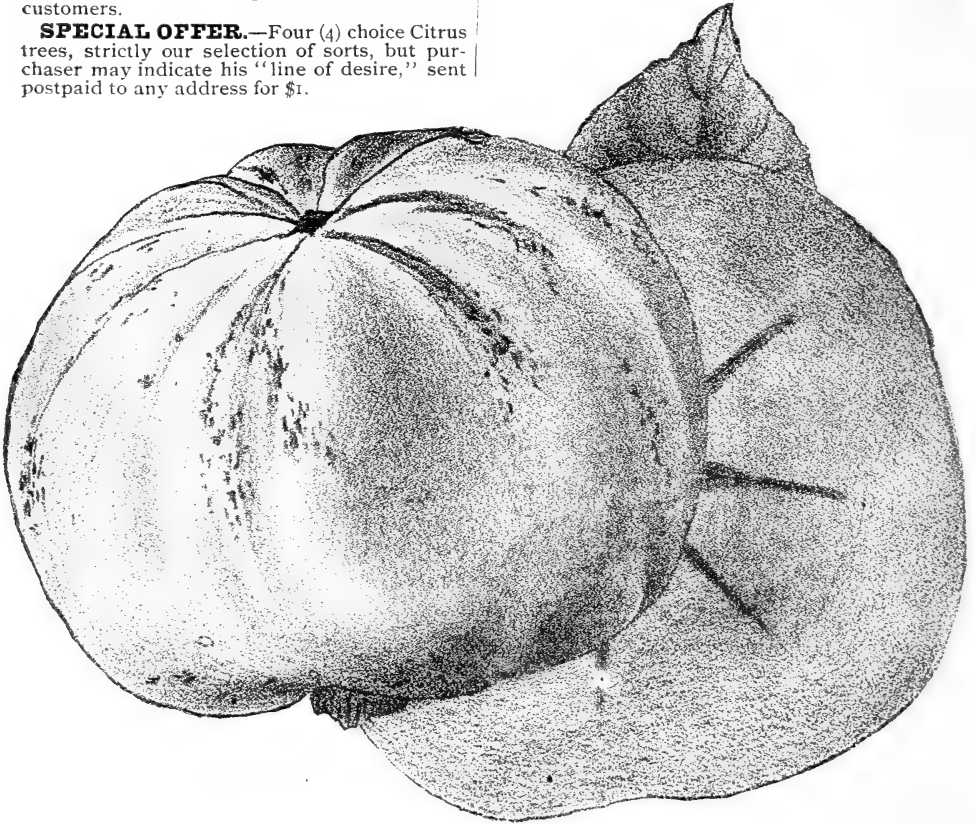
at the ends; dark flesh, crisp and meaty; keeps well, and tree very prolific.

Tane-nashi. Large, roundish conical; skin bright red when ripe. Astringent until fully ripe, then one of the best.

Yeddo-ichi. Large, oblate, with slight depression at flower end; dark red skin; flesh very dark and quite seedy; quality very rich. Tree a good bearer.

Yemon. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; flesh yellow and usually seedless; quality very fine; a favorite sort with us.

Zengi. Smallest fruit of all; round, with reddish yellow skin. Flesh dark and quite seedy. One



Yemon (Japanese Persimmon). Natural size.

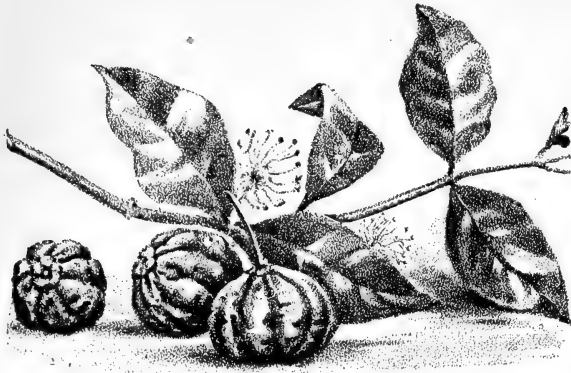
DIOSPYROS Kaki. The JAPAN PERSIMMON, or DATE PLUM. This tree has now been fruited in the South long enough to determine its value. The fruit is delicious; the tree grows and bears well, almost irrespective of quality of land. Ripens from August to November. The surplus fruit can be dried, in which state it is considered superior to figs. Fruit ships well, and fair prices are usually obtained. The dark fleshed sorts may be eaten before very ripe, as they are not astringent, while the lighter fleshed ones are very astringent until perfectly soft. The latter sorts are seedless, while dark ones are more or less seedy. The trees are deciduous and should be set in winter, from November till March. The following are the very best varieties, grafted on native roots, and are true to name:

Hyakume. Very large and somewhat flattened

of the earliest to ripen, and may be eaten while still hard.

Price of any sort, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

ERIOBOTRYA Japonica. (Syn., *Pholinia*, or *Mespilus Japonica*.) The LOQUAT, JAPAN "PLUM" or JAPAN MEDLAR. One of our most valuable fruits. Blossoming in winter, the fruit ripens in early spring, and brings fancy prices in any large city. Is frequently shipped to New York in strawberry boxes. Has long been cultivated in the South, where it seldom attains a height of more than 15 feet, though in its wild state it forms a lofty tree. Was introduced into Kew Gardens in 1787. The fruit is of the size of a plum, yellow and of delicious taste. One of our most beautiful broad-leaved evergreens. One of the finest ornamental plants for the house known. Resists gas, dust, drouth, soggy



Surinam Cherry. (Reduced.)

ERIOBOTRYA, continued.

soil, and the many obstacles to successful plant-growth, well. Leaves are large and of a pleasing shade of blue-green. We consider it much finer than *Ficus elastica* as a decorative plant. Beautiful young plants, 10 cts. each, 3 for 25 cts., \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100. Large outdoor trees, for planting out in the South, 18 to 24 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100; 24 to 30 inches, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.

EUGENIA Micheli. The CAYENNE, or SURINAM CHERRY. Also known as PITANGA. This valuable plant is hardy all over South Florida, and should be more grown; it shows an instance of a plant from the heart of the tropics being capable of standing several degrees of frost unharmed. It forms a bush or small tree, and produces quantities of a beautiful, cherry-like fruit with a delightful acid taste. Worthy of being planted most extensively throughout South Florida and California. Fruit in the greatest demand wherever known. We have a good supply of trees in nice condition; pot-grown, thus rendering loss by transplanting impossible. This is one of the best pot plants for producing showy and edible fruit, and as it will grow under very adverse circumstances, it deserves more attention from lovers and growers of fruit. The leaves are small, glossy and evergreen. Fine, large, pot-grown plants, 25 cents each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. Second size, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100.

FIGUS Carica. The FIG. The Fig deserves far more attention in the South. It is one of the most delicious and healthful of fruits, and has been too much neglected in the past. Will give best satisfaction in a dry and (in Florida) rich location. In transplanting the Fig, care must be used in pruning, to see that sufficient top and roots are cut; the top should be cut almost to the ground (leave from six inches to a foot), and the fibrous roots and part of laterals shortened in closely. Treated this way, it will grow off well. Some of the best sorts for outdoors or for tubs are the following:

Blue. Large inferior fruit, quite productive. Heavy grower.

Brown Turkey. Very productive, giving two and frequently three crops annually. *The best for South Florida.* Very sweet, small-sized fruits. Also known as Celestial, or Sugar Fig. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

White Adriatic. A large, delicious, thrifty growing white Fig, said to produce the Erbelli figs of commerce. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

White Marseilles. Large, greenish white; quite hardy. Best white Fig for Florida or for tub culture. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

HICKORIA Pecan. The Pecan nut tree, so well known everywhere. Thrives over nearly the whole of the United States. Small trees, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

MACADAMIA ternifolia. The "QUEENSLAND NUT," "of sub-tropical East Australia; attaining a height of 60 feet; hardy as far south as Melbourne (37 degrees south latitude); in forest valleys probably of fair celerity of growth. In favorable localities it bears fruit in 7 years. The nuts have the taste of hazels."—*Von Muller.* We predict their adaptability to all of Florida and the Gulf region of the Southern States. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

MORUS alba Chinensis. The CHINESE MULBERRY. A very prolific and valuable large-fruited sort; early. Fruit black. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

Downing's Everbearing. An old, well-known variety, bearing large fruit. 35 cts. each.

"English." An everbearer. Fruit very superior. One of the best of the Mulberry family. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

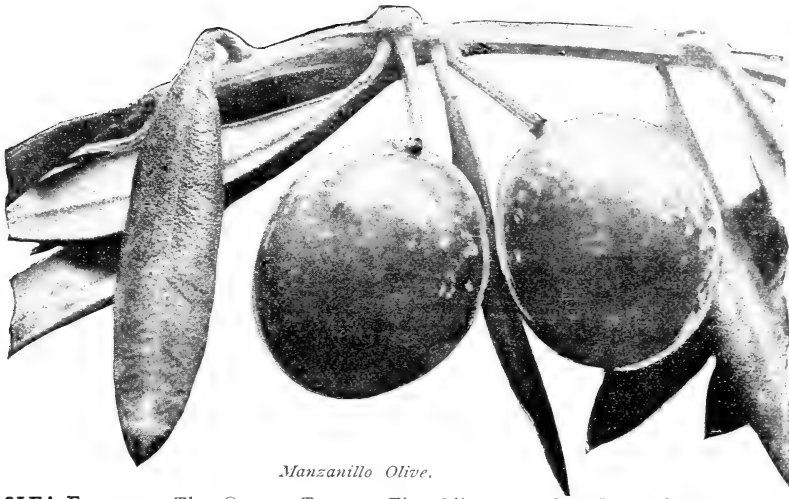
French. A medium early-to-late sort, of fine flavor and great productiveness. Fruit black; rich. 20 cents each, \$1.75 per dozen.

MYRICA rubra. A handsome tree, related to our Wax-Myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*). Its Japanese name means "Mountain Peach." The fruit is juicy and slightly acid. Newly introduced. A rare and promising fruit. Hardy in Florida. \$1 each.

MYRTUS tomentosus (*Rhodomyrtus tomentosus*). The DOWNY MYRTLE. This pretty evergreen shrub is a native of Northern India, and has been successfully cultivated for several years by Mr. E. H. Hart, of Federal Point, where it fruits well. The fruits are red, of the size of a gooseberry, and of an agreeable, sweetish taste. The flowers are pink, five-petaled, and resemble in size those of the dog-rose. The plants can be grown after the manner of currant bushes; they are well worthy of cultivation as an ornamental evergreen. Most remarkably prolific. 35 cents each.



Brown Turkey Fig.



Manzanillo Olive.

OLEA Europæa. The OLIVE TREE. The Olive and its uses are too well known to need description. The tree will stand 10 degrees more of cold than the orange. It succeeds well in the South, and there are bearing trees in several places, notably at Dungeness, on Cumberland Island, on St. Simon's Island, etc.

Picholine. A variety largely grown in California, and being extensively planted in Florida. Fine trees, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen. 1-year-old, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Manzanillo. A sort much prized in California, and considered one of the very best of the Olive family for pickling. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

Nevadillo Blanco. Spanish variety. Fruit broad ovate, an inch long. Quality and quantity of oil excellent. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

PRUNUS triflora. ORIENTAL PLUMS. Are working a revolution in Plum culture in the South. With a proper selection, fruit may be gathered from June to September. "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 as do those of this type, 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." Plant from November till March.

PRUNUS, continued.

Sweet Botan. Large, round; purplish-green skin; flesh yellowish and firm. Matures June 20 to July 5.

Kelsey. The best-known sort; standard. Very large, greenish-yellow fruit. Quality excellent. Very small pit. Heavy bearer; one of the finest sorts.

Burbank. Smaller fruit than Kelsey, being usually 5 to 5½ inches in circumference. Color cherry red. Flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty. Quite rich. Clingstone.

Abundance, or Yel-

low-fleshed Botan. Large, round, with pointed apex. Skin yellow, washed with carmine and purple. Flesh yellow, of apricot flavor. Ripens June 25 to July 5.

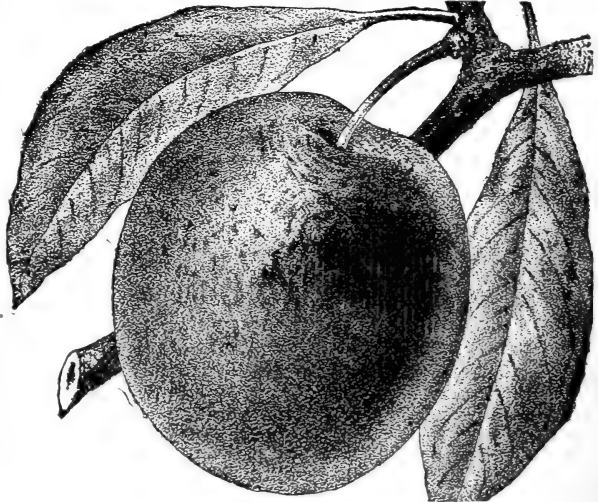
Satsuma, or Blood Plum. Large; skin dark, purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with a sharp point. Flesh firm, juicy, dark red, and well flavored. Tree vigorous and prolific. Matures rather earlier than Kelsey—about July 1 to 10.

Price, any sort, 20 cents each, \$1.75 per dozen, \$12 per 100. Large and first-class stock.

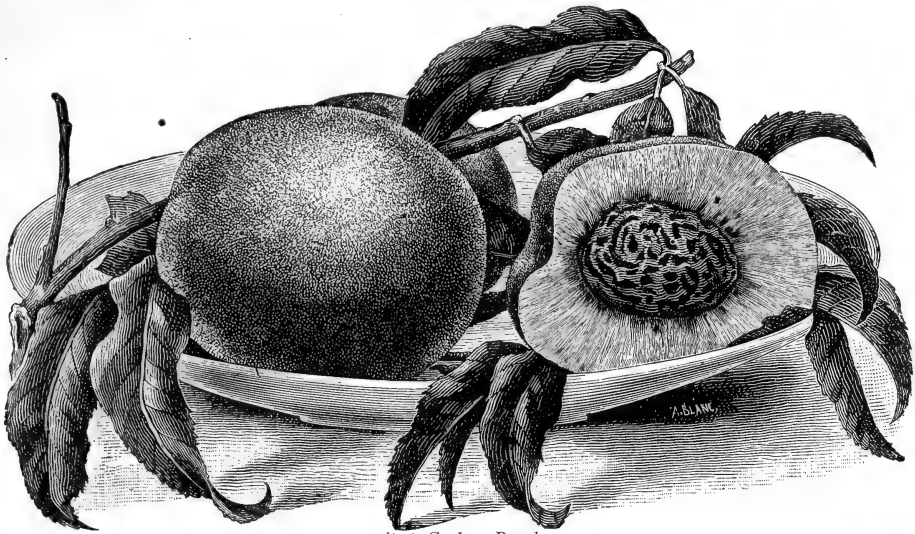
PRUNUS Chicasa. CHICKASAW PLUM, variety **Marianna.** Used most extensively for stocks. Fruit very good, highly colored and a good shipper. Uncertain bearer in South Florida. Nice trees, 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PRUNUS Persica. (Syn., *Amygdalus Persica*, *Persica vulgaris*.) The PEACH. The Persian type does not succeed in Florida, but from the more newly introduced Chinese varieties general success is reported. The Peach delights in rich, well-drained land, and in constant cultivation through the growing season.

The following sorts have been tried, and are the best for semi-tropical and tropical climates. Plant from November till March. Varieties:



Burbank Plum.

*Red Ceylon Peach.***PRUNUS (Peach),** continued.

Bidwell's Early. A seedling of Peen-to, with creamy white skin, washed carmine. Medium size, noyau flavor. Matures with the Peen-to, but lasts longer. Fine market sort. Clingstone.

Bidwell's Late. Large; nearly round. Yellowish white; clingstone. Quality excellent, being sweet and juicy. Matures about 3 weeks later than Peen-to.

Angel. Large; skin yellow, washed with red; very handsome. The flesh is white, melting, and of exquisite flavor. Entirely free of noyau flavor, and a freestone. Ripens June 20 to 30.

Florida's Own. Large, round, of fine appearance. Sub-cling. Creamy white skin, splashed with carmine. Quality of the best. May 1 to 10.

Peen-to. Flat Peach of China. Too well known as the pioneer Peach of Florida to need description. Holds its place, and is largely planted. Under good cultivation and fertilization, a fine Peach. Ripens very early—May 1.

Red Ceylon. Of our introduction some 6 years ago. Originated from seeds sent from Ceylon. A fair-sized fruit, blood-red around the pit. Skin greenish, with a red overcast. A perfect freestone. Bears very heavily annually. Fruit is more acid than the ordinary, and is utterly devoid of any bitter taste. The *very best* for cooking or preserving; a sure bearer and strong grower. Ripens in May and June.

Waldo. An early Peach, supposed to be a hybrid of Peen-to and Honey. Medium size, handsome, and of the best quality. Freestone. Ripens with the Peen-to.

Price of strong, first-class trees, on Peach roots only, 20 cents each, \$1.75 per doz., \$12 per 100.

PRUNUS serotina. The WILD BLACK CHERRY. A fine ornamental tree for Florida; fruit well known, though of little value. 25 cents each.

PYRUS Cydonia (Cydonia vulgaris). The QUINCE. Some varieties of the Quince grow and bear fruit well in South Florida.

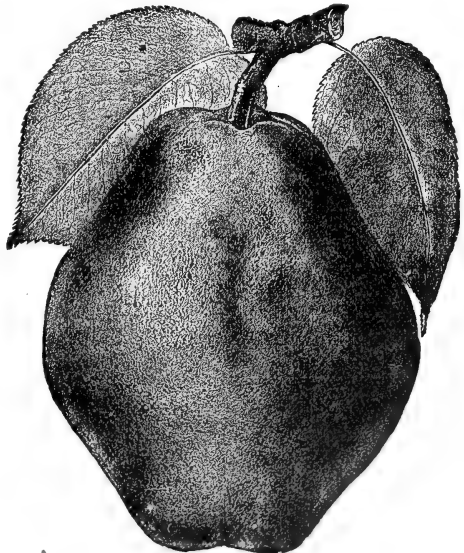
Orange. Fruit large, round; valuable for preserving; luxuriant grower. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

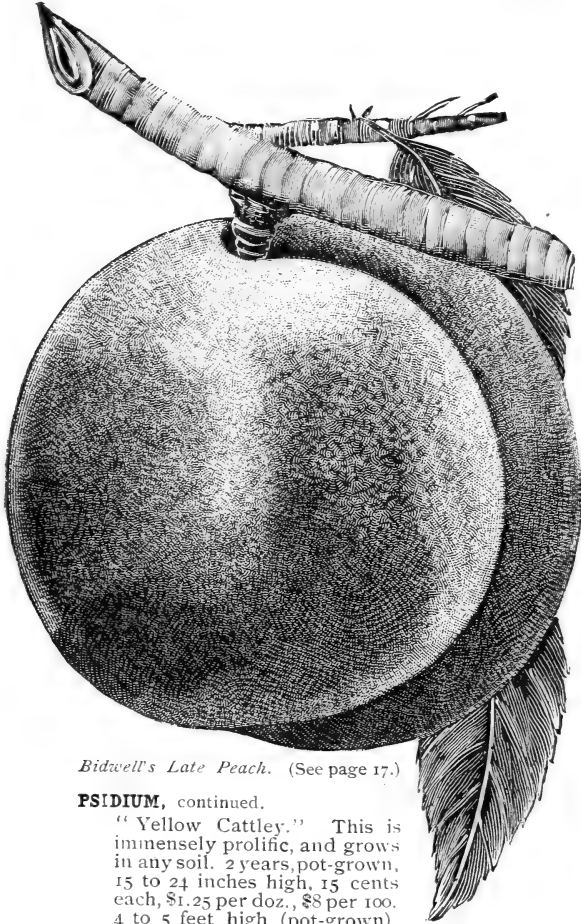
PYRUS communis. The PEAR. The following sorts have done well in South Florida as far as tried: **Le Conte.** Matures in July and August. Tree requires at least five years before bearing. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

Kieffer. Bears young, large fruits of great value for cooking or preserving. Fruit superior to Le Conte, and borne in profusion. A decided success. 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen, \$22 per 100.

PSIDIUM Cattleyanum. The CATTLEY or STRAWBERRY GUAVA. The fruit is smaller than an English walnut, of a fine claret color, and with a flavor resembling that of a strawberry. Much better, to our taste, than the ordinary Guava, and likely to be held in better repute by those of the North, to whom the "musky" flavor of the ordinary Guava is objectionable. As a jelly fruit, too, it is said to surpass the common Guava. Should be grown in rows, like the currant, from 4 to 8 feet apart. Foliage thick and shining, resembling that of the camellia. Strong pot-grown plants, 15 to 20 inches high, 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$8 per 100.

P. lucidum. The hardy YELLOW, CHINESE or COMMERCIAL GUAVA. A delicious fruit, resembling the Cattlely; as hardy, or more so; fruit yellow; foliage almost indistinguishable from that of the Cattlely Guava. Grown more extensively than the preceding, and commonly called

*Kieffer Pear.*



Bidwell's Late Peach. (See page 17.)

PSIDIUM, continued.

"Yellow Cattley." This is immensely prolific, and grows in any soil. 2 years, pot-grown, 15 to 24 inches high, 15 cents each, \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100. 4 to 5 feet high (pot-grown), 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

PUNICA granatum. The POMEGRANATE. (Spanish, *Granada*.) Well-known and deservedly popular fruit and ornamental shrub. Attains the size of a small peach tree; flowers red (except in one variety), and very showy. Varieties:

Spanish Ruby. (Synonym, "Purple-seeded.") Large, and one of the best sorts. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Paper-Shell. A good sort, medium size, but shy bearer. 30 cents each.

Saharanpur Red. A strain from N. W. P. India. Very excellent, and quite meaty. Rather prolific for a Pomegranate. 25c. ea., \$2.50 per doz.

Sour. Acid fruit, used only in making sherbet. 25 cents each.

Sweet. From the best ordinary strains of cultivated trees. 20 and 25 cents each, \$2 and \$2.50 per dozen.

Double White. Ornamental sort. Orange-red flowers, with petals edged with white. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

RUBUS flavus. A grand new Raspberry of our own introduction, from the Himalaya mountains. Fruit yellow, borne in fine clusters, and very delicious. **The only Raspberry which will thrive in Florida.** A rank grower, our origi-

RUBUS, continued.

nal bushes being exactly 10 feet high, with canes over an inch thick. This must prove to be a bonanza for Florida, ripening as it does in May. We cannot recommend it too highly to growers. The supply is limited as yet. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

R. trivialis. SOUTHERN DEWBERRY. We have an excellent strain, superior for this climate to Lucretia, which we have named "**Manatee**." In cultivation this produces fruit at the extraordinary rate of 250 bushels per acre. As it ripens during April, it is valuable for shipping, which it stands well, and these qualities will make it popular alike with growers and consumers. 10 cents each, 80 cents per dozen, \$5 per 100.

VITIS. The GRAPE. Of the endless varieties, the following are grown with more or less success throughout Florida, and are at home in the entire South:

Gothe, Lindley, Rulander, Moore's Early, St. Augustine, Niagara, Diamond. Strong home-grown vines, 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

Muscadine or Bullace grapes. Varieties:

Scuppernong. Bronze-colored. Very large, and few in bunch—not over 8 or 10. August or September. 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Thomas. Purple. Large and rich, closely resembles above in flavor. 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Set grapes only during winter—from November till March—and if not already pruned before shipping, cut back the bunch grapes to 2 or 3 eyes only. *Set deep*, for best results. The first year allow but one cane to grow. "The second year cut this cane back to 4 buds, and again permit only one to grow. The third year cut back to 2½ or 3 feet, and train to a stake or trellis, leaving only 3 or 4 branches grow at the top; each year afterwards cut back, leaving only 3 or 4 buds of the previous year's growth. Muscadines do not need trimming, and should be trained on an arbor."

ZIZYPHUS jujuba. The JUJUBE. Improved variety from India. 50 cents each.



Double Pomegranate Blossoms.

☞ The majority of plants and trees of this department require to be planted only during winter. Citrus trees, Loquats (if potted), Eugénias, Macadamias and Guavas may be set during summer, or at any time.

III.

IMPORTANT

Economical, Medicinal and Useful Plants,

TROPICAL AND SEMI-TROPICAL.

"Ha! physics—certainly! Salts, rhubarb, senna, colocintida, scammony, gamboge."
—COLMAN, in "The Poor Gentleman."

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are capable of standing frosts.

ACACIA Farnesiana. The POPINAC. "Dioscorides' Small Acacia. The scented flowers are much sought after for perfumery. This species may be utilized as a hedge plant; a kind of gum-arabic may also be obtained from it." 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

AGAVE rigida, var. Sisalana. (Erroneously known as the "Maguey" plant in parts of Florida.) The SISAL HEMP. The *Cabulla* or *Sosquil Henequin* of Central America and Yucatan. Produces one of the most valuable known fibers for rope, cordage, etc. Introduced from Yucatan by Dr. Perrine in 1838; now naturalized, and found wild in some localities on the Keys.

When capital and manufacturing enterprise shall have been more directed towards the fiber interests of Florida, and people have begun to consider other sources of wealth than the all-pervading orange, thousands of acres of otherwise worthless land will be planted out in Sisal Hemp in South Florida, and its manufacture and culture will undoubtedly become one of the leading industries of the state. It is now attracting much attention in Florida and the West Indies. We are the most extensive dealers in this plant in Florida, having supplied them in lots of 100,000. 10 cents each, 80 cents per doz., \$4 per 100. Lowest wholesale price per 1,000 is \$25. Our plants are recommended by Kew Gardens, England, as genuine.

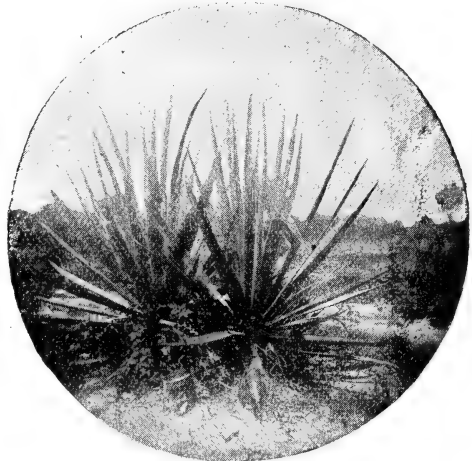
For general collection of Agaves, Dasylirions, Fourcroyas, Yuccas, etc., useful and ornamental, see Tillandsias and Succulents.

ALEURITES triloba. The CANDLE-NUT TREE. Tropics of both hemispheres. "The nuts of this tree are edible, and from them a large quantity of oil can be pressed, which has been used as a drying oil for paint—known in Ceylon as '*Kekune oil*.'" \$1 each.

ALOE vulgaris. One of the best of the medicinal Aloes. (*Bitter, Socotra, Cape* or *Barbadoes Aloes*.) "The simple inspissated juice of the leaves of the various species of the genus constitutes the Aloe drug." 50 cents each.

For general collection of Aloes, see Tillandsias and Succulents.

ALSTONIA macrophylla. PENANG. A tall tree, with white flowers and milky juice. "The sap of all *Alstonias* should be tried for caoutchouc." —*Vou Maeller*. \$1 each.



Agave rigida, var. Sisalana (Sisal Hemp).

***AMOMUM cardamomum** (*Elettaria Cardamomum*). The true CARDAMOM PLANT, producing the cardamom-seeds of commerce. Native in Ceylon, where it is extensively cultivated. Also much cultivated in Jamaica. Prefers a moist, half-shady spot; would thrive in parts of Florida. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

***ARALIA papyrifera** (*Fatsia papyrifera*). The CHINESE RICE-PAPER TREE. The pith of the stem of this curious plant furnishes the "rice-paper" of China. The plant is of most value, however, as an ornamental shrub or tree, and is admirably adapted to the soil and climate of Florida. Perfectly hardy as far up as Putnam county. Mr. E. H. Hart says of it: "It delights in a moist, half-shady spot; it is a good plant to screen the unsightly spot by the kitchen door; when in bloom it is superb, and every one stops to admire it." A native of the shady swamps of Formosa. Always a handsome plant, whether in bloom or not, on account of its magnificent leaves. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen; larger, 40 cents each.



The Chinese Tea Plant.

- ***BAPHIA racemosa.** A South African tree, belonging to the Pea family. Wood is used in dyeing. 75 cents each.
- BIXA orellana.** The true ANNATO PLANT. The pulp of the seed-vessels of the plant produces the Annato dye, so much used in coloring red. Known by the South American Indians as *Roucou*. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.
- ***BROUSSONETIA papyrifera.** The PAPER MULBERRY. Islands of the Pacific, China and Japan. A large, hardy shade tree. 25 cents each.
- CÆSALPINIA coriaria.** The DIVI-DIVI. West shores of Central America. Regarded as one of the most powerful and quick-acting tanning materials known. 50 cents each.
- C. Sappan.** An ornamental plant from South Asia. The wood also furnishes a red dye. Sometimes used as a hedge-plant in Jamaica. 30 cents each.
- CALOPHYLLUM inophyllum.** East Indies. A large tree, reaching 90 feet (tender), with snowy white flowers. It reaches an age of 300 years. The bark, gum and fruit have important economical and medicinal uses, and in Java it is much planted as a shade tree for its elegant foliage and flowers. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.
- CAPPARIS Jamaicensis.** JAMAICA CAPER. A handsome shrub of West Indies and extreme South Florida. Flowers yellowish white, transient, but very beautiful. 75 cents each.
- ***CAMELLIA Thea (Thea Bohea).** The CHINESE TEA PLANT. Hardy evergreen bush; easily grown anywhere in the lower South. One of the most valuable economic plants available for general cultivation over the South. Our soils all seem to suit it in a remarkable degree, and it will stand quite low temperatures, being more hardy than the olive. (See our cut above, taken from photographs of plants in the Carolinas.) A large stock of young plants, pot-grown, enables us to offer it very low. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$8 per 100.
- CASSIA fistula (Cathartocarpus fistula).** A handsome flowering tree from South Asia. The long pods also contain an aperient pulp of pleasant taste and of medicinal value. It is also used in the manufacture of cake tobacco. Many of the numerous species of Cassia produce *senna*. 20 cents each.
- CEDRELA odorata.** A large tree of the West Indies, which furnishes fine timber, sometimes called *cedar-wood*. The beautiful compound leaves are evergreen. Very choice tree for avenue purposes, in localities free from hard frosts. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.
- ***CINNAMOMUM Camphora (Laurus Camphora, Camphora Officinalis).** The CAMPHOR TREE, or CAMPHOR LAUREL, of China and Japan. This tree and the *Driobalanops Camphora* of Sumatra furnish the Camphor gum of com-

CINNAMOMUM, continued.

merce. The tree is hardy in the lower Gulf states and in the south of Europe. It is a handsome broad-leaved evergreen. To prepare the Camphor of commerce "the root, trunk and branches, broken up, are treated with water in closed vessels, the volatilized Camphor being sublimated upon rice straw. It is further refined on its arrival in Europe." A rank growing ornamental tree, thriving in the very poorest soil. Has been planted extensively in Florida, and is much sought for. We have a very large stock of fine pot-grown plants. Three-year-old trees, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 2-year-old trees, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

***C. Zeylanicum**. The CINNAMON TREE. Ceylon. This is, perhaps, destined to be one of the leading economic plants grown in Florida. Of immense value, the annual product selling for millions of dollars, and the demand constantly increasing; we of the South must plant this valuable tree. Wide-spread interest is being manifested throughout the West Indies in this tree, and many are being planted, especially in Jamaica and Grenada. The trees should be planted about 10 feet each way, and cultivated for 3 years. At the end of this period, if trees have made satisfactory growth (which they will do in even the whitest sand, "sand-soaked" soils, "flat-woods," "pine-barrens," or "hard-pan" lands), they are cut to the ground, and the bark by a simple process stripped from the branches. The stocks sprout like a willow, and succeeding years supply better bark from the rank water-sprouts. The tree is perfectly hardy and at home in Florida. We have a very large and fine stock of pot-grown plants. 18 inches to 2 feet, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per 100; 10 to 15 inches, 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per 100.

COFFEA Arabica. The ARABIAN COFFEE PLANT. Native in the mountains of Southwestern Abyssinia. First fruited in the United States, at least in the open air, by Mrs. Julia Atzeroth, of Manatee. The shrub is a beautiful evergreen, with white flowers. Should be largely planted all over extreme South Florida, in any place protected from north winds and frosts. A fine stock of plants. Will bear at 3 years old. Large pot plants 2 feet or over, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen. Small, but very nice, healthy ones, potted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

C. Bengalensis. The BENGAL COFFEE PLANT. Berries of inferior quality, but flowers very ornamental. 75 cents each.

C. Liberica. The LIBERIAN COFFEE PLANT. "This species attains the size of a real tree, is a rich bearer, and the berries are larger than those of the ordinary coffee-bush." Growing in favor in coffee-producing countries. We have a very large stock of pot-grown plants. 20 cts. each, \$2 per dozen; larger, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

***COLOCASIA antiquorum**, var. *esculenta* (*Caladium esculentum*). The TANYAH, or TARO. Grand ornamental plants for groups or single specimens—growing from 4 to 6 feet high, with immense leaves 2 feet long. The roots are prepared in various ways for food. 20 cents each.

CRESCENTIA cujete. The CALABASH TREE. "A little further on was a tree with a round, dense head of glossy foliage, which in some respects was the most curious I had ever seen. And right there at a house, on a bench before my eyes, were buckets, dippers and ladles, made from Calabashes from this very tree."—*Charles T. Simpson*. A native of the West Indies and South America. 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

C. Cucurbitina. West Indies and South Florida. 50 cents each.

DALBERGIA latifolia. BLACKWOOD, or EAST INDIAN ROSEWOOD TREE. A magnificent evergreen tree, furnishing most valuable furniture wood. Of large size and quick growth, but tender as regards frost. 40 cts. each, \$4 doz.

***EUCALYPTUS**. FEVER TREES. Extensively planted in sub-tropical climates to ward off malaria by draining the soil quickly—through their roots and foliage. All the species are valuable as ornamental trees, and the wood is put to every imaginable use. Of use also medicinally. All natives of Australia. One of the most rapid-growing trees imaginable, various species here reaching a height of 30 feet in 3 years on the poorest soils. The Eucalyptus are the tallest trees in the world. Trunks over 400 feet long have been measured by Baron Von Mueller. All hardy in South and East Florida.

E. Baileyana. From Queensland. 100 feet.

E. botryoides. From East Gippsland to East Queensland.

E. hemastona. One of the WHITE GUM TREES.

E. leptophleba. From Queensland.

E. micromerys. From Queensland.

E. maculata. From Queensland.

E. melanophloia. SILVER-LEAVED IRON-BARK. New South Wales and Queensland. Middle-sized tree.

E. pilularis. THE BLACK-BUTT TREE of South Queensland.

E. robusta. SWAMP MAHOGANY of New South Wales and South Queensland. Tree reaching 100 feet in height.

E. siderophloia. WHITE IRON-BARK of New South Wales; 150 feet. Wood stronger than hickory.


20 cts. each for fine pot-grown plants, \$2 per dozen. Six plants, assorted, our choice of variety, for \$1.


FIGUS elastica. INDIA RUBBER TREE. A valuable economic plant, mostly grown in Assam. Has been known to reach a height of 112 feet in 32 years. Can be grown in extreme South Florida without protection from cold. A magnificent decorative plant when small, and grown extensively in the North. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.



Ficus elastica.

- ***EXCECARIA sebifera** (*Stillingia sebifera*). The CHINESE TALLOW TREE. "The fatty coating of the seeds constitutes the vegetable tallow, which is separated by steaming. The wood is so hard and dense as to be used for printing-blocks; and the leaves furnish a black dye."—*Von Mueller*. A hardy and desirable shade-tree of good form. Large, stocky trees in open ground, which should best be planted during cool weather. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Smaller, but good, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.
- GARCINIA morello**. The true GAMBAGE TREE. From Ceylon. The yellow resinous juice furnishes the well-known Gamboge. "Excellent as a pigment, and efficient as a purgative." A magnificent decorative plant, with thick, leathery, glossy leaves; the new growth rich wine-color. Rare, and of slow growth. Fine plants, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.
- GOUANIA Domingensis**. "CHAW-STICK" of the West Indies. A very rapid-growing perennial creeper. The stems are chewed as an agreeable stomachic; tooth-brushes are made of the frayed stems, and a tooth-powder from the pulverized wood. Possesses febrifugal properties. Pot-grown plants, 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.
- ***GELSEMIUM sempervirens**. "CAROLINA JESSAMINE." A valuable medicinal plant. (See Miscellaneous Department.)
- HÆMATOXYLON Campechianum**. The true LOGWOOD TREE. (Spanish, *Palo de Campeche*.) It is quite probable that this celebrated tree will thrive in many parts of South Florida. Of very slow growth. 50 cents each.
- ISONANDRA Gutta**. Produces the best Gutta-percha of commerce. A tree from East Indies. Tropical. Large, very striking foliage, light green in color. First size, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; second size, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.
- ***MABA Natalensis**. One of the ebony-wood trees. Very rare. 50 cents each.
- ***MARANTA arundinacea**. The BERMUDA, or true ARROW-ROOT. Should be more cultivated in Florida, as with proper management it is a paying crop. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.
- ***MILLETIA Caffra**. The powdered seeds of this or nearly allied species are used in Abyssinia to stupefy fish. 75 cents.
- ***MYRICA cerifera**. Our well-known WAX-MYRTLE, from which a marketable wax is prepared. 25 cents each.
- ***PALIURUS aculeatus**. The CHRIST-THORN of Southern Europe. Native in the Mediterranean region. A hardy, quick-growing, low-branching shrub, commonly used for a hedge. Has been found recently to be much superior to any hedge-plant for the South. Very spiny, it makes an impassable barrier to all domestic animals. The fruit resembles a "head with a broad-brimmed hat on," giving rise to its French name, "*Porte-chapeau*." Seeds are medicinal. As a hedge, crops may be grown within 4 or 5 feet, as the roots do not extend far. Just what is needed for a cheap and effective fence. Plant during cool weather. First size, 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.
- For price in quantity, write us; we can make a low rate.
- PARITIMUM elatum**. MOUNTAIN MAHOE. A Cuban tree, reaching 60 or 70 feet, producing the celebrated and well-known "Cuba bast," for tying purposes, from the lace-like inner bark. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- PIPER Futo-Kaduro**. One of the PEPPERS from Japan. A variety not common. 50 cents each.
- SANSEVIERA Guineensis**. AFRICAN BOWSTRING HEMP. A quick-growing and valuable fiber plant of an exceedingly ornamental character. Leaves are sword-shaped, growing 4 or 5 feet high, beautifully mottled green and almost white. (See "Report on the Leaf Fibers of the United States," by Department of Agriculture for 1893, sent, on request to the Department.) A good stock of plants in small, easily handled size, at 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.
- SANSEVIERA Zeylanica**. The BOWSTRING HEMP. As a fiber plant, this plant has been known and prized in India from remote antiquity under the name of Murva. Also extensively cultivated. Both varieties of Bowstring Hemp are being planted in South Florida, in frostless situations. Will doubtless prove a remunerative fiber crop, quickly coming into size available for cutting. A finer fiber than that produced by Sisal hemp, and fit for more extensive uses. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per 100, \$40 per 1,000. Extra large, 25c. each.
- ***SAPINDUS saponaria**. The TROPICAL SOAP-BERRY. "The seed-vessels, known as soapberries, are employed for washing purposes." 40 cents each.
- STRYCHNOS Nux-vomica**. The STRYCHNIA or NUX-VOMICA plant. South Asia. Nux-vomica is the pure drug, strychnine the alkaloid. \$1.50 each.
- S. potatorum**. An Indian tree, bearing what is called the "clearing nut." Seeds are employed to clear muddy water, by simply rubbing them around the inside of the vessel. 50 cents each.
- SWIETENIA Mahogani**. The MAHOGANY TREE; celebrated for its valuable timber. West Indies, Central America and Mexico; Lower Florida Keys, where, however, it has never yet attained the vast size of its Central America congeners. Said to be of exceedingly slow growth, "hardly undergoing a perceptible increase of size in the narrow span of man's life." "The small plants are very handsome, and with plenty of head and pot-room will flower under greenhouse culture at the North."—*Buist*. Flowers white, very pretty. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. Larger plants, 35 cents each.
- TERMINALIA tomentosa**. A native of India, where it attains large size. Seeds contain a black dye, much used by calico printers for permanent color. 75 cents each.
- VANILLA aromatica**. VANILLA BEAN. (See Orchids.)
- ***ZAMIA integrifolia** (*Complie*, or *Coontie*). A cycad, which furnishes a fine grade of starch used in puddings. (See Palms.)
- ***ZINGIBER officinalis**. The GINGER PLANT. Southeast Asia. Early introduced to Tropical America by Francisco de Mendoza. Thoroughly well known and valuable. Prefers half-shade, and a rich, loamy soil. 25 cents each.

 A collection of five of the economic plants will be mailed for \$1. We do not hold to a set list for any of our special collections, but use our judgment in sending the various plants to each location of purchaser. Customers may state what they already have in the particular line, whether economic plants, or palms, etc., and we will endeavor not to send duplicates.

 Nearly the entire list of plants in this department may be planted at any convenient time of year. Most of them are pot-grown. We take pains to avoid sending plants of any sort at unsuitable times of year.

Sirs—The box of plants just received, and in good condition. Thanks for extras. Respectfully,

YORK, PA., August 28.

H. C. CHILDS.

IV.

Bamboos and Grasses.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.

"Maud Muller, on a summer's day,
Raked the meadow sweet with hay."

—WHITTIER.

Those not strictly tropical, and which will bear frosts to greater or less extent, are marked with an asterisk (*). Some sorts are hardy throughout the whole United States and South Canada.

***ANDROPOGON citratus**. The LEMON GRASS of India. Yields an essential oil for perfumery. Very handsome tropical grass; effective for borders, or as single specimens on the lawn. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per 100.

***ARUNDO donax variegata**. A Beautiful Bamboo reed. The tallest of all the variegated grasses. Foliage beautifully striped white; leaves broad. The tall plumes are immense and showy, lasting a long time in perfection. Very fine for tubs or pots in restricted locations, as a balcony, veranda or window. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

***ARUNDINARIA falcata**. A rather dwarf-growing Bamboo, with exquisite, flat growths of small leaves. The whole effect of the plant is graceful and elegant. New. Will stand a great deal of cold, and is hardy throughout Florida, and the lower South. 75 cents each.

BAMBUSA arundinacea. The "THORNY BAMBOO" of India, growing 40 or more feet in height. Tropical, but may be grown in most of South Florida, as it quickly reaches large size, and protects itself from frost. It is thorny at the joints, and in India is used for tall hedges. We have a very large supply of small, healthy plants at 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

***B. argentea**. A very hardy species from Japan, reaching 35 to 40 feet; under side of leaf is glaucous green, and the plant forms a noble object, even at an early stage; at first the canes are short and slender, but each crop of new ones is larger than the preceding. The top spreads out gracefully, and makes considerable shade. The canes can be used for fishing poles, or many other uses, being exceedingly tough and elastic. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

***B. argentea striata**. Exactly like the preceding, excepting that this has variegated foliage, green and white; a magnificent sort. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

***B. —?** Unnamed species, resembling *B. argentea* somewhat, but having rich yellow stems and larger leaves; very choice, and quite hardy here. 75 cents each.

***B. aurea**. Evidently from Japan. Hardy; sprouts from underground running roots, and is somewhat difficult to keep in a clump. By running a spade down very deeply around it, occasionally, these roots can be cut off, and the plant kept within bounds. Light green leaves, yellowish stems. Probably reaches 15 to 20 feet, in good soil. 75 cents each.

***B. nana**. A handsome, broad-leaved dwarf species, rarely exceeding 10 feet in height. Very suitable for growing in pots for decoration of rooms, etc. The leaves are thick and strong,

BAMBUSA, continued.

and very beautiful. Very choice plant, and quite hardy in Florida. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; second size, 20 cents each.

B. vulgaris. "The large unarmed Bamboo of Bengal. It rises to a height of 70 feet, and the stems may attain a length even of 40 feet in one season, though the growth is slower in cooler climes. It has proved to be capable of resisting occasional night frost. It is the best for building Bamboo houses."—*Von Mueller*. Grown in many South Florida places now. Six-year-old specimens are usually from 40 to 50 feet high and extremely beautiful and plume-like. (See cut of one of our specimens at a gateway, page 24.) The quickest growing of any sort we have. Not very hardy. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

***CYPERUS alternifolius**. UMBRELLA PLANT. This beautiful hothouse grass attains a height of 3 or 4 feet. Is at home in Florida. 25 cts. ea.

DENDROCALAMUS strictus. One of the mightiest of Bamboos. "Grows on drier ground than Bamboos generally. Its strength and solidity render it fit for many technic purposes. It attains a height of 100 feet, and occasionally forms forests of its own. It endures great cold, as well as dry heat."—*Von Mueller*. Has not proved so hardy as we expected. It is about as hardy as *B. vulgaris*, and can be grown in almost any situation, not too wet, in South Florida. \$2 each.



Bambusa nana. (10 feet high.)



Bambusa vulgaris. (65 feet high. See page 23.)

- ***ERIANTHUS Ravennæ**. Well-known ornamental grass. Large and handsome clumps are easily grown. Fine plumes; hardy grass. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.
- ***EULALIA gracillima**. Very delicate and graceful, narrow-leaved plume-grass from Japan. Forms a fine clump, about 5 feet high (including flower-stems). 25 cents each.
- ***E. Japonica zebрина**. "This is one of the most beautiful and distinct hardy plants in cultivation. Unlike all other variegated plants, this has its striping or marking across the leaf, instead of longitudinally. It grows from 5 to 7 feet in height, forming a most striking and graceful plant, resembling nothing else that we know of. The expanded flower-spike resembles the ostrich plume, and when dried will last for years. Plant entirely hardy. Whether used as a single plant or for groups on lawns, it has no equal." We have a large and fine stock of plants. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.
- ***E. Japonica variegata**. "A hardy perennial from Japan, with long, narrow leaves, striped with green and white, throwing up stalks 4 to 6 feet high, terminating with a cluster of flower spikes on which the individual flowers are arranged; the flowers are surrounded with long silky threads, which, when fully ripe or placed in a warm room, expand, giving the whole head a most graceful and beautiful appearance, not unlike that of an ostrich feather curled." A more delicate grower than the preceding. Both forms of *Eulalia* are almost as handsome when very small as when full-grown. A good decorative, window-garden or house plant for any location. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.
- ***GYNERIUM argenteum**. PAMPAS GRASS. Grows luxuriantly in Florida; the large white plumes are well known. The form of a clump resembles a fountain of water, the leaves curling, and reaching to the ground on every side. 25 cents.
- ***G. argenteum variegatum**. Striped green and white leaves. Rare. 50 cents each.
- ***G. argenteum var.** Purple-tinted plumes. 25c.
- ***G. argenteum var.** Pink-tinted plumes. 25c. ea.
- PANICUM molle** (Syn., *P. species*, *P. sarmentosa*). The PARA GRASS. In our opinion one of the best fodder grasses for South Florida, especially for low land, rich or poor. A piece of low waste ground planted to Para Grass in the spring (grass planted 4 feet each way) will give a


PANICUM, continued.

good cutting of hay by July or August, and can be pastured the rest of the year. The grass spreads and covers the ground quickly, but is not easily controlled. Prepare the ground well before planting; the grass will do better if ploughed up once every year or two. If not pastured, several crops of hay can be cut in one season. This grass deserves more attention in Florida. A tropical grass, but can be grown anywhere in South Florida, as frosts merely cut the tops. By mail, 25 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100, (very heavy). By freight or express, 30 cents per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

- P. excurrens**. One of the grandest of all grasses. The broad leaves (sometimes 6 inches wide, and averaging 3 to 4 inches) recurve gracefully from the center of the plant and overlap so closely that rain is excluded as from a roof. Very distinct and striking. Where known, this plant is commonly called PALM GRASS, as it resembles young palm leaves very much. Is much handsomer (and faster growing) than curculigo. This is a magnificent grass for the lawn or border, and we heartily commend it to the attention of our Florida planters, or for house decoration. Frost browns the leaves, but does not kill it in Florida.
- ***POA arachnifera**. TEXAS BLUE GRASS. A fine perennial pasture grass, especially valuable for grazing during the winter months. Well adapted to Florida. 15 cents per dozen, \$1 per 100.
- ***STENOTAPHRUM glabrum** (*S. Americanum*). ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS. A native of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa and America. Called in Australia Buffalo Grass. The best lawn grass in Florida, though of no especial value as a pasture grass. Will grow on any land, rich or poor, high or low. Is green all winter, and naturally does not grow tall enough to demand frequent cutting with the lawn mower. Is not difficult to get rid of; can be easily killed or controlled with the hoe. Proves better for lawn than Bermuda in many localities, especially dry soils, or deep shade. A success with us. Would undoubtedly prove valuable for binding sea sands or river banks. "It was this grass which Mr. John C. Bell reared with so much advantage for fodder on the bare rocks of the Island of Ascension."—*Von Mueller*. 50 cents per 100 cuttings, \$4 per 1,000 cuttings.



Panicum excurrens. (Young plant, not at its best.)

 A collection of five choicest Ornamental Grasses and Bamboos sent to any address for \$1. Grasses and Bamboos may be set any time of the year, when soil is moist. On a large scale of planting, summer is to be preferred.



V.
Aquatics.

"—The long stems
 Whose flowers the water, like a gentle nurse—
 Bear: on its bosom." * * * *

—N. P. WILLIS.

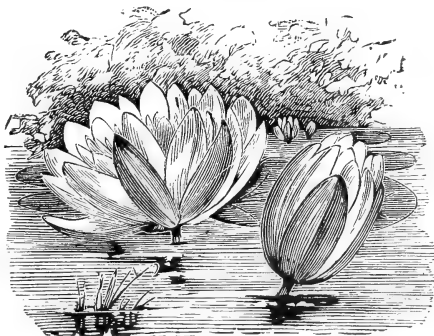
ACORUS Calamus. The well-known SWEET FLAG. Will grow to perfection in Florida. 25 cents.

EICHHORNIA crassipes. The WATER HYACINTH. A very interesting plant, which floats on the surface of the water until nearly ready to bloom, when the roots enter the soil, if in shallow water. The flowers are borne on spikes like a hyacinth, and are of a variety of shades (yellow center, lilac or blue petals), two inches across. Simply magnificent! A supply of flowers is constant during growing weather. The leaves form neat rosettes, and their petioles are curiously thickened and filled with air-cells, which enable the plant to float. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

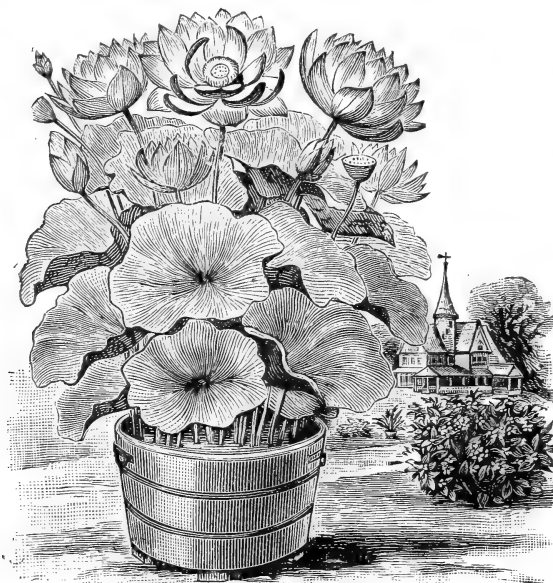
E. azurea. A rare new species, just introduced. Does not float, like preceding, but roots firmly to the soil. Should be in 4 or 5 inches of water to do the best. Flowers smaller than in *E. crassipes*, but very rich blue. 50 cents each.

LIMNOCHARIS Humboldtii. The WATER POPPY. South America. Flowers pale yellow, 3 petalled, 3 inches in diameter. They open in the morning, and last all day. Continually in bloom, and succeeds anywhere, in pond or tub. 20 cents each.

NELUMBIUM speciosum. The SACRED LOTUS of the East. Succeeds well in a mud-bottomed pond or in a tub. Grows well in many Florida ponds and lakes. A hardy plant anywhere in the United States. Has lovely pink flowers; scented. 75 cents each.



Nymphaea alba odorata.



Nelumbium speciosum. (See page 25.)

NYPHÆA alba odorata. The white fragrant POND LILY. Succeeds universally. 30 cents each.

N. Devoniensis. "This is one of the choicest, if not the choicest, Water Lily in cultivation. Under the liberal treatment which we recommend for producing the finest specimens, in one season a single plant will cover a circle 20 feet across, with leaves 25 inches in diameter, and flowers 12 inches from tip to tip of petals. If confined in pans, tubs or boxes, the flowers are smaller, but otherwise just as fine. The leaves are rich green, with serrated edges and occasional brown blotches. No person can form an adequate idea of the beauty of a red Water Lily until they have seen one of these gorgeous blossoms. They are rosy red (with scarlet stamens), glowing by contrast with indescribable color."—*E. D. Sturtevant.* \$1 each.

N. flava. The rare yellow Water Lily of the St. Johns river. Free-flowering; 3 inches across. 40 cents each.

N. sentifolia (*N. cyanæa*, *N. cærulea*). South Africa. Flowers a beautiful blue; one of the finest of the exotic water lilies. \$1 each.

N. Zanzibarensis. A gorgeous everblooming sort from Africa, of the easiest culture. Succeeds anywhere and in almost any situation. Flowers beautiful blue and pink. Distinct colors, not variegated. 75 cents each.

The best time to plant Aquatics is during warm spring weather or summer. Nymphæas should be planted along edges of ponds or streams in not over one foot of water, and manure can be dug into the soil with advantage.

A collection of five choice plants, our selection of sorts, for \$1. Remember, postage is paid by us on all plants ordered by mail.

The Palms, etc., I ordered of you arrived in very fine condition, and I am very grateful to you for sending the extra.
Yours truly,
MRS. I. W. ALLINGTON.

The beautiful palms and evergreens came to hand in perfect condition, although the mercury reached over 100° in the shade. Such large, fine plants! Your method of shipment is excellent.
Very truly,
MRS. M. A. CORLEY.

Plants received this morning all O. K., and entirely satisfactory. (By freight to New York, via steamer.)
Yours,
ERNEST D. CHAPMAN.

The plants arrived to-day in first-class condition, and much larger than I expected.
Respectfully,
E. LUTHER.

PISTIA stratiotes. WATER-LETTUCE. A native but very curious floating plant, which forms rosettes of leaves 6 or 8 inches in diameter. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

PONTEDERIA cordata. Closely related to *Eichhornia*. One of the finest of our native aquatics. Rich blue flowers in spikes, which, though not large, make a nice display because of their multitude. Fine for aquariums. 20 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

PAPYRUS Antiquorum. This is the true Egyptian Paper Plant. From the snow-white pith of its triangular stalks the first paper was made. They are 5 or 6 feet high, and support at the top a tuft of long, thread-like leaves, which give the plant an exceedingly graceful and striking appearance. It grows finely in shallow water, with rich soil or mud, and makes a splendid companion for flowering aquatics. It will also flourish and make a fine clump in the garden, with no more water than cannas or corn require to make them do well. (See also Economic Plants.) 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

THALIA divaricata. A magnificent native ornamental-leaved plant, deserving of extensive cultivation. The Thalias are appreciated in Europe, where they are used with cannas, musas, aloccacias, etc.,

with grand effect, but are practically unknown in America, where native. Leaves sometimes reach a height of 10 feet, on long petioles, some leaves measuring a foot wide by two feet long, heart-ovate in shape. Flower scape taller than the leaves, branching into paniced spikes of small purple flowers. Will grow in water, or on ordinary soil. A grand, quick-growing decorative plant for either house or lawn. Plant in spring, outdoors, in rich soil, and by July it will be 4 or 5 feet high, and display beautifully a mass of handsome shining green leaves, with red midribs. 20 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

TYPHA latifolia. The CAT-TAIL FLAG. A native of Europe and the East, but widely naturalized and largely grown and exceedingly popular in the United States. A grand plant for scenic planting. Well adapted for planting in rather dry soils as well as damp ones. Strong plants, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

The species of *Arum*, *Colocasia*, *Caladium*, *Alocasia*, *Musa*, *Maranta*, *Hedychium*, *Amomum*, *Zingiber*, *Iris*, *Canna* and others, can be grown with good effect on the low, moist ground surrounding lakes and ponds, and in similar damp situations.

VI.

Conifers.

"Ho! ho! the burly Pine! Hurrah! Hurrah for the Pine! The oak may be king of the lowlands, but the Pine is the king of the hills—aye, and mountains, too,

"Ho! ho! the burly Pine! How he strikes his clubbed foot deep into the cleft of the rock, or grasps its span with conscious power! There he lifts his haughty front like the warrior monarch that he is. No flinching about the Pine, be it ever so stormy. His throne is the crag, and his crown is a good way up in the heavens; and as for the clouds, he tears them asunder sometimes and uses them for robes. Then hurrah again for the Pine! say I. * * * * *

"He adorns his crown with a rich wreath caught from the sunset, and an hour after, he wears the orb'd moon as a splendid jewel upon his haughty brow. The scented breeze of the soft evening breathes upon him, and the grim warrior king wakes his murmuring lute, and oh! such sounds—so sweet, so soothing! Years that have passed live again in the music; tones long since hushed echo once more in the heart; faces that have turned to dust—but how loved in the old time!—glimmer among the dusky boughs; eyes that years ago closed on earth to open in heaven smile kindly upon us. We lie down in the dark shadow upon the mossy roots and are happy—happy in a sad, sweet, tender tranquility that purifies the soul, and, while it makes us content with earth, fills us with love for heaven."—ALFRED B. STREET.

All our conifers are pot-grown, except where noted, thus saving risks in transplanting. They may be set out at any time of year, but winter is the best, especially for open-ground-grown specimens. All sorts are hardy in this latitude.

ARAUCARIA Bidwelli. A coarse-leaved, hardy species, reaching a great height when full grown. A very desirable evergreen tree, and the hardiest of the genus here represented. Strong pot plants, \$1.50 each.

A. excelsa. The best known of the genus, being grown for decorative purposes largely. Symmetrical growth of very delicate, fringed branches. Hardy enough to stand, with slight protection, the first years in South Florida. Nice plants, \$1 each.

CALLITRIS robusta. CYPRESS PINE. We quote in part a description of this elegant conifer from our Australian correspondent:

"We have no more lovely tree than this, and it is especially suited for your state. When you get to grow it, I expect to see a longer notice of it in your catalogue than of any other conifer. The She-Oak is not a circumstance to it for ornamental shade, or avenue purposes. It is a wonderful combination of Cypress and Pine in appearance, and makes a most perfect specimen tree." The tree yields *gum sandarac* in quantity. Young trees planted out in South Florida have formed magnificent cone-shaped specimens, branching from the ground up. Five-year-old plants in this place are 10 to 12 feet high, and beauties. Trees 3 to 5 feet (from pots) \$2 each; smaller, \$1.

CEDRUS Atlantica. ATLANTIC CEDAR. From the Azores. A hardy, rare conifer, slightly resembling *C. Deodarc*. Newly introduced. \$1 each.

C. Deodara. The DEODAR, or GREAT CEDAR of the Himalayas. Succeeds well in Florida. Probably identical with the Cedar of Lebanon; sometimes called by this name. 50 cents each.

CRYPTOMERIA Japonica. "THE SUGI, or JAPANESE CEDAR. Japan and Northern China. The largest tree in Japan, the trunk attaining 35 feet in circumference, and 120 feet in height. Stem long, clear, of perfect straightness; it is also

CRYPTOMERIA, continued.

grown for hedges; in Japan it yields the most esteemed timber, scented like that of *Cedrela*." Of particular use in ornamental plantings on well drained soils (especially light or sandy soils). Small plants, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



Araucaria excelsa.

CUPRESSUS. THE CYPRESS. A genus of the most beautiful trees, varying in size from small to large, in ultimate height. Particularly suited to Florida, magnificent specimens being in various parts of the state. We have a choice stock.

C. Lawsoniana. A large, graceful tree, growing 100 feet high, from the Shasta and Scots valleys, California. A hardy variety, with drooping branches, the young ends curled like an ostrich feather. 30 cents each, \$3 per doz.

C. macrocarpa. MONTEREY CYPRESS. One of the finest Cupresses, extensively planted in California, its native home. Reaches a height of 60 feet, with a spreading top. Hardy, and will grow in almost any soil. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

C. sempervirens. CYPRESS of Western Asia and Southern Europe. A favorite tree in Mohammedan burial grounds, especially about Constantinople. Famous for the great age which it attains, and the durability of its timber, which is much used for musical instruments. "Young records the stem circumference of a Cypress at Lago Maggiore as 54 feet, and this was known even 600 years ago as a venerable tree."—*Von Mueller.*

10 to 12 inches high	.15	cts. each,	\$1.50	per doz.
16 to 24	.25	"	2.50	"
24 to 36	.35	"	3.50	"



Chinese Arbor-vitæ.

Gentlemen—Your package of plants arrived October 24 in good order. I have sent small orders to several florists this year. Yours is the only one that has been filled as it was given. I am greatly pleased at the quality, the packing, and the extras.

The plants have arrived in good condition, I might say perfect, and are more than satisfactory. I thank you very much for sending me such large, healthy, beautiful specimens. Sincerely yours,

MRS. G. H. BRYANT.

Gentlemen—I am exceedingly obliged to you for the liberal way you have treated me, and for the beautiful conifers, etc., received last Thursday, for which I enclose you a P.-O. Order according to enclosed account.

Yours truly,

D. G. CARY-ELWES.

CUPRESSUS, continued.

C. sempervirens horizontalis. Differs from above only in the growth being horizontal, instead of upright. Same prices as above, *in last, or largest sizes, only* (25 and 35 cents).

C. sempervirens pyramidalis. THE PYRAMID CYPRESS. One of the best of the group. Quick growing for a conifer. Same prices as *horizontalis*.

JUNIPERUS Bermudiana. The true BERMUDA CEDAR, rare and almost extinct. A recent engraving of this may be seen in *Garden and Forest*. Closely related to our Red Cedar. 50 cents each.

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens. WHITE CEDAR of California, reaching in ultimate height 200 feet and stem circumference 25 feet. Admirably adapted to tall hedges, and grows freely all over the South, and in Florida sand. Small plants, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; large specimens, 18 to 30 inches high, \$1 each.

PINUS longifolia. The EMODI PINE, or CHEER PINE. A tree from the same locality, but stands the heat better, and promises better here than *P. excelsa*. "A handsome tree, with a branchless stem for 50 feet, the whole tree attaining a maximum height somewhat over 100 feet, the girth of the stem 12 feet. The tree stands exposure and heat well."—*Von Mueller.* 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

PODOCARPUS pruinosis. A very choice tree from the east, forming a handsome decorative plant for both out and indoors. Hardy here. The appearance at first does not suggest a conifer. The wood is valuable. Young plants, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

RETINOSPORA. JAPAN CYPRESS. This is a most interesting family, of evergreens, mostly of dwarf habit, and particularly suited to small places. Many have yellow or white shades in the foliage, which makes them very showy. They transplant very easily.

R. plumosa. Shows plumes over the whole top, and makes a dense, well-formed small tree. Glaucous green on under side of foliage and rich green above. One of the best. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

R. squarrosa. Decidedly different from above, having a blue tinge. 50 cents and \$1 each.

THUJA aurea. GOLDEN-TINTED ARBOR-VITÆ. Small plants, 25 cents each.

T. Hovey's Golden. From open ground; good young plants. 50 cents each.

T. Meehan's Golden. Large; from open ground. \$1 each.

T. compacta. A very dense-headed sort, with flat growths, opening like the leaves of a book. Small. 25 cents each.

T. Orientalis. CHINESE ARBOR-VITÆ. Succeeds well in almost any location. Almost indispensable in decorative work of some kinds, and in ornamental hedge planting and general yard decorations. Fine plants, 10 to 12 inches, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen; 12 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen; per 100, \$10 and \$15.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Gentlemen—Your package of plants arrived October 24 in good order. I have sent small orders to several florists this year. Yours is the only one that has been filled as it was given. I am greatly pleased at the quality, the packing, and the extras.

G. A. BATES.

BUFFALO, June 7.

The plants have arrived in good condition, I might say perfect, and are more than satisfactory. I thank you very much for sending me such large, healthy, beautiful specimens. Sincerely yours,

MRS. G. H. BRYANT.

ORLANDO, FLA., July 14.

Gentlemen—I am exceedingly obliged to you for the liberal way you have treated me, and for the beautiful conifers, etc., received last Thursday, for which I enclose you a P.-O. Order according to enclosed account.

Yours truly,

D. G. CARY-ELWES.

VII.

Palms and Cycads.

"THE PRINCES OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM."

"For it is a joy for ever, a sight never to be forgotten, to have once seen Palms breaking through, and, as it were, defying the soft, rounded forms of the broad-leaved vegetation by the stern grace of their simple lines; the immovable pillar-stems looking the more immovable beneath the toss, and lash, and flicker of the long leaves, as they awake out of their sunlit sleep, and rage impatiently for awhile before the mountain gusts, and fall asleep again. Like a Greek statue in a luxurious drawing-room, sharp-cut, cold, virginal; shaming by the grandeur of mere form the voluptuousness of mere color, however rich and harmonious; so stands the Palm in the forest—to be worshipped rather than to be loved."—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Palms form one of our specialties, and we grow many thousands of plants. They are all kept growing in pots, enabling them to be moved or transplanted at any time, without trouble. We use *no heat*, and consequently our plants are in fit condition to be shipped every day in the year, and are healthy and stocky. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are the more hardy species, being safe to plant outdoors in South Florida, Southern California, and all along the lower boundary of our country. For outdoor planting we recommend their being set in spring or summer, so that they may be *established* before cooler weather. No class of plants makes such a grand display as this, and to hurry specimens into large size, no trouble should be spared in care. Make the soil very rich, by the use of *any* manurial element. A plant in open ground *cannot be fertilized too heavily!* Where dry, mulching and watering must be attended to in their earlier stages; *later, they can take care of themselves!*

ARECA Intescens. From India. A remarkably fine decorative Palm. Pinnate-leaved, and very useful in all decorations. Foliage light green, and midribs and stems yellow; without thorns. Very choice for apartments, or any decorative work. Fine plants, about 18 inches high, or taller, with their character leaves, 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

A. Madagascariensis. Another very fine Palm; smooth, dark-green leaves, recurved somewhat. An elegant and rare species. Young, healthy plants, 50 cents each.

ACROCOMIA Havanensis (?). "COROJO PALM." Cuba. \$1 each.

***A. sclerocarpa.** A hardy South American variety, growing 30 feet high. Very choice, and adapted to Florida. Spiny, pinnate leaves. \$1 each.

ARENGA saccharifera. The celebrated SUGAR PALM of India. "This Palm attains a height of 40 feet. The black fibers of the leaf-stalks are adapted for cables and ropes intended to resist wet very long; the juice is converted into toddy or sugar; the young kernels are made with syrup into preserves. This Palm dies as soon as it has produced its fruit; the stem then becomes hollow, and is used for spouts and troughs of great durability. The pith supplies sago, about 150 pounds from a tree."—*Von Mueller*. Pinnate-leaved. Strong plants, \$3 each.

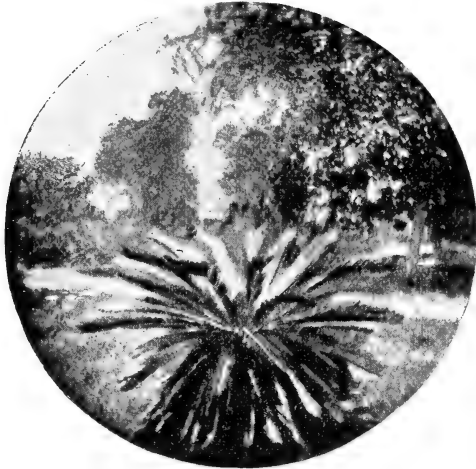
ATTALEA Cohune (Cocos lapidea). Guatemala. "This is the most conspicuous Palm on the bottom-lands of the Chocon river and along the Rio Dulce, and probably attains the largest size of any native species in Guatemala. It is known as the COHUNE, MONACO or COROZO PALM, these names being variously applied to different stages of its growth. The blade of the

ATTALEA, continued.

leaf is 15 to 20 feet long, vertical in position, and describing a most graceful curve, its numerous divisions entirely distinct (an inch broad or more, and an inch or two apart), and conduplicate at base. The leaves are used for thatching."—*Sereno Watson*. 2 to 3-foot plants, \$2 each.



Caryota urens. (See page 30.)



Cycas revoluta. (Sago Palm.)

- BACTRIS horrida.** Central America. A thorny Palm, with pinnate fronds and pinnules of a distinct form. Rare. \$2 each.
- CARYOTA.** A genus of Palms having bipinnate leaves. There are but few Palms with these queer leaves, *Wallichia* and *Martinezia* being the only other genera represented in our entire collection. Strangers first noticing specimens having perfectly formed leaves remark that "some one has been trimming those leaves with scissors."
- C. Blancoi.** A handsome variety, seeds of which were received from Straits Settlements; a good grower. Large plants, \$1 to \$2 each.
- C. sobolifera.** East Indies. Large plants, \$1.50 ea.
- C. urens.** The KITTUL, JAGGERY, WINE or TODDY PALM of India; derives its name from the wine and sugar made from the flower-spikes. The tree is said to be large and very beautiful. The species of this genus are favorites in cultivation, as this is one of the few with bipinnate leaves. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen; larger, \$1.
- *CHAMÆROPS excelsa** (*Trachycarpus*). From Southern China and Japan. Very hardy, having stood three degrees Fahrenheit with but slight covering. One of the very best Palms for house-culture in cool climates, forming a fine specimen, standing ill usage remarkably well. Very handsome palmate leaves. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.
- *C. humilis.** The dwarf FAN-PALM of Southern Europe, Northern Africa and Southwest Asia. A very hardy and desirable Palm. Good plants, 15 to 20 inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- *C. humilis** × **hystrix.** Choice garden hybrid, of Florida origin. A few only. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- *C. farinosa.** A distinct and hardy form. 25 cts. each, \$2 per dozen.
- *C. hystrix** (*Rhapidophyllum hystrix*. Wend.). "A stemless species, growing sparingly on moist spots in portions of Florida and lower Georgia. The leaf, of a green above and silvery grey below, is deeply slit into narrow ribbons, the points of which, spurred on the one side, are slightly bifid, and the edges of the slender petiole are roughened with minute prickles. It is a beautiful leaf."—*E. H. Hart*. This is one of the most hardy of Palms, and in European catalogues is priced extremely high. Small seedlings, 20 cents each; larger plants, showing character, 1 to 2 feet, 50 to 75 cents each. Specimens 2½, 3 and 4 feet high, \$3, \$5 and \$6 each. Well furnished with fine leaves.
- CHAMÆROPS**, continued.
- *C. littoralis.** Small plants of this hardy Palm only, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.
- *C. robusta.** A sub-variety of *C. humilis*. 50 cents each.
- *COCOS australis.** This beautiful and hardy Palm, from Southern Brazil and Uruguay, is at home along our Gulf Coast, and, in fact, all our Southern border from Florida to California. Leaves pinnate, blue-green, and recurved; tree attains a height of 25 to 35 feet. Young plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- *C. coronata.** A slender Palm, reaching 30 feet in height. Very fine and feathery foliage. Large plants only, 2½ to 4 feet, \$1 to \$2 each.
- C. nucifera.** The COCOA-NUT PALM. Well known for its nuts, oil and fiber. In tropic outside of the globe, and extending outside of the tropics in many cases. Found wild at Biscayne Bay and on some of the Florida Keys. Thousands of trees are being planted out on the Keys and up along Indian river, also along the west coast. Will bear but little frost, and is only available as an ornamental plant north of Charlotte Harbor. If by mail, \$1 each. By express or freight, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.
- *C. plumosa.** Found to be perfectly hardy anywhere in South Florida. A very beautiful, quick-growing, graceful tree, with long, pinnate leaves, and grey, ringed trunk. Specimens at 6 years of age are now 18 to 20 feet high. Grand for avenue purposes in sub-tropic latitudes. Plants 15 to 20 inches high, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.
- *C. Romanzoffiana.** Resembles the above very closely. Perhaps not so hardy. 75 cents each.
- C. Weddelliana.** A most elegant Palm, adapted for decorations of all sorts. The plant is dwarf and neat; leaves whitish green on under side, and arching out gracefully. Adapted for table use especially, being so small and perfect. Not hardy here outdoors, we think. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.
- *CORYPHA Australis.** "The best of the foreign Fan-Palms is *Corypha (Livistona) Australis*, of Australia, which grows rapidly, attains a height of 100 feet, and is nearly as hardy as our cabbage palmetto."—*E. H. Hart*. "A fan-leaved Palm of great beauty. Being of robust constitution; withstands without injury a low temperature; it is well suited for the decoration of apartments. The fan-like leaves are dark green, supported upon brown petioles, which are armed at their edges with stout spines."—*Saul*. Small, 25 cents each. Showing character leaves nicely, \$1 each.
- C. elata.** A rare species from India. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.
- *CYCAS revoluta.** The so-called SAGO-PALM. Perfectly hardy in Florida. Of slow growth, and very beautiful. Sometimes called the Japanese Fern Palm. The trunks of *Cycas* admit of translocation, even at an advanced age, and like the stems of many kinds of tree-ferns, they can be shipped on very long voyages packed as dead goods in closed wood cases, deprived of leaves and soil, for subsequent revival in conservatories. The leaves of this Palm are much used by florists in the arrangement of funeral work. Of great value for scenic planting. Perfectly hardy in South and Middle Florida, and even as far north along the coast as Savannah. Probably the best known of all Cycads, and one of the grandest decorative plants in the world. We have a very fine, clean stock of plants. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; larger, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen. Selected plants, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen; a few at \$2 to \$5 each.

DICTYOSPERMA. A genus of Palms commonly included with *Areca*. Pinnate-leaved; handsome, and of rapid growth.

D. alba. Light-green leaves. 50 cents to \$1.50 each.

D. rubra. Dark-green leaves, with red edges. Handsome. 75 cents to \$1.50 each.

***DION edule.** A rare Mexican Cycad. The leaves are blue-green, sword-shaped, and the pinnæ very sharp. They resemble *Cycas revoluta*, and produce many seeds, from which starch is obtained. The plant is very handsome and ornamental in appearance. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

ENCEPHALARTOS. "Cycadaceous plants, allied to the *Cycas*, and the most conspicuous and odd in form of all Palm-like plants; very showy for Palm-houses and conservatories—even small specimens show their peculiar habit."—*H. A. Siebrecht*.

***E. Caffra.** "This is the species from which the Kaffir tribes of South Africa make the caffre bread. From the summit of the massive trunk arise the leaves, which are pinnate. Three to 4 feet in length." A very handsome plant. Price of large plants, \$10 each.

E. brachyphyllus. "The whole plant has a bluish-green tinge, paler on the under side. This is a very handsome species, with somewhat of the habit of *Cycas revoluta*." Large specimens, \$25 each. Nice small plants, \$3 each.

E. villosus. "This is a very handsome plant. The petioles and scales of the stem are clothed with a dense tomentum. Both sides of the leaves are bright green." Cannot state whether these last two sorts are hardy outdoors here or not. Good specimens, \$15 and \$25 each.

GLAZIOVA insignis (Cocos). Very handsome decorative Palm, having dark-green, pinnate leaves, with a dense grey or reddish tomentum on under side. Choice and rare. \$1 each.

GUILIELMA speciosa. South America. The **PIRI-JAO**, or **PEACH PALM** of the Amazon. "This most picturesque and elegant Palm has a slender, cylindrical stem, thickly set with long needle-shaped spines, disposed in rings or bands. It reaches a height of 60 feet, and grows quite erect, thought in exposed situations it becomes curved and waving. The leaves are very numerous, terminal, pinnate and drooping, forming a nearly spherical crown to the stem. And the leaflets, growing out of the midrib in various directions, and being themselves curled and waved, give the whole mass



Young Phoenix Palm at 3 years of age. (See page 32.)

GUILIELMA, continued.

of foliage a singularly plummy appearance. The fruit is the size of an apricot, of a triangular oval shape, and fine reddish yellow color."—*Wallace*. The fruit is edible, and in most cases is simply a farinaceous mass without seed—a mark of long cultivation. Nice plants, \$2 each.

HYOPHORBE. "The Palms comprising this genus are all massive and elegant objects, well deserving cultivation. They are frequently grown under the name *Areca*."—*B. S. Williams*.

H. amaricaulis. From Mauritius. A tall-growing, graceful, pinnate-leaved Palm, having yellow stems and midribs. Very distinct and ornamental, even when small. Will bear little frost. Fine plants, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

H. Verschaffeltii. A variety resembling above, excepting that it has darker foliage, marked with red. \$2.50 each.

HYPHÆNE Natalensis. Very rare Palm from South Africa, allied to the famed, branching Doom-Palm of Nubia. \$15 each.

***LATANIA borbonica** (*Livistona Sinensis*, *L. Mauritanica*). The **CHINESE FAN-PALM**, South China. The most popular Palm in cultivation for decorative work, and perhaps deservedly so, as it stands neglect well, a considerable amount of cold, and is one of the handsomest of the Fan-Palms. The palm-leaf fans of commerce are made from the leaves of this species. The Palm will be more beautiful when young, with a richer, darker green foliage, if grown in partial shade, but with age it will stand any exposure without yellowing, and ultimately attain a great size, with trunk 60 to 80 feet high. Nice young plants, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen. Larger, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. Showing character leaves, and 18 to 24 inches high, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

L. commersonii. An elegant Fan-Palm from Mauritius. Leaves are deeply divided, the segments finely toothed, edged with a dark chocolate red, same color extending to the petioles. A well-grown plant makes a rich appearance. Rare. \$2 and \$3 each.

LIVISTONA Hoogendorpi. "A superb and majestic species," rare in cultivation; native of the Indian Archipelago. Fan-leaves, well-armed with brown spines. Handsome pot-plant. \$1 each.

MARTINEZIA Caryotæfolia. "New Grenada. An elegant greenhouse species, the foliage of which resembles the *Caryotas*, or Fish-Tail Palms;



Young Phoenix Palm at 2 years of age. (See page 32.)



Phoenix Canariensis.

MARTINEZIA, continued.

but unlike them, the petioles and veins of the pinnæ are armed with strong black spines." Fine young plants, \$1 each. Specimens 2 feet high or taller, \$1.50 each.

OREODOXA regia. The "Glory of the Mountains." The *Palma real* of the Spanish West Indies. ROYAL PALM. "One of the grandest of pinnate-leaved Palms. "Close by the cotton-tree stood another giant of the forest, rivaling the former in height, but differing from it as an arrow from its bow. Straight as a lance it rose to the height of a hundred feet. It was branchless as a column of polished malachite or marble up to its high summit, where its green, feather-like fronds, radiating outward, drooped gracefully over, like a circlet of reflexed ostrich plumes. The 'noble mountain cabbage' of Jamaica, the kingly *Oreodoxa*."—*Mavne Reid.* The Royal Palm stands light frosts unharmed, but the freeze of January, '86, was fatal to good-sized plants in this latitude. Native in several localities of extreme South Florida. Three trees once stood on Cape Sable, visible 18 miles out at sea, but were destroyed by the gale of 1872. The Royal Palms of Cape Roman reach a height of 150 feet. Valuable as a decorative Palm. Our nurseries were named from some fine



Phoenix Leonensis. (See page 33.)

OREODOXA, continued.

specimens of this Palm—and royal indeed it is—which were growing here luxuriantly before the great freeze of 1886. This killed them completely, and in the place of the best one we now have another sturdy plant. The Palms and Palm-leaf on the covers of this catalogue are taken from photographs of Royal Palms. 15 to 24 inches high, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen. Two or 3 plants grown together in 4-inch pots, and about 2 to 2½ feet high, 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen. (Will be best for decorative purposes while small.)

O. sp. from Demerara. (British Guiana.) This comes from the Royal Botanic Gardens, and as yet is unnamed. \$1 each.

PHENIX. The DATE PALMS. We unhesitatingly recommend the genus *Phoenix* for the most extensive cultivation in the open air in the lower South, and for the conservatory and greenhouse North. All are of exceedingly rapid growth comparatively, are strong, healthy and beautiful Palms, bearing several degrees of frost in most cases, and standing a great deal of neglect. Photographs taken of some of our plants are here shown in engravings.



Phoenix reclinata. (See page 33.)

***P. acaulis.** The STEMLESS DATE PALM. \$1 each.

***P. Canariensis.** One of the finest and most hardy. Native of the Canary Islands. This Palm is perfectly at home and matures fruit in Florida. Attains large size. Small plants, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen. Larger, 30 cents and 50 cents each.

***P. dactylifera.** The common DATE PALM of North Africa and Southern Asia. This species has produced fruit on Cumberland Island and in St. Augustine for many years; is well adapted to the soil of Florida. It ordinarily reaches an age of 10 to 20 years before producing fruit, but we have known rare instances of trees 3 and 4 years old producing fruit. According to Von Mueller, trees from 100 to 200 years old continue to produce their annual crops of fruit, and it is asserted that in the monastic garden of Bordighera (Italy) there exist living specimens of the Date Palm planted over a thousand years ago. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

***P. farinifera** (*P. pusilla*). India and South China. Said to stand the climate of Southern France without protection. Berry shining black, with sweet, mealy pulp. Leaves of a deeper green than the common date. A kind

PHŒNIX, continued.

of sago-like substance is obtained from the trunk by the natives of Hindostan, which is used for food, hence the name, *farinifera*. Small plants only, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

***P. humile**. A new and but little known species. Small grower. 30 cents each.

***P. Leonensis**. Remarkably choice, upright growing plant. One of our finest specimens is of this species. (See cut, page 32, of one of our plants.) Grows very rapidly and makes the very largest sized trees. Trunks are of immense size, sometimes larger than a flour barrel. Specially fine variety for avenue. Good plants, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen. Very small, 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

***P. Natalensis**. South African species of distinct habit. Small plants, 20 cents each, \$2 per doz.

***P. Natalensis variegata**. White variegated form of above species. Rare. Small plants, \$1 each.

***P. Paludosa**. The Swamp Date. Martaban. A stout, not very tall species. Nice small plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

***P. pumila**. A handsome and remarkably quick grower; will grow in any well-fertilized soil, and though not so hardy as *P. sylvestris* or *P.*



Phoenix sylvestris (Wild Date).

dactylifera, will stand our climate well. Large (2 to 3 feet), fine plants, 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen; smaller, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. Small seedlings, 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

***P. rupicola**. Himalaya. "This is one of the most exquisitely graceful among Palms, and in elegance takes a similar place to that of *Cocos Weddeliana*. It is of acaulescent habit, with wide-spreading, arching, pinnate leaves; a most valuable acquisition."—*Saul*. One of the tenderest species of the genus, but rarely injured by cold in South Florida. 75 cents each. Small plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

***P. reclinata**. Natal and Zululand. This species produces an edible fruit; leaves gracefully reclinate. Very hardy. Cannot be too much planted for avenue or lawn use. Also grown largely as a pot-plant for the house. We have a very large and fine stock. 18 to 24 inches high, 40 cents each, \$4 per doz.; 24 to 36 inches high, fine, 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen; 36 to 48 inches high, fine, \$1 each.

***P. sylvestris**. Bengal and Ceylon. The WILD DATE Very hardy and fast-growing. About 40 feet in height, ultimately. Berries yellowish or reddish. A very useful species, the leaves being used for mats, ropes and baskets, and



Phoenix Zeylanica, 5 years old.

PHŒNIX, continued.

the sap furnishing the Palm sugar. The tree is first tapped when about 10 years old, and thereafter for from 20 to 50 years. One plant will produce, it is said, about 8 pounds of date sugar annually. 50,000 tons of sugar are produced in Bengal alone, annually, from this and other Palms. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

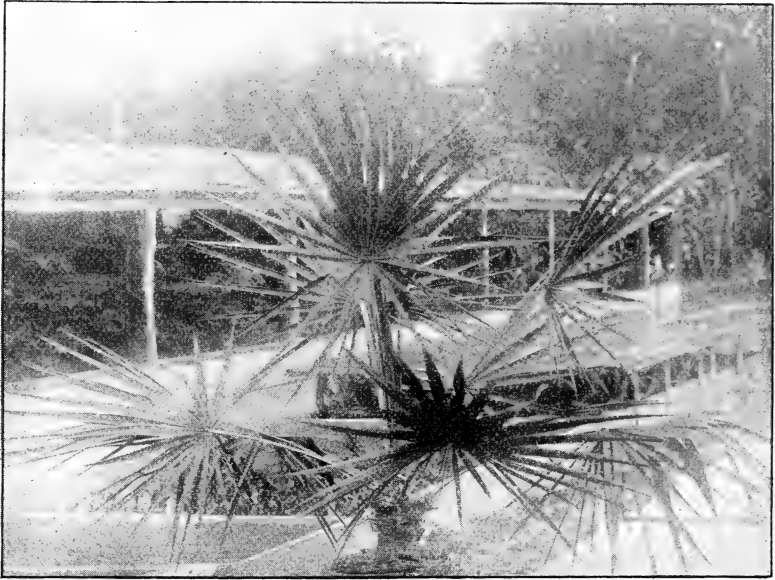
***P. Zeylanica**. A dwarf grower, of beautiful reclinate habit. Color green, slightly tinged with a bluish cast. The most hardy of all the species of the Phoenix yet planted out here. Fine plants, 15 to 20 inches high, showing character, 60 cents each, \$6 per dozen.

***PHŒNIX PALMS** in variety, showing true white variegation, are exceedingly rare, and we have been fortunate enough to obtain a very few. Some good, healthy plants, from 10 to 18 inches high, can be supplied at \$5 to \$10 each.

***PRITCHARDIA filamentosa** (*Brahea filamentosa*, *Washingtonia filifera*). The FAN-PALM of Southern California. Attains a height of 50 feet, is very hardy and handsome, and succeeds well in Florida. A favorite conservatory species. 35 to 75 cents each, \$3.50 to \$7.50 per dozen for large plants, transplanted from California soil into our sand.



Sabal longipedunculata. (See page 34.)



Crown of Serenoa serrulata, used for decoration; just as we send out.

PRITCHARDIA, continued.

P. Pacifica. A rare, tropical Fan-Palm, of exceeding beauty. Leaves are large and drooping, of light green color. Very desirable for a pot-plant, or for outdoors in situations free from frost. Small plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

PTYCHOSPERMA Alexandræ. ALEXANDER PALM. A beautiful, smooth, pinnate-leaved Palm from Eastern Archipelago. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

***RHAPIS fiabelliformis.** China and Japan. A hardy little cane Palm, which suckers from the roots like the bamboo, and forms a dense clump of canes. A delicate and graceful little plant, only 3 or 4 feet in height when full-grown. Fine plants, about 2 feet high, \$1.50 each; smaller, \$1.

***SABAL Blackburniana.** "This species, when mature, produces leaves of immense size, plaited and divided at the margins into narrow, pendent segments of a blue green color, saving the center of the leaf close to the ligule, and there occurs a large triangular blotch or mark of yellowish white. It is admirably suited for a window plant when small, and for the subtropical garden. Native of the West Indies."—*B. S. Williams.* 30 cents each, \$3 per dozen.

***S. longipedunculata.** A stemless species, somewhat resembling *S. Adansonii*, with flower-spikes extending far above the leaves. This Palm, and many exotic species of Sabal, may be seen in perfection in the fine collection of Palms belonging to Mr. E. H. Hart, of Federal Point, Florida. A very choice Palm for decorative use. Should be planted in Florida, as it is different from our native Sabals. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen. Larger plants, showing character leaves, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

***S. Mexicana.** A robust grower, which seems unlike other varieties, even while young. Found wild at or near Brownsville, Texas. A very large Palm, more stocky than our Palmetto. Not common. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

***S. minor.** Probably closely related to *S. Adansonii*, and a small, low grower. 40 cents each.

***S. Palmetto.** The CABBAGE PALMETTO. Famous from well-known historical associations, and for the imperishability of its wood under water. Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the Southern States,

SABAL, continued.

also extending to the Bermudas. It exceptionally, with great age, attains a height of 80 to 90 feet. Until it reaches 10 to 20 feet in height, the bases of the leaf-stalks remain upon the trunk, forming a unique *chevaux de frise*, adding much to its picturesqueness. As the tree advances in age its growth is slow, and the leaf-stalks fall off, leaving a rough trunk of 8 to 10 inches in diameter. This Palm, when pot-grown, is valuable for greenhouse culture at the North. We grow many thousand small plants of this Palm. 10 cents each, \$5 cents per dozen; larger plants, 25 cents each, \$2 per doz.

***S. umbraculifera.** Like *S. Blackburniana*, except in color, which is dark green, while the latter is glaucous under leaves. A rare plant. 40 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

SEAFORTHIA elegans (*Ptychosperma Cunninghamii*). A most graceful plant, eminently adapted for decorative purposes. This is quite well known the world over for its feathery elegance and graceful character. The pinnate leaves are from 2 to 10 feet in length, dark green, and perfectly smooth. Nice plants, 1 to 2 feet high, 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen; specimens, about 3 feet or over, \$1 and \$1.25 each.

***SERENOA serrulata.** The SAW PALMETTO. A creeping species—too well known in Florida, but valued for pot-culture in the North and in European greenhouses. A beautiful Fan-Palm, Small plants from pots, 15 cents each.

It is not generally known, but the "crowns" of this Palm (whole tops cut off, without roots, only part of stem) are largely used for decoration of apartments, conservatories, halls, etc., all over the United States. We cut these "crowns," tie the leaves closely, and pack as with any other plant. Upon receipt by the purchaser, they are immediately opened up and "potted" in *jardinieres*, pails or pots, with the drainage holes tightly closed. Some sand or other soil is used, with moss on top, to keep the stem steady, and the whole kept *saturated* constantly. Sprinkle foliage occasionally, to keep from drying, and also keep out of any strong sunshine. *They will keep for months*—in fact,

SERENOA, continued.

about all winter, and sometimes longer, if in the shade. Each plant is a perfect specimen, of from 6 to a dozen nice leaves, resembling *Latanias*, and from 3 to 5 feet high. It will make a grand appearance, and will be very hardy, standing sharp freezing without any injury. We pack them in special large lots for Christmas and Palm Sunday. Try a few; club with your friends, and have them shipped by freight. It costs as much to pack one plant as a dozen, and therefore we cannot supply one so cheaply as in a quantity. They are heavy—weighing about 10 to 15 pounds each; some are, of course, lighter. Two plants, packed, \$1; 6 plants, \$1.75; 12 plants, \$3; 100 plants, \$20. Any quantity over 12 plants will be sent for 20 cts. ea.

Leaves of this Palm (*Serenoa*) are largely used, also. We cut with stems about a foot long usually (they can be had longer). 50 leaves, packed, for \$1; 100 leaves, \$2; 1,000 leaves, \$15. Large quantities should go by freight, small lots by express; we cannot mail them.

***STANGERIA paradoxa.** A rare Cycad from Natal, South Africa. The leaves are extremely delicate and fern-like. In cultivation it requires same treatment as *Zamia* and *Encephalartos*. Strong plants, \$10 to \$15 each.


STEVENSONIA grandiflora. The THIEF PALM, of the Seychelles Islands. Named in honor of a governor of Mauritius. "This is perhaps one of the most noble Palms ever introduced to cultivation. The stem is stout, and the leaves are plaited entire from 1 to 8 feet in length and from 1 to 4 feet in breadth, bifid at the apex, and fringed round the margins by being cut into acuminate segments, which are edged with red. The petioles are sheathing, and densely




Zamia integrifolia.

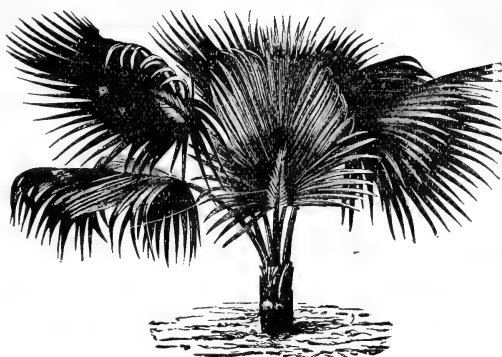
COLLECTION NO. 1.—Ten (10) Palms, all different, in nice, small plants, sure to grow, sent by mail to any address for \$1.

COLLECTION NO. 2.—Ten (10) Palms, different, in larger sizes than above, sent by mail for \$2.

 State whether wanted for outdoor planting or for pots. We will make a suitable selection.

 Above offers are of Palms of our choice only.

 As all Palms are pot-grown, they may be set in open ground at any time, or shipped to any distance safely.



Sabal Blackburniana. (See page 34.)

STEVENSONIA, continued,

armed with formidable black spines 3 and 4 inches in length; the blade is perfectly unarmed, deep green, spotted with dull orange. It is known in some continental gardens as *Astrocaryuma ureo-pictum*.—B. S. Williams. Nice, little plants, showing the orange-red coloring, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

THRINAX Barbadosis. A small-topped, slender-trunked Palm from Barbadoes and neighboring islands. The leaves of this are used in immense quantities by good Catholics all over Europe. The leaves are cut and dried, shipped, and on arrival in Europe silvered or gilded, in which condition they last for years. This is a rare Palm in cultivation, and is very beautiful. \$1 ea.

T. parviflora. The PRICKLY THATCH. West Indies and extreme South Florida. A most beautiful Fan-Palm, with slender, graceful stem and leaves. Attains a final height of 30 feet. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

WALLICHIA. This genus of splendid Palms resembles in habit the *Caryotas*. They do not grow to any great height, but their thick and graceful habit renders them especially valuable as decorative Palms. They grow up to 3,000 feet elevation in the Himalayas, and so are available for subtropical to temperate locations.

W. disticha. This is the best of the genus, and is very handsome. Fine plants, 18 to 24 inches high, of decorative character, 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen; very small, 35 cents each.

***ZAMIA integrifolia.** A beautiful Cycad, known in South Florida as "Comptie," or "Coontie." The Seminoles produce starch from the stems, which is extensively used in pudding in Key West and elsewhere. A considerable business is being made of gathering plants for the above purpose by enterprising settlers. An elegant plant for the window or conservatory, and being largely sold for this purpose. Fine plants, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; larger, from 25 cts. to \$2 each.

DAYTONA, FLA., November 4.

Sirs—The plants arrived in splendid condition. I was surprised and delighted with the size and quantity of plants for the money. You were certainly very generous with your extras, for which accept my thanks.

Yours truly,

MRS. H. P. HAND.

PASADENA, CAL., September 13.

Dear Sirs—The five packages by mail, covering my order for plants, have arrived, in good order. Please accept thanks for the extra plants which you shipped.

Yours truly,

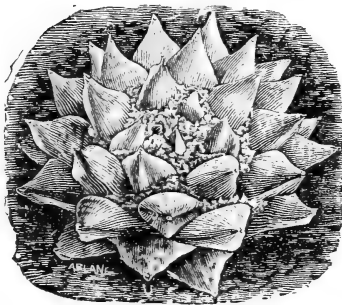
C. B. SCOVILLE.

VIII.

Cacti.

"Grotesqueness of form or habit is rarely found in combination with floral beauty in the vegetable world. Yet no family affords more remarkable examples of this union of widely divergent qualities than the great and peculiar Cactus order. * * * When the brilliantly colored rose, crimson, purple or yellow flowers were seen, the observer would be led to the conclusion that while the plant was advancing to so high a degree of floral beauty, one portion of its constitution must have been strangely altered and stunted by some external long-continued forces. * * * They are easily grown; so easily, in fact, that the cottager who can devote a small space to them in his window may, and often does, grow many of them as successfully as the greatest magnate in Europe, with all the most elaborate horticultural appliances at his command."—LEWIS CASTLE.

ANHALONIUM Williamsii. "Plains of Texas and Mexico. This singular plant will not be sought



Anhalonium prismaticum.

after by those who desire only the beautiful in nature, but should be in every collection of rare and unique plants. It is not unlike a carrot in shape, 2½ inches in diameter at the top, 6 to 8 inches in length, dark glaucous green in color, the top depressed and irregularly furrowed. Flowers pale rose or flesh color."—Mrs. Nickels. Strong plants, 30 cents each.

- A. prismaticum.** "This exceedingly rare plant well deserves the first place in our catalogue. Our illustration, made from a photograph of a small plant, conveys a perfect idea of its symmetrical shape. It requires very little attention, and will grow and bloom in any sitting-room without being watered for a long time. Found on the mountains of Mexico, where it attains a size of 12 inches in diameter. The center of the plant, as shown in the cut, is covered with a dense woolly growth. The flowers are large; petals of a silvery white, and arranged in four rows; very attractive."—A. Blanc. Fine plants, \$1 each.

CEREUS. This genus contains species having immense flowers of great beauty and fragrance. They are tall and upright, or climbing plants, and are quick-growing.

- C. colubrinus.** Upright-growing, but slender; night-blooming flowers, white and lemon-yellow, 4 to 6 inches across. Very fine. \$1 each.
- C. grandiflorus.** The NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. From West Indies and Mexico. Flowers very fragrant, often a foot in diameter, freely produced, and pure white in color, resembling a water-lily. 25 cents each.
- C. grandiflorus McDonaldii.** The largest flowers of all night-bloomers, except one, \$1 each.
- C. giganteus.** The SAGUARRO. "No stranger phase of vegetation can be conceived than that

CEREUS, continued.

formed by the Giant Cereus in the parts of Mexico where it abounds, for these enormous columns of vegetable matter have been recorded as attaining the height of 60 feet, and specimens 40 to 50 feet high are of frequent occurrence."

Plants in all stages give a distinguished appearance to all places in which they are planted. The flowers are about 3 inches across, white, and followed by fruits which resemble green cucumbers, and when ripe burst open, showing the brilliant red pulp containing seeds. A grand lot, imported recently, are offered in perfect specimens: 1 ft. high (weighing about 5 pounds each), \$2; 15 to 18 in., \$3; 18 to 24 in., \$5 and \$6; 24 to 30 in., \$10. They are bargains at these prices; are frequently sold for double!

- C. splendens.** South Florida Keys. CANDLE CACTUS. It is of upright or partially recumbent growth, night-blooming; flowers straw-colored, rich and creamy, 5 or 6 inches in diameter. Stems frequently attain a length of 15 or 20 feet, 1½ to 3 inches in diameter. Fruit bright red when ripe; spherical; sometimes eaten. This is the most satisfactory of all the Cerei to us, and we recommend it to our patrons. 25 cents to \$1 each.
- C. monoctonos.** Caribbee Islands; Lower Florida Keys. This is rarely met



Cereus splendens.

*Cereus triangularis.***CEREUS**, continued.

with, even in large collections of Cacti. So far as we know, it is rare except on the islands of Key West and Upper Matcomba, and here the finest specimens have been destroyed by unappreciative land "clearers" and "improvers" (?). It is tall and columnar, in this respect resembling some of the southwestern species, and sometimes reaches a height of 30 feet. Flowers exquisitely beautiful, night-blooming. 50 cents to \$2 each.

C. triangularis. The STRAWBERRY PEAR. Mexico, West Indies. The scaly buds of this Cactus are used as an ingredient in soups, as formerly they were in the celebrated "pepper-pot," of the West Indies. The fruit is known as "Strawberry Pear," and contains a pleasant, sweet pulp, enclosing numerous black seeds. It very rarely produces fruit in Florida, though flowering abundantly. The blossom is one of the handsomest of the night-blooming Cereus, white and straw-colored, 8 inches in diameter. First brought to Florida and New Orleans 50 years ago by Dr. Perrin; valuable. 25 cents each.

C. variabilis. South Florida and West Indies. Upright and scrambling. Stem stout, 1 to 3 inches in diameter, 3 to 6-sided. Spines few, but very stout and long; flowers handsome, white, nocturnal. A most rapid grower, free-flowering, and very desirable. 20 to 50 cts. each.

ECHINOCACTUS. The HEDGEHOG CACTUS. Genus is one of the largest in the whole family, and some of the species are the most handsome and curious forms in the section of Cacti. We offer a limited assortment only, but they are the very best:

E. bicolor. A fine plant, with spines in various colors—yellow, amber and red. The flowers are large, of a purple color. A striking form. 40 cts.

E. Capricornus. One of the most distinct Cacti. The rigid structure scarcely seems at all like a plant until the handsome flowers, which are large and yellow, are produced. This is quite rare. 75 cents to \$2.50.

E. setispinus. PINEAPPLE CACTUS. A charming variety, of very neat appearance. The short spines are white, and thickly cover the plant. Flowers lemon-yellow, about 2 inches across, and borne in profusion. 25 cents to \$1 each.

ECHINOCACTUS, continued.

E. Texensis. DEVIL'S PIN-CUSHION. Plant is globose, covered with broad, stout spines, which are somewhat recurved over the sides. Flowers are rose-colored, 2 inches across, freely produced. A splendid plant. 25c., 50c. and \$1.

E. Wislicenii. From Arizona. The FISH-HOOK CACTUS, and sometimes called STRAWBERRY CACTUS. A handsome and large sort, covered with stout, wide spines of brilliant rose color. The points are cured, and used by Indians for fish-hooks. A free bloomer. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

ECHINOCEREUS. A genus of handsome plants, all being large and fine bloomers, many bearing brilliant flowers 4 inches in diameter, and delightfully fragrant. A most attractive genus.

E. Berlandieri. Dwarf-growing, forming large clusters in age. The flowers are sweet-scented, and purple in color. 25 cents.

E. cæspitosus. From Texas. A neat grower and bloomer. Flowers bright magenta, and 1½ inches wide. 30 cents each.

E. enneacanthus. A branching sort, usually 6 inches or over in height. Very floriferous, producing quantities of reddish purple flowers 3 inches long. Spines short and yellow. Considered one of the best bloomers of the Echinocerei. 25 and 50 cents each.

E. pectinatus. "The best and finest bloomer of all the Echinocerei; blooms profusely when quite young, and makes valuable plants, as well as large clusters, which often bear 40 to 50 flowers at one time."—*A. Blanc.* Charming variety, which thrives anywhere. 25 cts. each.

ECHINOPSIS Mulleri. A very rare California Cactus, allied to the Echinocactus. Easily grown, and specially recommended for the amateur. Beautiful flowers. Fine plants, 30 cents each.

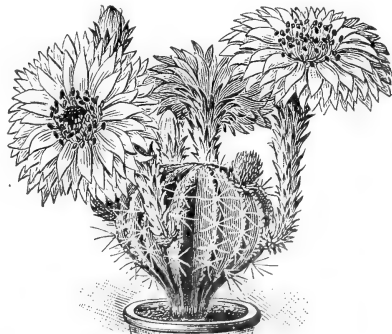
MAMMILLARIA. These are beautiful plants, having spines of all colors. The flowers are pretty, and are followed by scarlet seed-pods (little berries), which give a pleasing effect.

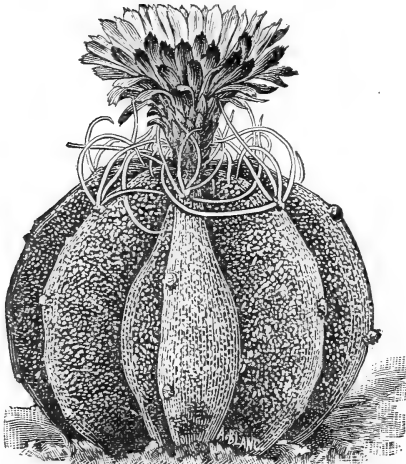
M. decipiens. A fine bloomer. Flowers large and yellow, staying in perfection several days. Few spines. 20 cents each.

M. Grahami. A miniature Fish-Hook Cactus, scarcely ever reaching a foot in height. Spines white and brown, lacing over the whole plant. A good bloomer, and very desirable. From Arizona. 25 cents to \$1.50 each.

M. Heyderi, var. applanata. A neat, round form, bearing pretty flowers, which are followed by red berries, staying on the plant sometimes a year. A good grower. 20 cents each.

M. pusilla. "Mexico and West Indies. A rapid-growing little plant, with yellowish white flowers, produced in profusion, followed by scarlet club-shaped berries, which remain on the plant till the next season."—*Mrs. Nickels.* 25 cents.

*Echinopsis Mulleri.*



Echinocactus Capricornus. (See page 37.)

OPUNTIA. The Opuntias are the most suitable of all the Cacti for open air cultivation in Florida. Most of the species grow vigorously, and are perfectly hardy here; many form peculiarly picturesque specimens for the lawn or flower garden. They are the PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS.

O. Comanchica. A distinct variety from Northern Mexico and United States border. The roundish oblong "leaves" (joints) are 5 to 7 inches long by 3 to 5 broad; light green in color. Large flowers; yellow. 15 cents each.

O. Davisii. Rare new sort from California. Cylindrical joints, covered with pure white spines, making a handsome appearance. Can be grown in tree shape, with a large head. *A gem.* Not offered by other firms, that we are aware of. 40 cents each.

O. Englemanni, var. occidentalis. Finely spined; has beautiful flowers and very fair fruit. A rare species from Southern California, here offered for the first time. 35 cents each.

O. Ficus Indica. INDIAN FIG CACTUS. An exceedingly hardy and ornamental species of Cactus. The plant reaches a height of 10 feet, and is very striking as a scenic plant. The fruits are yellow, and are eaten raw or used for jellies, etc. Perfectly hardy here. The fruit is sometimes shipped to New York from the West Indies. The plant has but few spines. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

O. frutescens. Mexico and Texas. A slender plant, looking like a small *Cereus*. Produces edible fruit. Is extremely odd and distinct. 15 and 25 cents each.

O. Kleinia. Mexico. A very hardy sort, with cylindrical joints, resembling some species of *Cereus*. Not very spiny, and forms a fine tree-like specimen. 20 cents each.

O. leucotricha. Mexico. This perfectly hardy and quick-growing species will undoubtedly prove a most valuable hedge plant for Florida, attaining a height of 2 to 4 feet in two years from the cutting. The oval, flat branches are closely covered with long white spines, which are deflected toward the base of the plant, giving it a most unique appearance. Very ornamental; destined to become useful in regions afflicted by Florida "razor-backs." 40 cts. ea.

COLLECTION NO. 1.—Eight fine plants, in different sorts, *choice*, sent by mail to any address, postpaid, for \$1.

COLLECTION NO. 2.—Fifteen plants, all different, \$2. *Both offers strictly our selection of sorts.* Collections for bedding, nice plants, in variety, 25 plants for \$3. (*Our selection.*)

☞ If by express, we can send larger plants.

OPUNTIA, continued.

O. monacantha variegata. Beautifully variegated with white. \$1 each.

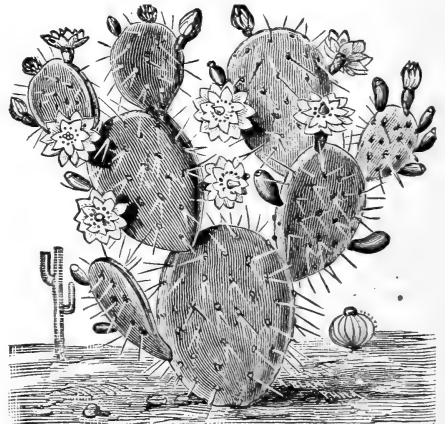
O. polyantha. South America, West Indies, Matamba Key, South Florida. Upright-growing species. 25 cents each.

O. Tuna. TUNA CACTUS, PRICKLY PEAR. One of the strongest-growing species. A native of Mexico, West Indies and South Florida; also of Ecuador and New Grenada. Employed extensively in Mexico as a hedge-plant, and also one of the principal cochineal plants. Non-inflammable, as are many of the allied species. Branches long, flat and elliptical, with numerous strong spines. Flowers large, yellow, often with tinge of wine color; fruit purple, 2 inches in length, edible; often used in jellies, preserves, etc. Plant perfectly hardy here; said to attain with age a height of 20 feet. We can supply cuttings by the hundred or thousand, or plants of any size that can be handled. Strong cuttings, 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen; larger, 25 cts. each. Write for special rates in quantity.

O. vulgaris. Common PRICKLY PEAR. One of the most handsome flowered species of the genus. Flowers rich, golden yellow, produced in great abundance; if scarce, would surely be very highly esteemed. 10 cts., 85 cts. per doz.

PERESKIA aculeata. The BARBADOES GOOSEBERRY, or BLAD-APPLE. A climbing Cactus, with true leaves, and producing edible fruit. Stems fleshy, with spines at the base of each leaf. Very fast-growing and quite ornamental. Much used as a stock upon which to graft Epiphyllums and other low-growing Cacti, for which purpose it is very suitable. 10 cts. each, \$1 per dozen; rooted plants, 50 cents each.

PHYLLOCACTUS latifrons. "A very strong-growing species, quite the giant of its family, producing stout, flattened stems 4 to 5 inches broad, deeply crenated, and 8 or 10 feet high. The flowers, which bloom at night, seem to share the dimensions of the plants, for they measure 7 to 9 inches across; the petals are of a delicate creamy white, the sepals and tube of a reddish hue." Much advertised as the "Queen Cactus." A grand plant, which should be in every garden or conservatory. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.



Opuntia Tuna.

IX.

Ferns and Selaginellas.

"Dainty ferns and dewy mosses,
Flowers, and leaves, and deep blue sky."

—DORA READ GOODALE.

Varieties with the asterisk (*) are the more hardy sorts. Others should be kept from hard frosts, being Tropical or Semi-Tropical.

AGROSTICHUM aureum. THE SWAMP FERN. "A stately and showy Fern, with large, thick fronds."—*Manda*. This Fern is a native of mangrove swamps and salt marshes in the West Indies, Central America and South Florida, and in its native swamps forms "thickets" 6 or 7 feet in height. Very handsome as a single specimen. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

ADIANTHUM. MAIDEN-HAIR FERN.

"Where the tinkling waterfalls
Sparkle over rocky ledges,
Where the slate-gray cal-bird calls
In and out the tangled hedges,
Green and slender, spreading fair,
You may see the Maiden's Hair."

A. cuneatum. The "Maiden-Hair" Ferns are always in favor with lovers of the beautiful, and at present are made additionally popular by being in favor with "fashion." *A. cuneatum* is a choice West Indian species, and one of the most beautiful of all. 20 cents each.

A. tenerum. A larger-leaved species than the preceding, but extremely beautiful. Native in Cuba and the "sinks" of Marion and Hernando counties, Florida. 25 cents each.

ALSOPHILA Australis. One of the largest of the celebrated Australian Tree-Ferns. Has a trunk somewhat resembling a palm, but not so firm. A magnificent, delicate leaved Fern of gigantic size. Beautiful in all stages of growth; always scarce. Small, nice plants, 25 cents each; 18 to 24 inches high, 50 cents; 24 to 36 inches high, 75 cents; 36 to 48 inches high, \$1.25.

***ASPIDIUM patens.** A native of East Florida, growing from 1 to 3 feet high. Not very delicate-leaved, but quite handsome. Very robust grower. 20 cents each.

***A. thelypteris.** A fine-leaved and handsome Fern, spreading rapidly by root-runners. Reaches a height of about 2 feet. A rare native here. 15 cents each.

***A. unitum var. glabrum.** A rare native Fern, with fronds resembling those of *Woodwardia Virginica*. Three feet or more in height. 25 cents each.

***ASPLENIUM ebeneum.** One of the most delicate and graceful of our native hardy Ferns. Grows not over a foot high, and is one of the choicest Ferns in our collection. Very rare here. 40 cents each.

***A. thelypteroides.** Choice New England Fern, growing 2 to 3 feet high. Perfectly hardy, and desirable. 25 cents each.

BLECHNUM Braziliense. A bold and robust Tree-Fern from South America. The young leaves, as in all Blechnums, are of a rich wine-color, finally turning a very dark green. A majestic Fern. Nice young plants, 30 cents each; 18 inches high or over, 50 cents.

B. occidentale. Very handsome species, propagating easily by runners. Rich green and wine-colored leaves, pointed. Dwarf. 25c. ea.

***B. serrulatum.** A Florida species, of great beauty. Evergreen; suited for ferneries or conservatories. Grows in any soil. Reaches a height of 3 to 4 feet. 15 cents each, \$1 per doz.

CIBOTIUM Barometz. (*Dicksonia*.) Belonging to a genus of Tree-Ferns. This species only reaches a height of 5 to 7 feet, and has no real trunk. The leaves are extremely lace-like, and although so large, rob the plant of none of its beauty. A choice plant, adapted to general cultivation. Tropical. 50 cents each.



Nephrolepis exaltata (Sword Fern). (See page 40.)

DAVALLIA stricta. A newly introduced Fern of great beauty from Malayan Archipelago. Of easy culture, and one that "sells on sight." One of the best Ferns for cutting for bouquets. Also a fine pot-plant, not growing over 2 feet high ultimately. 30 cents each.

D. Fijiensis plumosus. Finest of the Davallias; distinct in the arrangement of the divisions of its bright green fronds. Rare. 50 cents each.

DICKSONIA antarctica. A rare and splendid Tree-Fern of noble appearance, from Australasia. Stems are thick and trunk-like; fronds large, leathery and finely cut, forming a beautiful crown; will stand light frosts unharmed. 50 cts.

***D. punctiloba.** From northern United States. Handsome bipinnate leaves, growing 2 to 3 feet high; pointed in outline, pale green and hairy; rising from creeping root; pleasantly odorous. 35 cents each.

***DRYOPTERIS achrostichoides** (*Aspidium*). Lance-shaped fronds, reaching 2 to 2½ feet. A fine Fern from the Alleghanies. 25 cents each.

***D. spinulosa intermedia.** Very pretty species from New England, with twice or thrice pinnate leaves. 25 cents each.

GYMNOGRAMME tartarea. SILVER FERN. No Fern can be more magnificent than a well-developed specimen of this Central American Silver Fern. The under sides of the beautiful fronds are covered with a silvery white powder. 25 and 50 cents each.

LASTREA aristata variegata. Very fine greenhouse Fern from Australia. Beautifully variegated with white. Rare. 50 cents each.

***LYGODIUM scandens.** JAPANESE CLIMBING FERN. A magnificent and elegant vine, and a great favorite with those who know it. Leaves very different from any other Fern of our collection. Fine plants. 20 cents each.

MICROLEPIA hirta cristata. CRESTED FERN. From South Sea Islands; a most elegant Fern; should be in every collector; a very choice sort. 50 cents each.

NEPHROLEPIS exaltata. The beautiful SWORD FERN of choice conservatories, where it is often grown in wire baskets of damp moss and soil. The fronds attain a length of 6 or 7 feet in old and well-grown specimens. As this Fern is native in parts of South Florida, we are enabled to offer large, fine plants in quantity, cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

N. cordifolia. So closely resembles *N. exaltata* that they can scarcely be separated. This species has tubers on the wide-spreading roots. 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

N. rufescens tripinnatifida. A very rare new Fern from the Fiji Islands, growing from 2 to 2½ feet high. The name describes the handsome fronds. 75 cents each.

***ONOCLEA struthiopteris.** Ostrich Fern of New England. Fronds plume-like and very elegant. Hardy, and of large size; a fine specimen plant. 40 cents each.

ONYCHIUM Japonicum. A delicate JAPANESE FERN, with dark green, glossy leaves. Fine for cutting. New. Height 1½ feet. 25 cts. each.

***OSMUNDA cinnamomea.** The CINNAMON FERN. This and the following species are hardy throughout the North. 25 cents each.

***O. Claytoniana.** CLAYTON'S FLOWERING FERN. Alleghany mountains, and also Nepal, are the habitats of this beautiful and large-growing Fern. Attains 2 to 3 feet in height. (See Colored plate in *Meehan's Monthly* for October, 1894.) 35 cents each.

OSMUNDA, continued.

***O. regalis.** The ROYAL FERN. And royal it is, among Ferns; the bipinnate fronds stand from 2 to 4 feet in height. The very best of the large hardy Ferns. 20 cents each.

POLYPODIUM aureum. A tropical species found growing in South Florida in the rotten fiber of palmetto trees or rotten logs, etc. It is best grown artificially in pots of sphagnum mixed with a little soil and rotten wood. "*Polypodium aureum* is a noble plant, with large, glaucous fronds."—*Manda*. 25 cents each.

***P. incanum.** A half hardy species, climbing on the bark of oaks, hickories, etc., fronds curling up in a dry time like the "Resurrection Plant" of Mexico, to open again after a rain. Well-named "RESURRECTION FERN." 15 cts. each.

***P. pectinatum.** One of the most beautiful Ferns of South Florida. Found sparingly, in moist woods, usually on limestone rocks, but will grow in any situation where most Ferns flourish. Fronds resemble those of *Nephrolepis exaltata*, but are broader, darker green. 25 cents each.

P. phyllitidis. The HART'S-TONGUE FERN of tropical America. Has straight, undivided, lanceolate fronds of richest, darkest green; striking and unique in form. It prefers a moist spot on limestone rocks or rotten logs. Should be in every fernery. 25 cents each.

***PTERIS aquilina.** Hardy native Fern. The beautiful BRACKEN of old England. 15 cents each.

P. argyræa. Fronds beautifully striped with white; tender. 50 cents each.

P. Cretica albo-lineata. Another beautifully striped tender Fern. Very distinct. 25 cents.

P. palmata. Choice greenhouse Fern, admirable for bouquets. 25 cents each.

P. serrulata. A very pretty species, which is common to all plant establishments. The spores are scattered widely around a large plant, and young seedlings are found growing spontaneously on damp flower-pots, in moss, etc. The queer, divided leaves make it unique and interesting, as well as very pretty. 20 cts.

P. tremula. A fine New Zealand member of the genus. Quite well known in most first-class greenhouses. A desirable species for a pot-plant. Height 2 to 3 feet. 40 cents each.

P. Victoria. New and rare variegated Fern, in habit like *P. serrulata*. Has been figured in some of the leading horticultural magazines. Choice for greenhouse or conservatory. 40 cts.

SELAGINELLA. CLUB-MOSS. These delicate plants are always grown with Ferns, which some of them resemble; very beautiful.

S. Braunii (*Lycopodium Willdenovii*). Beautiful erect species; one of the most valuable for button-hole bouquets, etc. 25 cents each.

S. flabellata. A most beautiful Guatemalan species, with large, spreading, fern-like branches. Our finest species. 50 cents each.

S. Kraussiana (*Lycopodium denticulatum*). A delicate West Indian species, invaluable in cut-flower work. 15 cents each.

S. Martensii variegata. Beautifully variegated white. Large, upright growing. Very fine. 25c.

S. uncinata (*S. cæsia*). A fast-growing creeping species, of a beautiful bluish bronze color. Called locally RAINBOW MOSS, from the many natural tints of growing plants. Excellent for groundwork of ferneries, etc. Clumps, 15c. ea.

***WOODWARDIA angustifolia.** A native creeping Fern, growing in moist, mucky soil. 15c. ea.

***W. Virginica.** A handsome, large native Fern. Suitable particularly as a background in a fernery of hardy varieties. 20 cents each.

COLLECTION of 10 very choice Ferns and Selaginellas will be sent for \$1, postpaid. Please state whether wanted for house or outdoors. (Our selection only.)

Orchids.

"Even to look up at them, perched on bough and stem, as one rides by, and to guess what exquisite and fantastic form may issue, in a few months or weeks, out of those fleshy, often unsightly leaves, is a strange pleasure—a spur to the fancy which is surely wholesome, if we will but believe that all these things were invented by a Fancy which desires to call out in us, by contemplating them, such small fancy as we possess; and to make us poets, each according to his power, by showing a world in which, if rightly looked at, all is poetry."—KINGSLEY.

BRASSAVOLA cordata. Jamaica. A neat white-flowering plant; rigid leaves. 75 cents each.

BROUGHTONIA sanguinea (*Satyrium parasiticum*, *Broughtonia coccinea*, *Dendrobium sanguineum*, *Epidendrum sanguineum*). Jamaica. Flowers bright crimson, and last long in perfection. \$1 each.

***CATTLEYA citrina.** A cool-house Orchid of merit and extensive cultivation; from Mexico; flowers deliciously sweet, bright yellow, 3 inches across. 75 cents each.

C. Percivaliana. Brazil. One of the darkest flowered varieties in cultivation; rose, deepening to purple in the lip. \$1.50 each.

C. trianae. Central America. This is perhaps the most universally grown for cut-flowers; is a free bloomer, and flowers range in color from the purest white, all through the shades of rose to royal purple. \$1 to \$3 each.

CÆLOGYNE cristata. An Asiatic sort, being vigorous, and adapted to cultivation. Pure ivory-white flowers, with yellow veins; free-blooming. \$1 each.

CYPRIPEDIUM insignis. LADY-SLIPPER ORCHID. The best species for the beginner; will do well in any ordinary greenhouse, or even in a sunny window. Flowers large, shiny, in various shades of green, purple and white. November to March. Should be grown in pots of fibrous peat and moss. \$1 each.

CYRTOPODIUM punctatum (*Epidendrum punctatum*, *Cyrtopodium speciosum*). Southern Brazil, San Domingo, and extreme South Florida rarely. "Sepals yellowish green, closely marked with red and purple; petals yellow; lip edged with rich purple; bracts large, of the same color and markings as sepals." \$1 each.

DENDROBIUM nobile. "A magnificent and justly popular free-flowering evergreen species. The blossoms are rather large and very showy. With oval sepals and much broader undulated petals; white, heavily tipped with dark rose, the lip rolled up at the base, downy on both surfaces, roundish ovate; creamy white, with rosy tip, and a deep crimson spot in the throat." Blooms during winter and spring months, lasting a month, if in a cool position, in perfection. 50 cents to \$2 each.

DENDROBIUM, continued.

D. aureum. Cream-colored flowers, very sweet-scented. Blooms in winter and spring. 75 cents and \$1 each.

D. Draconis. A rare and distinct sort, with waxy white flowers. \$2 each.

D. Jamesianum. Robust grower, with white flowers; lip red. Blooms in spring and summer. 75 cents and \$1 each.

D. tortile. Dwarf species; flowers white, tinged with purplish rose; flowers in spring. Rare. \$2.

DENDROPHYLAX Lindenii. A curious leafless plant, with roots radiating from a central point, like a star-fish. Flowers white. \$1 each.

D. funalis. From West Indies. \$2 each.



Cattleya citrina.

*Epidendrum venosum.*

- EPIDENDRUM fragrans.** Jamaica. "Flowers greenish white, lip striped with red. Fragrant." A really good Orchid of easy culture. The rich scent is very delightful. \$1 each.
- E. nocturnum** (*E. odoratissimum*). Central America, and rarely in the Palm Hammock of Florida. Stem 1 foot to 18 inches in height. Flowers white, not very showy, but most exquisitely fragrant at night. \$2 each.
- E. Godseffianum** (?). From Cuba. Yellow flowers in abundance, each about an inch across. Blooms in May, June and July. 75c. and \$2 ea.
- E. venosum.** South Florida. For those who wish a beautiful and cheap Orchid, that will stand a low temperature and much neglect, this species can be highly recommended. In the first place, it is very rare in cultivation, the Orchid collectors of America often preferring to send to Australia and the "Isles of the Sea" for Orchids much less beautiful, than to look at their own door for a little gem. We have never seen it so much as mentioned by any other American Orchid catalogue or Orchid culturist except by Mr. Manda, who appreciates the beautiful, even though not from the antipodes. The Orchid is of neat habit, producing in summer showy spikes of flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, of beautiful shades of pink and greenish chocolate color, changing with age to rich yellow and chocolate. Cheapest Orchid in the market; immensely superior in beauty to many a \$5 species. 15, 25, 50 cents and \$1 each.
- LÆLIA anceps.** Mexico. Flowers lilac-rose, 3 or 4 inches in diameter. Winter-flowering; a very showy sort, and a favorite. The cheapest and yet most satisfactory of the Lælias. Robust grower, and free-flowering. We recommend it highly. 50 cents to \$1.50 each.
- L. albida.** A lovely species, having racemes of flowers in December and January; from 5 to 20 flowers on each raceme; in color pink and white, and deliciously sweet. \$1 each.
- A Collection of five good Orchids for \$2, postpaid.** (For general cultivation.)

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are hot-house Orchids, and should be grown in heat, but grow with varying success where free from freezing. Our Orchids are, nearly one and all, suited for growing under the oaks and palmettos of South Florida, where, if given a little attention, they do remarkably well, and form immense clumps, improving in flowering quality year by year. Mr. Theodore L. Mead, of Oviedo, Florida, has successfully naturalized many rare Orchids in his "hammock" on the trunks of native trees, and "what one has done, one may do again."

LÆLIA, continued.

- L. Arnoldiana.** A rare new sort, with large, pink flowers. \$1.50 each.
- L. autumnalis.** A lovely and showy species from Mexico. Flowers 4 inches across; very fragrant. Rosy purple and white. December and January. Fine plants, 75 cents and \$1 each.
- LISSOCHILUS speciosus.** A terrestrial Orchid from the Cape; bears freely deep yellow, waxy flowers, which last several weeks. A neat and vigorous plant, thriving wonderfully in a loose soil of sand, rotten wood or peat. Our own introduction. Rare in the United States. 50c. ea.
- LYCASTE Deppei.** Of easy culture, only requiring good drainage and plenty of water. From Mexico. Blooms in winter and spring. Flowers a beautiful combination of white, green, purple and yellow, with crimson spots on the lip. \$1.25.
- ODONTOGLOSSUM odoratum.** This is a "cool-house" Orchid from New Grenada. The numerous flowers are golden yellow, blotched with brownish red. Winter-blooming, and remarkably sweet-scented. \$1.50 each.
- ONCIDIUM Gravesianum.** A dwarf, with rich chocolate-red pseudo-bulbs and dark foliage. New. 50 cents each.
- O. incurvum.** A distinct dwarf Orchid from Mexico, having reddish purple and white flowers, banded. \$1 each.
- O. luridum.** West Indies and Central America. Leaves very large, often 2 feet long. The spikes of showy yellow and chocolate flowers are from 1 to 2 yards in length. 75 cents, \$1 and \$5 each.
- O. multicolor.** A choice variety of distinct habit, suitable for the cool-house collection. 75c. each.
- O. ornithorhynchum.** "A pretty, free-flowering species, with crowded, gracefully drooping panicles, a foot long or more, of small but fragrant flowers of a clear rose, deeper in some forms than in others." Autumn and winter-blooming. Fine for cutting. Fine plants, \$1 each.
- ***O. papilio majus.** BUTTERFLY ORCHID. An odd-flowering plant, but very pretty and interesting. The old flower-stalks produce flowers one after another for years; as fast as one fades, another reappears. Color is rich, dark brown, barred with yellow. Native of Trinidad. \$2.
- O. triquetrum** (*Cymbidium triquetrum*, *Epidendrum triquetrum*). Jamaica. "Flowers greenish white, marked with reddish purple." A neat dwarf, with curious, angular leaf. 75c.
- SCHOMBURGIA Lyonsii.** Jamaica. Flowers white, marked with reddish purple; lip edged with yellow. \$1 each.
- S. tibicinis.** West Indies. The best of the Schomburgias, producing quantities of handsome flowers 3 inches in diameter, slightly odorous; purplish chocolate and pink. Petals wavy edged; frequently called "Cow-horn Orchid." 75 cents and \$1 each. Large, \$2.50.
- STANHOPEA eburnea** (*S. grandiflora*). Brazil. Perianth ivory-white; lip variable in color; fragrant. \$1.50 each.
- VANILLA aromatica.** "And what is this delicious scent about the air? Vanilla? Of course it is; and up that stem zigzags the green, fleshy chain of the Vanilla Orchis. The scented pod is far above, out of your reach, but not out of the reach of the next parrot, or monkey, or negro hunter who winds the treasure."—*Kingsley*. 75 cents each.

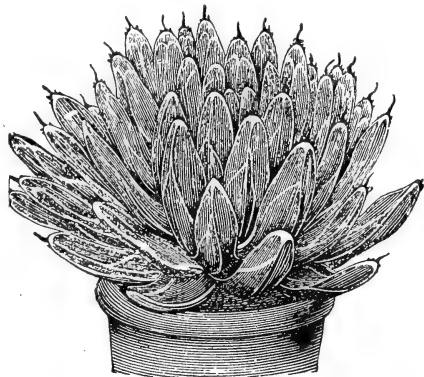
Tillandsias and Succulents.

"These, as with all great trees in the tropical forests, were loaded with parasites—vriesias, long, ragged-looking cacti, bromelias, epiphytal orchids, and the like. Tillandsias, too, of the kind known as 'wild pines,' sat snugly in the forks or on the upper surfaces of the great limbs, flourishing as luxuriantly as if their roots rested in the richest soil."—

MAYNE REID.

AGAVE. The Agaves are among the most valuable and striking plants that can be used in tropical and semi-tropical gardening. Many of them are useful as hedge plants, and the genus contains several of the most valuable fiber-plants in existence. Members of the whole genus are commonly called "Century Plants." They are all of great decorative value, and are uniquely tropical in effect.

- A. angustifolia.** Grows 3 to 4 feet. Very handsome. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.
- A. candelabrum.** Closely resembles above in size and growth. 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 ea.
- A. densiflora.** 2 to 3 feet high, with 30 to 40 leaves, when full grown. Brown spreading prickles are crowded along lower leaf edges. 35 cents each.
- A. deserti.** Stemless, about a foot high; leaves very glaucous, 1½ to 2 inches wide. Strongly barbed. Southern California. 25 cents each.
- A. horrida.** Leaves 30 to 50 in a dense rosette. Height 1 foot. Very spiny. Leaves green, with grey edges. Handsome. 25 cents each.
- A. maculata.** From Northern Mexico. Has 12 to 20 leaves, glaucous green, mottled with irregular brownish blotches. 1 foot. 35 cts. ea.
- A. mitraformis.** Leaves 12 to 30, 2 to 4 feet long, dull green, having large hooked teeth. 35 cts. and \$1 each.
- A. pruinosa.** Mexico. 10 to 20 spreading leaves, pale green, soft and fleshy. Small spines of a pale green color, not brown. 18 inches to 2 feet high. 75 cents each.
- A. pulcherrima.** \$1 each.



Agave Victoria-Regina.

AGAVE, continued.

- A. recurvata.** Hardy. Rich blue-green leaves, wide and gracefully recurved. The handsomest and most elegant large sort in our collection. 5 to 6 feet. 25 cents each.
- A. rigida.** The only indigenous Agave of South Florida. A handsome plant, forming at length a short stem or trunk, after the manner of *Yucca aloifolia*. A splendid decorative plant, with dark green, spiny leaves of elegant appearance. 20 cents, 30 cents and \$1 each.
- A. rigida, var. Sisalana.** The SISAL HEMP. (See Economic Plants, page 19.) Robust, having straight, dark green leaves, armed at the points. A first-class plant for vases, balconies, or any space where some large, hardy plant could be placed. Fine young plants, only 10 cents each. Larger, 25 cents and 50 cents each.
- A. Salmiana.** Large, quick-growing species from Mexico. 3 to 5 feet high. 25 cts. and 75 cts. ea.
- A. Scolymus.** 20 to 40 leaves, very glaucous, 9 to 18 inches long. Large horny teeth. 25c. ea.
- A. striata, var. stricta.** Leaves very stiff, about a foot long. 150 to 200 to the full-grown plant. Rare. Mountains of Mexico. 40 cents each.
- A. Victoria-Regina.** A rare Mexican sort, of dwarf habit. Leaves are angled and marked with a white stripe lengthwise. 50 cents each.
- A. xylonacantha.** Ensiform leaves, of a glaucous dead-green, 1½ to 3 feet long. Mexican species. 25 cents each.

☛ **Five choice Agaves, our selection, for 75 cents.**

ALOE. This genus of highly beautiful plants should be more grown. They furnish the "bitter aloes" of medicine. The juice of the leaves (of any species) is valuable for dressing wounds, cuts or bruises, and all are handsome and odd in leaf and flower. All require perfect drainage, but are not particular as to soil.



Agave recurvata.



Double form of *Poinsettia pulcherrima*.

ALOE, continued.

- A. echinata-minor.** 30 cents each.
- A. fruticosa.** One of the choicest and most ornamental of all. The thick, fleshy leaves are recurved and serrate; flower-spike 2 or 3 feet high, bearing a terminal raceme of orange-red flowers, resembling those of the Tритoma or "Red-Hot Poker Plant." 25 cents to \$1 each.
- A. humilis-minor.** 25 cents each.
- A. latifolia.** 30 cents each.
- A. paniculata.** Very fine. 25 cents each.
- A. prila.** 50 cents each.
- A. sub-erecta.** 50 cents each.
- A. vulgaris.** (See Economical Plants, page 19.) Beautiful spikes of yellow flowers. 50 cts. each.

☞ Three choice Aloes, our selection, 60 cents.

ANANASSA sativa. The PINEAPPLE. Many varieties, all very beautiful as well as useful, fruit-bearing plants. From 10 cents to 50 cents each. (See Tropical Fruit Plants.)

BILLBERGIA Liboniana. A rare Brazilian species. Flowers purple. \$1 each.

- B. splendens.** Light green leaves, in a neat rosette, about a foot high or taller. Richest scarlet and purple flowers and bract. \$1 each.
- B. unnamed sorts.** Two in our collection, growing 2 feet high. *Very handsome.* 50 cents, \$1 and \$2 each.

DASYLIRION. Yucca-like plants, natives of Mexico, and all hardy here. Popular scenic plants in the semi-tropical gardens of Southern Europe. Leaves usually narrow and grass-like when small. Many of the species are recommended as fine decorative plants. Grow from 2 to 4 feet high.

- D. acrotriche.** 40 cents each.
- D. gracile.** 40 cents each.
- D. juncifolium.** 40 cents each.
- D. longifolium.** 40 cents each.
- D. serratifolium.** The most robust, and a very handsome species. 35 cents to \$1.50 each.
- D. Wheeleri.** Resembles *serratifolium* very closely. 60 cents each.

EUPHORBIA lactea (?). East Indies. Naturalized in Cuba. It is a queer, cactus-like plant, with three-sided stems, mottled white and green. This plant is used in Cuba to form the most perfect hedge ever seen. Absolutely impenetrable to man and beast; would send the thinnest Florida razor-back into paroxysms of despair. It is hardly available for that purpose in Florida, as the plant is tender and liable to be frequently killed down unless protected. It is ornamental, however, especially as a specimen plant. Specimens in Key West are 12 or 15 feet high, with stems nearly a foot in diameter at base. 40 cents each.

EUPHORBIA, continued.

E. lactea monstrosa (?). COCKSCOMB EUPHORBIA. Previously catalogued as *E. "Jules la Chaume."* Evidently only a sport of the preceding species, as the stem frequently reverts to the triangular stem of its parent. The stem is wrinkled and compressed into flat cockscomb-like shapes, not easy to describe. It is one of the strangest looking plants we have ever seen, and very rare; hence the confusion in definitely naming it. \$1 to \$5 each.

E. pulcherrima (*Poinsettia pulcherrima*). Native of Mexico. A common plant of the tropics, and well known in Northern hothouses for the great scarlet bracts surrounding its flowers, produced in winter, and often remaining bright for months at a time. Does well anywhere in South Florida outdoors, growing to large size. Is a splendid object from *Thanksgiving* till March 1st. If cut by frost sprouts up readily. Fine plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

E. splendens. A thorny plant from Mauritius, well-known in greenhouses. A continuous bloomer, succeeding here in open ground. The showy, flower-like bracts are bright scarlet. 20 cents each.

FOURCROYA Cubensis. The Fourcroys are very desirable plants for the center of large tubs and pots of plants, for room, hall, or outdoor summer decoration North. Will make splendid specimens planted out in South Florida. They very much resemble some species of Agaves, though the leaves are generally more upright-growing. Also highly recommended as fiber plants. Magnificent when in bloom, the flower-spike reaching a height of 20 feet, with thousands of yucca-like, whitish flowers. 50 cts. to \$2 each.

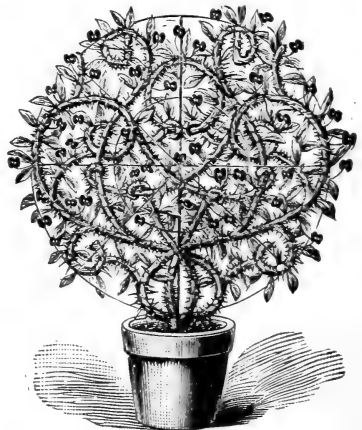
F. Beddinghausii. A grand sort from California, where it was introduced. 50 cents each.

GASTERIA punctata. Very choice plant of dwarf habit, allied to (and formerly classed under) the *Aloes*. \$1 each.

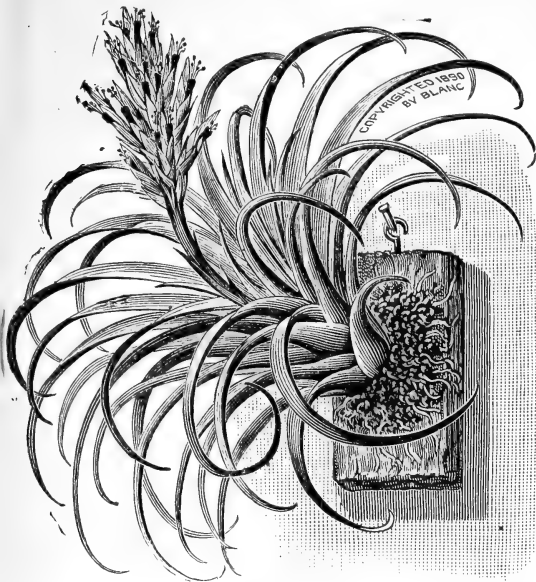
G. verrucosa. 75 cents each.

HAWORTHIA Margaretifera. "A very pretty African plant, with leaves covered with pearl-like protuberances. *Aloe minor stricta* of gardens." A rare little gem. 75 cents each.

PEDILANTHUS tithymaloides. "BIRD-CACTUS." A West Indian plant, with thick, fleshy leaves and small, red, showy flowers. Not a true cactus at all, but a Euphorbiad. Very curious plant of easy growth. 15 cents each.



Euphorbia splendens, trained on trellis.

*Tillandsia.*

PINCENECTITIA tuberculata. A queer, bulbous-rooted plant, with fleshy trunk a foot or more high, surmounted with a heavy top of long, recurved, narrow leaves. The bulb sits on top of the soil like an onion. Very rare. Mexico. \$2 each.

SANSEVIERA. These are exceedingly interesting plants in all the species. The genus is named for Raimond de Sansgrio, Prince of Sansevier (1710-1776). (See Economic Plants.)

TILLANDSIA. "AIR PLANT (Wild Pine). A very large genus of ornamental plants of the easiest culture, requiring only to be attached to a block of wood, and to be watered with the other plants. They will grow either in sunlight or shade, and when once established they will grow on for years, the old plants dying away after they bloom, and young plants coming from the base."

T. Bartramii. A small, neat species, with brilliant red bracts and purple flowers. 25 cents.

T. bracteata. One of the largest WIND PINES or AIR PLANTS. Full-grown plants are 1 to 2 feet in diameter and height, spikes often 18 inches or more in length; the large brilliant, crimson bracts and flower-stalks and purple blossoms, are very showy, and remain beautiful for weeks. A most valuable plant for conservatory or bay window, enduring a low temperature (though but little frost), requiring no care except an occasional spraying. Attach to wood, or hang in a small wire basket. Very small, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen; large, 25 cents each.

T. bulbosa. Not native above the Caloosahatchie river. Very odd and pretty. Leaves 6 to 10 inches in length, often faintly striped crosswise, like the rare *T. zebrina*; base of the plant bulb-like. 25 cents each.

T. cæspitosa. A species with long, grass-like leaves, varying in color from grey to red; usually found in swamps and moist places, most frequently on the "Pop-Ash" or Swamp Ash. 10 cents each.

T. usneoides. The LONG MOSS, BLACK MOSS, or SPANISH MOSS of the South. Very effective in

TILLANDSIA, continued.

decorations. Now used to a great extent in the North. The effect of a quantity of this moss hanging on the trees of the South is indescribable. It is remarkably unique and picturesque. For hanging in windows, over flower-pots, brackets or other unsightly objects, its use is recommended. It is much used for decorating picture frames also. A nice quantity for 10 cents. Per pound, 25 cents, postpaid.

T. utriculata. The largest native species. Leaves an inch or two in width, and 2 feet or more in length in full-grown plants. Stems very tall, 3 to 5 feet, branched and many-flowered, but not so showy as *T. bracteata*. A very rapid grower. Is easily established on a piece of wood, bark, or in a wire-basket, and is very striking. Fine plants, 10 cents each; larger, 25 cents to 50 cents each.

T. Zahnii (zebrina.) A small exotic species, very rare. Leaves striped cross-wise with distinct bars of purple and gray. \$1 each.

YUCCA aloifolia. SPANISH BAYONET, SPANISH DAGGER. Sea coast of Southern States and West Indies. Probably not hardy north of middle Georgia. Flowers resemble those of *Y. filamentosa*, but borne on a shorter stalk. Stem arborescent; sometimes 10 to 20 feet high. Very ornamental, even when small. Will bear much neglect. 15, 25, 50 cents and \$1 each.

Y. aloifolia variegata. Leaves striped with white. Exceedingly choice: The variegation is particularly pleasing, and the plant is as hardy as the type. Very suitable for window gardens or vases. \$1 each.

Y. baccata. Very choice sort. 30 cents each.

Y. filamentosa. BEAR-GRASS, ADAM'S NEEDLE. Very valuable plants in semi-tropical gardening. Hardy throughout the United States except far north. Producing tall flower-spikes surmounted by panicles, sometimes 2 feet in length, of snowy white bell-shaped flowers. Can be used in barren, rocky places with a splendid effect. 15 to 30 cents each.

Y. gloriosa. One of the stateliest of the species, a crown of leaves become elevated on a short stem, and the panicle is 3 feet or more in length, branching out on every side. 25 cents each.


Y. gloriosa variegata. Beautiful, variegated form; white, cream and pink, combined with narrow stripes of green, render a pleasing effect. Rare. \$1.50 each.

Y. recurvata pendula. Of the *aloifolia* type, with pendulous, recurved foliage. 25 cts. each.

Y. Whipplei. A distinct form from the Western United States. 30 cents each.

*Yucca filamentosa.*

 A COLLECTION of seven (7) choice Succulents, our selection only, sent postpaid for \$1.

 A COLLECTION of Tillandsias, four sorts, one each, including some Spanish Moss, postpaid, for 50 cents.



Driveway through lawn at Royal Palm Nurseries, showing St. Augustine Grass and Palmettos.



View showing ends of part of our plant-houses, each one 20 x 100 feet.

XII.

Easily-Grown Plants.

A FEW HINTS AS TO CHOICE OF PLANTS FOR THE NORTHERN HOME DURING WINTER.

The following short list of Genera comprises decorative, or flowering plants which will thrive in an ordinary sitting-room window or conservatory. The species of each genus are all more or less available for this use, and by careful selection *will make a beautiful display*. Of course *growing* temperature must be kept up evenly, say not colder than 55° or 60° at night. Syringe plants in mornings, about 9 o'clock, and create an artificial moisture in the room; almost the only way to do this is to have vessels of water on the stove, or radiator. Soil is not much trouble usually to get right; sandy or loamy earth, with addition of about one-quarter well-rotted manure, well worked together, will suit almost anything. Give plenty of drainage in each pot, so the roots will have a porous and airy soil. Broken crockery, charcoal, pebbles—almost any such material will answer. Don't let water stand in the pot-saucers, except for sub-aquatic plants. Use *small* pots, and when you water do it thoroughly, so that the moisture will be even throughout the whole soil.

These plants will afford a pleasing variation from the every-day plants seen in northern greenhouses, and are just as easy to grow as more common ones. Turn to Index to find descriptions, prices, etc. *Any plant we list* can be grown in the house, if proper attention is given!

Abrus.	Coccoloba.	Hedychium.	Psidium.
Acalypha.	Crinum, all sorts.	Heliconia.	Ravanela.
Agave.	Croton.	Hibiscus.	Rhynchospermum.
Allamanda.	Curculigo.	Hoya.	Richardia.
Aloe.	Cycas.	Hydrangea.	Rosa, all sorts.
Ananassa.	Cyperus.	Jasminum.	Sansevieria.
Aristolochia.	Dasyllirion.	Justicia.	Selaginella.
Bambusa.	Dracena.	Musa, all bananas.	Solanum.
Billbergia.	Epidendrum.	Nerium.	Talinum.
Bryophyllum.	Eriobotrya.	Orchids, in variety.	Tamarindus.
Cacti, in variety.	Euphorbia.	Palms,	Thevetia.
Cæsalpinia.	Ferns, all sorts.	Pancretium.	Tillandsia.
Camellia.	Ficus.	Panicum.	Tradescantia.
Canna.	Gardenia.	Papyrus.	Triphasia.
Cestrum.	Gelsemium.	Pedilanthus.	Yucca.
Citrus, all sorts.	Grevillea.	Plumbago.	Zamia.
Clerodendron.	Hedera.	Pothos.	

Gentlemen—Your shipment of trees of the 30th ult. has just been received to-day. BISCAYNE BAY, Fla., June 16. They were detained in Key West by carelessness or negligence in forwarding. I expected to find them entirely ruined after being out 18 days, but owing to your attention in packing, they are received in perfect order. The mangoes, palms, etc., look as fresh as if just taken from the ground. I shall want a lot more, soon as weather will permit planting.

Yours truly,

R. R. McCORMICK.

Gentlemen—I beg to acknowledge receipt of plants, which came in first-class condition. They are as fresh and green as if they had never been disturbed. Thanking you for the extras, PUNTA GORDA, Fla., July 25.

Most truly,

J. R. ELLIOTT.

Miscellaneous Department.

EMBRACING TENDER AND HARDY TREES, SHRUBS, CLIMBERS AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, ORNAMENTAL, ECONOMICAL AND USEFUL, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—OLD AND FAMILIAR, NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

"There's fennel for you, and columbine; there's rue for you; and here's some for me: we may call it herb-grace o' Sundays: O, you must wear your rue with a difference There's a daisy: I would give you some violets, but they withered all."

—OPHELLA, in HAMLET.

ABRUS precatorius. CRAB'S-EYE VINE. "The delicate Crab's-Eye Vine, with beautiful, light green, pinnate leaves, and bunches of pods, which, opening, displayed the loveliest little scarlet beans, with jet black eyes, you ever saw." Now extensively advertised under the name "WEATHER PLANT." A charming, lacy-leaved vine, suited for window-screens, either growing in or out of the house. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

ACALYPHA marginata. The Acalyphas are magnificent plants with variegated leaves, and succeed admirably in the open ground in South Florida, sprouting up readily from the root if hurt by frost. Leaves of this variety margined with several shades, white, pink, etc. 25c. ea.

A. musaica. Variegation very beautiful, and suggestive of the specific name. 25 cts. each.

ACHANIA malvaviscus. This fine old plant succeeds admirably in Florida. Grows best in a partially shaded situation, but will stand the sun well. Abutilon-like, with brilliant, scarlet flowers. 20 cents each.



Achania malvaviscus.

ACER rubrum. The RED MAPLE. A good shade-tree. 25 cents each.

ACOKANTHERA spectabilis. An evergreen shrub from Natal, South Africa. Perhaps hardy. Violet flowers. 50 cents each.

ACRIDOCARPUS Natalitius. Belongs to the Malpighia family. Yellow flowers. Rare, and recently imported from Africa. 75 cents each.

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus. AFRICAN BLUE LILY.

A fine South African plant. Grows nicely with pan-cratioms, hedy-chiums and bananas. 50 cts. each.

A. umbellatus albus. Pure white form. Rare. 30 cts. each.

ALLAMANDA cathartica (A. neriifolia). Guiana. A shrubby species; named in memory of Dr. Frederick Allamand, who sent the first specimen of it to Linnæus in about 1770. A beautiful plant for the open ground in South Florida. 35 cts. each.

A. Hendersonii. A magnificent climber. Can be grown in bush form if desired. Covered all summer with great, velvety, yellow flowers 3 inches in diameter. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

A. Schottii. Shrubby. Native on the banks of the Parahyba river, in Brazil. 30 cents each.

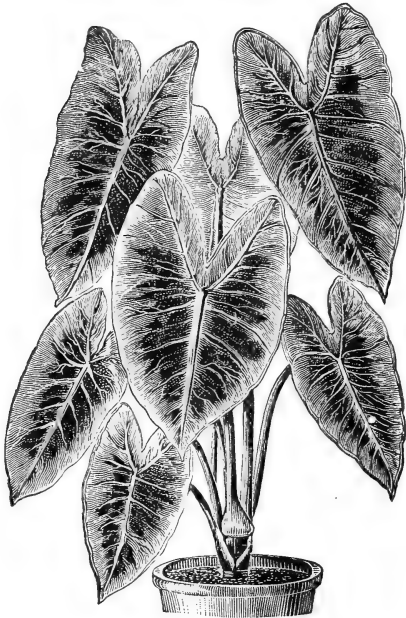
ALOCASIA. Splendid, ornamental-leaved aroid plants, closely related to colocasia and caladium; of easy culture and management, growing in any soil, but preferring a low, moist situation. Splendid tropical effects can be obtained by groups of the different varieties of bananas, cannas, Alocasias, caladiums and dracænas. The Alocasias are very effective as single specimens on the lawn. Like those of the caladium, the varieties and species are much confused with regard to names, even among the most reliable and largest growers.

A. Bataviensis (Colocasia). Stem dark-purple, leaves rich green. Splendid. 50 cents each.

A. gigantea. Foliage green; forms a large plant, sometimes attaining a height of 6 or 7 feet. 25 cents each, 50 cents and \$1 each.



Allamanda Hendersonii.

*Alocasia illustris.***ALOCASIA**, continued.

- A. illustris.** Leaves heavily blotched with black-purple. One of the most striking and beautiful of all. Attains a height of 3 or 4 feet. Will grow in the water, or in a very wet place. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.
- A. Marshalli.** Very quick-growing; light-green. 25 and 50 cents each.
- A. violacea.** Large, thick, shell-like leaves of a bronzy copper color; very distinct. \$1.50 each.
- ALPINIA nutans.** SHELL-FLOWER. One of the grandest tropical scitaminaceous plants when fully developed that we have ever seen. In a low, marshy corner of the *Jardin d'Acclimation*, Havana, may be seen a great mass of it, 10 or 12 feet in height, with large, deep green leaves, and terminal racemes 2 feet long, of brilliant yellow, orange and white flowers. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

AMARYLLIS. (Now called *Hippeastrum*, but kept under the old name for convenience.) Among the handsomest and most satisfactory of summer-flowering bulbs for the open ground in the lower South.

*Various Amaryllis.***AMARYLLIS**, continued.

- A. Atamasco rosea.** Flowers large, bright pink. 15 cents each.
- A. Johnsonii.** Crimson striped with white; flowers very large. Profuse bloomer. \$1 each.
- A. equestris.** "RED LILY;" a familiar form. One of the best evergreen species. 25 cts. each.
- AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia.** The well-known VIRGINIA CREEPER or WOODBINE. 25 cents each.
- ANDROMEDA Marianna.** A handsome hardy shrub, producing pink and white flowers in spring, resembling in shape the lily-of-the-valley. 25 cents each.
- ANTHOLYZA.** Cape bulbs of easy culture; flowers resembling the gladiolus. 15 cents each.
- ANTHURIUM.** Magnificent tropical aroid plants, many of them epiphytal, but will succeed well potted in powdered sphagnum and soil, or grown in wire baskets of sphagnum.
- A. tetragonum.** Leaves very large, often 2 or 3 feet in length, with petioles. Central America and West Indies. \$1 to \$3 each.
- ARALIA.** Very ornamental plants for greenhouse culture, and for open ground in South Florida.
- A. filicifolia.** Leaves fern-like; petioles marked with oblong white spots. 75 cents each.
- A. Guilfoylei.** A very handsome species, with variegated foliage. A rapid grower, and one of the most showy of the genus. An elegant and easily grown pot-plant. 30 cents each.
- A. papyrifera.** CHINESE RICE-PAPER TREE. (See Economical Plants.)

*Ardisia crenulata alba.*

- ARDISIA Pickeringii.** A beautiful tropical broad-leaved evergreen shrub, native of South Florida; leaves laurel-like; the fragrant white, purple-tinged flowers are produced in delicate panicles in fall and early winter, followed in spring by small glossy, black, edible berries, often called "spice berries." Will flower when only a few feet high. 25 cents each.
- A. crenulata alba.** White berries stay for months on this handsome evergreen. Splendid decorative plant. 25 cents each.
- A. solanacea.** 35 cents each.
- A. umbellata.** 35 cents each.
- ARISTOLOCHIA elegans.** One of the best and handsomest summer climbers; the growth is rapid and very dense. It is a profuse-bloomer, and its elegant, dark purple flowers, blotched and waved with creamy white, are very striking. 20 cents each.

*Aspidistra lurida variegata.*

ASPARAGUS plumosus. A fine decorative plant, and taking the place to a great extent of the long popular smilax; foliage extremely fine and lace-like. 50 cents each.

ASPIDISTRA lurida variegata. A fine decorative plant, hardy as far north as Jacksonville. Leaves 8 to 12 inches long, and 4 to 6 inches wide, of a deep green color, broadly striped with creamy white. 50 cents each.

AUCUBA Japonica. GOLD-DUST TREE. Handsome broad-leaved evergreen shrub, with variegated foliage. Plant in partial shade. 50 cents each.

BAUHINIA. MOUNTAIN EBONY. "Named by Plumier in memory of the two famous botanists of the sixteenth century, John and Casper Bauhin, brothers; the leaves being simple, but two-lobed, which circumstance, it is said, gave occasion to Plumier to name this genus from the two brothers."—*Don*. This is an extensive genus of tropical plants, creepers, shrubs and trees, widely diffused throughout the tropics, and especially abundant in South America and India. Family *Leguminosæ*, which, however, at a glance would not be apparent. Flowers of all species are handsome. Kingsley, while at Port of Spain, Trinidad, speaks of "The Bauhinias, like tall and ancient white thorns, which shade the road"—but most of the species are creepers or shrubs. Though not perfectly hardy, so far as our late extraordinary arctic waves are concerned, still many of the species are destined to become great favorites in South Florida gardens and lawns, as they are of rapid growth, perfectly adapted to our sandy soil, and sprout up readily from the ground. Some species are admirably adapted for greenhouse culture.

B. acuminata. India. One of the most satisfactory of all, either for open ground or greenhouse culture, as it will bloom the first summer, when but a few months old and but a foot or two high, and in succeeding summers blooms continuously from May to September. Whether they could be forced so as to bloom in winter we do not know. Flower single, pure white, from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Leaves of the richest and most delicate green, curiously two-lobed, closing at night. 25 cents each.

B. alba. A taller grower than *Acuminata*, blooming in late winter and early spring. Pure white, exquisite flowers, 3 inches across. Comparatively hardy here. Very quick-growing and ornamental, even when not in bloom. 40 cts.

B. purpurea. From East Indies. Without doubt the finest flowering small tree (or shrub) in our grounds. Visitors throughout the whole winter and spring rave over the exquisite orchid-like flowers, so dainty and yet so rich in color. Flowers are borne in the greatest profusion, 3 to 5

BAUHINIA, continued.

inches across, varying in color from almost white to a shade of rich purple, and marked and shaded with many tones. We cannot describe them; they are grand! The plant is very robust and hardy here, growing to a height of 15 feet in less than two years, and blooms all winter and spring. 25 cents each. (See illustration, page 50.)

☞ The valuable set of these first three Bauhinias sent postpaid for 75 cents.

B. Galpini. Introduction of 1894 from India. 50 cents each.

B. Hookeri. A new and rare sort. Australia. \$1 each.

B. VahlII. The MALOO of the Lower Himalayan slopes. "This gigantic woody climber occupies a place in one of the borders of the Castle-ton Gardens. The leaves are very striking, being often nearly a foot across, composed of two oval-shaped lobes (as in all members of the genus) joined together for about half their length, and heart-shaped at the base. The flowers are showy, and arranged in racemes."—*D. Morris*. \$1 each.

BEAUMONTIA grandiflora. India. A strong-growing climber, with large leaves. Said to have beautiful, large white flowers, approaching the oleander. 75 cents each.

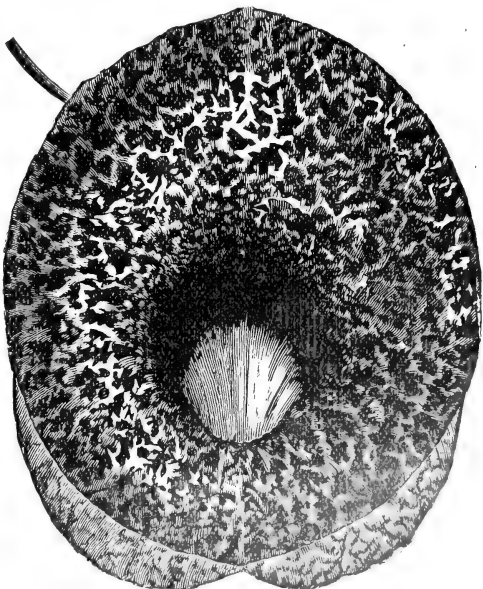
BIGNONIA. The two genera, Bignonia and Tecoma, include many splendid plants, most of them climbers. (For other species, see Tecoma.)

B. capreolata. Our beautiful hardy evergreen Southern species. One of the best climbers to be had. Flowers orange-red, in February, and very handsome, as are the dark green, glossy leaves. 15 cents each.

B. suaveolens (*B. noctiflora*, *B. gratissima*, *B. chelonoides*, *Tecoma suaveolens*). Bengal. A tree with dark, dull, crimson-colored flowers, exquisitely fragrant. 75 cents each.

B. Thunbergiana. An elegant sort, which climbs on wood or stone, producing in spring large, golden-yellow flowers in profusion. 25 cts. each.

BOUGAINVILLEA spectabilis. A gorgeous tropical climbing shrub, having bracts of showy purple. 75 cents each.

*Aristolochia elegans.* (See page 48.)

BRASSAIA actinophylla. The UMBRELLA TREE of Queensland. A magnificent, aralia-like plant, extremely beautiful and rare. 50c. ea.

BRUNFELSIA Americana. West Indies. A beautiful shrub 4 to 6 feet high. Flowers yellow, then turning white; very fragrant. 35 cts. ea.

B. uniflora sp. (*Franciscea uniflora*, *F. Hopeana*). Province of Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Corolla with whitish tube and bluish violet or purple limb. 35 cents each.

BRYOPHYLLUM calycinum. An odd and rapid-growing succulent. Flowers green, in form of bladders. One of those strange plants that are propagated from leaves. Extremely curious. The leaves are frequently pinned on a wall, and the growths noticed as they sprout out from the notches on them. 10 cents each.

BUPHANE toxicaria. A plant nearly allied to *Brunsvigia*, bearing red flowers. Sometimes called Poison Bulb in Africa. Noted for its precocious habit of having 100 to 200 flowers on an umbel. \$2 each.

BUXUS sempervirens. DWARF BOX. A small-leaved evergreen of slow growth, adapted for low hedges. Is hardy all over the Southern and many of the Northern states, and is well known. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

CESALPINIA regia (*Poinciana regia*). The FLAMBOYANTE, or ROYAL POINCIANA. Madagascar. One of the most beautiful trees we have ever seen. Of extremely rapid growth;

CÆSALPINIA, continued.

immense decomposed leaves, of a very dark, rich green; gives a striking tropical effect. In groups of tropical plants almost as effective as a palm. Specimens in this locality (killed to the ground in winter of 1886) were 25 feet in height, with spreading tops of the same diameter, at an age of only 4 years; trunks of the same nearly a foot in diameter; a perfect maze of orange-red flowers in May and June. The effect of the Royal Poinciana in the Park Isabella and other squares, and on the Prado, in Havana, is magnificent beyond description, from April till June. The tree is also common in Key West, and, with the exception of *Cocos nucifera* and *Cordia sebestena*, is almost the only tree that will grow on the bare sand and rocks of the Dry Tortugas. Fine pot-grown plants, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

C. pulcherrima (*Poinciana pulcherrima*). The BARBADOES FLOWER FENCE. "Beyond it, again, blaze great orange and yellow flowers, with long stamens, and pistil curving up out of them. They belong to a twining, scrambling bush, with finely pinnated mimosa leaves. That is the 'Flower Fence,' so often heard of in past years."—*Kingsley*. Flowers of this species, delicate orange and red. Should be more grown in the greenhouse at the North, as it flowers freely when a foot or two in height. It is a native of East Indies and Tropical Africa, whence it was early introduced to South

America and the West Indies. It has also been called "Spanish Carnation," "Wild Senna," "Barbadoes Pride," and its French name is "*Poinciade*," or "*Fleur de Paradis*." A magnificent window plant, combining the beauty of mimosa leaves with gorgeous flowers; blooms continually upon the new growths. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

C. pulcherrima flava. Flower clear yellow. Plant exactly similar to preceding. 20 cents each.

CALADIUM bulbosum. FANCY-FOLIAGED CALADIUM. Splendid ornamental foliage plants, dying down through the winter months. Leaves marked with the brightest colors, and sometimes with pure white, almost transparent. No other ornamental plant affords so much richness and delicacy of coloring. Prefers a moist, shady location. Several sorts mixed, 20 cents each, 3 for 50 cents.

CALATHEA corticalifera. RATTLE-SNAKE PLANT. An elegant new species of this maranta-like plant, received by us with an invoice of unnamed Guatemalan plants. Flowering, it proved to be a hitherto undescribed species, and has been named as above by Prof. Sereno Watson, the highest American authority on botany, on account of the great resemblance of its flower-bracts to the rattles of a rattle-snake. \$1 each.

CALLA. (See *Richardia*.)

CALLICARPA Americana. FRENCH MULBERRY. A hardy shrub, grown for the beautiful purple fruit which covers its branches in the fall. 25 cents each.

CALPURNEA sylvatica. A yellow-flowered shrub from South Africa. Very handsome. 50 cents each.



Bauhinia purpurea (See page 49)

CALYCANTHUS floridus. SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. Well-known and hardy throughout

most of the United States. Flowers rich, velvety brown, double and deliciously fragrant; remains in bloom for a long time. Flowers always popular for button-hole bouquets, rivaling the tuberose in that respect. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.



Calycanthus floridus.

plants in many varieties. 50 cents and \$1 each, according to variety.

CANNA. These splendid, broad-leaved plants are used in semi-tropical gardening with rich effect. In South Florida the roots can be left in the ground the year through, and if the tops are frosted down in winter, in spring the new shoots will soon be out as large as ever.

C. flaccida. Native of the Florida swamps, but deserves cultivation universally as a bedding plant. Of dwarf habit, but producing quantities of large, iris-like flowers three inches in diameter, of a rich golden-yellow. When once fairly introduced, we predict for this plant a great popularity, as it will prove invaluable as a foreground in groups and beds of tall-growing Cannas, caladiums, etc.; is grown with the greatest ease, and content with any soil. 10 cents each, 80 cents per dozen.



Canna flaccida.

CAMELLIA Japonica.

Camellias do well in Florida after once becoming established. They prefer a rather moist soil, but not wet; also, a clayey subsoil; but we have very good success growing them only in sand. The Camellias of Tallahassee and North Florida are immense, which shows their adaptability to our state. Fine



Cestrum diurnum.

CANNA, continued.

C. Indica. Beautiful red and yellow-flowered varieties. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.


C. Marechal Vaillante. Foliage deep wine-color. One of the best varieties. 15c. each, \$1 per doz.

CATALPA speciosa. The CATALPA. A large tree, having handsome, pointed, cordate leaves of good size, furnishing a deep shade, and sweet-scented white or cream-colored flowers. First-class lumber tree. Planted extensively in the West for furnishing railroad ties, which last well. Very quick grower, and at home in the South. Deciduous; fine tree. 25 cents each.

CELASTRUS nutans. Province of Mysore. A large, climbing and twining, woody creeper. Flowers borne in profusion, in large, open bunches; star-shaped, about an inch across, on a long stem. Pure white in the morning when first open, changing to pink, and finally to richest shades of scarlet toward the close of day. Of quick growth and remarkable beauty; rare. 40 cents each.

CELTIS occidentalis. The HACKBERRY TREE. One of the most valuable, durable, easily grown deciduous trees, suitable for lawn or street planting, we have. Perfectly hardy, and grows in every soil. Fine, stocky trees, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

C. Kraussiana. South African species. Rare. 40 cents each.

CERATOTHECA triloba. Natal. A tall perennial, with foxglove-like flowers; figured recently in the *Botanical Magazine*. Deserves more attention. 25 cents each.  Plants only available in spring and summer.

CESTRUM diurnum. The "DAY JESSAMINE." A handsome, quick-growing evergreen shrub, of a tropical nature (succeeds perfectly in South Florida), producing quantities of scented white flowers, valuable for cut-flower work, and somewhat resembling candytuft. A good pot-plant. 25 cents each.

C. nocturnum. Jamaica, Chili, Mexico. The famous NIGHT-BLOOMING JESSAMINE. The flowers are produced in great profusion; very fragrant at night; said to be the most valuable of all perfume plants. Worth cultivation for this alone. 25 cents each.



Clerodendron fragrans.

CHIONANTHUS Virginia. THE WHITE FRINGE TREE. 25 cents each.

CLERODENDRON. A genus of widely different plants, embracing climbers, herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees. All desirable.

C. Balfouri (*C. Thompsoni*). A climber of great beauty. The flowers, which are of a bright scarlet, are encased by a bag-like calyx of pure white; the panicles of the flowers are upwards of 6 inches in width. Free-blooming. Sprouts from the root readily when top is frosted back. Excellent window vine. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

C. fragrans. This half-shrubby plant is much neglected, and should be more grown by all, in the greenhouse North and in the open ground in Florida, for its large clusters of double, pure white and exquisitely-scented flowers. Leaves and stalk ill-scented. 20 cents each.

C. Siphonanthus (*Siphonanthus Indicus*). TURK'S TURBAN. A good shrub for the lawn, producing immense terminal racemes of flowers, not showy, but followed by very showy red and purple berries, which remain on a long time. 25 cents each.

C. viscosissima. An extremely desirable species. A tree with very showy flowers; hardy as far north as North Florida. 25 cents each.

COLOCASIA Himalayensis. An immense, quick-growing, large-leaved plant, closely related to alocasia and caladium. Remarkably effective for summer decorative use in lawn or garden. Leaves much darker and of a more pleasing green than *C. antiquorum* (which see in Economic Department). Strong plants, 25 and 50 cents each.

CORDIA Sebestena. The SEBESTEN PLUM of the West Indies. GEIGER-TREE of the Lower Keys. A large bush, or small tree, with orange-scarlet flowers. Tropical. 40 cts. each.

C. Species from Cuba. More dwarf than the preceding species. Flowers white or flesh-colored; large and showy. Leaves dark green, rich and glossy. \$1 each.

COSTUS speciosa. "Up we pushed along the narrow path, past curious, spiral flags (*Costus*) just throwing out their heads of delicate white or purple flowers."—*Kingsley*. Native of Central America and Lower Antilles. 40 cts.

CRINUM. These magnificent flowering bulbs are closely related to amaryllis and pancratium. Evergreen, of easy culture; in Florida in the open ground, at the North in the greenhouse. Many of the choice sorts rarely produce new bulbs, and consequently are very high priced.

C. amabile. Sumatra. Very rare species, with very fragrant flowers, borne in immense clusters—"20 to 30 in an umbel, tinged red;" tube red, and about 3 or 4 inches long. A few strong plants at \$1.50 each.

C. Americanum. A most beautiful plant, producing umbels of large, white, lily-like flowers, often 6 or 8 to the spike. A native of the Florida swamps, but, like most of the Crinums, not particular as to soil or situation. 20 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

C. cappadum. A magnificent hybrid between the huge *C. pedunculatum* (St. John's Lily), and a fine type of *C. Capense*. It has the stately habit and almost the size of the larger parent, while the flowers are broad-petaled, widely open, and very numerous, of a crisp whiteness, sometimes assuming a rosy tint before they fade. We have the entire stock, which has never been offered before. Large bulbs, \$2.50 each; smaller, \$2 each.

C. Capense. A beautiful sort from Cape of Good Hope. Flowers waxy pink and white, and, borne in profusion. \$1 each.



Crinum Kirkii. (See page 53.)

CRINUM, continued.

- C. fimbriatum.** NASSAU, or MILK AND WINE LILY. A strong grower, not particular as to soil. Flowers in umbels, very large and showy, striped white and carmine, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Exceedingly choice and desirable. 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.
- C. hybridum Todorae.** An Italian hybrid, resembling *cappadum*, but not so large, either in flower or plant. \$1.25 each.
- C. Kirkii.** Previously catalogued as *sp. 2*. The flowers are large, pure white, with a reddish purple stripe on the outside of each petal, which, showing through, gives the flower a pink tinge on the inside; some 10 to 15 of these large flowers are produced at the top of a tall purple spike, and there are frequently two or more spikes of bloom from the bulb during the season. In addition, the foliage is very handsome, the numerous wavy-edged leaves forming a perfect rosette. This plant has created a sensation wherever seen, and we notice that it is offered by other parties at very high prices. Flowering bulbs, 35 cents each; large and heavy, 50 cents to \$1 each.
- C. Kunthianum.** Vigorous grower and abundant bloomer, from New Grenada. Flowers lighter than *scabrum*, and the whole plant taller and larger. Very fine. 75 cents each.
- C. Moorei.** South African species, with clear pink flowers. Very fragrant; as with all sorts here offered, it differs from them in an unusual color. Rare. \$2 each.
- C. pedunculatum.** ST. JOHN'S LILY. A splendid species from South Africa, blooming during the holidays, on which account alone it would prove valuable. Flowers white, very large. Bulb becomes very large, and mature plants have a height of 3 to 6 feet. \$1 each.
- C. scabrum.** Tropical Africa. Five to 10 flowers in an umbel, of a dull white, tinged with rosy red. Leaves light green, spreading, with wavy edges. Very choice species. 50 cts. to \$1 each.
- C. Virginicum.** A choice hybrid, originated in England; flowers very large and widely opened, white and rosy pink. One of the best. \$1 each.
- CROTON.** These splendid plants are natives of the South Sea Islands, but are now universally grown in warm countries in the open ground, and in all Europe and the United States as a choice hot-house plant. They ordinarily survive our South Florida winters, but need protection on frosty nights. They make splendid pot-plants for the piazza or window garden. Leaves are brilliantly variegated in every color of the rainbow, and present a fine appearance. We have a fine assortment. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen, each one a different variety.
- CURCULIGO recurvata.** Bengal. A palm-like plant, much resembling a young cocoon palm. 25 cents each.
- DAIS cotinifolia.** A small-leaved flowering shrub from South Africa. Perhaps hardy here. 25 cts. each.
- DALBERGIA Sissoo.** "The INDIAN SISSOO TREE, extending to Afghanistan, ascending to elevations of 5,000 feet, attaining a height of 80 feet." The transverse strength of wood greater than that of teak and of sal. Very valuable for furniture, and in ship-building. Said to resist slight frosts, and to make fertile the land on which it is planted. A very interesting and probably valuable tree for Florida. 30 cts. each.
- DEUTZIA.** Deutzias are well-known spring-flowering, hardy shrubs, favorites with every one, and succeed in Florida. We have a few of the best sorts; viz., *Cranata*, *Double Pink*, *Double White*, *Fortunei* and *Pride of Rochester*. Varying in all shades of white and pink. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen. (Assorted, if desired.)

*Dracena terminilis.* (See page 54.)

- DERRIS scandens.** India. A handsome climber of the family *Leguminosae*; foliage thick and glossy, and very beautiful. 25 cents each.
- DAUBENTONIA punicea.** A tall shrub, or small tree, from South America, and also parts of Texas; with pinnate leaves, resembling an acacia. Grows fast, and quickly makes a well-shaped plant, bearing *thousands* of rich red pea-shaped flowers in racemes, somewhat after the habit of wistaria. The crimson is flame-colored, and tinged with yellow in general effect. A grand plant for Florida and the South, as it stands some cold, and makes a fine show. 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.
- DISSOTIS princeps.** Fine African shrub. 40c. each.
- DOMBEYA Natalensis.** A shrub from South Africa. Large white and pink flowers. Strong grower. 75 cents each.
- DRACÆNA.** DRAGON TREE. A large genus of ornamental-leaved plants, now extensively grown for decorative purposes. The richly colored leaves give a splendid tropical effect. Potted specimens could be sunk on the lawn or in the flower garden, and only removed to the house during a few frosty nights of December and January; or, planted in the open ground, they would rarely need protection in South Florida. Very easily moved and transplanted.
- D. Braziliensis.** Wide, thin green leaves, giving a rich, tropical effect. Very beautiful plants. 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.
- D. Draco.** The DRAGON'S-BLOOD TREE of the Canary Islands. Celebrated for the great age which it attains. A choice vase or window plant. Quite hardy and vigorous. 50 cts. each.
- D. fragrans (Alettris).** Africa. Flowers fragrant; foliage rich green. A striking plant, and one that reaches a large size. Two plants in our possession reached a height of 9 feet in four years. 40 cents each.
- D. Hookeriana.** Newly imported (1894) from South Africa. Habit like *fragrans*. Very choice, rare species. 50 cents each.
- D. Lindenii.** Very robust, variegated with white. Large-leaved species. \$1 each.

*Eucharis Amazonica.***DRACÆNA**, continued.

D. Mauritiana. A new species from Mauritius, resembling *D. fragrans*. \$1 each.

D. terminalis rosea. Foliage green, marked with pink, white and carmine. A magnificent foliage plant, easily grown and extremely beautiful. Fine plants, 25 to 50 cents each.

D. terminalis rubra. Leaves rich wine color; extremely handsome and gives a charming effect. 25 and 50 cents each.

DURANTA Plumierii. GOLDEN DEW-DROP. South America. Delicate lilac flowers, borne in racemes, followed by yellow berries. Often used as an ornamental hedge-plant in the East Indies. Flowers of both species resemble forget-me-not, only larger; and the yellow berries are held on the bush for months, giving a neat and handsome appearance. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

EHRETIA serrata. HELIOTROPE TREE. Quite hardy in this latitude. Reaches fair size. Bhotan, Nepal, Bengal, and other parts of India. Flowers odorous, with a honey-like smell. Drupes red, the size of a pea; said to be edible. 25 cents to \$1 each.

ERANTHEMUM nervosum (*Dædalacanthus nervosus*, *Eranthemum pulchellum*). A beautiful winter and spring-blooming plant, producing a profusion of deep blue flowers. Well adapted for open-air culture in South Florida. 15c. ea.

EUCHARIS Amazonica. AMAZON LILY. Flowers pure white, star-shaped, 4 inches across, and very fragrant. Requires plenty of moisture. A very choice plant. 50 cents each.

EUONYMUS Japonicus. CHINESE BOX, or SPINDLE TREE. A hardy, dwarf evergreen, very suitable for hedges. Single specimens are good lawn shrubs. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

E. Japonicus argenteus. Silvery variegated form. A very choice hardy shrub. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

E. radicans. From Japan. A vigorous creeping and climbing species, with green foliage, which is a beautiful reddish bronze in winter. Valuable plant for covering unsightly objects, etc. 25 cents each.

FICUS aurea. Our beautiful native RUBBER TREE. (See Tropical Fruits.) 35 cents each.

F. australis. New South Wales. A handsome species. 50 cents each.

F. elastica. The true RUBBER TREE of Upper India, extending to the Chinese boundary. A splendid decorative species. The broad, evergreen, leathery leaves and pink sheaths are magnificent. 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen.

FICUS, continued.

F. macrophylla. MORETON BAY FIG. Queensland. Said to be one of the grandest of Australian avenue trees. Probably hardy in South Florida. 75 cents each.

FLEMINGIA sobolifera. Choice shrubby plant from India. Is the most elegant of the genus, "and is remarkable for its drooping, catkin-like racemes, furnished with large, pale yellow, kidney-shaped bracts, each of which encloses a fascicle of white flowers, marked with pink lines." Introduced last year. 40 cents each.

GALPHIMIA nitida. Mexico. A pretty little shrub, hardy here. Flowers yellow, and freely produced. 25 cents each.

GARDENIA florida (*G. Jasminoides*, *Jasminum Capense*). CAPE JESSAMINE. (*Jasmine del Cabo*.) A well-known and popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to September. A native of China, instead of the Cape of Good Hope, as the name implies. Hardy throughout the lower South. Makes a very beautiful ornamental hedge. Hardy as far north as Virginia. A grand evergreen pot-plant, easily grown, and very popular. Fine plants, 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

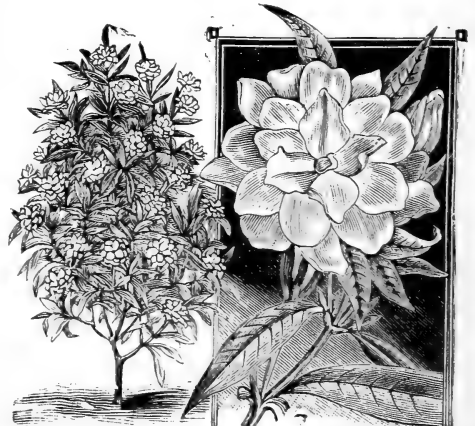
G. lucida. Native of India and the Island of Luzon. A shrub or tree with shining leaves and large, pure white, fragrant flowers, five-parted. 50 cents each.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens. CAROLINA YELLOW JESSAMINE. Not cultivated to the extent it deserves. Will grow on any land, rich or poor, wet or dry. Quick-growing, and for several weeks in the spring literally covered with its lovely, fragrant yellow flowers. One of the very best of our hardy climbers. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

GOLDFUSSIA anisophylla. India. Produces a profusion of light blue flowers in early spring. In the open ground in South Florida it grows to a large bush, and is unequaled among our spring-flowering plants. A fine pot-plant. 25 cents each.

GORDONIA lasianthus. LOBLOLLY BAY. A native tree, that should be more cultivated. A handsome evergreen shrub or tree, with lovely snow-white flowers, 3 inches in diameter, produced all summer. Will bloom when very small. Hardy as far north as Virginia, perhaps farther. 25 cents each.

GRUMELIA capensis. An unknown plant from Natal. Looks interesting. 50 cents each.

*Gardenia florida.* (Cape Jessamine.)

*Grevillea robusta.***GREVILLEA robusta.** "AUSTRALIAN "SILK-OAK."

A splendid, ferny-leaved tree, growing 120 feet in height. Evergreen, and especially adapted as a shade tree for Florida. Thousands are being annually planted. Also used by florists in decorating apartments, etc.; a magnificent pot-plant. Nice, strong pot-grown plants, 10 cents each, 90 cents per dozen; larger at 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

HABROTHAMNUS coccineus. A very choice ornamental, shrubby plant, related to *Cestrum* (which see). The rich, dark pink flowers are pendulous and borne in profusion, and are followed by purplish red berries (not edible). Very handsome. A fine pot-plant. 25 cts. each.

HAMELIA patens. West Indies; South Florida, along the coast. We have faith that this beautiful and almost unknown plant will become a favorite in greenhouse culture, where it deserves a prominent place. The leaves have a purplish hue at some seasons of the year, and the flowers are of a bright orange-red color. In Florida it must surely become a favorite for open-air planting, as it is here rarely killed down by frost, and when it is, sprouts up readily from the root, and blooms the following summer. It is in bloom for many months during the summer, and we have no doubt could be forced at any season of the year. With age, the *Hamelia* becomes a woody shrub 5 to 12 feet in height. 25 cents each.

HEDYCHUM coronarium. GINGER LILY, BUTTERFLY LILY. This magnificent plant flourishes best on low, moist land, where it will form a dense clump 3 to 4 feet high. The mass of fragrant pure white flowers, looking almost like large, white butterflies, are borne in large clusters, terminal on every stalk. A splendid and desirable plant. If kept in the house in a growing state, it blooms continuously. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

H. Gardnerianum. GARLAND FLOWER, of India. Flowers light yellow. Resembles the above in growth. Very choice and fine. 40 cents each.

HEDERA helix. The true ENGLISH or KENILWORTH IVY. A valuable and well-known evergreen climber, hardy as far nor as Philadelphia. In Florida it prefers the north side of a house or wall. Our stock is propagated from Ivy growing on *Stirling Castle*, where it was planted by *Mary, Queen of Scots*. 35 cents each.

HELICONIA Bihai. WILD PLANTAIN; "BALISIER." These magnificent plants are natives of tropical America, where they rival even the bananas in beauty and magnificence of foliage. The plantain-like leaves are followed by great scarlet and black blossom-sheaths, of the richest tints and colors. 50 cents each.

HEMERCALLIS Kwanso. DAY LILY. A popular hardy plant, with lily-like flowers in bloom all through the summer. Orange-yellow. 15 cents each.

H. Kwanso fl. pl. Flowers double. 50 cents.

HIBISCUS. A genus of most desirable ornamental flowering plants of easy culture and many colors. Related to the cotton plant. The flowers are of various colors, both single and double, and usually 3 to 6 inches across.

H. grandiflorus. Swamps of Southern States. Flower 4 to 6 inches in diameter, pale rose or white. In favor as a lawn plant. 25 cts.

H. Rosa-Sinensis. SHOE-BLACK PLANT; CHINESE HIBISCUS. These showy and well known plants are among the most valuable lawn or garden plants for Florida. They stand but little frost, but are of such quick growth from a well established root that even the occasional loss of the tops is not a serious matter. Bank up for a few inches in the fall. In the course of a few favorable seasons some of the varieties will reach a height of 10 or 12 feet, blooming profusely from one year's end to the other. Single sorts are better growers and bloomers than the double ones.

Single Scarlet, Double Scarlet, Single Pink, Double Pink, Double Salmon-Yellow. 25 cents each, for any sort. Pot grown plants.

*Hemerocallis.* (Day Lily.)

HOYA carnosa. WAX-PLANT. A well-known greenhouse climber, with waxy leaves and flowers. 25 cents each.

HOMOCELTIS Japonica. A fine deciduous, hardy shade tree, of good form. New. 50 cents each.

HYDRANGEA. GARDEN HYDRANGEAS. Splendid plants for outdoor culture in Florida; hardy here. Flowers changeable.

Cerulea. Flowers bluish rose. 20 cents each.

Hortensis. Pink. Hydrangeas like plenty of moisture and shade, or partial shade is of benefit. 30 cents each.

Thomas Hogg. Flowers large, pure white; valuable for cemetery decoration as a pot-plant, or in open ground here. 25 cents each.

Red-Branched. New sort, with reddish pink flowers. 30 cents each.

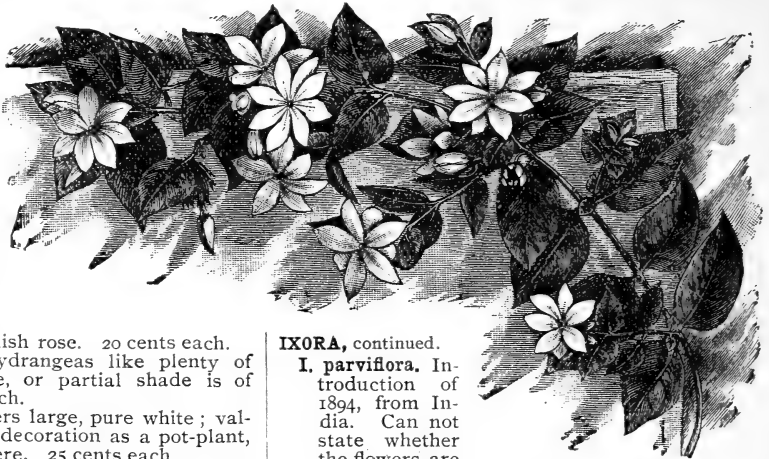
ILEX opaca. Common AMERICAN HOLLY. Wood very valuable, white, and much used in scroll work, etc. In beauty of leaves and berries little or none inferior to the famous English Holly. The beautiful scarlet berries remain on all winter, and the branches are much used in Christmas decorations. 25 cents each.

IRIS hexagona. BLUE-FLAG (*Flower-de-Luce*). A hardy southern variety of the greatest possible beauty. The loveliest flower of the whole South. Rich purple and blue, with yellow markings. Three to 4 inches across, resembling the costliest orchid flower. Blooms in spring. 10 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

I. Hartwegii. From California. "Beautiful straw-colored yellow flowers." 20 cents each.

I. Kämpferi. JAPANESE IRIS. The finest flowered of all Iris, in many shades of color, and flowers often a foot wide. Strong plants, 40 cents each.

IXORA coccinea (*I. grandiflora*). FLAME-OF-THE-WOODS. East Indies, China and Ceylon. A shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height, with elegant corymbs of scarlet flowers. 20c. each, \$2 per doz.



Jasminum gracillimum.

IXORA, continued.

I. parviflora. Introduction of 1894, from India. Can not state whether the flowers are scarlet, pink or white in color. Small plants, 25 cents each.

JACQUINIA armillaris. West Indies, Bahamas, South Florida. "A low tree, with leaves somewhat like box, but obovate, and racemes of little white flowers of a delicious honey scent. It ought to be, if it be not yet, introduced into England as a charming addition to the winter hothouse." 50 cents each.

JASMINUM. JESSAMINE. Jessamines are favorites everywhere on account of their combined beauty and fragrance. They are among the best of perfumery plants, many hundreds of acres being devoted to their culture in Italy and Southern France. For the so-called "Cape Jessamine," see Gardenia.

J. gracillimum (*Jasminum gracillimum*) is one of the most distinct in its graceful habit and in the abundance of its large, sweet-scented flowers, which are also more copiously produced. It appears to be a small species, with long very slender branches, springing from low down on the stem and curving over on all sides, weighed down by terminal globose panicles. "A flowering shoot is produced from every joint, which terminates in a dense cluster of pure white, fragrant flowers."—*Saul*. Stands considerable frost, and makes a bush 5 or 6 feet high. Will climb or scramble to a height of 10 feet, if given support. Fine plants. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

J. humile. ITALIAN YELLOW JESSAMINE. Native of Madeira. A yellow-flowered species. 25 cts.

J. multiflorum. East Indies. White-flowered; a fine plant. Resembles *gracillimum* closely, but has blunter petals. Very free-blooming. Both this and *gracillimum* are ideal cemetery plants, standing water, drought, cold and all manner of drawbacks. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

J. revolutum. North Hindustan and Nepal. A yellow-flowered, hardy shrub, not twining. 25 cents each.

J. Sambac. ARABIAN JESSAMINE. Flowers single, white, deliciously fragrant; climbing. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

J. Sambac flora pleno. Flowers double. 50c. ea.

J. Sambac, Grand Duke of Tuscany. A shrubby variety, with very large white flowers, very double. Among the most fragrant of all in this genus of sweet scents. 25c. ea., \$2.50 per doz.

JUSTICIA coccinea. South America. A quick-growing, tender greenhouse plant, producing clusters of beautiful scarlet flowers; leaves green. Continually in bloom. Can be grown outdoors successfully in Florida. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen.



Iris.

*Lonicer* (Honeysuckle).

KEMPFERIA Gilberti. Leaves like the cardamon, but more or less variegated with white. The flowers are borne on ornamental crimson heads, rising from the ground in separate stalks, and resembling in outline small pineapple fruits. These heads retain their beauty all summer. 50 cents each.

KRAUSSIA lanceolata. A shrub from Natal, belonging to the cinchona family. Very handsome. 50 cents each.


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

Pink. The favorite old variety. In spring and summer plants of this variety are a mass of billowy flowers. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen; large trees, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of blooms of a rich purple color. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen; large trees, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

Red. A very dark shaded variety; in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen; large trees, 25 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely. 25 cents each.

 A set of 3 plants, Pink, Purple and Red, for 35 cents.

LEBIDIOPSIS orbicularis. Unknown plant from Northern India. Coming from a botanical garden, it must have some value. 30 cents each.

LEONOTIS leonorus (*Phlomis leonorus*, *Leonorus grandiflorus*, *L. Africanus*). **LION'S TAIL**. A showy plant from Natal and Cape Colony, long known in choice collections, but recently brought to light and advertised by a leading New York florist. Spikes bright orange color. Said to have medicinal value. Grows to perfection in open ground in South Florida. 25 cents each.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. **SWEET GUM**. A stately tree, with star-shaped leaves, which change to a deep crimson in the fall. It has also corky bark. One of our best hardy native southern trees; suitable for lawn or avenue. Deciduous. 25 and 40 cents each.

LETTSOMIA sp. **India**. A gorgeous, pink-flowered vine, of rank habit; related to the morning-glories. A perennial plant, but never spreads from the roots. One of the finest of our recent introductions. Very fine. Blooms freely produced. 3 inches across. 20 cents each.

LONICERA. **HONEYSUCKLE**. Favorites in cultivation everywhere; perhaps for general culture, under all sorts of circumstances, can be recommended more highly than any other class of hardy climbers. Everblooming.

L. brachypoda. Japan. Hardy vine, with white flowers, turning to yellow, and very sweet-scented. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

L. Halleana. **HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE**. Very strong-growing. Everblooming; flowers white, changing to yellow; very fragrant. One of the very best in cultivation. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

L. sempervirens. **CORAL HONEYSUCKLE**. Flowers bright scarlet, very pretty; handsome native climber. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

MAGNOLIA fuscata. The **BANANA SHRUB**. Dwarf-growing variety, covered with a profusion of small flowers in April and May, of most exquisite fragrance, similar to that of a ripe banana. 50 cents each.

M. glauca. **WHITE BAY**. A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen, with glossy green leaves, silvery white on the under side, and fragrant, creamy white flowers. 50 cents each.

M. grandiflora. The most magnificent of all our southern broad-leaved evergreens. Blooms when quite small. 35 and 50 cents each.

MELIA. **Pride of India**.

M. Azedarach var. **umbraculiformis**. **UMBRELLA CHINA TREE**. A more shapely form of the old Indian species, widely advertised under the name of *Texas Umbrella Tree*, etc. One of our very best hardy deciduous trees; leaves very rich green, and hanging on later than the old China tree. Shade dense; form of tree, an almost perfect umbrella. Fine young stock, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

M. sempervirens. **INDIAN LILAC**. Evergreen China Tree. Hardy, quick-growing shade tree. Flowers like *M. Azedarach*. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen. Extra large and fine (6 to 9 feet), 50 cents each, \$4 per dozen.

*Magnolia grandiflora*.



Pancratium Caribbæum.

MELIA, continued.

M. semperflorens. An everblooming dwarf tree of exceeding beauty. Very rare and choice. Magnificent pot-plant, blooming continually. Does not grow over 5 or 6 feet high outdoors. An evergreen; hardy here. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

MEYENIA erecta (*Thunbergia erecta*). Africa. A most valuable plant for the open ground in South Florida, or as a pot-plant, producing through the summer beautiful, gloxinia-like flowers of the brightest blue color. 15 cts. each.

MONSTERA Borsigiana. A gigantic aroid plant from Central America, with immense, deeply cut leaves. \$3 to \$5 each.

M. deliciosa (*Pertusa*). See Tropical Fruit Plants.

MORCÆ iridioides. Natal. An iris-like plant, succeeding here perfectly. With beautiful white flowers, touched with yellow and purple. Exceedingly elegant, and easily grown. 35c. each.

MURRAYA exotica (*Chalcas Japonensis*, *C. paniculata*). A rare Indian plant of the Citrus tribe. Sometimes called ORANGE JESSAMINE. Leaves are compound, dark, glossy green. Flowers resemble the orange, and are scented like the tuberose. Rather tender, but easily protected if outdoors. Fine pot-plant, and very ornamental, blooming when small. 25 cts. ea.

MYRSINE Floridiana. A tender native broad-leaved evergreen, with beautiful, glossy green foliage. Of much value as a decorative plant. 25 cents each.

NERIUM, OLEANDER. The possibilities of the Oleander for Florida, in an ornamental sense, are very great. Hedges can be grown rivaling in beauty the famous Oleander hedges of the Bermudas. Lawns and yards can be made to "blossom as the rose" by the use of the Oleander, planted singly or in clumps. Perfectly hardy when full grown, rivaling the rose in fragrance, and of almost any desired color; succeeding on any quality of land, there is no class of shrubs that surpass it for general and extensive planting. Also, one of the best and most well known of house plants in the North, where it is grown to a large size in pots and tubs. A favorite everywhere.

N. album. Single white. 15 cents each.

N. plenum. Double white. 25 cents ea.

N. atropurpureum. Single purplish scarlet. 25 cents each.

NERIUM, continued.

N. atropurpureum plenum. Double purplish scarlet. 25 cents each.

N. carneum. Single flesh color, with pink lines in the throat. Very free-blooming. 15 cents each.

N.—Double Salmon-pink. 35 cents each.

N.—Single Salmon-pink. 25 cents each.

N. flavum duplex. Double cream-yellow. 50 cents each.

N.—Henry Mares. Double rose-pink. 25 cts.

N. madoni grandiflorum. Semi-double white. 35 cents each.

N.—Marcel. Triple corolla. Rose, striped white. 25 cents each.

N.—M. Leon Brun. Double corolla. Lilac-rose and carmine. 25 cents each.

N. roseum. Single pink. Very soft color. 25 cents each.

N. roseum splendens. Double pink. The old-fashioned, fragrant sort. 20 cents each.

N.—Savort. Double, deep lilac-carmine. 25 cents each.

Our collection is one of the finest in the United States, and embraces the grandest new and well-known sorts. For hedging, write us for price in quantity.

NYSSA uniflora. The TUPELO, or GUM TREE of our swamps. Valuable for avenue planting in moist places. 25 cents each.

ONCOBA Kraussiana. A handsome evergreen shrub from Natal. The ornamental seeds are used for charms, etc. 50 cents each.

PANCRATIUM (Hymenocallis). Among the handsomest flowering bulbs of the Amaryllis family, and all too little appreciated, though they are beginning to be grown more than they were, as people find out their beauties. Widely advertised the past three years. They are suitable for pot-growing, and should be in every conservatory. All delightfully scented.

P. Caribbæum. SPIDER LILY, SPANISH LILY. West Indies, extreme South Florida. A bulb of easiest culture, producing large clusters of fragrant flowers, a few plants giving a succession of bloom all summer. Color pure white. Introduced by us for the first time to the plant growers of America and Europe. A truly magnificent flowering plant, with wide, evergreen leaves. 15 and 25 cents each, \$1.50 and \$2 per dozen.

P. coronarium. "Rocky islets of the Congaree river," North Florida. A rare and beautiful species. 50 cents each.

P. fragrans. A good grower; narrow leaves and large flowers of finest vanilla fragrance. Rare and new. \$1 each.

P. littorale. This form was recently discovered and sent to Berlin by one of the German military expeditions "in darkest Africa," and is superior, both in vigor and size of flower, to the South American type of *littorale*, which resembles *Caribbæum*. Large flowers, and very showy grower; choice. \$1 each.

P. rotatum. Florida. Plant smaller than *P. Caribbæum*; spike bearing 1 or 2 large white fragrant flowers. 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

PANDANUS utilis. SCREW PINE. East Indies. A very popular tropical plant for centers of vases, or grown as a single specimen. In South Florida can be grown ordinarily in the open ground. Called "Screw Pine," from the arrangement of the leaves upon the stem; leaves also striped red and green on the sharply serrate edges. 30 cents each.

A lot of very fine specimens 18 to 24 inches high and perfectly formed. \$1.50 each.

P. Veitchii. Leaves beautifully striped white and green. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$2 each.

*Philadelphus coronarius.*

- PELTOPHORUM ferrugineum** (*Cæsalpinia*). A small tree, nearly related to the species producing the *basiletto* wood. 75 cents each.
- PEDDIEA Africana.** Natal. \$1 each.
- PERIPLOCA Græca.** GRECIAN SILK VINE. Hardy climber, with purple flowers; rapid grower. 25 cents each.
- PERSEA Carolinensis.** RED BAY, BULL BAY. A handsome native broad-leaved evergreen. Wood very valuable for cabinet work, etc. 15 cents each.
- PHILADELPHUS coronarius.** SYRINGA, MOCK ORANGE. Well-known hardy shrub, producing a profusion of fragrant white flowers in spring. Favorites with "sweet girl graduates." A desirable shrub, even for Florida, where it is a success. Three varieties. 25 cents each.
- PITOSPORUM.** Japanese or Indian broad-leaved hardy evergreen shrubs of great beauty.
- P. eriocarpum.** New and rare. 50 cents each.
- P. tobira.** Japan. Well-known in the Southern states as a handsome hardy, broad-leaved evergreen shrub. Flowers white and cream-color, in March. 25 cents each.
- PITHECOLOBIUM Saman.** The famous RAIN-TREE or GUANGO, indigenous from Mexico to Brazil and Peru. Tropical. 30 cents each.
- PLATANUS orientalis.** Oriental PLANE TREE. A very fine, large-leaved, hardy tree, suitable for lawn or street plants. Free from worms and insects; at home on all soils. 75 cents each.
- PLUMBAGO.** LEADWORT.
- P. capensis.** A most valuable old plant; can be kept in bush form or trained as a climber. Flowers light sky-blue, produced continually. Stands drouth and water and the brightest sunshine. Should be cut back now and then to produce more young shoots, on which the flowers are borne. Practically hardy in South Florida. 25 cents each.
- P. capensis alba.** Pure white form of above. 30 cents each.
- PLUMIERIA.** The famous FRANGIPANI of the West Indies. "Then we admired the *Frangipani*, a tall and almost leafless shrub, with thick, fleshy shoots, bearing, in this species, white flowers, which have the fragrance peculiar to certain white blossoms—to the jessamine, the tuberose, the orange, the gardenia, the night-blooming cæreus."—*Kingsley*.
- P. alba.** West Indies; South America. Several varieties. Flowers white, exquisitely scented. 50 cents to \$1 each.

PLUMIERA, continued.

- P. rubra.** West Indies; South America. One of the grandest flowering shrubs in existence. Rich, rose-colored flowers, somewhat like double oleanders; sweetly scented. \$1.50 ea.
- POINCIANA.** See *Cæsalpinia*.
- POINSETTIA.** See *Euphorbia*.
- POIREA bractosa.** An interesting African shrub, with orange-red flowers. Evergreen, and seemingly hardy here. Rare and choice. 75 cents each.
- POLYGONUM platycaulon** (*Coccoloba platyclada*). A queer, flat-stemmed plant, with small heart-shaped leaves. A striking plant in a collection. 25 cents each.
- POTHOS aurea.** A magnificent climbing aroid plant, with heart-shaped leaves, mottled green and creamy yellow. 25 cents each.
- PRUNUS Caroliniana.** CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY. One of the handsomest broad-leaved evergreens of the lower South. Leaves very dark and green and glossy; flowers white and fragrant. 20 cents each.
- PUTRANJIVA Roxburghii.** Indian AMULET PLANT. 50 cents each.
- PTELIA trifoliata.** The HOP TREE or SHRUBBY. TREFOL. Frequently grown in shrubberies. 20 cents each.
- RANDIA Fitzalani.** Queensland. \$1 each.
- R. floribunda** (*Posoqueria floribunda*). Coast of Coromandel. "A large, stiff-branched shrub, in a good soil growing to a small tree. Flowers middle-sized, white at first, but soon becoming yellow, and fragrant."—*Don*. This plant will prove an acquisition to South Florida, as it grows well. 50 cents each.
- RAPHIOLEPIS ovata.** China. Beautiful hardy evergreen shrub, with white or pink flowers. Hardy at least as far north as Putnum county. One of the most desirable of hardy shrubs. We offer fine pot-grown plants. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
- RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides.** (*Trachelospermum*). STAR JESSAMINE. China. One of our most valuable evergreen climbers, hardy throughout the state. Flowers small, white, very fragrant, and produced in great profusion. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.
- R. jasminoides variegata.** Beautiful variegation. White, green, and tinged with red. 30 cts. ea.

*Pandanus utilis.* (See page 58.)



Calla Ethiopica (Calla Lily).

RAVENALA Madagascariensis (*Urania speciosa*).

THE TRAVELER'S TREE. This noble plant when full-grown is from 20 to 30 feet high, with a palm-like trunk, crested with two ranked (*distichous*) banana-like leaves. These leaves are admirably adapted for collecting and holding a quantity of water in the hollowed sheathing base of the petioles, which gushes out when pierced from below. It is said to be always pure and sweet, and from this circumstance it has been named the Traveler's Tree. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

RHUS cotinus. SMOKE TREE, or MIST SHRUB. One of the Sumachs; but in this variety the leaves are roundish ovate and handsome. A good hardy shrub. Leaves turn very rich colors in autumn. 25 cents each.

RICHARDIA Africana (*Calla Aethiopica*). The CALLA LILY, or LILY OF THE NILE. We grow this good old Cape plant in the open ground the year round, in a low, mucky place, even in the water, and have a profusion of flowers from January to July. Good plants, 15 cents each, \$1 per dozen.

ROSA Indica. Including TEA, PERPETUAL, NOISETTE ROSES, etc. The "Queen of Flowers" needs a little petting on most of our Florida soil, except on the best hammock lands. In the first place, a well-drained location is necessary, and next, moderately rich land. We have had good success with Roses on the poorest pine land, by using the following plan, which involves some labor and trouble, but will pay well in the long run in any location: Dig a hole in the ground, somewhat larger than the intended bed of Roses, and 2 feet in depth; fill to within 6 inches of the surface with half-rotted sods previously procured from some old field or in the woods or along some pond where the hogs have been rooting. The sods and grass should be tramped down thoroughly, so they will not settle too much. The top 6 inches should be ordinary soil, with addition of well-rotted manure mixed in it thoroughly. Clay also added throughout the depth of the bed, is a decided help in all light sandy soils. The best time to transplant Roses is in the fall and winter

ROSA, continued.

months. Don't try to save the tops of your Roses when you transplant. Cut them back well; even to only 3 or 4 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. Do not attempt planting Roses during warm weather. Choose only the autumn, winter and spring.

We wish it understood that we do not compete with small Northern pot-grown roses, grown under a high temperature, and offered at low rates. Our plants are from the open ground where they have been growing and blooming well.

Those varieties marked with an asterisk (*) can be supplied, also, in *budded or grafted* plants, at 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen. (Advisable for very poor locations, or for weak-growing plants. We prefer plants on own roots.)

All plants on own roots are 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. If our selection, 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

Agrippina. Bengal. Moderate grower, especially adapted for bedding or growing in pots. Rich crimson, *continually* in flower. Best of the Bengal class.

Archduke Charles. Bengal. Rosy crimson, varying in richness.

Aline Sisley. Tea. Strong grower, and good bloomer. Combination of pale yellow and pink. Fine buds.

Bella. Tea. Light pink and cream.

Bride. Pure white Tea. Long-pointed buds. Sport from Catherine Mermet.

Bridesmaid. Rich pink Tea. Sport from Catharine Mermet, which it closely resembles. Darker color only. New.

Catherine Mermet. Tea. Flesh pink, large, full, and of grand form; a leading forcing variety.



Catherine Mermet.



Rainbow.

ROSA (Indica), continued.

- *Cloth of Gold, or Chromatella.** Noisette. Deep yellow, with sulphur edges. Large, full flowers.
- Clothilde Soupert.** Polyantha Hybrid. Blooms in profusion. Glowing pink, center shaded to white. Very double; cupped and sweet. An ideal bedder.
- Crested Moss.** Monthly; free; deep pink, with mossy fringe.
- Countess of Oxford.** Hybrid Remontant. Carmine-red, tinged lilac.
- Comtesse de Labarthe (Duchesse de Brabant).** Tea. Pink, shaded carmine. Large and fine.
- Christine de Neve.** Tea. New red, double Rose of great merit. "The double Papa Gontier."
- Devoniensis.** Tea. Creamy white. Very large and sweet. Called "Magnolia Rose."
- Dinsmore.** Hybrid Remontant. Reddish crimson; large and full.
- Francisca Kruger.** Tea. Chamois color, brightened with yellow and rose.
- James Sprunt.** Bengal. Climber. Rich cherry red; very full.
- *La France.** Hybrid Tea. Silvery rose, changing to pink; one of the finest Roses.
- Lamarque.** Noisette. White, sulphur center; very large. Superb climber.
- Madame Cusin.** Tea. Rosy crimson, with touches of violet and yellow. Vigorous.
- Madame Lambert.** Tea. Rosy salmon, deepening toward the center. Fine.
- Madame Lawrence.** Polyantha. Deep rose. Small, very floriferous; fine bedder.
- Mad. Joseph Schwartz.** Tea. Free; blush.
- *Marechal Niel.** Noisette. Deep yellow; very large and fine. One of the choicest climbers. The finest yellow.

ROSA (Indica), continued.

- Max Singer.** Climbing Polyantha. Flowers light red.
- Meteor.** New Hybrid Tea. Richest red; free.
- Niphetos.** Pure white Tea.
- Rainbow.** Tea. Striped light and dark rosy pink; sometimes white stripes.
- Safrano.** Apricot-yellow Tea. Fine buds.
- Snowflake.** Tea. Pure white. A charming, small Rose.
- *Sunset.** Tea. Rich apricot-yellow. Double.
- W. A. Richardson.** Noisette. Orange-yellow. Climber.
- Woodland Marguerite.** Noisette. Pure white flowers, freely borne in large bunches. One of the finest Roses for the South. Very robust grower.

In ordering Roses, be sure to send a list of second-choice plants, to insure our filling satisfactory; otherwise, we will use our judgment in substituting, if short of sorts ordered.

ROSA Moschata. MUSCAT ROSE. An extremely tall-climbing species, native of North Africa and South Asia, ascending the Indian mountains to 11,000 feet. Said to be constantly in bloom. The principal species from which the attar of roses is distilled. The most delicious scent imaginable is from the freshly opened, satiny flowers. This is also an excellent stock to bud other Roses on. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ROSA setigera. Variety, *Queen of the Prairie.* A magnificent pink and white Rose of the most delightful odor. A very robust grower and a perfect climber. Flowers in bunches, in the greatest profusion. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

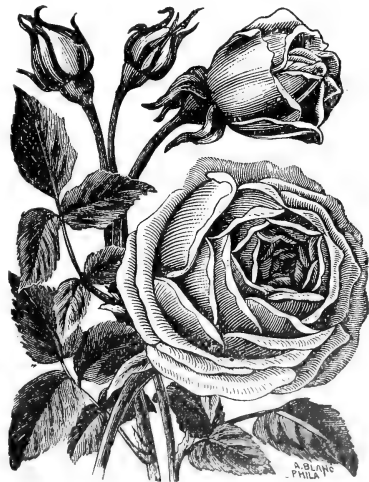
Milledgeville. Rank-growing climber of southern origin. Pink. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

Tennessee Belle. A climbing red Rose of beauty. Flowers in magnificent trusses of cherry crimson, changing to rose-color. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

SCHOTTIA brachypetala. An elegant plant from Natal. \$1 each.

SCHREBERA Swietenoides. The MUCCAADY of India. A tall tree, with a certain resemblance to mahogany. Leaves pinnate, and white flowers in panicles. Newly introduced (1894). 40 cents each.

SOLANUM jasminoides. POTATO VINE. South America. A handsome hardy climber, always in bloom. Flowers white and yellowish. 25 cents each.



Sunset.

*Spiræa.***SOLANUM**, continued.

S. azureum (?) (*S. quercifolium*?) Among the shrubbery in the plaza in front of the Governor's palace, in Havana, we found a lovely climbing Solanum, with bunches of delicate blue flowers, like wistaria, and bright scarlet berries, as large as a cherry. It is a beautiful plant, and should be largely grown here in the open ground, and in the North in every greenhouse; called in Mexico "Tomatillo." Both Solanums are magnificent vines, recently figured in the *Mayflower*. 20 cents each.

SPATHELIA simplex. "MOUNTAIN PRIDE," of Jamaica. A very handsome plant, with large, spreading panicles of red flowers. Pinnate leaves. New (1894). 50 cents each.

SPHEDAMNOCARPUS pruriens. Handsome plant from Natal. Unknown. 75 cents each.

SPIRÆA. Few spring flowering shrubs equal the Spiræas in abundance and beauty of bloom. All succeed well here.

S. Billardii. Is in bloom almost all summer. Flowers light pink. 20 cents each.

S. Reevesii. White, arranged all along the branches, like miniature roses. Lovely variety. 20 cents each.

S. salicifolia. White, resembling form of Billardii. Charming. Blooms freely all summer. 25 cents each.

S. Thunbergii. Pure white along the branches, but distinct from Reevesii. 25 cents each.

☞ Three Spiræas, our choice, for 50 cents.

STERCULIA alata. New. From India. 35 cts. ea.
S. platanifolia. Japan varnish tree, a hardy deciduous shade tree. 25 cents each.

STRELITZIA reginæ. QUEEN PLANT, BIRD OR PARADISE FLOWER. South Africa. Magnificent plant of the order Scitamineæ. Flowers bright yellow, with blue stigmas. \$1 each.

S. angusta. BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER. More robust than Reginæ for us; of the most magnificent character. The broad, tropical leaves are grand. Quick grower, and always ornamental. 75 cents each.

TABERNEMONTANA camassa. West Indies. Splendid plants, with large, fragrant, gardenia-like flowers, pure white and produced in profusion. Tender. 25 cents each.

TALINUM patens variegata (*Portulaca paniculata*, *P. patens*, *Rulingia patens*, *Talinum paniculatum*). West Indies and South America. A fine bedding or greenhouse plant, with variegated leaves, green, white and pink. Leaves thick and succulent. 15 cents each.

TEGOMA (*Bignonia*). A valuable class of climbers.
T. capensis. A choice climber. Flowers bright red; continually in bloom; nearly hardy here. 30 cents each.

T. jasminoides. From Australia. White, with pink center. 30 cents each.

T. radicans. Our native hardy TRUMPET CREEPER. A good climber for trees, walls, etc. Will climb on wood, stone, brick, etc. Flowers bright orange color. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

THEVETIA nerifolia (*Cerbera thevetia*). Locally known as TRUMPET FLOWER, and wrongly called sometimes YELLOW OLEANDER. West Indies and South America. Flower pale yellow. For Kingsley's description of his experience with this beautiful plant, see former catalogue. The *Thevetia* is a rare, quick-growing shrub, always in bloom. The seeds are often worn as charms by sailors and negroes of the West Indies, by whom they are known as "lucky seeds." It bears several degrees of frost unharmed, and should be widely cultivated in South Florida as a lawn plant. 20 cents each, \$2 per dozen.

T. —? A distinct variety, with beautiful, salmon-colored flowers. 30 cents each.

THUNBERGIA fragrans. East India. A quick-growing climber (perennial), with beautiful, fragrant, pure white flowers. 20 cents each.

TRADESCANTIA discolor. Upright-growing, green on upper, purple on under side of leaves. 50 cents each.

T. multicolor. WANDERING JEW. A trailing sort, with leaves variegated white and pink.

T. zebrina. Striped purple and green.

Price, 10 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

*Wistaria.* (See page 63.)

UVARIA Caffra. South Africa. Fruit edible (?). \$1 each.

VALLARIS dischotoma (*Echites dischotoma*). Bengal. A beautiful evergreen climbing plant; perennial; flowers large, pure white, fragrant. Succeeds well in Florida. 20 cents.

VIBURNUM villosum. SNOWBALL. This species is new and rare, and we cannot speak definitely of it. 25 cents each.

VEPRIS lanceolata. Thorny shrub from South Africa, with handsome flowers. Leaves are compound. 40 cents each.

WISTARIA brachybotrya rubra. Flowers reddish purple. 50 cents each.

W. frutescens. The AMERICAN WISTARIA. A beautiful and well and widely known and exceedingly popular hardy climber (deciduous), which succeeds well in Florida. Flowers fine blue, in long racemes. 1 year, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

W. magnifica. Flowers pale lilac. 50 cents.

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Weigela.

WEIGELA. Hardy deciduous shrub, well known in Northern gardens. Tubular, or bell-shaped pink-scented flowers in great masses. Three sorts. 35 cents each.

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XYLOSMA longifolia. A small tropical tree from Australia. 75 cents each.

 **A COLLECTION** of Five Hardy Trees for lawn or avenue will be sent postpaid for \$1.

 **A COLLECTION** of Ten Hardy Flowering Shrubs for \$1.50.

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From ONECO, FLORIDA, to	F'G'H'T	EXPRESS.			
	100 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	
Bartow, Fla.	\$0 71	\$0 55	\$0 65	\$0 95	
Brooksville, Fla.	97	55	80	1 30	
De Funiak Springs, Fla.	I 25	80	I 30	2 30	
Fort Meade, Fla.	I 01	55	70	I 10	
Jacksonville, Fla.	88	55	80	I 30	
Key West, Fla.	65	. . .	. . .	I 30
Live Oak, "	99	70	I 05	I 80	
Melbourne, "	I 12	75	I 20	2 05	
Oakland, "	I 00	55	80	I 30	
Ocala, "	88	65	95	I 55	
Orlando, "	80	55	70	I 05	
Palatka, "	88	70	I 05	I 80	
Pensacola, "	I 28	80	I 30	2 30	
Punta Gorda, Fla.	I 37	65	95	I 55	
Sanford, Fla.	84	55	70	I 05	
St. Augustine, Fla.	I 06	65	95	I 55	
Tallahassee, "	I 51	70	I 05	I 80	
Tarpon Springs, Fla.	74	55	80	I 30	
Tavares, Fla.	90	55	80	I 30	
Titusville, "	96	55	80	I 30	
Waldo, "	88	65	95	I 55	
Winter Haven Fla.	71	55	65	95	
New York, N. Y., <i>via</i> Steamer	I 33	95	I 40	2 45	
Boston, Mass., "	I 38	95	I 40	2 45	
Philadelphia, Pa., "	I 33	I 30	2 30	4 30	
Washington, D. C. All rail.	I 60	I 15	I 80	3 70	
Savannah, Ga.	I 15	70	I 05	I 80	
Atlanta, Ga.	I 39	90	I 45	2 55	
Mobile, Ala.	I 35	95	I 55	2 80	
New Orleans, La.	I 43	I 05	I 80	3 30	
Nashville, Tenn.	I 43	I 05	I 80	3 30	
Cincinnati, Ohio	I 63	I 35	2 40	4 50	
Cleveland, "	I 96	I 60	2 90	5 50	
Chicago, Ill.	I 88	I 30	2 70	5 10	
Minneapolis, Minn. . . . .	. . .	I 90	3 50	6 70
Kansas City, Mo.	2 24	I 70	3 10	5 90	
St. Louis, Mo.	I 83	I 25	2 20	4 05	
Denver, Col.	2 97	2 50	4 70	9 10	
San Francisco, Cal.	3 45	3 35	6 40	12 50	
Los Angeles, Cal.	3 45	3 35	6 40	12 50	
Phoenix, Arizona	4 22	3 35	6 40	12 50	
Galveston, Texas	I 95	I 55	2 80	5 30	
Dallas, " . . . . .	. . .	I 75	3 10	6 10
Austin, "	2 32	I 75	3 10	6 10	
Brownsville, " . . . . .	. . .	2 45	3 80	7 30
Laredo, " . . . . .	. . .	2 10	3 90	7 50
Little Rock, Ark.	2 04	I 50	2 70	5 10	
Memphis, Tenn.	I 59	I 15	I 95	3 55	
Des Moines, Iowa	2 18	I 80	3 30	6 30	
Santa Fe, New Mexico . . . . .	. . .	2 80	5 30	10 30
Salt Lake City, Utah	3 65	2 90	5 50	10 70	
Portland, Oregon	3 60	3 75	7 10	14 10	

